

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE,
Second Extra Session.

To the Honorable the General Assembly
of North Carolina:

The rapidity and importance of the
passing events render your frequent
Assembling both necessary and appropriate.
Various matters demand legislative action
and will I hope receive your speedy con-
sideration.

By the call of the President for all men
under the age of forty-five years—beyond
which none were subject to Militia duty—
and the exemption act of your late ses-
sion the militia of the State was virtually
absorbed. In lieu thereof you created a
"guard for home defence," embracing all
men, not subject to conscription from
eighteen to fifty years of age. Only a
very few persons were exempted and power
was given the Governor to excuse others
at his discretion. I found that by re-
fusing to exercise this discretion and by
executing the law strictly, I would se-
riously interfere with the most vital in-
dustrial pursuits of the country; and yet
it has appeared evident to me that your
intention was only to give me the power
to grant exemptions in particular cases of
necessity or great hardship, and not to
excuse whole classes of the community.
I therefore respectfully recommend that
the list of exemptions be extended to such
classes as may appear to you to be indis-
pensable.

Doubts have arisen as to whether it
was your intention to permit the guard
for home defence to be used for the pur-
pose of arresting deserters from the army
and aiding in the execution of the con-
script law; and one of our Judges has de-
clared that the Executive has not the
power to use them for this purpose. I
would therefore recommend that the act
organizing the Guard be amended so as
to invest the Governor with the same
power over this recent organization as was
given him over the militia, so that there
may be no doubt as to the rightful pow-
ers of the Executive.

In this connection I beg leave to re-
mark that I am frequently embarrassed
by cases of apparent conflict between the
Executive and Judicial Departments of
the State, from which nothing less than
an authoritative decision of the Supreme
Court can relieve me. As that body sits
but once a year—time being now often of
the greatest moment—it happens that
many important questions, principally
concerning the liability of parties to ren-
der military service, remain long unde-
cided, the public service, in consequence,
suffers, and the Executive is at a loss to
know what is his duty and the law. I
recommend, therefore, that in such spe-
cial cases the Governor and Council, or
the Chief Justice, upon the request of
the Governor, be authorized to convene
the Supreme Court, in extra session, in
order to obtain from our highest official
tribunal, a speedy solution of doubtful
questions, and to give uniformity to the
decisions of the Judges.

I also recommend, gentlemen, most
earnestly the restoration of the spring
term of the Superior Courts. After care-
ful observation for the past twelve months
I am convinced that the good of society
positively demands this—that the aboli-
tion of this term has been productive of
evil, and that greater evil still will result
if it is not restored. When increasing
crime and a growing disregard of law are
rife; and at a time when the virtuous
and the wise are everywhere fearful that
law and order are in danger of overthrow;
that we should remove the law further
from the people sounds strangely. This
should not be. But to restore the courts
will involve the necessity of increasing
the salary of the Judges. It is notorious
ly so inadequate now that I presume no
one can object to its increase. This may
be effected by taxing suitors, &c., without
increasing perceptibly the burdens of the
people.

Your attention is also invited to so
much of the legislation of Congress as
provides for the disposal by sequestration,
&c., of real estate in North Carolina—
Very serious doubts are widely entertain-
ed as to the power of Congress to dispose
of lands lying within the limits of this
State. It need not be denied that the
power to declare war confers upon the
Confederate government the right of de-
claring lands held by alien enemies to be
vacant. It is thought, however, that
upon such vacancy the right of the State,
as original grantor or representative of
such grantor, necessarily intervenes—a
breach of the condition annexed to such
grant having occurred. Very high au-
thorities consider that it is not competent
for Congress to control the direction in
which land lying within North Carolina
shall go in case a vacancy occur, from any
cause. The importance of this question
cannot well be exaggerated. Considera-
tions as to the person in whom is vested
the ultimate right to soil are of vital im-
portance in every society. It is plain that
grave contests between the States and the
Confederate States will turn upon this
point, and that the whole theory of the
relations of the two governments are to
be greatly affected by its decision. Whilst
I do not suppose that any action on your
part can settle, directly, this question, I
submit whether some proceedings may
not be set on foot by which it shall reach
an early solution. It is important upon
all accounts that it shall be settled, and

it will tend to the suppression of litigation
and the quieting of valuable titles
that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful
Superintendent of Common Schools, again
comes forward, through the Literary
Board, with an important recommenda-
tion—for the establishment of a system
of graded schools, one or more in each
county, of which one-half the expenses to
be defrayed from the Literary Fund, the
other by the county. The plan is set forth
in a bill submitted to and approved by
the Literary Board and sent in to the
Committee on Education. The idea meets
my hearty approbation, and in urging it
upon your favorable notice, I hope you
will consider me neither impracticable nor
untimely. It is in fact a favorable time
to act in this matter. It is exceedingly
important to make every possible arrange-
ment for the future support and comfort
of our mutilated and disabled soldiers, and
their children. By qualifying them for
teachers—which cannot be done in schools
of so higher grade than our Common
Schools—many can be provided for. In
the great plenteousness of money, the
counties and individuals will now give
liberally for such a noble object. Lastly,
it is no immodest for us to claim that
North Carolina occupies a high position
among her sisters in regard to public ed-
ucation; and by exerting ourselves now
that position may be so improved and
raised as to enable our educated men and
industrious publishers to exercise so lit-
tle influence in the formation, in happier
times, of Southern sentiment—a means of
power at once enduring and glorious. By
the judicious management of the Fund,
in consequence of the greatly increased
value of its securities, the Board hope to
so add to it, that no decrease in the semi-
annual distributions shall occur.

Some action is also required on your
part to protect the Fund against the
course now pursued by the holders of
drafts upon it in the various counties, in
refusing to present them for payment—
the intention of course being to demand
a different currency from that which the
Treasurer now receives and pays out.—
The duties and responsibilities of the
Treasurer of the Fund should also be
more fully defined and set forth with
greater particularity.

The very important subject of feeding
the poor, whose supporters and protectors
are in the army, again demands our at-
tention. The results of the past year's
operations are most encouraging and
should serve to give our people confidence
in the resources of their State. Great
anxiety was felt last fall, as you know, on
the subject of food; and fears were en-
tertained that suffering, if not actual star-
vation, would be witnessed in many quar-
ters. Under the authority conferred upon
me by your body, I purchased and stored
away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,
000 lbs. of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c.,
which I expected would go but little way
in supplying the general wants. When
the season closed and the new crop came
in, however, to my surprise and gratifica-
tion, I found that Major Hogg, Commis-
sary of Subsistence, had only issued to the
County Commissioners about one third of
the bacon, less than one half of the corn
and but very little of the rice. He re-
ports still on hand some 70,000 lbs. of
bacon, having fed a number of negroes,
engaged on the public works and sold to
the army 100,000 lbs. with 20,000 bush-
els of corn. I have reason to believe that
from various causes, the crops this year
have not been as abundant as usual, and
that the public will be called on to do
more than last season. But still I see no
cause for alarm, and my last year's ex-
perience has encouraged me to believe that
all can be fed from our own resources, by
proper prudence and economy. I re-
spectfully recommend a liberal appropria-
tion among the several counties, accord-
ing to population, for this purpose—at
least double that of last year—and that
I be allowed to buy and store away corn,
flour and bacon as heretofore.

The earnings of the Steamer "Ad-
vance," which has been employed in run-
ning the blockade, may be applied to this
purpose; as they cannot be made to meet
our debt abroad. They will be amply
sufficient, without taxing the people a dol-
lar. The method of distributing these
articles of food, the duties of the sub-
agents and the proper recipients should
be more definitely set forth; and provi-
sion should be made for those families of
soldiers who, according to present arrange-
ment, forfeit their claim to assistance by
removing from one county to another,
which is frequently almost unavoidable.

Reports are submitted herewith of the
operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence
and Quartermaster Departments, which I
trust you will find satisfactory. The en-
terprise of running the blockade and im-
porting army supplies from abroad, has
proved a complete success. You will see
from the report that large quantities of
clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating
oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin,
arms and ammunition, medicines, dye-stuffs,
blankets, cotton-bagging and rope, spirits,
coffee, &c., have been safely brought in,
besides considerable freight for the Con-
federacy. Two thousand and ten bales
of cotton have been sent to Liverpool,
the proceeds of which are deposited to
the credit of the State, less the amount
of expenses of the vessel. With what we
have imported and the purchase in our

home markets, I think I can safely say
that the N. Carolina troops will be com-
fortably clothed to January 1865—should
God in his providence so long see fit to
afflict us with a continuance of the war,
except as to shoes and blankets. Neither
the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's De-
partments placed too much reliance on
foreign importation, but every effort has
been made to stimulate home production.
Both the quantity and quality of arms and
munitions manufactured have been im-
proved in the past twelve months.

Since the fall of Vicksburg cut us off
from the wool of Texas, every exertion
has been made to secure for the State the
small lots in the hands of our farmers,
and with such success as to keep our mills
all running. And here I would beg your
assistance in the protection and growth
of sheep by such enactments as will best
tend to promote the object. Certainly
there is no branch of farming industry of
greater importance now, nor one to which
a more beneficial stimulus can be applied
by judicious legislation. Our midland
and western hills are admirably adapted
to sheep culture, and could we once get
it started under such auspices as are now
presented, it would grow into an impor-
tant element of wealth and national
strength.

I am unable at present to furnish you
with a statement of our indebtedness,
purchases, &c., in Europe, not having
received as yet the necessary information
from our agents.

I herewith send you a communication
from a Committee of the Legislature of
Virginia in relation to the currency.—
This important subject, upon which so
greatly depends the successful prosecution
of the war for our independence, I com-
mend to your wisest deliberations. Altho'
the remedy for its great depreciation lies
with the Confederate Congress, rather
than with your body, yet there might be
much done by the States in aid of the ef-
forts of Congress. I confess my inability
to suggest any remedy for redundant pa-
per issue, other than to take them up by
loans and taxation, and by the exhibition
of the most rigid good faith in regard to
their redemption. With nations as with
individuals, this often constitutes capital.
The poor should be especially cautious to
preserve it.

I have to thank you, gentleman, for
the cordial and confiding support which I
have heretofore received of your hands,
and to earnestly ask its continuance.—
Surely no Executive can boast of more
zealous and warmer co-operation of a co-
ordinate branch of government than I
have experienced from your body.

I shall need your sustaining arm still
more in the future. The most dangerous
crisis of the war is upon us—the crisis
which is incident to all revolutions and
which is most difficult for public officers
to surmount. The novelty, confusion and
enthusiasm which filled our armies
and exhilarated our people, having long
since passed away, the winnowing-fan of
want and privation and suffering begins
to separate the particles. The noisy are
silent, the faint of heart begin to despair,
and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold
in the presence of National ills. The
restless and discontented strive of
course to imbue all others with their own
gloomy forebodings. The great mass,
thank God, continues hopeful and earn-
est. Let us all labor with one accord
to sustain the nation's hope, and to show
that we are worthy of independence, by
being willing to pay for it the price which
every people has had to pay since Liberty
was known among the sons of men—
suffering and sacrifice. The hope, which
animated many of our people, that our
enemy was coming to the sober second
thought and that many of them were fa-
vorable to pacific overtures, has been
dashed to the ground and the originators
of that hope at the North are trampled
under the feet of reckless and bloodthir-
ty majorities. So far from treating with
us on the basis of our independence, or
even of reconstruction, the arrogant peo-
ple of the North are tauntingly proclai-
ming on the fastings that no peace can be
made with us—no peace talked of—till
the last rebel had laid down his arms!—
An insulted and outraged people will yet
make them regret this haughty language,
which wrongs humanity and outrages civ-
ilization. The lion which has cooched
in their path to Southern conquest for
near three years, is still there, and tho'
driven back a little, he has grown more
watchful, and will fight more fiercely as
he approaches his lair. We know at last
precisely what we would get by submis-
sion, and therein has our enemy done us
good service—Abolition of slavery, con-
fiscation of property and territorial vassa-
lage!—These are the terms, to win us
back. Now when our brothers bleed and
mothers and little ones cry for bread, we
can point them back to the brick kilns of
Egypt—thanks to Mr. Seward!—plainly
in view, and show them the beautiful
clusters of Eschol, which grow in the
land of Independence, whither we go to
possess them. And we can remind them
too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud,
the vouchsafed guides of Jehovah,
went ever before the hungering multitude,
leading away, with apparent cruelty, from
the fullness of servitude. With such a
prospect before them, our people will, as
heretofore, come firmly up to the full
measure of their duty, if their trusted
servants do not fail them. They will not

crucify afresh their own sons, slain in
their behalf, or put their gallant shades
to open shame; by stopping short of full
and complete national independence.

Z. B. VANCE.
Executive Chamber, November 23d, 1863.

A plot for the release of the rebel pris-
oners on Johnsons island has been dis-
covered and frustrated. Rebel fugitives
and sympathizers in the British Provin-
ces were fitting out vessels for the pur-
pose of releasing the rebel prisoners and
burning Buffalo and Ogdensburg.—in-
formation was communicated by telegraph
to Lord Lyons by the Governor General
of Canada. Major General Dix has been
ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures
for the security of the frontier.

Farmers' and Planters'
ALMANAC,
FOR 1864.

ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
ENGLISH LETTER PAPER,
Just received and for sale by
STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 7.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 16, 1863.

The following Confederate Officers and men are here-
by declared duly exchanged:
1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any
time previous to the 1st of September, 1863. This sec-
tion, however, is not intended to include 999 officers or
men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such
as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notice, No. 6,
Sept. 12th, 1863, or are specifically named in this notice.
But it does embrace all deliveries made at City Point or
other places before Sept. 1st, 1863, and with the limita-
tion above named, all captures at Port Hudson or any
other place where the parties were released on parole.
2. The Staff of General Pennington, Stevens, Dow-
en, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Harris, and
Baldwin, and of Colonel Reynolds, Cockerell and Decker-
ly; the fliers and men belonging to the Engineer Corps
and Sappers and Miners, and the 4th and 40th Mississippi
Regiment, all captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863.
3. The general officers captured at Vicksburg, July
4th, 1863, were declared exchanged July 13th, 1863.
ROBERT OULP,
Asst. of Exchange.

DAVID ELSH,
Clock and Watch-Maker,
SOUTH EAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
67th
Greensboro, N. C.

A SUPERIOR COMPOUND
MICROSCOPE, new, and com-
plete, with magnifying power (with different obj. es)
from 250 to 250,000 times the area of original objects.
For sale by
STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
Sept. 17, 1863.

Sept. 17, 1863.

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and things in the Confederate States.

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Our Own School Arithmetic.—By F. LANDER, A. M.—
Now ready for press, and will be published as soon as possible.

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Sept. 17, 1863.

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which are several rare treatises on diseases of the Heart
and Lungs, on Surgical operations, Dental Surgery, &c.;
Webster's Dictionary of SCIENCE AND ARTS,
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY (Unabridged), Shakespeare's
complete works (fine); Byron's Don Quixote; Hume's
History of Great Britain; Gibbon's Rome, 6 Vols.; and
a variety of valuable books, too numerous to mention.—
For sale by
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Sept. 17, 1863.

Edgeworth Female Seminary,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
The full Session of this Institution will commence on
the 4th of August next. TERMS for the session of 20
weeks.
Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., \$22.00;
English, Latin \$20.00; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar
\$3.00; Vocal music \$12.00; Oil Painting \$20.00; Drawing
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See further particulars apply to
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AT OLD PRICES!!!
I WILL hereafter exchange SHOES AT OLD PRICES,
For Waxed Cords, Flax, Bacon, Butter, Cabbage,
Eggs, and other necessaries, at LIKE RATES.
Those who wish to receive SHOES for the winter will
do well to attend to this matter, before they dispose of
the same.
PHOTOGRAPHS taken at my PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY, on business terms. W. P. HUGHES,
Greensboro, N. C.

ATTENTION, TANNERS!
THIRTY BARRELS OF TAN-
NERS OIL for sale by
J. & F. GARRETT & CO.
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
PROF. W. S. P. MATHEWS will give private lessons
in music in Greensboro, until further notice.
Great pains will be taken in the instruction of begin-
ners, especially in regard to time and reading music.
TERMS REASONABLE. Sept. 17—3m

Sept. 17, 1863.