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ZIALS OF A WAR GOVERNOR. HOW VANCE STOOD UP FOR HIS STATE

Times Chauging the Guage of the North Carolina Bailroad—Last Days of the War in North Carolinn-Public Mee ent and Inspiring Renewed Cou age-A Peppery Disputch to the Com nandant at Favetteville-Vance Make Request on Secretary of War Brecken ridge for a Copy of the Proceedings of a of Wilmington and Stopping of the dence With General Whiting-Genera respondence Over the Condition of Af-fairs at the Sallabury Prison.

Observer Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, June 22. What a mine of information is to be found in Gov. Vance's letter books? His sturdiness, his love of his "North Carolinians" are visible as one looks

carried on not only with courtesy, as may be seen from the record, but with an entire deference to your wishes in the case of Mr. Russell, very much be-yond the deserts of that individual, in his attempts to evade service."
[The court martial of the now Gov-

ernor, it seems, was for striking an of-Whiting wrote a letter, dated

July 4, which was delayed in the mails. In this he said: "The War Department has decided that the claim on the part of the State to Mr. Daniel L. Russell cannot be admitted; he having been in the service already at the date (Feb. 17) of the act to organize forces for the That act contained in it all per sons belonging to it till the termination The exemption clauses in that act do not apply to the class whose position not apply to the class whose position had already been determined. They apply only to those who were not in service, but were made liable by universal expression of section 1 of the act, and as good a time as any." an exception to the operations of that section. The Governor's authority to claim as exempts those in service does not extend to a person in service. I have accordingly notified Mr. Russell that in accordance with the sentence

serving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station, on the 25th inst. The brigades of Gens. Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of advanced through a thick abattle of felled trees, under a heavy fire of mus-ketry and artillery, and carried the enemy's works with a steady courage that of which you complain, deliberately and elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commanders, and the admiration of the army. On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part i were not less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infan try. If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be surely intrusted in their hands.

The Confederate engineer bureau n ed Gov. Vance that the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad was a main line of communication which the govern-ment must keep open, and said it would have to re-lay its track, to miles of rail. the road over to me and my directors. with proper authority in the premises, and we will guarantee that it shall be that road and give it to me. Strange, of Gen. Barringer's or anything you may want to

ident Cowan wrote the Governor: "If the Confederate government will not the suggest that you let it go to South Car-olina, after those roads which it is al-ways 'going to take up,' but never does." Gov. Vance notified Gen. Gilmer that he would not ssurrender the road unless the Legislature consented. entire road was mortgaged t

Under date of Sept. 22, 1864, Vance wrote Secretary of War Seddon: "I learn that Lt. Col. W. H. H. Cowles, First North Carolina Cavalry, has been recommended for brigadler of Chambliss' Brigade, by his superiors. I beg most cordially and earnestly second the recommendation of this gal-lant and most accomplished young of In addition to rewarding merit and promoting the good of the ser-vice, the promotion of Lt. Col. Cowles would furnish grateful evidence to our people of the intention of the War De partment to promote North Carolinian deserving, to the command of from other States to which w have submitted so long."

Gov. Vance wrote Gov. Seymour, o New York, a letter, in which he asked the latter to distribute among North Carolina prisoners in New York State 1,309 pounds sterling, this being sent in three bills of exchange on Collie & Co. of Liverpool, the State's agents. The letter to Gov. Seymour expressed admi-ration for the latter's high character and humanity. October 28, 1854, Gov. Vance wrote Robert M. Ould, Confederate commissioner for the exchange of prisoners: "You give me the gratify-ing information that arrangements have been made for supplying our pris-oners, North, with necessary comforts for the winter, and that we would be permitted to purchase supplies in the Northern cities. I desire immediately to make arrangements for supplying the troops of this State, which I can do the troops of this State, which have very readily, having funds in Europe. If I can have an agent North, I would wreatly prefer having my brother, Gen.

Delaware, and his health is daily giving Delaware, and his health is daily giving way from his confinement. As it seems that he cannot be exchanged, I would be much obliged if our government would grant him this privilege and procure the consent of the enemy. No better man could be found to dispense the bounty of North Carolina and the Confederate government."

November 15, Gov. Vance wrote President Davis: "I deem it my duty to address you in regard to the situation at Wilmington. I have just returned from a visit to the works below that city, and find them in excellent condition, so far as I am able to judge. There seems to be nothing wanting but troops. If attacked in strong force, I humbly conceive that their capture is inceptable, unless strengthened by at lease two brigades of veteran troops. The militia assembled and to assemble there I fancy will be inadequate to resist a land attack on Fort Fisher, which seems to be the point of real danger. In view of all the facts of the case, to which I presume the commanding general keeps you sufficiently informed, I respectfully submit that own. Lee should spare a few veterans as a nucleus for the raw troops defending Wilmington, notwithstanding the pressure upon his lines. Except for the moral affect involved in losing our capital. I

ate Bazaar," at Liverpool He says:
"Now that this city is attacked, and
there is a possibility, at least, of our
only available seaport being closed. I
cannot longer delay the pleasurable
task of thanking you, even though the
roar of artillery shakes the city as I
write. You and your colleagues in this
matter are but the sisters of those who
here this day are dressing the wounds ere this day are dressing the wounds and wiping away the death-damp from the brows of perishing soldiers. I can-not adequately praise and bless this staterhood of charity and mercy which ends a brightness and a glory to civi-ization, or give you an idea of what it has done for our devoted soldiery." This letter is dated, "Headquarters. forces of North Carolina, Wilmington.

January 3, 1865, Gov. Vance telegraphed Gen. Bragg: "Can I with safe-ty disband the Home Guard for a few eeks? They have to be re-organized inder the new law, and I think this is

The Confederate government appears,

from the tenor of scores of letters, to have treated North Carolina most un-fairly in the matter of running the blockade, and actually forced the State nine then know as the 'Egypt' mine. On the 28th of December Secretary of the Navy Mailory wrote Gov. Vance a letter which produced the following spirited answer: "Your letter, with en-closures relative to the loss of the Advance, is received. I stated that the loss of the Advance was due to the ap-propriation of her coal for steamers of the government. I made this statement upon authority which I regard as re liable, and think I have been sustained by the facts. To the common heap of roal the Advance contributed, and vewhen she came to sail the governme had taken all the coal, and she had go with North Carolina coal. The co was actually applied to the use of the Tallahassee, just as I charged. I call your attention to the certificate of Mr. Savage, collector of the port of Wilmington, showing that there was I gold on board the Advance at the time she was captured. I do this because the appearance of an article in the Rich-mond Sentinel, said to have been written under the auspices of the Navy De here was a large amount of gold or this vessel, the non-appearance of which was supposed to account in part from the Wilmington. Charlotte & which was supposed to account in part Rutherford Railroad. This drew a spicy for her capture. Like you, sir, I do not letter from President Robert H. Cowan. of the latter road, who wrote Governor Vance that the Wilmington & Manchester road ought to have been able to get supplies, as it owned a large interest in attack upon Wilmington, from which a steamship company. He added: "I alone we were delivered by the provi-propose, therefore, that if the managers of feet of God, as a full confirmation of of the W. & M. R. R. cannot do the my opinions. [Gov. Vance protested work of the government that you pass ton of the Tallahassec, declaring it on-ly irritated the Federals and caused at-tacks on this State.] I might ask if one of those three vessels which recently done. If you have authority to take it all. If you have authority to take it all. If you have authority to take my road and give it to the terprise of 'gamblers,' than the destruction of the control of If that tion of all the enemy's vessels at sea road cannot do your work, I can. I mentioned in the list that you enclose, refer you to Hon. Geo. Davis and Maj. My opposition to the policy of this government Strange, of Gen. Barringer's ernment is not based upon anything factious, or any regard for the interest of men who have been making fortunes In a letter dated two days later, Pres- by running the blockade, whether na-"If tive or foreign. I never made objections the Confederate government will not to their being placed under such re-accept this proposition. I respectfully strictions as the government thought suggest that you let it go to South Car-proper, but why a State, struggling for

> January 7, Gov. Vance wrote Presilent Davis this letter: "I beg leave most cordially to join in the recom-mendation which I take for granted has been made by his superior officers William Lamb, commanding Fort Fisher, for promotion. I was near by during the recent attack upon the defenses of Wilmington, and people and oldiers alike were enthusiastic in their raise of his skill and gallantry. uming that the official reports have one justice to his soldierly qualities, I mainly desire to assure you that our people would gladly see him made a brigadier-general from North Carolina, hough not a citizen thereof.

> Gen. Whiting wrote Gov. Vance Jan uary 4, 1865, that he needed as large a force of free negroes as possible to work on the forts, and that he desired to et the slaves return to their masters He suggested "an enrolled corps of 1.200 to 1.500 free negroes, properly organized nto companies, according to regula-ions, entitled to furlough, fed, clothed and paid." With this he would guaraz ee the exemption of slave labor.

This State, after the government ha proken up its salt works, hired an engine and cars to haul salt from Salt-ville, Va. The board of public works of Virginia coolly seized this train. The Legislature of this State promptly adopted a resolution denouncing this, adopted a resolution denouncing this and Governor Vance notified Governor Smith, of Virginia, that he had forbidien the exportation of articles of Vir

obacco, and its shipment, for the re-lef of prisoners of war in Northern bad enough, God knows."

It is horses, restore confidence and inspire with courage the local forces. I carn-estly recommend this action, general, February 26 the Legislature as

Col. Peter Mallett, commanding con-scripts, reported to December 1, 1864 that there were in the State, exempt from military service 5,153 State of-ficers, and 7,885 by reason of disability.

can to effect its consummation. Ten wells are in the prison, which af-ford them water. In addition, they are permitted, every day, to bring water in

stream of water runs through the prison. This is unfortunate. But a removal of the prisoners to Columbia is contemplated, and all improvements buildings, etc., have been prohibited by General Winder. Gen. York, who havisited most of the prisons South, recruiting, assures me of the superiority of this. In consequence of the lack of transportation and the damages to the railroads of late, the energy of the of ficers of the commissary and quarter-master's departments has been subject lockade, and actually forced the State ed to no mean tests; but the prisoner osell a half interest in its own block-de runner, the 'Advance.' It is fur-har above that this blocked is fur-har above that the blocked is fur-har above that the blocked is fur-har above the state of the prisoner have not suffered for wood or ration.

guarding of these prisoners wa

is caused by frequent and numer descritions."
chruary 12, Gen. Bradley T. John
, commanding Sallsbury, prison
of the Governor this letter. I as ledge personally your liberal of It is disgraceful to our country Booth's letter showed you the helter. Gen. Winder proposed remo-ig them before Christmas, and ther forbade any buildings to be erected A large percent, have the in holes in the ground. Wer tempt to erect barracks, spring wo ome before they could be finished. nd us, or procure for us in Raleigh 1: 200 wall tents? If so pray send the at once. I recently visited Richmon the main purpose of pressing on o thorities our duties to ourselves an these people laying before them the crible suffering and mortality among ral officer for distributing goods tichmond 3,500 blankets, which will ere to-morrow. With the tents their endition will be tolerable, but rething an relieve it save sneedy exchange. arn from Vice President Stephens at Gen. Grant is willing to receive om us 3,500 a week. I urge the im ediate delivery of all the prisoners in North Carolina and South Carolina. ot, the prisoners at Florence will have be marched through the country aleigh, which will expose your pe to more depredations than from th arch of a hostile column. I beg vo to join with me in urging the Confederate authorities to consent to an immediate delivery of these prisoners at he most convenient point. Grant pre as to allow our men to go back to our army. On this our authorities may stick, but we ought to agree to it at once. The prisoners here eat our rations and keep men out of the field to guard them. They are a terrible bur-den. It would be better to send them proper, but why a State, struggling for the common good, to clothe and provide for its troops in the public service, should meet with no more favor than a blockade gambler passes my them. It would be better to deprive them. It would be better to have them in our own army, but, fail ing in that, let us have them at the plow, the rifle in the fence corner, press this upon you, for if these people are not turned over to their own au horities, they will be pressed back into

> sist three armies, the confederate, the Federal and the neutral, more terrible The last 20 pages of this letter book of 1864-'65 are crowded with import-ant things. February 20, 1865, Gen. Lee calls on Governor Vance to give Gen. Braze every man possible. The Gov-Bragg every man possible. The Governor telegraphs that he has called ou every man liable to duty in the State. Gen. Lee calls on him to destroy pro-visions. Vance replies that he cannot visions. Vance replies that he canno do this without a cavalry force. He tel egraphs to General Bragg on the 25th, at Magnolia, "Flease inform me of progress of enemy. I desire to move stores and am waiting for information."

February 14, Vance issued his proclamation announcing the fall of Wilmington, and also the fallure of the "peace conference," which met at Fortress Monroe. February 28 he wrote to John White North Caroline comprisioner at two or three points. Rest assured, however, general, that I am fully alive to the importance of the crisis and what-

February 24 Major Hoge, of the Confederate Wan Department, arrived with a request from Commissary eneral St. John that the State lend the government all its reserve supplies of provisions, or their sale. The Governor at once issued a call to the people of the State urging that every citizen who could do so pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier, and suggesting the immediate delivery of 80 pounds of meat and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to the nearest commissary agent. est commissary agent.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston March 1 expressed a desire to change the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad to 5 feet. Gov. Vance that day telegraphed him:

Gen. Whiting replied on the 8th. saying: "Your letter of the 5th has been forwarded to the War Department, and in regard to it, considering the manner in which you have addressed me, you will permit me to inform you that 1 do not admit the propriety of your animated and writing to me upon the government of the Confederate States or its conduct of its correspondence with the authorities of the State of North Carolina stall at the "Confederate of the State of North Carolina stall at the "Confederate of the State of North Carolina stall at the "Confederate of food receives the bulk twice and leaving me no physical threatened, compelling me to bureak bulk twice and leaving me no power of the commanding officers. The prisoners regularly receive one pound of good bread, or pint of soup besides small issues of meat and willington when that city was attacked and threatened, compelling me to bureak bulk twice and leaving me no power of the carnest attention of the commanding officers. The prisoners regularly receive one pound of good bread or pint of soup besides small issues of meat and willington when that city was attacked and the read open being the read open being the name of the commanding officers. The prisoners regularly receive one pound of good bread or pint of soup besides small issues of meat and willington when that city was attacked and soup besides small issues of meat and willington when that city was attacked and willington when that city was attacked and the received him than he buys or has use for The matter of food receives the bulk twice and leaving me no power of the commanding officers. The prisoners regularly received the animal state of the read statention of the commanding officers. The prisoners small issues of meat and soup besides has been received at this post from the North. Gen, Johnson, in a communication to Commissioner of Exchange Ould, in the early part of January, called attention to their condition in this respect, which he set forth in the fullest terms, and requested that his letter be forwarded to the Federal authorities. Your generous proposition will no doubt be readily agreed to by the Federal government. As soon as General Johnson gauge so far you will render idle as he readily agreed to by the Federal government. As soon as General Johnson gauge so far you will render idle as returns. I will lay your communication much stock as you would gain and enbefore him, and he will do all that he danger much more. Until further ressons are assigned therefore, I must ad

March 3rd Governor Vance telegraphed General Bragg, at Goldsboro: "I hope you will induce all slave-owners in Duplin, New Hanover and Onslow to emove immediately all able-bodied slaves in this direction, and will afford them all necessary aid in so doing. If necessary I will sustain you in removing by force all such slaves as will likely afford recruits to the enemy. If the owners cannot support them the government can usefully emfrom the government can usefully em-ploy them." March 7th, he telegraphed General Bragg: "If the government will furnish 22 miles of iron and a few hun-dred hands, the railroad to Deep River can be finished in 15 days. I advise that

supplies to meet the emergency. Can you assist me in having them collected vicinity of Raleigh and smith eld at the earliest possible moment. overnor Vance replied: "I can have 5 vagons, mostly two-horse, by this day vock, if you will give authority to impress a few country wagons for post duty. The State has no authority to have taken the liberty of impressing my wagons without my permission

send them back for State goods and no-tify you to keep your hands off-them." Under date of February 24th, General R. E. Lee wrote the Governor: "The state of despondency that now prevails among our people is producing a bad effect upon the troops. Desertions are becoming very frequent, and there is good reason to believe that they are ocasioned to a considerable extent by letters written to soldiers by their friends at home. In the last two weeks several hundreds have deserted from ills Corps, and as the divisions from which the greatest number of deser tions have taken place are composed chiefly of troops from North Carolina. they furnish a corresponding proportion tial citizens to change public sentimen and cheer the spirits of the people. has been discovered that the despond persons represent to their friends in the army that our cause is hopeless and that they had better provide for them selves. They state that the number of descritions is so large in the several counties that there is no dauger to be apprehended from the home guards. The deserters generally take their arms with them. The greater number are from regiments from the western part of the State. So far as the despendency of the people occasions this sad condi-tion of affairs, I know of no other means of removing it than by the counsess to take his men and deliver ours, sel and exhortation of prominent citi-beth parties to be on parole. I think zens. If they would explain to the peo-ple that the cause is not hopeless, that is to allow our men to go back to our is critical to the enemy as to ourselves; that he has drawn his troops from every other quarter to accomplish his designs against Richmond, and his defeat now would result in leaving nearly all our territory open to us; that this great result can be accompliated if all will work diligently and zealously and that his successes are far less valuable in fact than in appearance, i think our sorely-tried people would be induced o make one more effort, to bear their sufferings a little longer and regain some of the spirit that marked the first two years of the war. If they will I feel confident that with the blessing of God what seems to be our greatest dan-ger will prove the means of deliverance and safety. I trust you will do all in North Carolina, which will have to sub

your power to help us in this great emergency." March 2nd, Governor Vance replied, saying: "Yours has been received, giving me the distressing news of the increase of desertion from our armies. I had heard from other sources of this defection of our troops and was already too well aware that the cause of it was to be found in the genrail public despondency. I inaugurated a series of public meetings in this State by my recent proclamation, for the purpose of reviving public sentiment, and though many have been held and many more will be held, yet the near and triumphant approach of the enemy has so alarmed the timid and so engrossed. the loyal in preparation for his coming that I fear they will hardly have their proper effect. I have myself been so busy in trying to organize my militia and se-

Monroe. February 23 he wrote to John White. North Carolina commissioner at London, that Wilmington was captured and blockade running stopped. He then said: "Nothing remains but for us to close up our affairs and wait for a change. What funds we have in England should be placed in safety to aid in the final settlement of our indebtedness. Our goods in Europe or the West Indies I leave you to dispose of in any way deemed best, consulting Mr. Flanner of his agency from this date. Mr. Collie. You may also relieve Mr. Flanner of his agency from this date. Mr. Collie, who bears this,

with courage the local forces. I earn-estly recommend this action, general, and think in the long run it would not weaken your army. I think our people will respond liberally to the appeal for supplies which I have just published February 24 Major Hoge, of the Con-this morning at the instance of the Sec letter, as follows: "I return you my sincere thanks for your sealous efforts in behalf of the army and the cause. I have read with pleasure and attention

your proclamation and appeal to the

people, as also extracts from your addresses. I trust you will infuse into your fellow-citizens the spirit of resolu-Gov. Vance that day telegraphed him:
"How far do you wish to bring the
wide gauge? I do not want it farther
east than Salisbury, unless great necessity requires it." He also telegraphed
Maj. Gen. Gilmer at Charlotte: "How
far do you wish to alter the gauge of the
North Carolina road? I object to its
being done east of Salisbury. I don't
wish the connection broken with the

in the nand patriousm
own actions. I have now no cavalry
to spare for the purpose you mention.
I think the suggestion a very good one
and regret I did not receive it earlier.
I have sent a force of infantry under
Bigadler General N. D. Johnston to
guard the line of the Roanoke and operate as far as practicable in the adjacent counties to arrest deserters. Another detachment of \$500 men under respectfully as one looks. He should spare a few vectors as Willing from you." February 5. Ges. John. 1984. Gen. Whiting and content of the search of the Legislature of this State. I have given him a certificate of exception of the state. In secondary complete the search of the legislature of this State. I have given him a certificate of exception of the same are a respectful ister on the sounds near Wilmington of the laws. In accordance with of the search of

"Like to know whatten 1 been doing all mawning if I ain't feed Bill."

Bill grumble like he ain't had narry bite."

Bill grumble like he ain't had narry bite.

Bill grumble like he ain't had narry b

THE FIRST SCLDIER KILLED.

Virginian Holds That It Was Capt Marr. and Not Henry Wyatt He Also Wants to Deprive North Carolina of Another Claim-Troops Furnished by Vir ginia and North Carolina.

o the Editor of the Observer: It is astonishing that anybody in

beyond Manassas, on the afternoon of May 31st. 1861, and were aroused from their bivouac about 3 o'clock the next morning by the startling report that the enemy had attacked our troops at Fairfax Court House, which was about four miles distant, and had been repuls-ed and had retreated towards Washing of the court martial he will be required to sell a half interest in its own blockgelect one of the North Carolina
The following letter to Gov. Vance
From Gen. R. E. Lee bears the date
Against 29, 1864: "I have frequently
been called upon to mention the service
of North Carolina solders in the strong of the court martial he will be required to sell a half interest in its own blockhave not suffered for wood or rations.
An inspector from your excellency will
the risk own blockhave quickly mounted and
An inspector from your excellency will
the risk own blockhave quickly mounted and
the iron be taken below Magnolia and
that the effort he made."

The following letter to Gov. Vance
From Gen. R. E. Lee bears the date
Against all this Gov. Vance protested
supplied to sell a half interest in its own blockhave not suffered for wood or rations.
An inspector from your excellency will
the risk own that this blockader was
forced to take out and bring in covered
to take out and bring in covered
to take out and bring in covered
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ect, and cannot determine with exness the number of her soldiers. while North Carolina was in a great nanner exempt from such incursions, and therefore it is reasonable to believe est apart from motives of patriotism arolina, would from necessity be comelled to go into the army.

Moreover, we have some data from thich we can make a reasonable calcu n of the respective numbers of the little States. Virginia mustered into serfantry, artillery and cavalry. North relina had 68 regiments and 15 batillions. These regiments would proba-ly have 1,000 men when mustered, and ould recruit during the four years of war 600 additional, so that 146,000

and 15 battalions would be 110,000 Virginia's excess ... 36 000 Virginia had 3 generals, 5 lieutenan generals, 21 major generals, 80 briga-lier generals. North Carolina had 1 eutenant generals. 7 major generals 3 brigadier generals. Why should Virginia have such as excess of general officers unless she had a proportionate superiority in num-bers of soldiers. Are Virginians more

jotous and disorderly than other people, and require sterner and more rigid discipline? Until the facts herein narrated are disproved, we must believe that our North Carolina friends are mistaken. out even in that event, we need not m a harsh judgment. Let us adopt round for our guidance—
"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power. And they should keep who can.

Or perhaps we might with propriety

Help yourself, but not by grasping Respectfully, B. M. PARHAM, Co. I. Fourth Regiment Va. Cavalry.

emember another maxim-

Richmond, Va.

husetts Cotton Mills were closed to iay, and will not be re-opened until

A Big Mill Shuts Down.

Lowell, Mass., June 28.—The Massa

July 12th. The mills employ 1,900 men. The shut down was decided upon be cause of the low price which goods are selling at, and the poor demand. Money for the Families of the Lynched

Washington, June 28.-Senator Davis

o-day reported from the committee on oreign relations, an amendment to the reneral deficiency bill to pay \$6,000 to the families of the three Italians lynch-

NORTH CAROLINA SKETCHES. PREPARATIONS FOR MAKING A CROP

closes His Plans to His Fami ly for Raising Four Bales-His Wife's Happy Thought Saved Him from thena

wind blowing softly swelled the buds and whispered to the sleeping grass and dandelions that spring had come Overhead shining fragments of cloud, belated stragglers, scudded away into the deep expanse of blue. A hawk sail-ing there screamed a shrill challenge fence steamed in the early sun. Among the logs of the empty crib there a little brown wren played hide and seek with brown wren played hide and seek with the grey rat was nibbling the a hungry rat, twittering excitedly to Sweet, the black-nose dog curied in the from his sleep by the falling. warm sunshine below, and to Bill, the was nosing hungrily about, ox, standing with head over the half Bill stood harnessed now

sate as far as practicible in the sale are as practicible. In the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible. In the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible. In the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible. In the sale as far as practicible in the sale as a far as practicible in the sale as far as practicible in the sale as a far as practicible in the sale as as a far as practicible in the sale a

"Like to know whatten I been doing all mawning if I ain't feed Bill!" "Bill grumble like he ain't had narry

"Great mine to pick up a rail an' bus' you!" he exclaimed. "Aint never gwien to gi' yer nutten!" And he

It is astonishing that anybody in North Carolina, even at this late day, will continue to believe and repeat the statement that the first soldier killed in the war was from North Carolina. This has been repeatedly proved not look a fact.

This has been repeatedly proved not look a fact.

The statement that the first soldier killed in the comfortable warmth of the morning. "Dis de fus' call!" he muttered, "an' from now on till de cotton's pick all I gwien to hear is 'feed Bill' look Bill' like followin' atter Bill' like followin' to be a fact.

The company to which I belonged an 'plow Bill,' like followin' atter Bill arrived at Fairfax Station, a few miles was de joyment in dis life."

beyond Manassas, on the afternoon of "You black nigger dare! Don't you

near me!"

Mose leaned down and raking to gether an armful of windblown sedge from the fence corner, tossed it over into the mire. Then, still muttering, turned across the desolate rows of cot-ton stalks, seeking the plow, where it had st od in the furrow since last years'

Dat nigger More he oughter be bus!! What de reason now nigger can't make crop same as white man?" The sicer had se zed the wisp of stra

tossed him and was grinding it fam-ishedly, his log eyes fixed on the master who controlled, without letor bindrance, his poor loody and for the time such as killed, and this was the only death soul as is to brute things who do their on our side in that battle, and was ten tool dumbly and patiently. Yesterday lays after the attack on Pairfax Court fouse. There is no possible doubt or shelter from the wind and driving rain nistake as to these facts and dates. Once a shed land leaned against the which leave no ground for question that Capt. Marr was the first soldier killed down, and all day he had pressed from the wind where his bouse had been wind where his bouse had been the solution of the wind where his bouse had been the content of the wind where his bouse had been the content of the wind where his bouse had been tool dumbly and patiently. Yesterday to dumbly and patie birth leave no ground for question that leg-bunt crib, but this had tumbled down, and all day he had pressed from the Wind where his house had been Equally unfounded. I think but not while the caves dripped upon his ship pulte so easily disproved, is the claim oring sides. Hannibal drew the bladvanced by our North Carolina friends smoke deep and strong as he watched hat their State furnished more soldiers. Bill now and reflected upon his forthe Confederate army than any other sight in having raised the bars last tate. They have made, with complete the bars last night when he might have had to hunt tendable promptness and vigor, a rosr of their troops, and tell us with par- briary bottom, land. He would begin be of their troops, and tell us with par-linable pride that they sent to the field the breaking of ground for his crop to the hundred and twenty thousand men. day. It was almost April now, and very well, we are very willing to be-since the last bag of cotton was picked in November he and his had done no toil. New year had found the larger Virginia has been derelict in this re- bare, the crib empty, and not a name to show that the year had been. Hannibal had tramped up to Squir It is well known that Virginia was couliarly the theatre of the war, and cas everywhere overrun by the enemy, other year, supplies to be advanced. other year, supplies to be advanced given notes signed with a cross mark payable in the crop not yet planted and further secured by a mortgage of one steer, name Bill, one wooden bod e men of Virginia more than in North stead and straw mattrass, one p.ne table, one bench, three chairs, a pot, and one griddle. This being the sum total of the property which Hannibil and his wife, angy, possessed. These little preliminaries done he had fittle preliminaries done he has

and rind of bacon, the first fruits of a crop not yet planted.

After impounding Fill last night dannibal had joined his family, Bill's co-laborers, spread about the wide hearth by the pine-knot fire. There was Angy with the last baby in arms, Mose when we this morning saw at the barnyard. Pomp. Pete and Mirandy, skillful at weeding cotton, besides lage, Bellinty, Nias and Babe, none too small to pick he white fleece from the bursting boils these last nodding or asleep all un-mindful of impending toil. Angy was jushing her baby and dipping the comorting snuff, while the young ones urned yams roasting on the hearth-

"Now you niggers hear what I tell dog away from the fireside and lit his pipe. "You niggers hear me now! I's gwien to make a crap dis year. I nin one o' dese po' triffin' niggers an' when I sot de pace you's got to follow! We gwien to start de crap in de mawning. Mose, ...m an' Bill work de plow. Angy an' Pete work de hoes, de res' o' burn stalks an' I gwien to help all

You gwien to stan' round an' be de berseer!" explained Angy.
"Who dat talkin' bout oberseer. aint heard nobody say nuttin' bout no oberseer! But you hear what I tells from the hearth.

"Git de bucket, some o' yer, an' put it out!" Hannibal ordered. "It's dat same ole straw I made Mose stuff in de chimney corner again yistiddy when de win' an' rain was blowin' so. "We's gwien to git to work by light in de mawnin'. De rain done stop, Bill up in de pen, an' de moon shinin' on de right quarter. I 'spec' to make 'o' hale dis year. Dare's one hale for de rent, dat's one! Dare's nudder hale to: de runnin', dat's two! Dare's nudder hale 'pon top o' dat to buy a mule. Squire Tom say he sell dat ole grey Jim mole for one bale. Dat's free! Den one mo' 'pon top o' dat for Hannibal! Dat make fo'! I's gwien to fotch up my fambly 'spectable, I is!" "Dat's right now!" put in Angy, "I's

'spectable an' you's 'spectable, an' dey's got to be 'spectable!' I's a 'spectable nigger, an' you's got to work an' be 'spectable or I'll bus'

bound by party ties, who had supporting it 'long med him, 'and now,' concluded Mr. Tillwork! Mos man, as he took his seat, "I hope the day an' Troas'in' wis made a fool of myself once."

Mr. Chandler, continuing his mock seriousness, insisted that now that the president was gone, the members of the party were responsible for

Happy Thought Saved Him from Genator—Tillman's lamity of Breaking Ground on a rag a Tax of \$100 — A Plantation Idyl.

The strict of the Observer by John W. Harbere Were 46 It was one of "those early" days in Three, Inspring, when nature feels the first list hem—Sever-pulse stir in her dull, cold veins. The storm had shifted in the night. The rains had ceased. And now the south—mutten, which the senator's direct use of 'you' as the Senator's direct use of 'you' frightens me more than he is aware frightens me more than he is aware frightens me more than he is aware

"I must object to this unparliamentary action," interposed Mr. Chandler, the mater. it the mater. the mater of." through the "I have no pitchfork," called back Overhead the bi Tillman, who added that he recognical morous birds." Mr. Chandler's purpose to ridicule Hawk! they called

belated stragglers, scudded away into the deep expanse of blue. A hawk sailing there screamed a shrill challenge caught up and flung back by the crow in the pinetop before be sped away to his fellows with clamorous alarm. In the apple tree a mocking bird preened his wings, then tried his pipes and scolded to find the love-notes had not come. The moist rails of the barnyard fence stramed in the early sun. Among the logs of the compty crib there a little brown ween played hide and seek with the scream as the great bird was then laid aside.

fallingiNNER FOR TRAMPS. Bill stood harnessed now of Business in Ca-and wooden hames, and the Shock Felt-bound with many ranged to Next Year's 20th

his sullen footsteps towards the barnyard. The pipe was out of Hannibal's
mouth now and he stood gazing after
his young hopeful unable to find words
to express himself.

"Great mine to take a brick an' bus'
yer!" he exclaimed at length. "Dat
make me say what I do bout niggers!
Yer triffin lazy dog! If you don't feed
Bill and fotch dat plow up I swar' to
God I take dis ax an' brain yer!"

But Mose had sauntered out to the
bars and with back to his sire stood
confronting the little beast, which,
with head upliffed, was appealing persistently for his breakfast.

"Great mine to pick up a rail an'
bus' you!" he exclaimed. "Aint never

"Yer gwien to work to-morrer!"

"Look here, nigger! You think yo' daddy a convic'? When I gits to be a convic' I 'spec's to work on Saddy! I's gwien to town to-morrer in dart cyart like a 'spectable gent'man!" Presently the black swarm of darkies

had vanished as mystemously as the crows overhead where the hawk sailed yet serenely a solitary speck in the depths of blue. Bill relieved of his grates again in the barnyard man the plow and collar had brenge to toll today. The bars were up again. It was incompreheneitle. He had heard his masters say "Friday" and "bad brief rest before the compreheneitle. These doings were beyond his luck." These doings were beyond his the frest before the compreheneitle of had vanished as mystemously as the the stubblefield, and pictured by the stubblefield, and pictured big crop he was going to make. It was it likely an a so quiet now it was easy to think. The trusts would be so quiet now it was easy to think. The trusts would be so quiet now it was easy to think. ear with eyes closed chewing his cud. grey cat was curled asleep where eeet had been. The hawk hung me ionless in the silent blue. A single eather, white and luminous, came rrifting down from that far height, and not a sound broke the stillness but the Hannibal could see the cotton growing the biggest crop he had ever planted; the rows laid by, tall and green; the bursting bolls, the fleecy baskets, the four bales piled at the ginhouse door. It was just as good as baving them. And the sun felt so comfortable. He eaned back slowly until he found a irm resting place in the bend of the ence. His head lay over against a rail. The pipe fell from his fingers, and with

mouth open and face upturned he slept under the noon-day sun. THE VICTOR MILL CASE.

Judge Sutton Refused to Set Aside the Verdict Though He Did Not Agree With

the Jury. The counsel of defendants yesterday fternoon moved to set aside the ver-lict in the Victor Millicase, because it as against the weight of the This motion was debated for by counsel for the respective parties Judge Sutton, in passing upon the mo tion, said that the evidence had no made the same impression on his mine that it had made upon the jury; that he did not think the defendants should have been convicted, but he would have favored their acquittal had he been on the jury; that the verdict had disappointed him, especially since he had seen the mill and its surroundings, with the jury, and found it to be as clean and well-kept as any mill site he over saw; that whether there was any evidence was a question of law for the court to decide, but whether the evidence was sufficient to convict was one for the jury, and the court did not like to invade the premises of the jury. "I have not been able," said the judge, "to satisfy my conscience that it is right to do so in the case, though personally differ with the jury. If I could have so satisfied my conscience. I would have set aside the verdict of my own have set aside the verdict of my own motion, without any application from counsel. I will suspend the judgment in order to see if some satisfactory arrangement cannot be made. I would not like to see a valuable industrial enterprise as this is, needlessly injured."

After some discussion by counsel as to what could be done, the matter was left county to day. left open until to-day.

THE BOCK HILL SCHOOL.

Profs. Banks and Barnes, of Yorkville Will Take Charge-The School a Feeder for Davidson.

Prof. A. R. Banks, and his associate. Prof. Barnes , who have been conducting the Yorkville, S. C., High School oberseer! But you hear what I tells oberseer! But you hear what I tells yer, I's gwien to make a crap wid you niggers! Alf o' yer eats victuals, an' we owes Squire Tom half de fust build dis minute for runnin' us till now! Six bushels o' meal an' fifty pounds o' meat you niggers done eat since new year, an' de intrus arunnin' afo' de cotton's planted!"

Davidson College recently purchased this Rock Hill school property, and in entrusting the school to Profs. Banks and Barnes they are placing it in safe hands Both are Davidson College gradients. nands, Both are Davidson College grad-uates, and the former has for a long time been a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees. Prof. Banks has been unusually suc-cessful as an educator, and has sent 110 well-prepared college boys to Da-vidson during his career as a teacher. Prof. Barnes is a younger man, but Prof. Barnes is a younger man, but thoroughly competent.
The Rock Hill school is housed in well-equipped buildings, repaired, im proved and refurnished. Profs. Banks and Barnes will un oubtedly make the school one of the premost preparatory institutions in th

> Harkins Confirmed. Washington, June 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of H. S. Harkins to be collector of internal rev-enue for the fifth district of North

The discussi

visions are ne some extent by ports, as in the trust and Single to Federal monopolies in the might be to the second sec could not say The State coul capital, which for a monopo an effective fits from tari

sugar was to should be soush benefit of the tr Mr. Hoar's ret vas that the polished that furt alsed on refine further desired country rather t about the biggest ace the trade of Hoar asserted. effective remedy stead of going came jackal or Mr. Caffe

tor decia. W. the most in the worse, gress, the judicia to act, according that the Federal but the authoriti them with zeal.

Mr. Mantle r at 20 harwith paringham

The glove and agreed paragraph () or paragram Allison and ago paragraph 2E The bill was after an exec