FIRST MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Honorable, the General Assembly : Certainly a Legislature has never been convened in the State of North-Carolina to protect greater interests or meet greater responsibilities.

Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war, which is now waging, all was life and buoyancy and excitement. The novelty of our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our people in support of our cause, not only rendered the course of the Legislature and the Executive easy, but actually preceded and marked it out. But the long continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our soldiers, the occupation of our territory by the enemy, the destruction of our homes, and the blockaded condition of our coast, have reduced us to straits, and given rise to a class of evils, in the presence of which ephemeral patriotism must perish, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelty give place to that stern and determined devotion to our cause, which alone

can sustain a revolution. It now becomes the duty of you, the General Assembly, to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past, to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Constitution, for the protection of our rights and liberties.

The subject of first importance is the presecution of the war, and the means of defending our State against the invasion of the enemy. The Legislature, by several acts in 1861, provided that, in case the Confederate Government should fail or neglect to provide for the defence of North-Carolina, the Governor should be authorized to raise a certain number of troops for that purpose, and made appropriations of money for their support. Impressed with the defenceless condition of our eastern counties when I came into office, I had fully determined to avail myself of this authority, and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for the intervention of insurmountable difficulties. The principal of these was the conscript law passed by the Confederate Congress subsequent to the passage of the several acts referred to. By this law, as extended in its provisions a short time before the adjournment of Congress, all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, became liable to enrollment as soldiers of the Confederate States. To raise an adequate force for State defence from our citizens beyond the age of forty five, and submit to this yast drain besides, I thought entirely impracticable. I hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the execution of the conscription law, I would be effectually providing for State defence. This reasonable hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; and although North-Carolina has a greater extent of sea-coast than any other State, she has had fewer troops given her for

its defence. It is not necessary gentlemen, that I should call your attention to the abounding wealth of this threatened section of our State-filled with everything necessary for the comfort of our army and our people-or to the suffering and rain of its loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficiently informed in regard thereto. It is for you, therefore to say, whether you will suffer our defences as heretofore, to remain exclusively in the hands of the Confederate authorities, or take steps to carry out enough on State authority to strengthen the weak hand of the General Government on our coast.

I unhesitatingly recommend the raising of at least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for three or four months, and dismissed in time to pitch their crops in the Spring.

This force, auxilliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies in our eastern counties could benefit the whole State, by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed points. inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act whereby such authority may be vested in me, in case such urgent necessity shall arise, as will justify it.

Next in importance to the defence of the State from the enemy, is the defence of our people against extertion and starvation. Notwithstanding the tailure of the crops in the Western part of the State, it is believed that there is within our borders an abundance of grain for the supply of our people, and a surplus for the use of the army. The lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco have been planted in corn very generally, and the crop of this essential product is perhaps larger by many hun-dred thousand bushels than has ever been known. When this is considered, together with the immense er-p of peas, potatoes, fruits, &c., there would seem to be little danger of any actual suffering among our people-nor would there be, could it all be properly distributed and at reasonable prices. But the demon of speculation and extortion seems to have seized upon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond the reach of the poor.

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double peace rates, can now be used only by the

. Everything has a tendency upward in the same preportion, leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of extortion. As if we were not sufficien ly afflicted with the base and avaricious in our own midst, speculators from distant States swarm in the land offering fabulous prices for everything they can buy. And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of our 1 copie, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purchasing for the army-thus obtaining what they could not otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient, but this subject too needs legislative action. Dr. Worth, the salt comimssioner appointed by the Convention, has been industriously at work; but he has not produced a great quantity, owing to the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before he had fairly gotten them into operation .- His next effort at Wilmington was successful in produring about 250 bushels per day, for some time before they were interrupted by the yellow-fever, which has caused their temporary suspension. As the pestilence has abated, they will of course be immediately again put into operation. The whole amount made there by the State and private individuals, probably exceeds 2,500 bushels per day. Nearly all of this made on private account is bought by citizens of other States and carried off for specu-

My predecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into a contract through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. Hordecai, Esqrs, with Stewart, Buchanan & Co. of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacturing 8:10,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was made Superintendant of the Works. With commendable energy he has pushed forward his undertaking, and there are now, as reported to me by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, about 200 kettles in operation, making near 1200 bushels per day. Owing to his sickness the Superintendant has made no official report to me of his operations and expenditures. recommend that your Honorable body shall take immediate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes-except for the army and by regular agents of the government; and except when purchased by

lation, at prices ranging from \$12 to \$20 per bushel.

any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., and not for speculation-not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made is all the remedy I can suggest for the evils of ex-

do is to aid these well-cstablished laws, as the skillful physician assists nature in the checking of dis-Violent and forcible measures have lorg since been condemned by civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. The same remarks apply to sciences of private property for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases, and then only as a

temporary expedient. To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self-denying soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing, at some safe point in the interior, of at least two hundred thousand bushels of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork, to be sold to them at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c. It can now be bought in the Eastern counties at moderate prices, and is in danger of destruction by the enemy, if not removed at an early day. Anticipating the necessity of this measure, and also thinking it proper in a military point of view to have some surplus on hand, I have already ordered the building of large cribs on the N. C. R. Road, and made other prehim-

inary arrangements for purchasing on a large scale. I deem this a matter of the very hi; hest importance. Nothing would so cheer and encourage our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know that their State was providing for those at home dearer to them than life; and nothing would so dispirit and demoralize them as to know that those dear ones were suffering.

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the snows of the coming winter and offering his blood day by day for our defence, has a right to expect that his country will not permit his wife and little ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a morsel in the land it should be divided with them. I beg you, therefore, Gentlemen, to make such provisions as you may deem best in reference to the matter, and at as early a day as possible, and let the gratifying assurance go forth to the camps of our armies that the wives and children of our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State has money or food to give them.

I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commuta tion clothing money of her troops and clothe and shoe them herself. And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still, swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices upon our agents. This is especially the case in regard to shoes and leather. The consequence has been our troops could get only half supplies from home, and nothing at all from the Confederate Government, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of battle and other causes lest their baggage, it was found impossible at once to replace it. Screly pressed as to the best course to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people in behalt of their brothers in the field, and employed the militia officers for the collection of articles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the horoes of Boonsboro', Sharpsburg the will of the last Legislature, and raise troops and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of shors and clothing. Every possible exertion has been made for their relief; but while the agents of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible to supply them. I carnestly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before

I am gratified that I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates, is better than it has been. The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company, one or the largest and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to sell all their productions at 75 per cent, upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce the price about one half; and some seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy example. We may reasonably hope that most of the other mills in the State can be induced to do likewise. The woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of them when asked to furnish their goods at 75 per cent. de lined entirely, and others agree to do so by fixing enor-mous profits on the cost of the raw material and then adding the 75 per cent, on the finished article, making their profits even greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that these most useful and to be cherished institutions should put themselves in a position, which will cause them to be excerated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in times of peace, so they seem determined to have no mercy upon us during the existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for securing supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce it possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to sup-

plying the hand looms of our farmer's wives. In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, for the erection of powder mills. The money was expended, the mills erected and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed. Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other mills and are now nearly ready to begin operations on a scale sufficient to make about 4,000 pounds per week.

This however, involved an expenditure of money beyond that appropriated by the act referred too; \$12,000 having been advanced the contractors by Gov. Clark, and \$8,000 by myself.

Of these sums, the money advanced by Gov. Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual instalments, and that by me by reserving 10 pr cent. of the payments (as they become due) on powder to be furnished the State. The Confederate States will furnish the mills with about 3,000 pounds of nitre per week.

The department has contracted with manufacturers in the State for about 300 new rifles per month, and arrangements have been made whereby, after the 1st of January, about 300 old rifles and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for service. And it is hoped the department will soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five thousand men. A detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant General's department is herewith transmitted. The finances of the State will doubtless engage

The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance

your anxious consideration.

No. 20, Sec. 5, passed in December, 1861, have made a report showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept. 1862, to be \$20,983,361 01, subject to be diminished by the amount of the sinking fund; at that time about \$900,000, and the debt due the State from the Confederate government, between five and six millions. Still the State debt is very heavy, and the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There are three distinct modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Government the sum due the State. Indeed this sum, when received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go; for it constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of that amount of its capital. Upon correct principles therefore of financial econmy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the by our citizens with citizens of other States. This | provided for by taxation, as much at least, as possipayment of the entire amount of interest cannot be ble, ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject tortion—history and common sense having taught us of taxation, interesting at all times, and rendered the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to doubly so at this eventful crisis, I have but few be governed by any but natural laws. All we can remarks to make. There has been such a disturb-

ance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a very recent period, that it is difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State, to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowledge, and can better apply it from what you have seen than from what I can recommend. I shall therefore venture but one sugges-

tion upon the subject, because of what I have heard.
By ordinance No 22, of June 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the values of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assem-bly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and immovable character are properly assessed at different rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial causes; (and for such reasons the General Assembly itself, can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners,) yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on slaves, which, under the present mode of assessments, may be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the State, because of the different standard of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing for two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment, which attend land; the value of slave property at any one place in the State is, for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned,

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will coplude better than the present mode to a uniform taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the taxable value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax on slaves, tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found in the legislation

of 1782, ch. 8. In order to meet the interest on the public debt, and to make up the sum due from counties, where the tax cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase of at least twenty-five per cent on the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of money and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also recom-mend that a tax of twenty-five per cent, be laid upon the nett profits of all persons who have, during the present year, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, bacon, pork, shoes, leather, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen goods, and to be continued during the next year or longer, if necessary; the proceeds to be applied to the support of wives and children or widows of soldiers whose property, as listed on the tax books, shall fill below a certain sum. This law, if properly enforced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

of the opinion that no more Treasury note: should be issued, if it be possible to avoid it, as I think it would be better to pay interest on our bonus than to further swell the volume of paper in circulation.

The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862:

Bonded debt. Temporary loans, Int. unpaid on Coupon Bond debt, Temperary leans and 432,005 45 Bords without Coupons, Am't Treasury notes in circulation, 3,136,550 50

\$20,953,861, 01 Taxes ree'd from permanent sources for 1561, \$734,650 10 The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts

of counties in the possession of the energy. The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to his advance, the destruction of property, Ac. The report of the Board of Chause on the subject of the finances is herewith

Treasury Department and the variety of duties it embraces recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Pub he Accounts, to continue so long as may be deemed neces-sary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the term of the present Board of Chains shall expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an office in existence during the contomance of the war, and sperhaps for many years after. Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of Auditor, then I recommend that the Board of Claims be continued, and authorized to hold short sessions quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion to their labor.

I also recommend that the Literary Beard be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, with a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present

rests on the State Treasurer, and the law requires him to keep the fund and evidences of debt &c separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. The duty could be performed by the Board's own officer. When the amount I this fund is considered, (the annual disbursements being double that of the whole State Government two years agwith the further fact that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been lost annually for want of some compeent and proper officer to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I feel assured that the adoption of the suggeswould be of material advantage to its interests

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to the militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in en-forcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies. The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia inws for the punishment of offences, disobesience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of Wishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable speciacle of Confederate sold'ers traversing the country to gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters and absentees from the army without leave, I decided to employ the Militia for that purpose. In general, it has answered admirably, most of the Officers having displayed great zeal and efficiency in gathering up rapidly all persons subject to military duty without offending the sensibilities of our people. But, in some instances, deserters and other shirking characters, have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the discharge of their duty.

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an offence against the common law, so the concealing, aiding, and assisting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military authorities in arresting such persons, I recommend that an act be passed punishment of any one who shall aid and assist them, or in any manner prevent their recapture: and also to punish more severely the disobedience of orders by the

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen, to bring to your attention several serious matters connected with the admin istration of Justice in the State.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing in existence as civil law, which is the master of us all. Though pre-eminently a conservative and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious distripent from the violent and law-delying lendencies of the lines. March research distributed to the law-delying lendencies of the lines. law-defying tendencies of the times. Murder, arson, dis-regard of obligations, oppression and injustice, are more common in some districts than they have ever been known. common in some districts than they have ever been known. Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of hubeas corpus within his camp, issued by competent authority, and drove the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers hon-ored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity. ored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving on with power and majesty, strengthening, protecting and sustaining our people, as it ever will strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt, by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my indoment, to say the least of it nowice in and requiry. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment, to say the least of it, nawise in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defense, (if in had left their homes and business for our defense, (if in deed on enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection,) no one will question, and to this extent meets my approval. But the Couris themselves should be opened and the fountains of justice unscaled. The criminal law especially should be dilligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher jurisdiction for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his hberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under ex-ecution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable, that it might also exert a favorable

influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their creditors.

In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The necessity for this change will be apparent from the follow-

Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of terri-Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some, two weeks are allotted. According to existing statutes, the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, with the proviso "that in all cases where a circuit of the Superior Courts shall exceed twelve weeks, the Judges holding said Courts at any regular term shall be entitled to a compensation of ninety dollars for the Court of each county exceeding twelve held by then, to be paid by the public treasurer on the first days of January and July in addition to their salary aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court is held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for additional and extra Courts ex-

ceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every judge shall produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the Court of the county according to law; and for every such certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars." Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judges to procure the required certificates. It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to have effect only pending the war.

The lion. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary com-

State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary com-mission to the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty

to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for several of the

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate au-thorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into of-fice, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are demed a trial, it is due at least, that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of halians corpus in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is sale from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure, seize any citizen of the State with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would in my opinion be establishing a precedent dangerous and permicions in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast dis-gracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free tepublic that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble, will soon cast it off forever. Freedom car not be embraced to-day and spurned to-morrow; a stead-fast and constant worship can alone secure her countless blessings. Her chosen instruments—the Constitution and the laws—were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our delight in times of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble d calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk uprightly in the parrow path they have marked out for our tootsteps. We should least of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and

darkness obscure the way.

Deeply impressed as I have been with the importance of this subject. I have been anxious at the same time to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate authorities. I have therefore waited rationtly for your assembling, confident that you would take proper steps to maintain the laws and preserve the rights of our people.

It becomes my duty also, to call your attention to the

subject of officering our troops in the field -some conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto. The right of the State authorities to commission the offi-cers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not doubted. It is conceded by the Act of Congress of April 16th, 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But the Confederate authoraties claim the right to commission the regiments of twelve months' men, continued in service by this law, and also all regiments whatsoever, raised since it went into operation. And in both cases, they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff offices, even when they conceded to the Executive of the State the appointment of the officers of the line. Again, while appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of Warlass declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if pressible, this contasten and to avoid conflict. I called in person to see the President, who promised to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. It may well be doubted it the officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers; and, in many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacunt Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to re-sign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost clased to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our peopic at home. We are willing that our soldiers should fol-low any General capable of leading them, but we contend

that as a matter of sheer justice our soldiers, are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

I would also recommend that the existing prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain becomtinued during the war. There is no grain to spare for such purposes, and all the medical needs of the country and array, can be abundantly supplied by the liquous made from the fruit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits than that his wife and child

should be without bread.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false prefence of being government agents
In order to keep the highways of the country in better
condition, they having since the commencement of the war

been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised Code be so amended that the age, to be reached to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, shall be fifty years instead of forty-five, as now. The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States' Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educa-

tional interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for the spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great inpassed away, and that the matter was one of great impassed away, and that the matter was one of great im-portance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back dis-tribution, and resolved to add that amount each Spring and Fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist a serious design on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I carnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbers of the reas children of the would be an absolute robbery of the poer children of the State On the contrary, it should be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in vision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains, and let their first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty—of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the giorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry ers upon the blood-stained news of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the band, and cause away everything useful and civilized in the find, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this mat-ter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or mis-fortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure, is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well-doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as bave been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace. Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the present efficient management—a great charity to our people and a credit to the State. people and a credit to the State.

Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessions my introduction to of

sary to make any mention. Since my introduction to of-fice, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requir-ing legislative action. Should any thing of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a to make any mention. Since my introduction to of-

special message.
In addition to the matters berein brought to your atten-

tion, there are several of an important nature about which tion, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in explaining, or discussing verbally with you when desired. Many others I have doubtless overlooked—for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and the many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urre upon you the

drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urge upon you the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defense of our country and our cause. The two great dangers we have to meet will be found counceted with our carrency and supplies for our army. Men enough to protect us and drive back the invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and feed them. Let us do this and preserve our paper from depreciation and all will be well. In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded preciation and all will be well. In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded firmly the rights which are due our State, let us yield them no grudging support, but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain and strengthen them with our whole hearts. And in all our official acts let us remember, that it is the spirit of the people which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends all So long as they continue harmonious, willing, self-sacrificing, the united armies of this opatinenmay be hurled expussions in vairs, with such a country and may be hurled against us in vain; with such a country and such a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic soldiers, shivering in their rags and plashing with their naked feet through the snows, have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admira-tion of the world, and great Generals and brave people be-yond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with aston ishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and discretion displayed

for the general good, show to the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic men. Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defense, and to laying an embargo upon the necessa-

ries of life referred to.

Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very sal ration of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the mercy we are to expect if our abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness of their buffled rage they have even shown a determination to re-enact the hor rors of Saint Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, helped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our suddiers and our statesmen, who are strug-

gling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z. B. VANCE. Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1862.

> For the Standard CAMP MARTIN, NEAR KINSTON, N. C.,)

Nov. 15, 1862. MR. HOLDEN:-Your articles on the "condition of our soldiers" and orgent appeals in behalf of those brave and self-sacrificing men who are cheerfully enduring the many unnecessary (as well as those which are unavoidable) privations and hard-

ships of a soldiers life, entitle you to the gratitude of every true friend of our country. * * * *

The extract in the last Standard from the Richmond Dispatch reminds me of what I witnessed on our recent "cui bono?" marches to Greenville and Rocky Run, near Newbern. On our return from Greenville, when the snow was falling fast and the wind and sleet driving in pitiless blasts, I marked blood in many a footstep! Barefoot, thinly clad, scantily fed, many a soldier faced the storm and bore without a murmur such hardships as we read of in the history of Valley Forge. We rested one night at this place and marched towards Newbern, It was a sadly pleasing sight to see those gallant men, weary and war-worn, uncomplainingly shoulder knapsack and musket, and again take up the line of march. Although favored with good weather, the sufferings of many were severe. Tracks marked with blood, were not uncommon. In the name of humanity, Liberty, our Country and our Goo, how long are these things to be so? If men must make profitless marches of 150 miles in ten days, let speculation be stopped and let them have shoes. Thank God we have a Governor who can look at such matters in their true light-and public men, editors and others, who are doing and will do all in their power to aid and second him in his noble and patriotic efforts to relieve the suffering soldier.

> For the Standard. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. ENO LODGE, No. 210,) Durham's, N. C., Nov. 8, 1862.

At a regular communication of Eno Lodge, on the evening of 8th November inst., the following preamble and resolutions were transmitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the Universe to visit our ancient and honorable Fraternity, by the removal of our worthy and much esteemed brother and friend, Matthew Markhain who was killed in the battle at Sharpsburg, while gallantly fighting for Southern Independence, there-

Resolved. That while we deeply regret and mourn the loss which the Masonic Fraternity, the Confederate cause, and the community in which he lived have sustained in his death, we are forcibly reminded that we too are fast hastening to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns; and that we ere long must descend to the narrow limits of the tomb, and be numbered with the pale nations of the dead. We should recollect that it is our duty, under all circumstances, to bow with humble submission to the dispensations of Di-

vine Providence. Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the wife of our deceased brother, and tender to her our sincere condolence for her irreparable loss.

Resolved. That in further token of respect for our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be directed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the wife of our deceased brother, together with our best wishes for her future prosperity and bappiness. That he cause the same to be published in the Raleigh Standard, Raleigh Register, Spirit of the Age, and Hillsboro' Recorder.

W. J. H DURHAM, Com. T. B. MORRIS,

OBITUARY NOTICES. In this City, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., of sear-

let fever, Many BERNARD, daughter of John G. and Mariam C. Williams, aged four years.

for a little time, and then vanisheth away."

In this City, on Wednesday night last, of diptheria, Daniel B. Allen, son of C. B. Allen, Esq., in the 2nd year of his age. Our City could not boast of a more worthy young man than our deceased friend. A sense of duty prompted him to enlist in the war as a private in the Ral-eigh Rifles, at an early period, but ill health obliged him to ask a discharge. Having recovered as he thought, he again entered the army as an assistant to Commissary Engelhardt of Branch's Brigade, remained a few months, promptly discharging his duties, until sickness forced his return home. He lingered for some days, enduring pa-tiently his suffering, but at length sunk in the arms of death. He had been a professor of religion for some years; was a quiet, unobtrusive Christian, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality.

Died, of diptheria, at the residence of David Shelton, Esq., in Mecklenburg County, Va., on Sunday, October 19th, 1862, Cona Wilkiss, youngest child of Rufus K. and Blizabeth M. Speed, of Elizabeth Cit., N. C., sged six years, one month and one day. ears, one month and one day.

Raleigh Register please copy.

WANTED-MACHINISTS AND GUN-SMITHS at liberal wages. S. SMITHURST & CO. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR COMPLETING A CHURCH. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until Saturday, the 6th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., for completing Holland's Church. Bidders will please mark on their letters "Proposite" S. M. WILLIAMS, B. H. JEWELL.

Wake Co., N. C., Nov. 18, 1862. OLD TYPE AND OLD BRASS.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURCHASE A few thousand pounds of old TYPE and BRASS, for which 25 cents per pound, cash, will be given for each. Address, stating quantity, B. F. BENNETT. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Eight or ten good Machinists and blacksmiths.—

Very liberal wages paid. Address

PERRY & WITTY,

High Point, N. C. THE PRESENT SESSION OF NEW GAR-

Owing to the high prices of provisions, the managers of the School have raised the price of board and Tuition, for boys \$11°, for girls \$100 per session of twenty weeks. Care will be taken to preserve the morals of all who may be entrusted to our care.

JONATHAN E. COX & WIFE,
Superintendents. Nov. 14, 1862.

MULE TAKEN UP. TAKEN UP ON THE 22D OF OCTOBER, A SMALL

bay MULE, which formerly belonged to me, but which I sold to William C. Stedman, some six or seven years ago.

years ago.

The owner will come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

M. McC. STEPHENSON. Wake Co., Nov. 4, 1862.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. SHALL SELL AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF E. P. MILLER, deceased, in Caldwell County, on the 25th and 26th of November, several likely negroes, 12 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, a fine Stallion, Jack and Jennett. Terms will be made satisfactory.

N. A. MILLER, Ex.

of E. P. MILLER, dec'd. Oct. 29, 1862.

LOTS AT TRINITY COLLEGE. IWO SPLENDID DWELLING HOUSES AND handsome lots for sale. The lots adjoin each other of front the campus. Also, 10 acres land on which is a good meadow in connection with one lot for sale. Also, 25 acres, on which are two acres meadow, a good spring and barn, within 250 yards, and offered with the other lot. The above property can be had at cost, if application be made immediately. Come and see for yourself.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. DUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUN-DUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUNday the 26th of January last, my negro boy named
ANTHONY. He is of a whitish yellow complexion, about
5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 or 20 years old, and supposed
to weight about 140 pounds. He has a heavy head of hair,
and talks short when questioned, and has a down look.—
No doubt he is trying to pass for a free boy.
I will give the above reward for him delivered to me at
Prospect Hill, Caswell County, or confined in any jail so I
get him.

Caswell Co. March 14, 1862.

J. L. WRIGHT.

Caswell Co., March 14, 1862. \$25 REWARD. the apprehension, so I get him, of my negro man PillLi. He left me in camp near Raicigh, at Camp Mangum, the 4th of April last. Said Phill is between 50 and 60 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing 175 pounds, and his head gray. He is no doubt passing as a free man. Address the undersigned at White's Store, Anson County, N. C.

Sent. 9, 1862. Sept. 9, 1862.

VALUABLE LAND AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WILL SELL THE TRACT OF LAND ON WHICH I reside, 10 miles southwest of Raleigh, containing 350 acres, of which about 80 are in cultivation. There are on the premises comfortable houses and convenient barns.

On the land is a No 1 STEAM SAW MILL, and plenty of long leaf pine timber. This will be sold either with or without the land GEO. W. ATKINSON. Oct 25, 1862.

TAKEN UP. A ND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PERSON

A County, North-Carolina, on the 18th day of October,
1862, negro man ELLICK, who says he belongs to David
Holly, of Chowan county, N. C., and was hired to work on
the Piedmont Railroad. Said boy is medium in height, very black, aged 1s or 20 years, square built, and ha

The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sheriff. Roxboro', Oct. 21, 1862.

LAND FOR SALE. WILL SELL THE FARM ON WHICH I RESIDE, in Franklin County, lying on Tar River, near the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, three miles from Kittrell's Depot and Springs. The tract contains 941 acres, and is bounded on the south by the river for near two miles, with a fine portion of bottom land. It is well timbered and well

improved. I am authorized to sell a tract adjoining, belonging to my brother Isaac H. Davis, containing 883 acres, which has a good deal of creek and river bottom land, a mill and good improvements for a quarter.

These farms are remarkably healthy and well watered,

and can be had separately or combined, as it may suit the purchaser or purchasers. Terms easy. Address WM. H. DAVIS, Kittrell's P. O , N. C. Nov. 11, 1862. 46 -- watpd.

NOTICE.

AS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE jail of Randoiph County, North-Carolina, on the 9th day of October, 1842, a runaway slave, who says his name is HENCE, and that he belongs to John Thomas Mebane, of Bertie County, North-Carolina. The said slave is black, five feet six inches high, and appears to be about twenty-one years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay ail charges and take him away, as he will be disposed of as the law directs.

B. F. STEED, Jailor.

PROCLAMATION. LL MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, 12TH REGI-A ment N. C. Trocps, now absent will, within four weeks after the publication of this order, report to their c unpany either by a surgeon's certificate or in person, otherwise they will be published as deserters. J. C. HESTER, 1st Lt. Commanding Company U, 12th N. C. Reg.

Oct. 29, 1862. NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND ORTH-CAROLINA, Quarter Sessions, Octo-ber Term, 1562.

J. D. CALDWELL, Adm'r. of WILLIAM BANDY, Petition for sale of land. CATHARINE BANDY, et al.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Eli Johnson and wife Catharine, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Stand-ard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the illing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the 3d Monday in January, 1863, and answer the petition, the same will be taken any conference and beard the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard

ex parte as to them.
Witness, M. L. Cline, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Newton, the 2d Monday in October, 1862. M. L. CLINE, c. c. c. Oct. 28, 1862. (pr. adv. \$5.6214.)

NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions, Sept. JAMES REID and wife and others, Petition to divide slaves.

Thomas Penar and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thos. Perry, C. Trent and Mary his wife, Dr. A. P. Brown and Martha his wife, William H. Bonner, C. L. Douglas and — his wife, and James Bonner, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this. State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next ferm of this Court, and answer the petition, the same shall be taken pro confesso,

fice in Louisburg, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1862 T. C. HORTON, c. c. c. Oct. 17, 1862. (pr. adv. \$5.6216.)

and heard se parte as to them.
Witness, Thomas C. Horton, Clerk of said Court, at of

NORTH-CAROL'NA, COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1862. J. C. Honrox and others, Petition to divide slaves,

NEAR HORROW and others.

NEAR HORROW and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mial Horton, Calvin J. Horton, — Coleman, W. R. Horton, W. E. Freeman and Mary, his wife, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Baleigh Stand-ard, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same shall be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Thomas C. Horton, Clerk of said Court, at of-

fice in Louisburg, the 2d Monday in September, 1842.

T. C. HORTON, c. c. c. (pr. adv. \$5.623/2) 46-w6t.

AS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO JAIL OF Randolph County, North-Carolina, on the 10th of September, 1862, a negro slave, who says his name is AU-GUSTUS, and that he belongs to Dr. Henry Willie, of Gatesville, Gates County, North-Carolina. The said negro is five feet three inches high, black, and appears to be about forty years of age.

This notice is to request the owner of said slave to come forward, prove property, pay cha ges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Ashboro', N. C., Oct. 14, 1862.

B. F. STEED, Jailor, NOTICE. WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER ON

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER ON MONDAY, the first day of December, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of James Wiggins, dee'd, in Wake County, the following property, viz:

HORSES, MULES, a fine lot of fat HOGS, SOWS and PIGS, SHOATS, 1 YOKE OXEN, COWS and CALVES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, CORN, FODDER, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, ONE CARRIAGE, TWO BUGGES, I four-house WAGON, OX CARTS, COTTON GAS, WHEAT THRESHER, FAN MILL, ONE BARBEL OF APPLE BRANDY, VINEGAR, and all the JARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCH FURNITURE.

The Sale of a large lot of Can and FODDER, &c., will take place at the plant day of December. Bond and will take place at the planedon of the said dee'd, in Franklin County, on the dired.

MARY WIGGINS, Adm'x.

be re- MARY WIGGINS, Adm'x.

By W. HEARTSFIELD, Ag't. Wake Count - Nov. 18, 1862.