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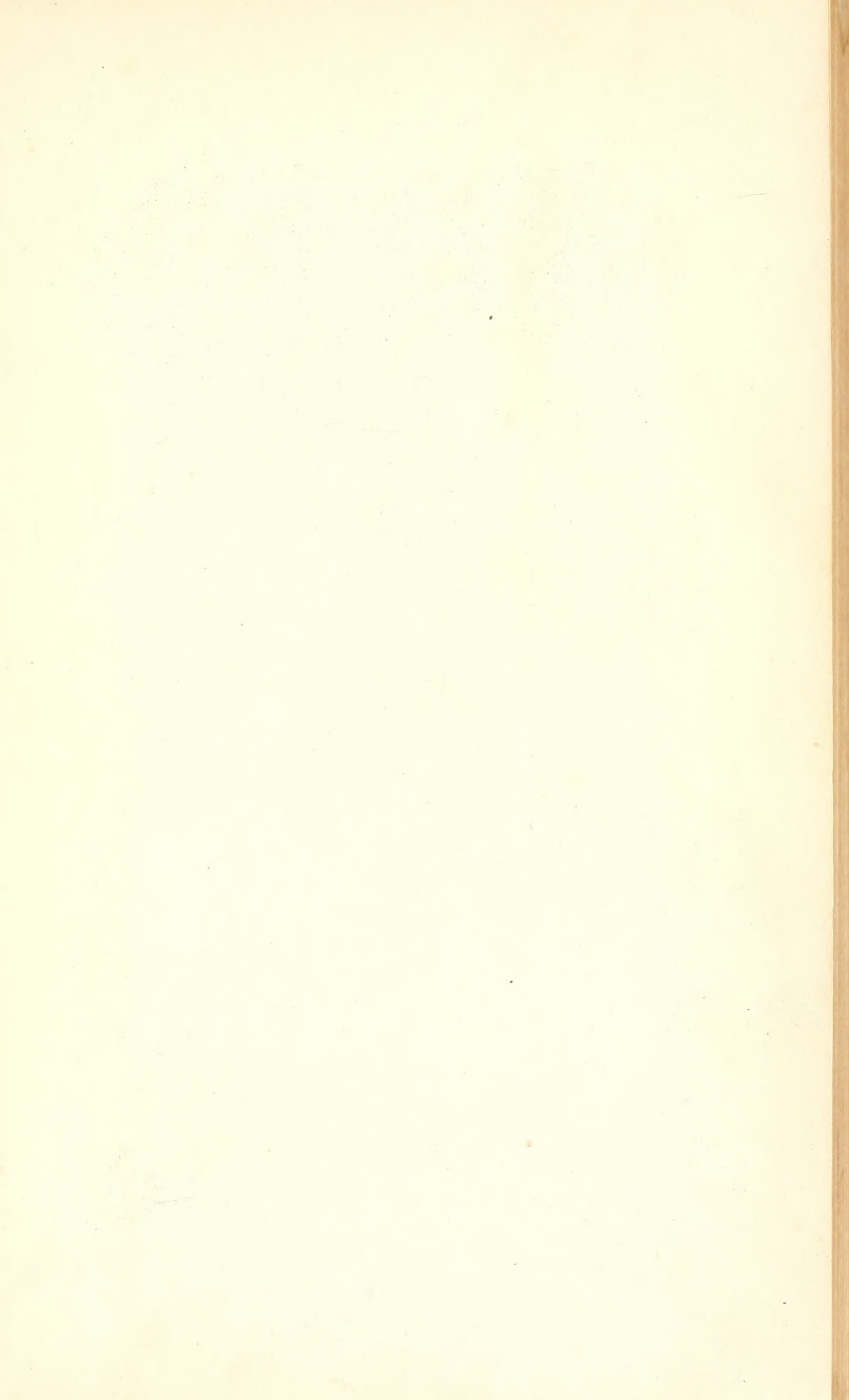
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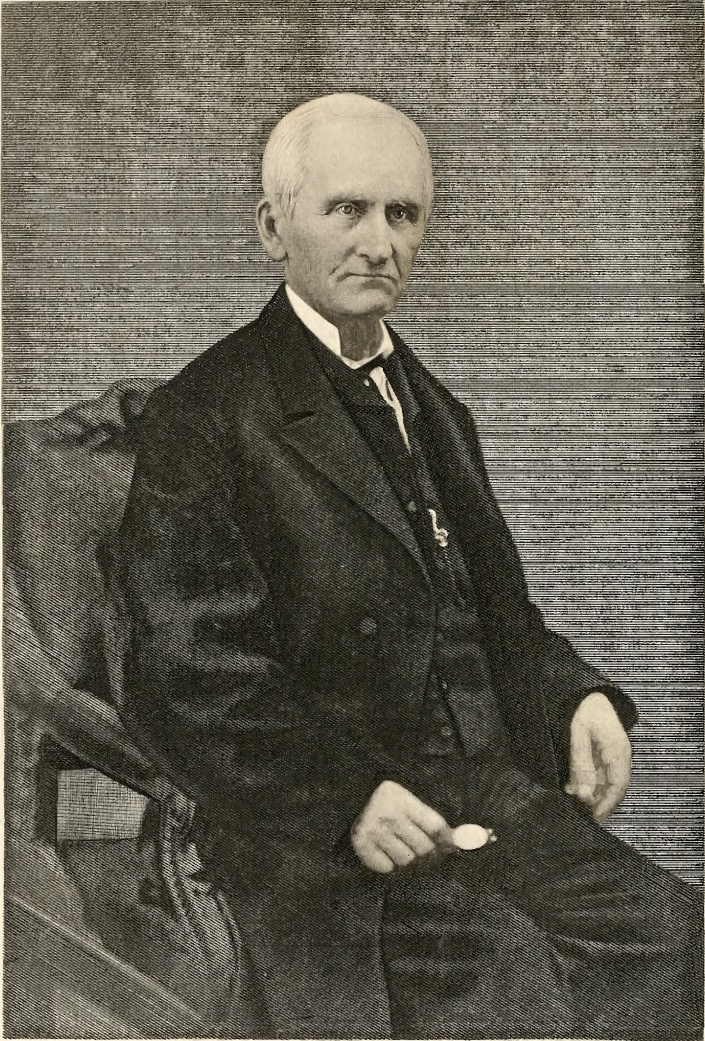
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Jonathan Worth

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The
Correspondence of Jonathan Worth

COLLECTED AND EDITED
BY
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Alumni Professor of History in the
University of North Carolina

VOLUME I

to June 29, 1866

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THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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PREFACE.

The following collection of letters came into the possession of the editor through the kindness of Mrs. William H. Bagley and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, two of Governor Worth's daughters. They proved of so much value in the preparation of a sketch of Reconstruction in North Carolina, upon which the editor was then engaged, that they seemed well worth publication. The North Carolina Historical Commission has made this possible and all of the letters calculated to cast any light upon conditions in North Carolina have been included in this collection.

With but few exceptions the letters written by Governor Worth are from his private tissue letter-books. Those written to him which are here included, a very small part of his correspondence, were also loaned by the members of his family. All are now in the possession of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Many very valuable letters were destroyed some years ago when his residence was burned, adding another to the many similar losses in the State. It is most unfortunate that time has made it impossible to read a number of the letters. In some cases, also, parts of letters are illegible; such passages are always indicated.

Most of the letters are self-explanatory and consequently the notes are few. The biographical sketch will also serve to explain many of them. In explanation of the method followed in editing them, it is only necessary to say that the orthography, capitalization, and punctuation of the writers are unchanged. Wherever the address of the person to whom the letter was written is known, it is placed immediately below the letter. Except where they are needed to make clear the relations existing between the writer and the person addressed, the forms of address and closing are omitted. The index will appear in the second volume.

The editor wishes to express his appreciation of the assistance rendered him by the members of Governor Worth's family, Mr. Josephus

Daniels, and Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission. He also wishes to return thanks to Mr. J. M. Porter, late of the University of North Carolina, for his invaluable services and painstaking care in copying the letters and in deciphering many that had defied all former efforts in that respect.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.,

April 15th, 1909.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

“Jonathan Worth, son of David and Eunice Worth, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, 18th Nov., 1802. He received a fair English education at the neighboring old field schools, being much indebted to Wm. Reynolds, the benefactor of his neighborhood as a teacher, for correct instruction in English grammar and arithmetic. At the age of 18 years he was sent to the Academy at Greensboro for 2 1-2 years, and distinguished himself for diligence and proficiency in his studies. His father being unable to continue him longer at school, he took a school near the residence of Judge Murphey, in Orange County, and commenced the reading of law under the direction of this talented and eminent lawyer. On the 20th Oct., 1824, he married Martitia Daniel, a niece of Judge Murphey, and in Dec. following obtained a license to practice law, and afterwards settled at Asheboro, N. C.

“Owing to extreme diffidence and the total absence of anything like oratorical flourish, others, not more learned, took the lead of him in practice. Notwithstanding his great need of professional gains his painful diffidence made him almost prefer to lose a fee rather than make a speech. After lingering at the bar for years, with few clients, he determined, as a means of overcoming his repugnance to public speaking, to become a candidate for the Legislature, hoping the canvass might give him more assurance. He was elected ahead of all his competitors, and the next year was again a candidate and was re-elected. At this last session he offered resolutions denouncing nullification which, after a stormy debate, passed the House by a large majority.

“In the beginning of 1831 he resolved to quit politics and devote himself to his profession. He soon went into a lucrative practice and paid off all his debts, and steadily accumulated property till the year 1840, when he was almost forced again to become a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the State Legislature on the Harrison ticket. He was elected by an enormous majority.

“At the session of 1840 the leading legislative measure was the putting in operation of a system of common schools. He was made chairman

of the joint committee on education, and as such drew up and reported a bill which passed both houses, all the prominent features of which remained unchanged until the system of common schools was broken up by the late war.

“He was always an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. In 1841 he opposed the Hon. A. Rencher for Congress, and was beaten. Both claimed to be supporters of Mr. Clay. Worth charged that certain acts of his opponent indicated a meditated defection from the support of Clay. He failed to convince the district, which was almost unanimous for Clay, that his suspicions as to the defection of his opponent were well founded.

“He now applied himself diligently to the practice of his profession. In 1845 a convention of delegates from the counties composing his congressional district nominated him for Congress. He accepted the nomination, entered the field and was beaten by his competitor, Gen. Alfred Dockery.”

In these words Jonathan Worth described a part of his life when asked to do so by his friend, John H. Wheeler. He never finished it. The fragment is interesting as his own words, but, apart from the fact that only a portion of his life is covered, it is inadequate as a description of a well-rounded life as full of success and honor as that of the subject of this sketch.

The Worths came to North Carolina from Nantucket. They were nearly all Quakers. The family was characterized by the qualities of industry, thrift, devotion to principle and the fear of God. Consequently they were successful, not only in a material way, but also in obtaining the confidence, respect and admiration, if not the liking, of all those with whom they came in contact. They were men of too firm a mould, were too given to forming their own opinions and then living up to them, instead of accepting them ready made, to be liked by all. Like all strong men they had enemies, but none who could say anything to their discredit. It was of this stock that Jonathan Worth was sprung, and of which he was a fair and representative type.

His father, Dr. David Worth, was a physician of reputation in his section. His mother was Eunice Gardner, of Guilford county. He was the eldest of twelve children, nine of whom lived to old age.

As a student at Caldwell Institute in Greensboro, at that time one of

the best schools in the State, he became a proficient Latin student and read the language with ease all of his life. As has been seen, he continued his studies under Judge Murphy, who then lived at "The Hermitage" and conducted a small private law school. Association with this scholarly man was of great benefit to him, and as a teacher he received, besides the financial benefit, that training which has always been thought of the greatest advantage to a student of law. While here he laid the foundation of an accurate and clear knowledge of the law. And here also he met his future wife, the niece and ward of Judge Murphey.

Passing over the next few years with its bitter experiences, it is seen that his candidacy for the House of Commons had given him the needed confidence in his own powers, and had also taught the people that he was a man of character and attainment beyond the ordinary. He never became an eloquent speaker, if oratory be the test, but he was clear and direct and spoke with a good deal of force, and consequently was convincing. Besides the part he played in the anti-nullification debate he was unusually prominent for a member at his first session. With nine others he voted against a series of resolutions endorsing President Jackson's administration. This excited a great deal of feeling and they were abused almost as traitors.

With success in his profession came a great increase in influence, at first in Randolph county, but gradually extending over the State. Never a profound or brilliant lawyer, he was exact, painstaking and unusually practical. A more methodical person it would be hard to imagine. Every detail of a matter entrusted to him received the closest personal attention. His office practice became very large and he had a large number of clients outside of the State. As a lawyer he was very successful. In addition to the practice of his profession he was interested in many business enterprises. He was prominent in the movement to open a railroad to the Chatham coal fields, and was a large shareholder in a plank road from Fayetteville to Salem. The latter, however, was a failure. He also had a large turpentine tract in Moore county. His plantations were well managed and his slaves devotedly attached to him. Their welfare was always in his mind, and though a firm master he was a very kind and considerate one.

His ability was so well recognized that his friends and relations con-

stantly sought his advice and, an unusual thing, followed it. Apart from business his correspondence was immense.

In his family he appeared at his best. He was a devoted husband, and no father could have been more tender to his children or more watchful of their best interests. He had eight children, six of whom, including one son, survived him.

His mother was a Quaker but he himself never became a member of any religious denomination. His wife was a Presbyterian and her children were reared in the same faith. But he was by no means an irreligious man, and personally was very devout.

In appearance he was a small, slight man with keen eyes and an alert expression. The *Charleston Chronicle* in 1867 described him as "a quiet little old gentleman, sharp as a brier and with a well of wisdom at the root of every grey hair." Quiet he was, but with decided opinions which he did not hesitate to express, often with temper. He was just, and yet this same temper occasionally caused him to be a little harsh in his judgment of men, particularly of political opponents. A devoted Whig, the Democracy signified to him all that was dangerous and corrupt. He believed its doctrines subversive of the Constitution and of all good government, and for most of his life fought it with all his power.

His life bears the strongest testimony to what can be accomplished by ambition, perseverance and devotion to principle. This last was the keynote of his life—public and private; and this fact was generally recognized in North Carolina. He was not a genius, but simply a fine type of an able and honest gentleman, who thought a good name rather to be chosen than great riches, and who used the talents given him to their fullest extent. After all this is the best kind of genius for a public man.

But it is not from his private nor yet his professional life that he deserves grateful remembrance from the State, fine as they were and deserving of record. It is as a public officer. As has been noted he was enthusiastic in politics. He soon became influential in the councils of the Whig party and took an active part in all campaigns. His early legislative service has been noticed. One other fact deserves further remark. As chairman of the committee on education, against bitter opposition, he secured the adoption of the federal population as

the basis for the public schools. This greatly increased the number and efficiency of the schools. He was an earnest advocate of public education, having ideas on the subject far in advance of most of the public men of the time in North Carolina. Possibly this was in part due to the influence of Judge Murphy. At the same session he was elected a trustee of the University. This position he held for twenty-eight years.

For many years he was Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph county, resigning in 1858 to accept a nomination to the State Senate. He was elected and as a member did what he considered the most important public act of his life. During the years of Democratic rule the North Carolina Railroad had been entirely under the control of that party, and there was considerable dissatisfaction in the State at its management. Mr. Worth now moved that a committee be appointed to investigate its affairs. This was done, and he was made chairman. The investigation caused intense excitement and much ill feeling. Mr. Fisher, the president of the road, formerly a close friend and ardent admirer of Mr. Worth, wished to challenge him, but was prevented by the advice of his friends who knew that Mr. Worth was opposed to dueling and would not be moved in his convictions by public sentiment. The investigation, if it accomplished nothing else, had the effect of causing a more careful management of the corporate interests of the State.

Mr. Worth was intensely devoted to the union and saw with alarm the progress of disunion sentiment in the State and in the South. But he, like those of similar opinions, was powerless to avert the impending crisis and the consequent struggle. In 1860 he was again a candidate for the Senate and at the same time supported Bell and Everett. Elected, when the General Assembly met, he was one of the most determined opponents of the secession majority. Deeply he regretted his membership, but thought it would be wrong to resign in the midst of the crisis; and so he remained in his place fighting for a vain hope. He opposed a convention, canvassed Randolph against it, and was sustained by a large anti-convention majority. When the extra session was held in May, 1861, after the fall of Sumter, he still voted against a convention, and when it was called declined to be a candidate in spite of the wishes of his friends. But reflection convinced him that war must come, and

there was no doubt in his mind of the side he preferred and would choose. Accordingly he at once began to urge the men of Randolph to volunteer and assist the South in presenting an unbroken front to the enemy. Indeed he thought this was the only way that a long war could be avoided.

Never in favor of the war or, in fact, of any war, he always hated it and longed for peace. Opposed to the Confederate administration, he was a loyal citizen and acted as such throughout the entire war, declining to take any part in the peace movement in 1863 and again in 1864. In 1862 he was again sent to the Commons, but soon afterwards was elected Public Treasurer, and accepted. In the latter position he served with ability and fidelity until the close of the war and, in spite of the difficulties of the position, won golden opinions for his skill and judicious management of his office. Just before Raleigh was occupied by the enemy he was placed by Governor Vance in charge of the State archives which he carried westward, first to Company Shops, and later to Greensboro. He later brought them back after General Schofield took command of the Department of North Carolina.

Soon after W. W. Holden was appointed provisional governor of the State he requested Mr. Worth to become provisional treasurer and financial agent of the State. The latter position was a very important one for, while the ordinary duties of treasurer were stopped by the absence of funds, there was a great deal of property belonging to the State which could be collected. Much had been lost from being seized by the agents of the United States Treasury or stolen by individuals. But Mr. Worth saw Secretary Seward and Secretary McCulloch, and the latter authorized him to collect for the State the "ungathered debris," and ordered his agents not to be too inquisitorial in their search for State property. Mr. Worth was so successful in his efforts that the sum of \$150,000 was realized from what he collected.

The administration of Governor Holden not meeting with approval generally, many influential men looked about for a candidate to oppose him. Through the influence of Josiah Turner and William A. Graham, both of whom had been instrumental in securing his election as treasurer in 1865, Mr. Worth was decided to be the most suitable person to make the canvass. In every way he was a fit choice. From his record he should have been more acceptable to the North than his oppo-

ment, and in the State, as the result showed, the people greatly preferred him. Mr. Worth was very doubtful of the wisdom of accepting the nomination. Many of his friends were opposed to his becoming a candidate, believing that he could not be elected and thinking it bad policy to oppose Mr. Holden. Others were under such obligations to the latter that they could not oppose him. But careful consideration of the matter convinced him that it would be wise to accept, and he accordingly did so, resigning at the same time the position of provisional treasurer.

The *Standard* at once began the most bitter campaign against him, accusing him of being the tool of the "secession party" and an original secessionist himself. The fact that he was opposed to the repudiation of the war debt at the first session of the convention was an additional ground of attack. Every possible means to excite prejudice against him was adopted, but without success, and he was elected with a majority of about six thousand votes. The provisional government did not terminate at once, but finally, the last week in December, 1865, despite the efforts of Mr. Holden to induce the President to continue it, it ceased, and Governor Worth, who had already taken the oath of office before the adjournment of the General Assembly, assumed the duties of governor. The President was at first greatly disappointed at the result of the election, accepting the judgment of Mr. Holden and the *Standard* that it was a Confederate victory as the correct one. But later he learned the real condition of affairs and recognized that Governor Worth was truly desirous of a restoration of the union along the lines laid down in the proclamation of May 29th.

The position in which Governor Worth now found himself was one full of difficulty and requiring the greatest tact and care. Unfriendly factions had to be reconciled, the political moves of a faction, bitterly hostile to him and to every one opposed to them, had to be watched, a suspicious administration reassured and the hostile North kept satisfied. All of these but the last he accomplished. That, however, was beyond the power of a Southern man if mindful of the people he represented, and Governor Worth was representative now of the mass of the people and was so recognized. In 1866 no one would accept a nomination against him and, although his opponents, at the advice of Mr. Holden, voted for Alfred Dockery, Governor Worth was elected by a very large majority.

Lack of space will not permit an extended account of his multitudinous duties as Governor. One of the things over which he earnestly labored was to defend the civil authority against the encroachments of the military power. He also may be given credit, in large part, for the securing of the admission of negro testimony, in spite of the opposition of those who were soon after to favor unqualified negro suffrage and to form the nucleus of the Republican party in the State. Everything that he could do, in honor, to secure the restoration of North Carolina to her normal relations to the union was done. Meanwhile certain politicians, whose only consistency had been in the frequency of their change of opinions when self-interest dictated it, slandered him and covered him with abuse. But he was not the man to be influenced by this and pursued his own course regardless of their opposition.

When the reconstruction acts were passed in 1867 he at first favored an attempt to bring them before the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision as to their constitutionality. But, acting on the advice of Judge Thomas Ruffin, he consulted former Justice Curtis, then a lawyer in Massachusetts, who agreed with Judge Ruffin that any effort of the kind would be futile. Consequently he declined to join with the other Southern governors who were preparing to make the attempt.

When General Sickles assumed command of the Second Military District he reposed the greatest confidence in Governor Worth's judgment and frequently consulted him, even having him come to Charleston as his guest for the purpose. He was consulted by General Sickles in regard to every appointment for North Carolina, and his advice was usually accepted. But there was much in the carrying out of the congressional policy that he could not approve, and he often expressed himself fully to General Sickles and to the President. As for the plan of reconstruction adopted it is needless to say that he was strongly opposed to it.

When General Canby took command there was a different condition of affairs, for he was regardless of the wishes of the people of the State, and equally regardless of their laws. But Governor Worth, in one instance at least, did the State a service with him. By his vigorous protests he prevented the appointment of A. W. Tourgee as Superior Court Judge, and secured that of Colonel Clinton A. Cilly, who made an excellent officer.

Through all the turmoil of the military government Governor Worth bore himself with the dignity befitting his high office and worthy of his own character. He declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate against Mr. Holden in 1868, not desiring the position and realizing the hopelessness of the contest. But he urged the people to register and vote and do all in their power to prevent the contemplated usurpation.

Finally the end came. "To facilitate the process of restoration" a military order was issued, removing him from office and appointing Mr. Holden, the governor-elect under the new constitution, to succeed him. With a dignified protest against the constitutionality of the act, Governor Worth retired from office and returned to private life.

The severe labors of his position had told upon him greatly and he was far from well. Entire recovery never came again. Had he been a younger man and lived there would, doubtless, have been for him in later years more honors at the hands of a grateful State. But his work was done and he died at "Sharon," his Raleigh home, on September 5, 1869, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in that city.

J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON.

July 1, 1868,
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CALENDAR OF LETTERS.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY JONATHAN WORTH HERE PRINTED.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Freemen of Tenth Congressional District.	Apr. 28, 1841	
boro	July 8, 1854	John Long.
boro	July 8, 1854	Isaac Holt.
boro	Sept. 21, 1855	Calvin H. Wiley.
boro	Oct. 10, 1855	Thomas Bragg.
boro	Dec. 1, 1855	B. Douglass & Co.
boro	July 12, 1856	
boro	Dec. 27, 1856	George McNeill.
boro	Mar. 8, 1858	Calvin H. Wiley.
boro	Mar. 9, 1858	John A. Gilmer.
boro	May 26, 1858	John A. Gilmer.
boro	June 10, 1858	Alfred G. Foster.
boro	July 5, 1858	John M. Dick.
boro	Aug. 7, 1858	Bartholomew F. Moore.
boro	Aug. 28, 1858	Romulus M. Saunders.
boro	Aug. 28, 1858	Thomas Ruffin, Jr.
Asheboro	Sept. 30, 1858	W. L. Springs.
Asheboro	Feb. 22, 1859	John W. Syme.
Asheboro	Mar. 2, 1859	John W. Syme.
Asheboro	Mar. 2, 1859	Long & Sherwood.
Asheboro	Mar. 3, 1859	Jo. Holt.
Asheboro	Mar. 3, 1859	Peter D. Swain.
Asheboro	Mar. 3, 1859	Samuel L. Holt.
Asheboro	Mar. 19, 1859	Henry T. Clark.
Asheboro	Mar. 20, 1859	John A. Gilmer.
Asheboro	Mar. 21, 1859	William W. Holden.
Asheboro	Mar. 22, 1859	Long & Sherwood.
Asheboro	Apr. 9, 1859	John Tapscott.
Asheboro	Apr. 10, 1859	George C. Mendenhall.
Asheboro	Apr. 11, 1859	George W. Little.
Asheboro	Apr. 15, 1859	William W. Fries.
Asheboro	Apr. 18, 1859	Isaac H. Foust.
Asheboro	July 20, 1859	David F. Caldwell.
Asheboro	Oct. 26, 1859	Cyrus P. Mendenhall.
Asheboro	Nov. 1, 1859	James A. Long.
Asheboro	Nov. 4, 1859	C. B. Mallett.
Asheboro	Nov. 4, 1859	Tod R. Caldwell.
Asheboro	Nov. 4, 1859	George Little.
Asheboro	Nov. 5, 1859	J. G. Ralston.
Asheboro	Nov. 5, 1859	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Asheboro	Nov. 26, 1859	George Little.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Asheboro	Dec. 3, 1859.	Long & Sherwood.
Asheboro	Dec. 9, 1859.	Greensboro Patriot.
Asheboro	Dec. 9, 1859.	James G. Ramsey.
Asheboro	Jan. 14, 1860.	David Outlaw.
Asheboro	Jan. 18, 1860.	Charles F. Fisher.
Asheboro	Jan. 25, 1860.	James G. Ramsey.
Asheboro	Feb. 13, 1860.	H. E. Colton.
Asheboro	Feb. 13, 1860.	James G. Ramsey.
Asheboro	Feb. 14, 1860.	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Asheboro	Feb. 15, 1860.	Victor C. Barringer.
Asheboro	Feb. 15, 1860.	Hannis, Smith & Townsend.
Asheboro	Feb. 15, 1860.	His brother.
Asheboro	Feb. 16, 1860.	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Asheboro	Feb. 17, 1860.	Chesley F. Faucette.
Asheboro	Feb. 17, 1860.	Dr. E. F. Watson.
Asheboro	Feb. 20, 1860.	George Little.
Asheboro	Mar. 6, 1860.	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Asheboro	Mar. 10, 1860.	William J. Long.
Asheboro	Mar. 10, 1860.	J. S. Scott.
Asheboro	Mar. 10, 1860.	George McNeill.
Asheboro	Mar. 31, 1860.	C. W. Bainum.
Asheboro	Apr. 3, 1860.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	May 2, 1860.	C. W. Bainum.
Asheboro	May 4, 1860.	Chesley F. Faucette.
Asheboro	May 4, 1860.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	May 4, 1860.	James G. Ramsey.
Asheboro	June 9, 1860.	Luke Blackmer.
Asheboro	June 9, 1860.	Giles Mebane.
Asheboro	June 11, 1860.	Chesley F. Faucette.
Asheboro	June 25, 1860.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	June 28, 1860.	Chesley F. Faucette.
Asheboro	June 28, 1860.	Giles Mebane.
Raleigh	Nov. 29, 1860.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Dec. 17, 1860.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Feb. .., 1861.	His constituents.
Asheboro	Mar. 16, 1861.	His brother.
Asheboro	Mar. 16, 1861.	James McNeill.
Raleigh	May .., 1861.	The people of Randolph County.
Asheboro	May 6, 1861.	H. L. Myrover.
Asheboro	May 6, 1861.	Cyrus P. Mendenhall.
Asheboro	May 13, 1861.	T. C. and B. G. Worth.
Asheboro	May 13, 1861.	Springs, Oak & Co.
Asheboro	May 15, 1861.	David G. Worth.
Asheboro	May 17, 1861.	C. W. Woollen.
Asheboro	May 20, 1861.	Gaius Winningham.
Asheboro	May 21, 1861.	John B. Troy.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JONATHAN WORTH.

3

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Asheboro	May 22, 1861.	Johnson & Farnsworth.
Asheboro	May 28, 1861.	Joseph Utley.
Asheboro	May 30, 1861.	H. B. Elliott.
Asheboro	June 3, 1861.	Alfred G. Foster & F. J. Land.
Asheboro	June 5, 1861.	Robert Gray.
Asheboro	July 13, 1861.	David G. Worth.
Asheboro	July 31, 1861.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	Aug. 1, 1861.	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Asheboro	Sept. 30, 1861.	Barzillai G. Worth.
Asheboro	Oct. 12, 1861.	William K. Lane.
Asheboro	Dec. 7, 1861.	H. B. Elliott.
Asheboro	Dec. 9, 1861.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	Dec. 16, 1861.	Lee M. Andrews.
Asheboro	Dec. 30, 1861.	John M. Worth.
Asheboro	Jan. 1, 1862.	Lee M. Andrews.
Asheboro	Mar. 8, 1862.	Nicholas Williams.
Asheboro	Apr. 3, 1862.	D. G. and B. G. Worth.
Asheboro	Apr. 4, 1862.	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Asheboro	Apr. 5, 1862.	Ebenezer Emmons.
Asheboro	Apr. 26, 1862.	T. C. and B. G. Worth.
Asheboro	May 1, 1862.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	May 15, 1862.	William J. Long.
Asheboro	May 19, 1862.	J. J. Jackson.
Asheboro	May 23, 1862.	Gaius Winningham.
Asheboro	June 27, 1862.	Alfred G. Foster.
Asheboro	July 4, 1862.	T. C. and B. G. Worth.
Asheboro	July 13, 1862.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Asheboro	July 13, 1862.	James M. Worth.
Asheboro	July 19, 1862.	O. W. Carr.
Asheboro	July 19, 1862.	Alex. McAllister.
Asheboro	July 19, 1862.	Jesse K. Kise.
Asheboro	July 19, 1862.	C. L. Russell.
Asheboro	July 19, 1862.	L. Odell.
Asheboro	July 20, 1862.	E. H. Winningham.
Asheboro	July 21, 1862.	Lieutenant Kearney.
Asheboro	July 25, 1862.	L. D. Andrews.
Asheboro	July 25, 1862.	Paul Arnold, Sr.
Asheboro	July 27, 1862.	James Newlin.
Asheboro	July 27, 1862.	Commanding Officer, Company I, 22d N. C. Regt.
Asheboro	Sept. 16, 1862.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Asheboro	Sept. 17, 1862.	Isaac H. Foust.
Asheboro	Sept. 28, 1862.	William A. Graham.
Asheboro	Nov. 1, 1862.	David G. Worth.
Asheboro	Nov. 10, 1862.	B. F. Blair.
Asheboro	Nov. 11, 1862.	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Asheboro	Nov. 12, 1862.	E. J. Hale & Sons.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1863.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Apr. 3, 1863.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Apr. 3, 1863.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Apr. 6, 1863.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Apr. 8, 1863.	Nicholas Williams.
Fragment with no date.		
Raleigh	May 5, 1863.	H. W. Guion.
Raleigh	May 13, 1863.	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	May 30, 1863.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	May 30, 1863.	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	May 30, 1863.	E. Burke Haywood.
Raleigh	June 18, 1863.	Thomas Webb.
Raleigh	July 6, 1863.	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Raleigh	July 13, 1863.	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	July 23, 1863.	Jesse G. Henshaw.
Raleigh	July 25, 1863.	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	July 26, 1863.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1863.	Alfred G. Foster.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1863.	Alfred Brown.
Raleigh	Aug. 3, 1863.	His daughter.
Raleigh	Aug. 3, 1863.	Mrs. David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 5, 1863.	Daniel G. Fowle.
Raleigh	Aug. 6, 1863.	Noah Rush.
Raleigh	Aug. 9, 1863.	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 11, 1863.	Jesse G. Henshaw.
Raleigh	Aug. 13, 1863.	Joseph A. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1863.	Jesse G. Henshaw.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1863.	D. B. Beckerdite.
Raleigh	Aug. 27, 1863.	
Raleigh	Sept. 10, 1863.	Archibald McLean.
Raleigh	Sept. 10, 1863.	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	Sept. 13, 1863.	Worth & Daniel.
Raleigh	Sept. 13, 1863.	Floyd Julian.
Raleigh	Sept. 16, 1863.	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Sept. 24, 1863.	
Raleigh	Nov. 3, 1863.	Thomas J. Wilson.
Raleigh	Dec. 8, 1863.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Dec. 24, 1863.	William J. Long.
Raleigh	Dec. 25, 1863.	William J. Yates.
Raleigh	Dec. 26, 1863.	A. M. Tomlinson & Sons.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1864.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Jan. 19, 1864.	Joshua Boner.
Raleigh	Jan. 20, 1864.	Alfred G. Foster.
Raleigh	Jan. 22, 1864.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Jan. 30, 1864.	Darius H. Starbuck.
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1864.	A. L. Lamb.
Raleigh	Feb. 4, 1864.	Darius H. Starbuck.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Feb. 6, 1864.	John Pool.
Raleigh	Feb. 8, 1864.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Feb. 8, 1864.	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 9, 1864.	William J. Long.
Raleigh	Feb. 10, 1864.	Daniel Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 11, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 11, 1864.	George Makepeace.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1864.	Daniel L. Russell.
Raleigh	Feb. 18, 1864.	William Brown.
Raleigh	Mar. 2, 1864.	
Raleigh	Mar. 5, 1864.	Darius H. Starbuck.
Raleigh	Mar. 28, 1864.	Patrick H. Winston, Jr.
Raleigh	Apr. 21, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Apr. 22, 1864.	James Russell.
Raleigh	Apr. 23, 1864.	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	Apr. 25, 1864.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Apr. 30, 1864.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	June 8, 1864.	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	June 8, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	June 10, 1864.	Charles R. Thomas.
Raleigh	June 10, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	June 30, 1864.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	July 4, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	July 7, 1864.	Joseph A. Worth.
Raleigh	July 8, 1864.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	July 8, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	July 12, 1864.	Joseph Newlin.
Raleigh	July 13, 1864.	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	July 13, 1864.	J. J. Hamlin.
Raleigh	July 16, 1864.	I. Jarrett.
Raleigh	Aug. 3, 1864.	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 6, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 15, 1864.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Aug. 20, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 27, 1864.	W. F. Brookshire.
Raleigh	Aug. 29, 1864.	John L. Brown.
Raleigh	Sept. 12, 1864.	His daughter.
Raleigh	Sept. 16, 1864.	Robert Bingham.
Raleigh	Sept. 20, 1864.	H. E. Colton.
Raleigh	Sept. 23, 1864.	Worth & Co.
Raleigh	Oct. 17, 1864.	Henry K. Burgwyn.
Raleigh	Oct. 24, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Nov. 12, 1864.	Joseph A. Worth.
Raleigh	Nov. 18, 1864.	Giles Mebane.
Raleigh	Nov. 18, 1864.	Richard S. Donnell.
Raleigh	Dec. 20, 1864.	Alfred G. Foster.
Raleigh	Dec. 21, 1864.	David G. Worth.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Jan. 1, 1865	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1865	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1865	
Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1865	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Jan. 18, 1865	J. M. Parrott.
Raleigh	Jan. 18, 1865	A. V. Sullivan.
Raleigh	Jan. 18, 1865	J. M. Odell.
Raleigh	Jan. 24, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Jan. 30, 1865	Worth & Co.
Raleigh	Feb. 9, 1865	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 14, 1865	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 18, 1865	David L. Swain.
Raleigh	Feb. 19, 1865	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Mar. 1, 1865	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Mar. 1, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 2, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 4, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 11, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 13, 1865	S. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 14, 1865	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 20, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 21, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 22, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Mar. 31, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Apr. 1, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Apr. 2, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Greensboro	Apr. 3, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Greensboro	Apr. 8, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Apr. 9, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Company's Shops	Apr. 21, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	July 23, 1865	W. P. Pugh.
Raleigh	July 26, 1865	C. B. Dibble.
Raleigh	July 26, 1865	N. H. D. Wilson.
Raleigh	July 28, 1865	Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.
Raleigh	July 30, 1865	Joseph A. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 3, 1865	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 11, 1865	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	Aug. 12, 1865	J. L. Bason.
Raleigh	Aug. 12, 1865	N. H. D. Wilson.
Raleigh	Aug. 12, 1865	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Aug. 16, 1865	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 18, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	Aug. 18, 1865	R. S. French.
Raleigh	Aug. 21, 1865	W. B. Stephens.
Raleigh	Aug. 22, 1865	Edwin G. Reade.
Raleigh	Aug. 23, 1865	J. L. Hathaway & Sons.
Raleigh	Aug. 23, 1865	George W. Swepson.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1865	E. England.
Raleigh	Aug. 25, 1865	William C. Smith.
Raleigh	Aug. 30, 1865	Darius H. Starbuck.
Raleigh	Aug. 31, 1865	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	Sept. 1, 1865	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	Sept. 2, 1865	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	Sept. 2, 1865	Francis L. Hawks.
Raleigh	Sept. 5, 1865	General Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	Sept. 5, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Sept. 7, 1865	N. H. D. Wilson.
Raleigh	Sept. 9, 1865	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Sept. 9, 1865	——— Jackson.
Raleigh	Sept. 9, 1865	J. C. Skeen.
Raleigh	Sept. 11, 1865	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Sept. 11, 1865	William H. Oliver.
Raleigh	Sept. 11, 1865	James A. Bryan.
Raleigh	Sept. 14, 1865	Andrew Hunt.
Raleigh	Sept. 14, 1865	Jesse Walker.
Raleigh	Sept. 15, 1865	Spier Whitaker.
Raleigh	Sept. 15, 1865	C. B. Mallett.
Raleigh	Sept. 20, 1865	Spier Whitaker.
Raleigh	Sept. 23, 1865	B. Moffitt.
Raleigh	Sept. 24, 1865	George W. Dill.
Raleigh	Sept. 27, 1865	William Clark.
Raleigh	Sept. 29, 1865	Israel G. Lash.
Raleigh	Sept. 29, 1865	Darius H. Starbuck.
Raleigh	Sept. 29, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Sept. 29, 1865	George Makepeace.
Raleigh	Oct. 6, 1865	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Oct. 10, 1865	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	Oct. 11, 1865	M. Jarrell.
Raleigh	Oct. 16, 1865	John Pool & Lewis Thompson.
Raleigh	Oct. 17, 1865	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	Oct. 17, 1865	John Pool.
Raleigh	Oct. 18, 1865	Bejamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Oct. 18, 1865	A. W. Ingold.
Raleigh	Oct. 18, 1865	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	Oct. 18, 1865	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	Oct. 18, 1865	The people of North Carolina.
Raleigh	Oct. 20, 1865	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Oct. 20, 1865	E. M. Welborn.
Raleigh	Oct. 20, 1865	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Oct. 21, 1865	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Oct. 21, 1865	Francis E. Shober.
Raleigh	Oct. 23, 1865	J. W. Payne.
Raleigh	Oct. 23, 1865	P. R. Harden.
Raleigh	Oct. 23, 1865	Thomas Branch & Sons.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Oct. 25, 1865	John L. Brown.
Raleigh	Oct. 25, 1865	W. P. Pugh.
Raleigh	Nov. 8, 1865	D. G. and J. A. Worth.
Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1865	D. G. Worth.
Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1865	P. R. Harden.
Raleigh	Nov. 23, 1865	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Nov. 23, 1865	Col. Eliphalet Whittlesey.
Raleigh	Nov. 24, 1865	
Raleigh	Nov. 27, 1865	C. B. Dibble.
Raleigh	Dec. 6, 1865	
Raleigh	Dec. 15, 1865	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	Dec. 30, 1865	The people of North Carolina.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1866	C. C. Curtis.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1866	W. A. Caldwell and others.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1866	William A. Albright.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1866	W. C. Benbow.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1866	R. J. Powell.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1866	George W. Logan.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1866	Malcolm Townsend.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1866	C. B. Dibble.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1866	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1866	Thomas Branch & Sons.
Raleigh	Jan. 11, 1866	Daniel R. Goodloe.
Raleigh	Jan. 12, 1866	Burgess S. Gaither.
Raleigh	Jan. 12, 1866	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Jan. 17, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Jan. 27, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	Jan. 29, 1866	William Foy.
Raleigh	Jan. 29, 1866	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	Jan. 30, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	Jan. 30, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1866	William J. Yates.
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1866	Bedford Brown.
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1866	Samuel H. Walkup.
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1866	Thomas C. Fuller.
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1866	T. L. Russell.
Raleigh	Feb. 5, 1866	George Stronach.
Raleigh	Feb. 6, 1866	George W. Swepson.
Raleigh	Feb. 7, 1866	William Sloan.
Raleigh	Feb. 7, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Feb. 8, 1866	Nathan Stanton.
Raleigh	Feb. 13, 1866	
Raleigh	Feb. 13, 1866	Reverdy Johnson.
Raleigh	Feb. 17, 1866	A. M. Tomlinson & Sons.
Raleigh	Feb. 20, 1866	Scott Welborn.
Raleigh	Feb. 26, 1866	John Baxter.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	March 3, 1866	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	March 5, 1866	Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.
Raleigh	March 6, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	March 9, 1866	David L. Swain.
Raleigh	March 15, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	March 15, 1866	E. Beckerdite.
Raleigh	March 15, 1866	E. J. Hale.
Raleigh	March 16, 1866	J. A. Parker Jordan.
Raleigh	March 16, 1866	Sion H. Rogers.
Raleigh	March 16, 1866	David L. Swain.
Raleigh	March 17, 1866	George R. Ricketts.
Raleigh	March 20, 1866	W. J. T. Miller.
Raleigh	March 20, 1866	John Baxter.
Raleigh	March 21, 1866	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	March 21, 1866	Louis P. Griffith.
Raleigh	March 21, 1866	Patrick H. Winston.
Raleigh	March 22, 1866	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	March 29, 1866	Henry C. Bullmy.
Raleigh	March 29, 1866	John H. Wheeler.
Raleigh	March 26, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	March 26, 1866	Sion H. Rogers.
Raleigh	March 29, 1866	George W. Brooks.
Raleigh	March 29, 1866	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	March 31, 1866	Robert R. Heath.
Raleigh	March 31, 1866	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	April 2, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	April 2, 1866	Robert R. Heath.
Raleigh	April 3, 1866	Léonidas C. Edwards.
Raleigh	April 4, 1866	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	April 4, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	April 4, 1866	Charles R. Jones.
Raleigh	April 4, 1866	John Livingston.
Raleigh	April 4, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	April 5, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	April 6, 1866	S. H. Helsebeck.
Raleigh	April 6, 1866	R. J. Powell.
Raleigh	April 6, 1866	Tod R. Caldwell.
Raleigh	April 6, 1866	James R. Love.
Raleigh	April 6, 1866	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	April 7, 1866	Col. Eliphalet Whittlesey.
Raleigh	April 7, 1866	Thomas L. Eckert.
Raleigh	April 7, 1866	Walter L. Steele.
Raleigh	April 9, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 9, 1866	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	April 15, 1866	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	April 16, 1866	Col. Eliphalet Whittlesey.
Raleigh	April 16, 1866	Zebulon B. Vance.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	April 17, 1866	John D. Whitford.
Raleigh	April 17, 1866	Thomas M. Holt.
Raleigh	April 17, 1866	John D. Whitford.
Raleigh	April 18, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 18, 1866	P. P. Mart.
Raleigh	April 18, 1866	M. A. Jobe.
Raleigh	April 19, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	April 19, 1866	P. J. Connor.
Raleigh	April 19, 1866	Stephen D. Pool.
Raleigh	April 20, 1866	Atlas J. Dargan.
Raleigh	April 20, 1866	W. H. Wheeler.
Raleigh	April 20, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	April 20, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 20, 1866	William B. Buchanan.
Raleigh	April 21, 1866	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	April 23, 1866	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	April 23, 1866	Thomas L. Veil.
Raleigh	April 23, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 23, 1866	John Pool.
Raleigh	April 25, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 25, 1866	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	April 25, 1866	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	April 25, 1866	
Raleigh	April 25, 1866	John M. Morehead.
Raleigh	April 26, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	April 26, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	April 26, 1866	James H. Everett.
Raleigh	April 28, 1866	Mrs. Ebenezer Emmons.
Raleigh	April 28, 1866	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	April 28, 1866	Alfred G. Foster.
Raleigh	April 28, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 30, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 30, 1866	Joseph A. Worth.
Raleigh	April 30, 1866	Mrs. J. J. Blankard.
Raleigh	May 1, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 2, 1866	Patrick H. Winston.
Raleigh	May 4, 1866	William F. Craige.
Raleigh	May 4, 1866	David Cobb.
Raleigh	May 4, 1866	William H. Seward.
Raleigh	May 4, 1866	R. J. Powell.
Raleigh	May 4, 1866	P. Murphey.
Raleigh	May 5, 1866	William H. Worth.
Raleigh	May 5, 1866	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	May 5, 1866	D. Mallard.
Raleigh	May 5, 1866	Thomas S. Kenan.
Raleigh	May 6, 1866	John Pool.
Raleigh	May 7, 1866	B. S. Hedrick.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	May 7, 1866	Dawson A. Walker.
Raleigh	May 9, 1866	Edwin M. Stanton.
Raleigh	May 12, 1866	Walter A. Thompson.
Raleigh	May 12, 1866	S. L. Fremont.
Raleigh	May 12, 1866	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	May 14, 1866	Hamilton C. Jones.
Raleigh	May 14, 1866	D. Mallard.
Raleigh	May 14, 1866	John H. Wheeler.
Raleigh	May 14, 1866	R. J. Powell.
Raleigh	May 14, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 14, 1866	C. C. Henderson.
Raleigh	May 15, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	May 16, 1866	William Murphy.
Raleigh	May 16, 1866	J. W. Osborne.
Raleigh	May 17, 1866	J. H. Jackson.
Raleigh	May 17, 1866	W. L. Kistler.
Raleigh	May 18, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 18, 1866	Charles F. Haigh.
Raleigh	May 19, 1866	George C. Round.
Raleigh	May 19, 1866	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	May 21, 1866	Asa Biggs.
Raleigh	May 22, 1866	Andrew Hunt.
Raleigh	May 22, 1866	J. C. Bain.
Raleigh	May 22, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	May 22, 1866	L. S. Gash.
Raleigh	May 23, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	May 28, 1866	Alexander H. Jones.
Raleigh	May 30, 1866	Robert Bingham.
Raleigh	June 2, 1866	Augustus S. Merrimon.
Raleigh	June 4, 1866	J. J. D. Lewis.
Raleigh	June 9, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	June 9, 1866	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	June 9, 1866	George W. Brooks.
Raleigh	June 9, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	June 13, 1866	People of North Carolina.
Raleigh	June 13, 1866	Gen. Thomas H. Ruger.
Raleigh	June 13, 1866	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	June 13, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 13, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	June 14, 1866	
Raleigh	June 15, 1866	J. M. Coffin.
Raleigh	June 16, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 17, 1866	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	June 18, 1866	William H. Seward.
Raleigh	June 18, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	June 18, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	June 18, 1866	Hugh McCulloch.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	June 19, 1866.....	James G. Ramsey.
Kaleigh	June 19, 1866.....	John M. Morehead.
Raleigh	June 19, 1866.....	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	June 20, 1866.....	B. S. Guion.
Raleigh	June 20, 1866.....	Alex. M. Davis.
Raleigh	June 20, 1866.....	Augustus S. Merrimon.
Raleigh	June 21, 1866.....	James M. Leach.
Raleigh	June 21, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 21, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 21, 1866.....	Eugene Griffin.
Raleigh	June 23, 1866.....	W. W. Land.
Raleigh	June 23, 1866.....	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	June 23, 1866.....	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	June 25, 1866.....	H. G. Daniels.
Raleigh	June 27, 1866.....	D. A. Davis.
Raleigh	June 27, 1866.....	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	June 28, 1866.....	R. F. Lehman. ✓
Raleigh	June 28, 1866.....	F. A. Fuller.
Raleigh	June 29, 1866.....	Darius H. Starbuck.
Raleigh	June 29, 1866.....	John M. Morehead.
Raleigh	June 29, 1866.....	C. C. Clark.
Raleigh	June 29, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 30, 1866.....	Patrick H. Winston.
Raleigh	July .., 1866.....	William H. Seward.
Raleigh	July 4, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 5, 1866.....	Dennis D. Ferebee.
Raleigh	July 5, 1866.....	James P. Foster.
Raleigh	July 5, 1866.....	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	July 5, 1866.....	J. M. Coffin.
Raleigh	July 6, 1866.....	James Wrenn.
Raleigh	July 6, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 6, 1866.....	Gen. J. C. Robinson.
Raleigh	July 6, 1866.....	W. T. Fairecloth.
Raleigh	July 7, 1866.....	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	July 9, 1866.....	Tyre York.
Raleigh	July 10, 1866.....	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	July 10, 1866.....	L. S. Gash.
Raleigh	July 11, 1866.....	M. F. Arendell.
Raleigh	July 11, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 11, 1866.....	Fred Garner.
Raleigh	July 11, 1866.....	J. M. Perry.
Raleigh	July 11, 1866.....	A. E. Rhodes.
Raleigh	July 11, 1866.....	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	July 13, 1866.....	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	July 13, 1866.....	James A. Egerstone.
Raleigh	July 21, 1866.....	Thomas Webb.
Raleigh	July 21, 1866.....	R. L. Abernethy.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	July 21, 1866.	A. E. Rhodes.
Raleigh	July 23, 1866.	Hugh McCulloch.
Raleigh	July 24, 1866.	J. E. Lee.
Raleigh	July 24, 1866.	J. W. Alspaugh.
Raleigh	July 25, 1866.	Mrs. Joseph S. Jones and others.
Raleigh	July 25, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 26, 1866.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	July 27, 1866.	Richmond M. Pearson.
Raleigh	July 29, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	July 29, 1866.	James Wrenn.
Raleigh	July 30, 1866.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	July 30, 1866.	Patrick H. Winston.
Raleigh	July 30, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	July 30, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1866.	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1866.	J. A. Butner.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1866.	William A. Allen.
Raleigh	Aug. 2, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Aug. 2, 1866.	James M. McGowan.
Raleigh	Aug. 6, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Aug. 6, 1866.	David S. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Aug. 7, 1866.	Thomas C. Fuller.
Raleigh	Aug. 7, 1866.	R. Piermont.
Raleigh	Aug. 8, 1866.	P. C. Holmes.
Raleigh	Aug. 11, 1866.	L. L. Clements.
Raleigh	Aug. 17, 1866.	J. M. Whitehurst.
Raleigh	Aug. 17, 1866.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Aug. 20, 1866.	Allen Jordan.
Raleigh	Aug. 21, 1866.	Atlas J. Dargan.
Raleigh	Aug. 21, 1866.	Sion H. Rogers.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1866.	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	Aug. 25, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Aug. 25, 1866.	C. B. Denson.
Raleigh	Aug. 28, 1866.	R. E. Colston.
Raleigh	Aug. 30, 1866.	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	Sept. 4, 1866.	Joseph R. Jones.
Raleigh	Sept. 4, 1866.	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	Sept. 4, 1866.	James P. Foster.
Raleigh	Sept. 4, 1866.	Marshall Parks.
Raleigh	Sept. 5, 1866.	J. J. Crawford.
Raleigh	Sept. 5, 1866.	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Sept. 5, 1866.	James S. Pledge.
Raleigh	Sept. 6, 1866.	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	Sept. 6, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Sept. 6, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Sept. 7, 1866.	Jesse Wheeler.
Raleigh	Sept. 8, 1866.	John A. Gilmer.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Sept. 10, 1866	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	Sept. 10, 1866	Editor of Greensboro <i>Patriot</i> .
Raleigh	Sept. 11, 1866	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	Sept. 12, 1866	Joseph D. Simmons.
Raleigh	Sept. 12, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Sept. 13, 1866	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	Sept. 13, 1866	James G. Ramsey.
Raleigh	Sept. 17, 1866	A. V. Sullivan.
Raleigh	Sept. 18, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Sept. 18, 1866	William J. Wilson.
Raleigh	Sept. 21, 1866	Henry T. Clark.
Raleigh	Sept. 21, 1866	C. C. Clark.
Raleigh	Sept. 21, 1866	Judge David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Sept. 22, 1866	C. S. Winstead.
Raleigh	Sept. 22, 1866	W. L. Springs.
Raleigh	Sept. 22, 1866	J. B. Marler.
Raleigh	Sept. 23, 1866	R. Y. McAden.
Raleigh	Sept. 23, 1866	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	Sept. 29, 1866	Darius H. Starbuck.
Raleigh	Oct. 1, 1866	Col. John V. Bomford.
Raleigh	Oct. 1, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Oct. 1, 1866	Charles C. Clark.
Raleigh	Oct. 2, 1866	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	Oct. 4, 1866	Drake & Sons.
Raleigh	Oct. 4, 1866	J. T. Leach.
Raleigh	Oct. 4, 1866	Editors <i>National Intelligencer</i> .
Raleigh	Oct. 5, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Oct. 6, 1866	Worth & Daniel.
Raleigh	Oct. 7, 1866	T. D. Brison.
Raleigh	Oct. 8, 1866	Patrick H. Winston.
Raleigh	Oct. 8, 1866	Marshall Parks.
Raleigh	Oct. 8, 1866	James G. Ramsey.
Raleigh	Oct. 9, 1866	J. Keener.
Raleigh	Oct. 10, 1866	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	Oct. 10, 1866	Henry M. Earle.
Raleigh	Oct. 11, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Oct. 12, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Oct. 12, 1866	J. M. Parrott.
Raleigh	Oct. 17, 1866	J. W. Hinks & Co.
Raleigh	Oct. 18, 1866	A. Miller.
Raleigh	Oct. 20, 1866	Gabriel J. Rains.
Raleigh	Oct. 29, 1866	Daniel L. Russell.
Raleigh	Oct. 29, 1866	James Kyle.
Raleigh	Oct. 31, 1866	James Hay.
Raleigh	Oct. 31, 1866	Daniel L. Russell.
Raleigh	Nov. 20, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Nov. 20, 1866	Benjamin S. Hedrick.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Nov. 27, 1866.	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	Dec. 5, 1866.	Edwin G. Reade.
Raleigh	Dec. 13, 1866.	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	Dec. 29, 1866.	Nathaniel Boyden.
Raleigh	Jan. 1, 1867.	Nathaniel Boyden.
Raleigh	Jan. 2, 1867.	Peter Allen.
Raleigh	Jan. 3, 1867.	William A. Graham.
Paleigh	Jan. 3, 1867.	Samuel A. Harris.
Raleigh	Jan. 3, 1867.	Edward J. Warren.
Raleigh	Jan. 3, 1867.	Miss M. A. Buie.
Raleigh	Jan. 3, 1867.	Duncan, Navaro & Co.
Raleigh	Jan. 4, 1867.	L. W. Gilbert.
Raleigh	Jan. 4, 1867.	Robert Newman.
Raleigh	Jan. 4, 1867.	Robert Newman.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	C. B. Dibble.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	H. B. Satterthwaite.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	A. C. Cowles.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	David L. Swain.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	Walter F. Leak.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Jan. 5, 1867.	M. C. Johnson.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1867.	Thomas Ruffin.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1867.	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1867.	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1867.	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1867.	Bedford Brown and James M. Leach.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1867.	Bedford Brown and James M. Leach.
Raleigh	Jan. 10, 1867.	Nereus Mendenhall.
Raleigh	Jan. 12, 1867.	Bedford Brown and others.
Raleigh	Jan. 12, 1867.	George Howard.
Raleigh	Jan. 12, 1867.	William T. Faircloth.
Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1867.	Walter F. Leak.
Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1867.	Editors Wilmington <i>Journal</i> .
Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1867.	Charles C. Clark.
Raleigh	Jan. 15, 1867.	Lydia Maxwell.
Raleigh	Jan. 18, 1867.	Nathaniel Boyden.
Raleigh	Jan. 19, 1867.	Joseph A. Englehard.
Raleigh	Jan. 19, 1867.	Thomas Ruffin.
Raleigh	Jan. 19, 1867.	A. W. Ingold.
Raleigh	Jan. 19, 1867.	Hearne & Biggs.
Raleigh	Jan. 22, 1867.	W. L. Springs.
Raleigh	Jan. 23, 1867.	William J. Yates.
Raleigh	Jan. 29, 1867.	James M. Leach.
Raleigh	Jan. 30, 1867.	Nathaniel Boyden and Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	Feb. 9, 1867.	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Feb. 12, 1867.	Edward Bright.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Feb. 12, 1867	Robert Newman.
Raleigh	Feb. 12, 1867	John Kerr.
Raleigh	Feb. 12, 1867	Hearne & Biggs
Raleigh	Feb. 14, 1867	Colonel Berry.
Raleigh	Feb. 15, 1867	Edward Bright.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1867	Daniel L. Russell.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1867	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Feb. 21, 1867	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	Feb. 22, 1867	—— Parsons.
Raleigh	Feb. 22, 1867	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	Feb. 22, 1867	—— Parsons.
Raleigh	Feb. 26, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Feb. 27, 1867	Oscar G. Parsley & Co.
Raleigh	Feb. 28, 1867	Daniel Freeman.
Raleigh	Feb. 28, 1867	L. L. Polk.
Raleigh	Mar. 2, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Mar. 2, 1867	J. M. Hamlin.
Raleigh	Mar. 3, 1867	David L. Swain.
Raleigh	Mar. 3, 1867	Thomas Ruffin.
Raleigh	Mar. 6, 1867	W. Whitaker.
Raleigh	Mar. 6, 1867	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Mar. 6, 1867	Jesse Walker.
Raleigh	Mar. 6, 1867	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Mar. 7, 1867	Worth & Daniel.
Raleigh	Mar. 8, 1867	John Berry.
Raleigh	Mar. 8, 1867	Col. John V. Bomford.
Raleigh	Mar. 20, 1867	William Wright.
Raleigh	Mar. 22, 1867	R. C. Lindsay.
Raleigh	Mar. 23, 1867	Col. S. T. Wilder.
Raleigh	Mar. 23, 1867	James T. Morehead.
Raleigh	Mar. 23, 1867	Thomas Ruffin.
Raleigh	Mar. 28, 1867	Mrs. R. C. Pritchard.
Raleigh	Mar. 28, 1867	R. M. Stafford.
Raleigh	Mar. 28, 1867	—— Sharkey.
Raleigh	Mar. 28, 1867	—— Parsons.
Raleigh	Mar. 29, 1867	Thomas Ruffin.
Raleigh	Mar. 29, 1867	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	April 2, 1867	Landy Wood.
Raleigh	April 2, 1867	George V. Strong.
Raleigh	April 18, 1867	Clinton A. Cilley.
Raleigh	April 19, 1867	George V. Strong.
Raleigh	April 20, 1867	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	April 27, 1867	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	April 29, 1867	Walter F. Leak.
Raleigh	April 30, 1867	Henry T. Clark.
Raleigh	April 30, 1867	Z. F. Rush.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JONATHAN WORTH.

17

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	April 30, 1867	H. J. Harris.
Raleigh	May 2, 1867	H. H. Helper.
Raleigh	May 2, 1867	Thomas S. Kenan.
Raleigh	May 2, 1867	Luke Blackmer.
Raleigh	May 3, 1867	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	May 6, 1867	J. H. Osborne.
Raleigh	May 6, 1867	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	May 7, 1867	M. Kelsey.
Raleigh	May 7, 1867	Major Worth.
Raleigh	May 8, 1867	His brother.
Raleigh	May 8, 1867	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	May 9, 1867	Henry T. Clark.
Raleigh	May 11, 1867	George Howard.
Raleigh	May 15, 1867	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	May 16, 1867	Burgess S. Gaither.
Raleigh	May 16, 1867	Clinton A. Cilley.
Raleigh	May 18, 1867	Plato Durham.
Raleigh	May 18, 1867	Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Raleigh	May 18, 1867	J. G. Spencer.
Raleigh	May 20, 1867	Thomas Settle.
Raleigh	May 21, 1867	A. S. McNeill.
Raleigh	May 21, 1867	Samuel A. Williams.
Raleigh	May 22, 1867	M. McRae.
Raleigh	May 22, 1867	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Raleigh	May 22, 1867	Jesse Warden.
Raleigh	May 22, 1867	Robert Strange.
Raleigh	May 24, 1867	J. R. Bulla.
Raleigh	May 24, 1867	R. C. Holmes.
Raleigh	May 24, 1867	E. Hubb.
Raleigh	May 24, 1867	Horace R. Chappell.
Raleigh	May 25, 1867	Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Raleigh	May 25, 1867	William Clark.
Raleigh	May 26, 1867	Thomas C. Fuller.
Raleigh	May 27, 1867	Luke Blackmer.
Raleigh	May 28, 1867	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	May 28, 1867	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Raleigh	May 29, 1867	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Raleigh	June 8, 1867	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	June 9, 1867	Col. W. G. Moore.
Raleigh	June 12, 1867	F. B. Satterthwaite.
Raleigh	June 12, 1867	J. M. Parrott.
Raleigh	June 12, 1867	J. R. Mendenhall.
Raleigh	June 12, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 13, 1867	H. H. Helper.
Raleigh	June 14, 1867	John R. Tolar.
Raleigh	June 14, 1867	Thomas Ruffin.
Raleigh	June 22, 1867	Col. John V. Bomford.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	June 24, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 25, 1867	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	June 28, 1867	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	June 29, 1867	Tyre York.
Raleigh	June 29, 1867	Mills L. Eure.
Raleigh	July 1, 1867	R. B. Paschal.
Raleigh	July 1, 1867	John Williams.
Raleigh	July 3, 1867	Nathaniel Boyden.
Raleigh	July 3, 1867	Robert Strange.
Raleigh	July 7, 1867	Robert P. Dick.
Raleigh	July 8, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 8, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 9, 1867	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Raleigh	July 9, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	July 9, 1867	Lewis J. Quinn.
Raleigh	July 10, 1867	P. T. Henry.
Raleigh	July 11, 1867	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Raleigh	July 11, 1867	Postmaster, Pigeon River.
Raleigh	July 12, 1867	Patrick H. Winston.
Raleigh	July 22, 1867	William H. Seward.
Raleigh	July 22, 1867	James L. Orr.
Raleigh	July 25, 1867	John Baxter.
Raleigh	July 26, 1867	A. G. Haley.
Raleigh	July 27, 1867	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1867	Augustus S. Merrimon.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1867	William P. Bynum.
Raleigh	Aug. 1, 1867	James T. Morehead.
Raleigh	Aug. 2, 1867	William T. Faircloth.
Raleigh	Aug. 4, 1867	William Kelso.
Raleigh	Aug. 4, 1867	J. M. Parrott.
Raleigh	Aug. 5, 1867	William B. Harkness.
Raleigh	Aug. 5, 1867	Lewis J. Quinn.
Raleigh	Aug. 7, 1867	D. Rumley.
Raleigh	Aug. 7, 1867	Thomas S. Ashe.
Raleigh	Aug. 7, 1867	William A. Wright.
Raleigh	Aug. 8, 1867	William P. Bynum.
Raleigh	Aug. 13, 1867	Mark E. Lawrence.
Raleigh	Aug. 13, 1867	James M. Sprunt.
Raleigh	Aug. 13, 1867	Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Raleigh	Aug. 14, 1867	Robert B. Gilliam.
Raleigh	Aug. 17, 1867	G. M. Griffin.
Raleigh	Aug. 17, 1867	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Aug. 19, 1867	John C. Wood.
Raleigh	Aug. 19, 1867	G. F. Lewis.
Raleigh	Aug. 21, 1867	E. J. Hale & Sons.
Raleigh	Aug. 23, 1867	E. M. Gibson.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1867	Benjamin S. Hedrick.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1867	W. H. King.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1867	Henry T. Clark.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1867	O. D. Cooke.
Raleigh	Aug. 26, 1867	Simon Barnes.
Raleigh	Sept. 9, 1867	W. H. McRae.
Raleigh	Sept. 9, 1867	O. D. Cooke.
Raleigh	Sept. 23, 1867	Henry T. Clark.
Raleigh	Sept. 26, 1867	Oliver P. Meares.
Raleigh	Sept. 26, 1867	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Raleigh	Sept. 28, 1867	Thomas Stephenson.
Raleigh	Sept. 28, 1867	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Oct. 2, 1867	James F. Giles.
Raleigh	Oct. 2, 1867	B. Higgins.
Raleigh	Oct. 17, 1867	P. T. Massey.
Raleigh	Oct. 17, 1867	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	Oct. 21, 1867	A. S. Kemp.
Raleigh	Oct. 22, 1867	Thomas Settle.
Raleigh	Oct. 24, 1867	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	Oct. 24, 1867	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Oct. 25, 1867	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	Oct. 25, 1867	J. W. Purdie.
Raleigh	Oct. 25, 1867	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Oct. 25, 1867	J. C. Pass.
Raleigh	Oct. 26, 1867	William Clark.
Raleigh	Oct. 28, 1867	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Oct. 29, 1867	James W. Osborne.
Raleigh	Oct. 31, 1867	John H. Wheeler.
Raleigh	Nov. 2, 1867	Henry T. Clark.
Raleigh	Nov. 2, 1867	John W. Haughton.
Raleigh	Nov. 3, 1867	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Oct. 6, 1867	J. M. Coffin.
Raleigh	Oct. 8, 1867	R. Y. McAden.
Raleigh	Nov. 8, 1867	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1867	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Nov. 21, 1867	Joshua Boner.
Raleigh	Nov. 22, 1867	J. M. Parrott.
Raleigh	Nov. 23, 1867	James H. Lea.
Raleigh	Nov. 25, 1867	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	Nov. 27, 1867	R. C. Holmes.
Raleigh	Nov. 27, 1867	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	Nov. 27, 1867	Ralph P. Buxton.
Raleigh	Dec. 4, 1867	Thomas J. Wilson and others.
Raleigh	Dec. 13, 1867	Robert P. Dick.
Raleigh	Dec. 14, 1867	Cyrus P. Mendenhall and others.
Raleigh	Dec. 14, 1867	John McKay.
Raleigh	Dec. 15, 1867	John A. Gilmer.
Raleigh	Dec. 16, 1867	Duncan G. McRae.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Dec. 16, 1867	Chairman County Court of Jones.
Raleigh	Dec. 18, 1867	Philpot.
Raleigh	Dec. 18, 1867	Thomas Wilcox.
Raleigh	Dec. 19, 1867	Thomas H. Gilliam.
Raleigh	Dec. 26, 1867	General Tyler.
Raleigh	Dec. 26, 1867	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Dec. 28, 1867	William Clark.
Raleigh	Dec. 30, 1867	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Dec. 31, 1867	J. W. Martin.
Raleigh	Dec. 31, 1867	Col. W. G. Moore.
Raleigh	Dec. 31, 1867	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	Dec. 31, 1867	David L. Swain.
Raleigh	Jan. 1, 1868	John Kerr.
Raleigh	Jan. 1, 1868	Commander, Post of New Bern.
Raleigh	Jan. 2, 1868	
Raleigh	Jan. 2, 1868	Bryan Tyson.
Raleigh	Jan. 3, 1868	Jenkins.
Raleigh	Jan. 4, 1868	Col. W. G. Moore.
Raleigh	Jan. 4, 1868	Thomas J. Wilson.
Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1868	Thomas S. Ashe.
Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1868	William A. Wright.
Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1868	Robert H. Cowan.
Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1868	David F. Caldwell and others.
Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1868	William Eaton.
Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1868	John Kerr.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1868	Jesse G. Shepherd.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1868	Henry Joyner.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1868	Giles Mebane.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1868	E. A. Jones.
Raleigh	Jan. 8, 1868	Bénjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1868	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	Jan. 10, 1868	G. B. Paulson.
Raleigh	Jan. 10, 1868	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Jan. 12, 1868	J. B. Whitaker.
Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1868	William T. Faircloth.
Raleigh	Jan. 14, 1868	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	Jan. 15, 1868	Richmond M. Pearson.
Raleigh	Jan. 16, 1868	William B. Wright.
Raleigh	Jan. 16, 1868	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	Jan. 16, 1868	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	Jan. 17, 1868	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	Jan. 18, 1868	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Jan. 22, 1868	David Eaton.
Raleigh	Jan. 23, 1868	David Eaton.
Raleigh	Jan. 24, 1868	George Makepeace.
Raleigh	Jan. 24, 1868	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Jan. 24, 1868	Matthias E. Manly.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	Jan. 26, 1868	Kemp P. Battle.
Raleigh	Jan. 28, 1868	Charles C. Clark.
Raleigh	Jan. 29, 1868	David F. Caldwell.
Raleigh	Jan. 30, 1868	John D. Whitford.
Raleigh	Feb. 2, 1868	Clinton A. Cilley.
Raleigh	Feb. 2, 1868	Samuel R. Bunting.
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1868	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1868	Calvin H. Wiley.
Raleigh	Feb. 7, 1868	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 10, 1868	Edward Cantwell.
Raleigh	Feb. 10, 1868	J. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	Feb. 13, 1868	Clinton A. Cilley.
Raleigh	Feb. 13, 1868	William A. Wright.
Raleigh	Feb. 13, 1868	David Heaton.
Raleigh	Feb. 14, 1868	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	Feb. 14, 1868	Charles A. Eldridge.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1868	William Clark.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1868	Rory McNair.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1868	Jones B. Levy.
Raleigh	Feb. 17, 1868	William M. Shipp.
Raleigh	Feb. 18, 1868	Joel Lucas.
Raleigh	Feb. 18, 1868	Robert H. Cowan.
Raleigh	Feb. 21, 1868	Barzillai G. Worth.
Raleigh	Feb. 24, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	Feb. 24, 1868	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	Feb. 25, 1868	John M. Morehead.
Raleigh	Feb. 25, 1868	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Feb. 27, 1868	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Mar. 2, 1868	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Mar. 8, 1868	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Mar. 9, 1868	Augustus S. Merrimon.
Raleigh	Mar. 10, 1868	Edward J. Warren.
Raleigh	Mar. 10, 1868	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Mar. 22, 1868	A. C. Worth.
Raleigh	Mar. 22, 1868	Dennis Heartt.
Raleigh	Mar. 25, 1868	James Rush.
Raleigh	Mar. 25, 1868	Zebulon B. Vance.
Raleigh	Mar. 26, 1868	Col. John V. Bomford.
Raleigh	Mar. 26, 1868	A. D. Kemp.
Raleigh	Mar. 27, 1868	George Laws.
Raleigh	Mar. 30, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	April 4, 1868	Benjamin Lavender.
Raleigh	April 4, 1868	John McCormick.
Raleigh	April 5, 1868	Sion H. Rogers.
Raleigh	April 5, 1868	Gaius Winningham.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	April 8, 1868	Col. W. G. Moore.
Raleigh	April 9, 1868	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	April 11, 1868	Allen M. Tomlinson & Sons.
Raleigh	April 13, 1868	Solomon Moss.
Raleigh	April 13, 1868	William Clark.
Raleigh	April 21, 1868	C. B. Mallett.
Raleigh	May 1, 1868	Col. John V. Bomford.
Raleigh	May 1, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 2, 1868	M. E. Showman.
Raleigh	May 2, 1868	James G. Ramsey.
Raleigh	May 4, 1868	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	May 4, 1868	Nathaniel Boyden.
Raleigh	May 5, 1868	William J. Yates.
Raleigh	May 6, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 6, 1868	C. B. Mallett.
Raleigh	May 8, 1868	Daniel R. Goodloe.
Raleigh	May 11, 1868	James R. Doolittle.
Raleigh	May 11, 1868	Editors <i>National Intelligencer</i> .
Raleigh	May 11, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 14, 1868	Editors <i>New York World</i> .
Raleigh	May 15, 1868	James T. Morehead.
Raleigh	May 17, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 20, 1868	H. J. Harris.
Raleigh	May 22, 1868	C. K. Lenow.
Raleigh	May 22, 1868	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh	May 22, 1868	Dr. J. Jackson.
Raleigh	May 22, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	May 26, 1868	William P. Fessenden.
Raleigh	May 26, 1868	David G. Worth.
Raleigh	May 29, 1868	C. K. Lenow.
Raleigh	June 1, 1868	W. L. Springs.
Raleigh	June 2, 1868	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh	June 3, 1869	Joshua L. Lee.
Raleigh	June 5, 1868	Andrew Johnson.
Raleigh	June 10, 1868	C. B. Mallett.
Raleigh	June 12, 1868	B. W. Ives.
Raleigh	June 15, 1868	Charles A. Eldridge.
Raleigh	June 15, 1868	Addison Coffin.
Raleigh	June 16, 1868	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	June 18, 1868	C. B. Mallett.
Raleigh	June 22, 1868	Edward Conigland.
Raleigh	June 30, 1868	H. G. Leisering.
Raleigh	July 2, 1868	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Raleigh	July 4, 1868	J. P. Andrews.
Raleigh	July 13, 1868	John Baxter.
Raleigh	July 13, 1868	Frank B. Goddard.
Raleigh	July 16, 1868	William M. Robbins.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
Raleigh	July 16, 1868	S. S. Ashley.
Raleigh	July 16, 1868	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	July 16, 1868	Col. W. G. Moore.
Raleigh	July 18, 1868	M. A. Jobe.
Raleigh	July 27, 1868	Calvin Graves.
Raleigh	July 28, 1868	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	July 29, 1868	William W. Holden.
Raleigh	Aug. 20, 1868	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Aug. 21, 1868	Augustus S. Merrimon.
Raleigh	Aug. 24, 1868	Montgomery Blair.
Raleigh	Sept. 30, 1868	
Raleigh	Oct. 1, 1868	William Clark.
Raleigh	Oct. 4, 1868	Lewis W. Worth.
Raleigh	Oct. 7, 1868	A. C. Cowles.
Raleigh	Nov. 11, 1868	C. B. Dibble.
Raleigh	Nov. 12, 1868	A. L. McLean.
Raleigh	Dec. 25, 1868	John M. Worth.
Raleigh	Jan. 7, 1869	H. G. Leisering.
Raleigh	Jan. 9, 1869	William A. Graham.
Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1869	George W. Rose.
Raleigh	Jan. 14, 1869	William Clark.
Raleigh	Jan. 14, 1869	Fred Wolsroth.
Raleigh	Jan. 15, 1869	Barzillai G. Worth. <i>d. Nov. 1910</i>
Raleigh	Jan. 17, 1869	Lewis Hanes.
Raleigh	Jan. 21, 1869	Engelhard & Price.
Raleigh	Jan. 25, 1869	John Pool.
Raleigh	Jan. 25, 1869	Perrin Busbee.
Raleigh	Jan. 27, 1869	Engelhard & Price.
Raleigh	Jan. 28, 1869	Engelhard & Price.
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1869	Editors <i>Wilmington Journal</i> .
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1869	
Raleigh	Feb. 3, 1869	E. B. Drake.
Raleigh	Feb. 8, 1869	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	Feb. 14, 1869	E. B. Drake.
Raleigh	Feb. 16, 1869	Thomas Wilcox.
Raleigh	April 9, 1869	John Pool.
Raleigh	April 29, 1869	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh	May 18, 1869	E. B. Drake.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 45 \\
 \hline
 115 \\
 92 \\
 \hline
 1035 \\
 225 \\
 \hline
 \text{about } 1250
 \end{array}$$

LETTERS WRITTEN TO JONATHAN WORTH HERE PRINTED.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN BY
Iowa City, Ia.....	Feb. 25, 1841.....	Stephen B. Gardner.
Salisbury, N. C.....	April 8, 1841.....	Charles Fisher.
Salisbury, N. C.....	April 17, 1841.....	Samuel Silliman.
.....	April 6, 1861.....	Thomas Macon.
Coleraine, N. C.....	Mar. 24, 1862.....	John Pool.
High Point, N. C.....	Oct. 27, 1862.....	M. A. Alston.
Asheboro, N. C.....	Nov. 5, 1862.....	S. S. Jackson.
Asheboro, N. C.....	Nov. 19, 1862.....	S. S. Jackson.
Mill Grove, N. C.....	Nov. 20, 1862.....	David G. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.....	Nov. 21, 1862.....	S. S. Jackson.
.....	Nov. 27, 1862.....	R. H. Battle and others.
Cane Creek, N. C.....	Nov. 28, 1862.....	Wyatt G. Jordan.
Pittsboro, N. C.....	Nov. 30, 1862.....	J. J. Jackson.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Dec. 1, 1862.....	David G. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.....	Dec. 2, 1862.....	H. C. Lane.
.....	Dec. 2, 1862.....	Riley Hill.
High Point, N. C.....	Dec. 4, 1862.....	Nathan Hunt, Jr.
New Market, N. C.....	Dec. 6, 1862.....	Joseph Newlin.
.....	Dec. 12, 1862.....	Mariah Francks.
Fayetteville, N. C.....	Dec. 8, 1862.....	Joseph A. Worth.
Raleigh, N. C.....	Dec. 9, 1862.....	George W. Mordecai.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Dec. 9, 1862.....	Barzillai G. Worth.
Cane Creek, N. C.....	Dec. 10, 1862.....	Wyatt G. Jordan.
Fayetteville, N. C.....	Dec. 10, 1862.....	J. D. Worth.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Dec. 11, 1862.....	Barzillai G. Worth.
Chesterfield Co., Va.....	Dec. 11, 1862.....	John Presnell and William W. Nelson.
Randolph Co., N. C.....	Dec. 11, 1862.....	W. H. Lineberry.
Eden, N. C.....	Dec. 20, 1862.....	Allen Skeen.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Dec. 25, 1862.....	Shubal G. Worth.
Reed Creek, N. C.....	Dec. 30, 1862.....	Isaac H. Foust.
Raleigh, N. C.....	Jan. 1, 1863.....	Joseph D. Hinton.
Fayetteville, N. C.....	Jan. ..., 1863.....	Barzillai G. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.....	Jan. 11, 1863.....	S. S. Jackson.
Fayetteville, N. C.....	Jan. 23, 1863.....	Joseph A. Worth.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Jan. 24, 1863.....	David G. Worth.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Jan. 27, 1863.....	John M. Worth.
Wilmington, N. C.....	May 16, 1863.....	John M. Worth.
Wilmington, N. C.....	June 11, 1863.....	Shubal G. Worth.
Jamestown, N. C.....	June 11, 1863.....	D. E. Mendenhall.
.....	June 17, 1863.....	Nere Cox and others.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Sept. 23, 1863.....	Worth & Daniel.
Fayetteville, N. C.....	Sept. 26, 1863.....	Joseph A. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.....	Oct. 3, 1863.....	S. S. Jackson.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN BY
Asheboro, N. C.	Oct. 6, 1863.	S. S. Jackson.
Wilmington, N. C.	Oct. 1863.	Worth & Daniel.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Nov. 18, 1863.	Barzillai G. Worth.
Wilmington, N. C.	Mar. 17, 1864.	David G. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 1, 1865.	S. S. Jackson.
Hillsboro, N. C.	Feb. 3, 1865.	W. H. Foust.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 4, 1865.	Benjamin Moffitt.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 4, 1865.	I. H. Brown.
Wilmington, N. C.	Feb. 4, 1865.	Worth & Co.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 11, 1865.	S. S. Jackson.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 16, 1865.	John M. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 20, 1865.	John M. Worth.
Clemmonsville, N. C.	Feb. 20, 1865.	Lewis Hanes.
Wilmington, N. C.	Feb. 20, 1865.	David G. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 21, 1865.	S. S. Jackson.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 25, 1865.	S. S. Jackson.
Pittsboro, N. C.	Feb. 27, 1865.	J. J. Jackson.
Asheboro, N. C.	Feb. 28, 1865.	John M. Worth.
Reed Creek, N. C.	Mar. 2, 1865.	
Asheboro, N. C.	Mar. 4, 1865.	S. S. Jackson.
Asheboro, N. C.	Mar. 6, 1865.	John M. Worth.
Asheboro, N. C.	Mar. 9, 1865.	John M. Worth.
Pittsboro, N. C.	Mar. 12, 1865.	J. J. Jackson.
Asheboro, N. C.	Mar. 16, 1865.	S. S. Jackson.
Raleigh, N. C.	Nov. 15, 1865.	Joseph L. Cannon.
Wilkesboro, N. C.	Jan. 1, 1866.	C. Pylic.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 12, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Hillsboro, N. C.	Jan. 12, 1866.	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 12, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 13, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Greensboro, N. C.	Jan. 14, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 16, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Salem, N. C.	Jan. 16, 1866.	Darius H. Starbuck.
Salem, N. C.	Jan. 16, 1866.	Darius H. Starbuck.
Morganton, N. C.	Jan. 17, 1866.	Burgess S. Gaither.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 17, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 23, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Hillsboro, N. C.	Jan. 26, 1866.	William A. Graham.
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 27, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Greensboro, N. C.	Jan. 27, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Morehead City, N. C.	Jan. 29, 1866.	George Stronach.
Bush Hill, N. C.	Mar. 27, 1866.	Allen M. Tomlinson.
Windsor, N. C.	Mar. 29, 1866.	Patrick H. Winston.
Greensboro, N. C.	Mar. 30, 1866.	Calvin H. Wiley.
New Garden, N. C.	Mar. 31, 1866.	Nereus Mendenhall.
Bath, N. C.	May 8, 1866.	Daniel M. Barringer.
Wilmington, N. C.	May 8, 1866.	S. L. Fremont.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN BY
Davidson College, N. C.....	May 14, 1866.....	J. S. Kirkpatrick and others.
Washington, D. C.....	June 1, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Asheville, N. C.....	June 7, 1866.....	Augustus S. Merrimon.
Washington, D. C.....	June 7, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Asheville, N. C.....	June 8, 1866.....	A. Coleman.
Washington, D. C.....	June 10, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Greensboro, N. C.....	June 12, 1866.....	Zebulon B. Vance.
Salisbury, N. C.....	June 13, 1866.....	Judge David S. Caldwell.
Salisbury, N. C.....	June 13, 1866.....	J. M. Coffin.
Washington, D. C.....	June 13, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Fayetteville, N. C.....	June 14, 1866.....	Joseph A. Worth.
Washington, D. C.....	June 14, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.....	June 15, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.....	June 16, 1866.....	James M. Leach.
Trap Hill, N. C.....	June 16, 1866.....	Tyre York.
Washington, D. C.....	June 17, 1866.....	James M. Leach.
Washington, D. C.....	June 20, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Hillsboro, N. C.....	June 20, 1866.....	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Raleigh, N. C.....	June 21, 1866.....	Holland & Wilder.
Washington, D. C.....	June 22, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
New Bern, N. C.....	June 23, 1866.....	David Heaton.
Washington, D. C.....	June 26, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Greensboro, N. C.....	June 26, 1866.....	John A. Gilmer.
.....	June 27, 1866.....	N. G. Daniel.
Kittrells, N. C.....	June 29, 1866.....	Patrick H. Winston, Jr.
Kittrells, N. C.....	June 29, 1866.....	Patrick H. Winston, Jr.
Lewisville, N. C.....	June 30, 1866.....	W. B. Stipe.
Washington, D. C.....	July 1, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
New Bern, N. C.....	July 3, 1866.....	Charles C. Clark.
Hillsboro, N. C.....	July 5, 1866.....	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Washington, D. C.....	July 8, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.....	July 8, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Patterson, N. C.....	July 10, 1866.....	Rufus L. Patterson.
Troy's Store, N. C.....	July 14, 1866.....	J. C. Bain.
Washington, D. C.....	July 14, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.....	July 23, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Morehead City, N. C.....	July 26, 1866.....	A. E. Rhodes.
Randolph County	July 28, 1866.....	Miles Lamb.
Tarboro, N. C.....	July 30, 1866.....	George Howard.
Statesville, N. C.....	July 31, 1866.....	W. T. Caldwell.
Greensboro, N. C.....	July 31, 1866.....	David F. Caldwell.
Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 1, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Lincolnton, N. C.....	Aug. 3, 1866.....	William P. Bynum.
Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 3, 1866.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Hamilton, N. C.....	Aug. 6, 1866.....	L. L. Clements and J. Peace.
New Bern, N. C.....	Aug. 6, 1866.....	Council Wooten.
Greensboro, N. C.....	Aug. 9, 1866.....	David F. Caldwell.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN BY
Asheboro, N. C.	Aug. 9, 1866.	J. J. Jackson.
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 9, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh, N. C.	Aug. 14, 1866.	Sion H. Rogers.
Tarboro, N. C.	Aug. 21, 1866.	Robert H. Bridgers.
Raleigh, N. C.	Aug. 25, 1866.	Sion H. Rogers.
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 26, 1866.	Col. William G. Moore.
Washington, D. C.	Aug. 27, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Windsor, N. C.	Sept. 5, 1866.	Patrick H. Winston.
Goldsboro, N. C.	Sept. 8, 1866.	William T. Dortch.
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 16, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
High Point, N. C.	Sept. 19, 1866.	A. V. Sullivan.
Greensboro, N. C.	Sept. 30, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Webster, N. C.	Oct. 1, 1866.	T. D. Bryson.
Asheboro, N. C.	Oct. 5, 1866.	S. S. Jackson.
Beaufort, N. C.	Oct. 9, 1866.	David L. Saunders.
Salem, N. C.	Oct. 10, 1866.	Darius H. Starbuck.
Winston, N. C.	Oct. 16, 1866.	J. W. Alspaugh.
Statesville, N. C.	Oct. 24, 1866.	E. B. Drake.
Greensboro, N. C.	Nov. 2, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Robeson City, N. C.	Nov. 4, 1866.	Daniel L. Russell.
Greensboro, N. C.	Nov. 10, 1866.	Calvin H. Wiley.
Cleveland, O.	Nov. 12, 1866.	G. F. Lewis.
Greensboro, N. C.	Nov. 14, 1866.	David F. Caldwell.
Economy, Ind.	Nov. 18, 1866.	William Clark.
Wilmington, N. C.	Nov. 22, 1866.	Oscar G. Parsley.
Oxford, N. C.	Nov. 22, 1866.	Robert B. Gilliam.
Washington, D. C.	Nov. 22, 1866.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh, N. C.	Dec. 5, 1866.	Edwin G. Reade.
New York, N. Y.	Jan. 24, 1867.	Robert Newman.
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 22, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 24, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 26, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 28, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Pittsboro, N. C.	April 29, 1867.	S. S. Jackson.
Washington, D. C.	April 30, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Wilmington, N. C.	April 30, 1867.	David G. Worth.
Tarboro, N. C.	May 6, 1867.	Henry T. Clark.
Shoe Heel, N. C.	May 16, 1867.	M. McRae.
Rockingham, N. C.	May 23, 1867.	Walter F. Leak.
Charlotte, N. C.	May 25, 1867.	Zebulon B. Vance.
Trinity College, N. C.	June 6, 1867.	Braxton Craven.
Washington, D. C.	June 15, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Company's Shops, N. C.	June 1, 1867.	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Washington, D. C.	July 3, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
New York City.	July 3, 1867.	Barzillai G. Worth.
Enfield, N. C.	July 4, 1867.	John Goodrich.
Washington, D. C.	July 11, 1867.	Benjamin S. Hedrick.

PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN BY
Coleraine, N. C.....	July 11, 1867.....	P. T. Henry.
Washington, D. C.....	July 12, 1867.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 9, 1867.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Fisher Hill, N. C.....	Aug. 3, 1867.....	B. Higgins.
Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 20, 1867.....	E. N. Gibson.
Tarboro, N. C.....	Aug. 20, 1867.....	Henry T. Clark.
Pittsboro, N. C.....	Aug. 27, 1867.....	J. J. Jackson.
Pittsboro, N. C.....	Aug. 27, 1867.....	J. J. Jackson.
Wilmington, N. C.....	Oct. 28, 1867.....	David G. Worth.
Salem, N. C.....	Nov. 8, 1867.....	Joshua Boner.
Salem, N. C.....	Nov. 9, 1867.....	Joshua Boner.
Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 26, 1867.....	Benjamin S. Hedrick.
Raleigh, N. C.....	Dec. 14, 1867.....	William H. Bagley.
New York City.....	Aug. 1, 1868.....	Barzillai G. Worth.
Reed Creek, N. C.....	Aug. 19, 1868.....	Isaac H. Foust.
Goldsboro, N. C.....	Aug. 24, 1868.....	Citizens of Goldsboro.
Economy, Ind.....	Aug. 28, 1868.....	William Clark.
Rockingham, N. C.....	Dec. 9, 1868.....	Walter F. Leak.
Washington, D. C.....	May 3, 1869.....	John Pool.
La Prairie, Ill.....	July 8, 1869.....	F. M. A. Drake.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS FOUND IN
WORTH PAPERS.

WRITTEN BY	PLACE.	DATE.	WRITTEN TO
S. S. Jackson.....	Asheboro	Dec. 11, 1856.....	J. J. Jackson.
Elvira W. Jackson....	Asheboro	Mar. 15, 1862....	Fannie Long.
Daniel Hackney	St. Lawrence	Nov. 29, 1862....	Zebulon B. Vance.
S. L. Norwood.....	Lenoir	Dec. 3, 1862....	Zebulon B. Vance.
I. M. Broils and Wil-			
liam E. Piercy.....	Burnsville	April 19, 1863....	Zebulon B. Vance.
Elvira W. Jackson....	Asheboro	Mar. 16, 1865....	Mrs. Jonathan Worth.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Jan. 6, 1866....	J. F. P. C. Cohoon.
Benjamin S. Hedrick..	Washington, D.C....	Jan. 29, 1866....	K. P. Battle.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 5, 1866....	David B. Bullock.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 7, 1866....	John A. Gilmer.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	May 9, 1866....	Commanding Officer, Point Lookout, Md.
Edward R. Stanley....	New Bern	June 12, 1866....	Nathaniel Boyden.
Lewis Hanes	Salisbury	June 16, 1866....	J. W. Jones.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	July 16, 1866....	Rufus L. Patterson.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	July 26, 1866....	William H. Bryan.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Aug. 18, 1866....	W. W. Holden.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Sept. 1, 1866....	J. P. Foster.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Dec. 18, 1866....	David F. Caldwell.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Feb. 28, 1867....	O. G. Parsley & Co.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Feb. 28, 1867....	H. M. Houston.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh, 1867....	O. G. Parsley & Co.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Mar. 21, 1867....	Drury Lacy.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 2, 1867....	Worth & Daniel.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 2, 1867....	Daniel Freeman.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 2, 1867....	L. L. Polk.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 6, 1867....	John Welsh.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 8, 1867....	David G. Worth.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 9, 1867....	Phincas T. Horton.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 9, 1867....	J. C. Turrentine.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 9, 1867....	C. M. Moss.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 13, 1867....	Mrs. Melvina Wolf.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 18, 1867....	Mrs. R. C. Pritchard.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 19, 1867....	H. T. Hudson.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	April 19, 1867....	Daniel M. Barringer.
H. H. Foster.....	Kinston	May 16, 1867....	Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	June 21, 1867....	Josiah Turner, Jr.
Duncan C. McRae....	Fort Macon.....	July 6, 1867....	Seaton Gales.
Benjamin Askew	Trenton	Oct. 30, 1867....	Sion H. Rogers.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Dec. 25, 1867....	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
Job Berry	Hillsboro	May 25, 1868....	Gen. Edwin R. S. Canby.
William T. Dortch and			
George V. Strong....	Goldsboro	Aug. 24, 1868....	William E. Pell.
William H. Bagley....	Raleigh	Sept. 13, 1869....	H. R. Noel.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JONATHAN WORTH

From Stephen B. Gardner.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, *Feby. 25th, 1841.*

Yours of the 21st was recd. last mail, which is about one month earlier than I have ever got any communication from N. C. before at this place. The fact of my letter dated the 8th and postmarked the 21st Decr. is not strange here, for we have been frequently 3 weeks without a mail during the present winter.

I must in the first place express my gratification at the health and domestic happiness which appear to be enjoyed by your family, for I find that the friendship and affections of my youthful days are far more lively and deep than those of more mature years; hence the interest I feel in all that concerns your father and all the members of his family, and the mutual feelings that has ever been expressed by all of you for my unworthy self adds much to my gratification.

You have given me a very plain statement of your feelings toward M. Van Buren, which, to use the substance of your own words, is an evidence of how much the strongest minds may be led astray or swerved from justice by their prejudices and imaginary hostility to a truly good man. I do not nor did I ever pretend to weigh my judgment in such matters to yours, for I know that your acquaintance and knowledge with the policy of the different administrations are far better than mine. Yet there is nothing short of the hand of Providence can ever convince me that Genl. Harrison is a great man either in talents or honesty of purpose. There is a disposition in all men to lay the blame of all their misfortunes to some cause rather than their own imprudence, and of late years the President is looked upon as the author of every evil. I have examples of this feeling constantly around me. I

Political discussion. Van Buren and Harrison.

was talking with a fine old man not long since. Esq. Hamilton, who lives 2 miles from here. I asked him how all his concerns were, he stated that his family were well but that his horses had the *sore tongue* and he expected some of them would die. Says he, "Gardner, I have never had any luck since Van Buren was elected. I have lost Cattle, Hogs and Horses. One of my sons run off and left me and one of my daughters has had her *Leg Broke*; but, thank God, we got Harrison in and I think times will alter." I could not help but be partly convinced of the evil influences of Van Burenism; every man here who has too many children and those who have none are equally loud in their vociferations against Van Buren. I am anxious to drop the subject of politicks, and think and speak of more "vulgar subjects." I hope, however, that you may be elected to Congress because I know you to be eminently qualified and well deserving that honor. I say this because I see from the *Southern Citizen* and my former acquaintance there that your district can not boast of any man who I would call your superior.

Description of
Iowa. Opportu-
nities for amassing
wealth.

Now, as to this City and Country, in reply to your enquiries, I will say that I consider this the most healthy situation I have ever known in the West. Out of a population of 700 there was but one death of an adult last year and that was consumption. We are high and dry; excellent water: a Beautiful River abounds with finest Bass and Pike and Salmon. The soil is fertile beyond belief. Turnips that weigh from 10 to 12 pounds are quite common; onions are raised by the field like Irish Potatoes and Pumpkins four will frequently load a two-horse wagon, every vegetable in proportion; the finest Water and Musk Melons I ever saw are here. You will see it is not hard to obtain the necessaries of life. Our State House or Capitol is progressing slowly: we have very little money in circulation but the stores and groceries seem to be doing well. We have only 4 stores here and they sell their goods at enormous profit. They are laid in at Cincinnati and St.

Louis. They freight to Bloomington by Steam Boat on the West side of Miss. 32 miles East of this place, from whence they are hauled. The whole cost of freight does not exceed 1.50 per hundred. I am well satisfied that were you here with a well assorted stock of goods, capital, say \$4,000, you could and would make money independent of Legal Business, which, bye the bye, would be a source of profit in a short time. It is true we have eight lawyers here but you may judge of their talent when I say that Moses Swaim or Benj. is smarter than any of them. The country round here is settling fast and this is the point for trade. Any man with a little means and the application you could give can not fail here in a very few years to become independent. That is, he could secure for his children a valuable tract of land each, and at so cheap a rate that it would not materially interfere with the prosecution of his mercantile business. The communication with New York and Phila. is easier than from Asheboro. We have some tolerably good schools and will soon have better. The society for men or ladies is very far superior to any that I ever knew in Asheboro; all the objection to this Country is that the winters are too long and cold and there is a deficiency of timber in the territory generally. I am a poor hand at description, but in what I have said I have not in the least exaggerated and have not told near all the advantages; but I think I have said enough, added to your general knowledge of the West, to make you think seriously of seeking a new home in the West, where the prospect of yourself and rising family is infinitely greater than on the poor hills of Randolph. Should you ever feel any ambition for political preferment there is no place equal to this while it is young or new.

If I had attended to my own business while I lived at Newport, Ia., and been prudent I might now have been worth fifty thousand dollars; as it is I am worth nothing. I have met with so many reverses and experienced so much of the cold-heartedness of this world, which is not felt till

fortune frowns, that I have lost all the elasticity of spirit that I ever had; nevertheless I think I seem as contented as most people. My business in the Clerk's office is daily increasing and I will in 2 or 3 years be worth perhaps a \$1,000 per annum. But I expect to be removed under the new administration. The Judges here appoint their Clerks and the President the Judges. Our Judges' time will be up in July, 1842, when a Whig Judge will doubtless be put in his place; and of course a Whig Clerk in mine. In that event I will go onto my claim and try to become a humble tiller of the soil. If you could be here in time you might get a Judgeship in this Territory. It is worth \$1,500 per year, paid by U. S. In fact I advise you to get your friends in and out of Congress to recommend you strongly to the President and you may probably succeed. Our Governor and Judges, etc., have all been imported from the States. The Judges will all go out 1st July, 1842, recollect. I will answer Addison when I get the Biography of our connexions from him. Say to Cousin Martitia that I could not expect 16 years to pass over without making some inroads on her charms, but if the same spirit of animation remains her attractions would not be lessened. My love to her and all your children. I hope they will not forget me as I am still of the opinion I shall see them some day yet. Don't forget to mention me to your father and mother and all the family. Tell Evilina if she was here she would not long remain single. There are at least 4 Batchelors to one single woman in the country; every girl that was marriageable has gone off this winter. Indeed it has been my only cash business (Marriage License). We have no newspaper published here yet but shall the ensuing summer. I have long since subscribed for one to be sent to Addison. I hope to hear from you soon, and it will be the result of your reflections of moving here, etc. God knows how much I should like to see you once more. I have said enough for one letter. For further particulars enquire in your next.

Message to friends.

*From Charles Fisher.*¹

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

SALISBURY, *April 8th, 1841.*

I intended to have had some conversation with you at Lexington, but you left there before I had opportunity of doing so. What I intended to have said is that if you have any idea of running for Congress you need not be prevented from doing so by the apprehension that there will be a candidate started on our side as soon as two of your side may be in the field. I have every reason to believe that no such idea is entertained. Nor do I think that the opposition will start a candidate, though there might be more than two Whigs in the field. We are unwilling however to see Abraham Rencher² elected, and I may say that it is the feeling of both parties in Rowan and Davie. He can in no event get the Democratic vote: even Dr. Henderson³ would be supported in preference to him. If *you* start my opinion is, you will get more votes in Rowan than both of them, and if Henderson does not run you will get nearly all in opposition to Rencher. So likewise in Davie. If Henderson runs he may beat you a few votes in Davie, though this is not certain. In Davidson, against another Whig candidate, Henderson can do nothing. You can get a large vote there in opposition to Rencher, though he is stronger there than here: his friends, however, are chiefly about Lexington and Possum Town. In short, if

Request to Worth
to run for Congress.
Opposition to
Rencher. Cam-
paign material
against him.

¹ Charles Fisher, b. 1789, d. 1849. State Senator 1818; member of the House of Commons frequently, Speaker 1831. Member of Convention of 1835. Member of Congress 1819, 1821, 1839-1841. Refused to be nominated for Governor in 1846.

² Abram Rencher, b. in Wake 1804. Member Congress 1829-1839, 1841-1843. A devoted Whig, he disagreed with most of his party and supported President Tyler's course. He was *chargé d'affaires* to Portugal from 1843 to 1847. Buchanan made him Governor of New Mexico.

³ Dr. Pleasant Henderson, long clerk of the House of Commons. Fisher had defeated him for Congress in 1839.

you, Henderson and Rencher run you will beat them both, or if you run against either you will be elected with ease. *This is my candid opinion.* Rencher was here at the Genl. Muster and was badly received by both parties. Henderson has not been here in five or six months. In this counting on the vote of the opposition you will, of course, understand that we do not go for you as a first choice, but in preference to Mr. R. or Dr. H., the only persons who probably will be candidates besides yourself. We think that Rencher can not be counted on by either party. As a proof I here enclose you a copy of a letter heretofore written by him. You can see the original in the hands of Mr. Hargraves, who is a thorough nullifier, and has always been. You can make use of this extract in any way you may think best. I will mention another fact which you can use if you like. During the time Rencher was in Congress he pocketed for mileage \$941.60 more than he was entitled to. I have the official papers to show it, and if you become a candidate I will hand them over to your friends. You can assert the fact with perfect safety, though it may perhaps be as well not to use my name just now. Just however as you may think most prudent in this respect.

On the whole my opinion is that you can be elected with great ease even single-handed with R. or Dr. H., or even both together.

From Samuel Silliman.

SALISBURY, April 17th, 1841.

Disapproval of
Worth's candidacy
for Congress, with
reasons to fear
defeat.

Your letter of the 12th was owing to my absence at the Davie Superior Court not delivered until the evening of the 15th, and the announcement immediately handed to the *Watchman* which appears as early as the first publication afterwards. I regret that you and Mr. Rencher should be in opposition as I think the result must be unfavorable to you. The reasons why I think so are that he

has taken the start of you so far on the West of the Yadin, and is personally acquainted with a large majority of the voters, while your acquaintance is very limited and the time before the day of election is too short to overcome that disadvantage. There is another circumstance that will operate against you, strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true. The Fisher clan, particularly the loco-foco party, are understood to intend favoring your pretensions, and anything that savors of Fisherism is odious and consequently unpopular, and Mr. Rencher will no doubt take advantage of the circumstances too plausible to be successfully controverted, furnishing a theme of declamation powerful and so easily available. Being forced into this false position by the favor of Charles Fisher, I greatly fear, will render your success in this part of the district very doubtful. I can not state with certainty whether the editors of the *Watchman* will support you or not. My impression is that they will be neutral—there shall be other candidates. There was ten delegates appointed to the Asheboro convention from this county, one of which was ~~W.~~ Bruner, of the *Watchman*, and he, like the others, failed to attend. I have thus candidly given my views on the subject that you may be forewarned and if possible forearmed to encounter the difficulties before you. They have not been mentioned by me to any other person whatever; it may be that they will not arise exactly as I have conjectured. Wishing success to your enterprise.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

To the Freeman of the Tenth Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The principal tendency of my opponent's reply to my Circular of the 19th instant is to create odium against me by indirectly accusing me of being guilty of the "dirty work" of seeking in the sanctuary of a private correspondence for matter of accusation against him, and thereby turning public attention from the points

I had raised, to wit: His insincerity and duplicity as a politician. Let us review the matter a moment and see how far I have merited the coarse epithets he applies to me.

Criticism of Mr.
Rencher's action
toward Worth.

In Mr. Rencher's Circular of the 19th instant he tells you that *last summer* he heard of the misrepresentations that had been made as to the letter to Mr. Hargrave, and that he then challenged its production, if it contained anything in conflict with the opinions he then advocated. So much was said about it in the Western part of the District where many persons had seen it before I ever heard of it, that Mr. Rencher deemed it necessary to refer to it week before last in his speech at Mocksville, and triumphantly challenged its publication. The original letter had been shown to some of the Whigs in that vicinity by Mr. Fisher two years ago, while Mr. Rencher was spoken of as a probable candidate against him. When it had thus been shown to several persons, and reports were in circulation as to its contents prejudicial to my opponent, and he had twice challenged its production in public speeches, I submit to my bitterest opponent, in whose bosom there is a particle of fairness, whether it was not the honorable course to publish it, and thereby give Mr. Rencher an opportunity to reply. In the next place he attempts to create prejudice against me by calling what I have published "a garbled extract," thereby intending to make the impression that the import of the extract would have been varied by the publication of the entire letter. I am glad he has published the remaining portion which he deems material. I had quoted the paragraph I published, not to prove that Mr. Rencher was in favor of the administration. I made no such intimation—for he abuses the administration in the extract itself. I quoted it to prove what it does prove, and what no ingenuity can evade, that while he was *publicly* professing to be a Whig, when writing to a gentleman to whom such opinions would be acceptable, he says he is on "neutral ground"; and speaking of the opposition which

consisted of the friends of Mr. Clay and General Harrison he speaks of them as a party with which he is then "*compelled to act!*" Mind the words I pray you: "*Those with whom I am now compelled to act.*" I do not complain of the gentleman's old-fashioned Republicanism, but of his acknowledgment that he acts with the Whig party, not from choice, but from compulsion. He says this is "*an extract from a private letter written in the confidence of personal and political friendship.*" It is here due to Mr. Hargrave to say that he did not regard it as involving any breach of propriety to show it to others, for he *then* respected Mr. Rencher as a *candid* politician who had the same set of opinions for the *private* ear of a friend and for his *constituents* at large. But let us admit that it was, what Mr. Rencher says it was, a letter written "*in the confidence of personal and political friendship.*" Which would look to us to exhibit the true and genuine sentiments of his heart, *a confidential letter to a friend*, or his *public* declaration to the people?

As to the miserable flourish that I "seem to rest my claims to your confidence and support" on the discovery and publication of this alarming letter, I have only to say that he *well knew* I did not discover it. It had been seen and read by many before I ever heard of it, and the extract had even been published in a newspaper before I went to Lexington to see it: and I published it, not to show any merit in myself, but the want of it in my opponent, so far as candor and sincerity are concerned; and as to any pretensions to merit on my part I think I have made none, unless it is to be found in the presumptuous act of putting myself in competition with a gentleman whose power (he tells us with great complacency) some "have felt in times past and others fear it for time to come."

I see in several newspapers a publication signed by the Delegates from Davidson and a portion of the Delegates from the County of Chatham, to a Convention which has been proposed at Asheboro. The two upper counties,

The district convention.

Rowan and Davie, were not represented. From Chatham two sets of delegates attended, one of them appointed in a meeting at Pittsboro, in which Mr. Rencher appeared and made a speech, and which instructed its delegates not to commit themselves to the support of any candidate than Mr. Rencher, or something to this effect, as you may see by reference to their published proceedings, which are not now before me; and at the head of this delegation Mr. Rencher himself "*wended*" his way to Asheboro. Another set of delegates also attended from Chatham, appointed by a meeting opposed to Mr. Rencher. Chatham was, therefore, neutralized. Three delegates appeared from Davidson, appointed by a meeting in Lexington, consisting of 13 persons, who undertook to speak for their County. The delegates from Randolph *and one set of the delegates from Chatham* thought, under these circumstances, that they ought not to attempt to make a nomination, and declined to do so. I should not have referred to this matter had it not suited Mr. Rencher or his friends in publishing what occurred at Asheboro to suppress the fact, that a respectable portion of the Whigs of Chatham were so much opposed to Mr. Rencher that they sent up delegates who wished to bring out some other candidate. Let me not be understood as blaming Mr. Rencher's friends. They acted without the knowledge of the facts I have brought to light and shall bring to light.

Mr. Rencher's
record in regard to
mileage.

In relation to the "mileage" affair to which Mr. Rencher refers in his Postscript, I have only to say that the evidence upon which it rests was placed in my hands some days ago, with liberty to use in such way as I might deem proper; but conclusive as this evidence is I hesitated to give it publicity, or even to speak of it, except to a few personal friends whom I consulted as to the course I ought to pursue. When I reached Davie I heard that the report was abroad there and here. It originated with others and was known to many persons before I ever heard of it. As the gentleman has thought proper to allude to it I shall

pursue the course which I think the fair and honorable one in electioneering—publish the whole matter and let the gentleman make his defense. I am not his accuser. I shall merely state facts which have been placed in my possession, but which I had no agency in procuring. I merely make these introductory remarks to show that I have not been prompted either by desire of political preferment or unfriendly feeling toward Mr. Rencher to hunt out these matters. The personal relations between us have hitherto been friendly. I think it due to him that the grave charge which has been put in circulation against him should assume a shape that he may be enabled to offer his defense to the people.

He says: "I stop the press to correct another pitiful misrepresentation which is intended to be made, if it has not already been made, in some parts of the district. It is that while a member of Congress I received more mileage than I was justly entitled by law. The charge is totally untrue." This is a charge directly affecting Mr. Rencher's integrity as a public servant, and if *untrue* those who made it deserve the most severe condemnation; but if it be *true*, what then? Will he not be guilty of the double offense, of *first* taking more of the public money than he was entitled to, and *secondly*, of denying it after having done so? He says this was sent in a letter from Salisbury to Pittsborough, etc. Of this I know nothing. If it is intended to insinuate that it was done through my agency or by my connivance I spurn the insinuation. Documents have been placed in my hands, however, which I am sorry to say *prove the charge to be true*. Before I give you the facts in the case let me give you the law. I have it before me. *Mr. Rencher* says, "Under the law as it now stands members of Congress are paid by the water route, though it often doubles the distance by land." The *Act of Congress* says that "each Representative shall be allowed eight dollars for every 20 miles of the estimated distance, by *the most usual road*, from his place of resi-

dence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every session." The law then allows "eight dollars for every 20 miles of the estimated distance "by the usual road." Mr. Rencher lives at Pittsborough, and the most usual road, the one along which nine-tenths of the passengers from Raleigh to Washington go, is by Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, which is the mail route. What is the estimated distance from Pittsborough to Washington City? Go into any Post-Office in the country, and the Post-Master will show you the books that will give you the estimated distance. I have that published in 1828 before me. It states the distance to be 324 miles at that time. That of 1836 is also before me and states the distance at 319 miles. Mr. Rencher says he sometimes traveled by this route and sometimes went by other and longer ones, but he does not recollect his mileage. He was in Congress from 1829 to 1839, making 10 regular sessions and one extra session. I have a certified copy of his account from the Treasury Department for each of the eleven sessions, showing that Mr. Rencher received pay each session for 430 miles going to Congress and 430 miles returning home. I have also the certificate of Mr. Dorsey, Sergeant-at-Arms, who pays the members, which shows that Mr. Rencher *certified* his distance to be 430 miles. Let us suppose the longest distance stated in the Post-office books, to wit, 324 miles, to be the true distance, and it will appear that Mr. Rencher *certified* his mileage to be 106 more than it was each way, or 212 miles each session more than it was and received pay accordingly. Eleven times 212 makes 2,332 miles, which at \$8 for every 20 miles, or 40 cents per mile, makes \$932.80, which he received from the Public Treasury more than he was entitled to by law. Mr. Rencher admits he traveled the mail route to Richmond, Fredericksburg, etc., sometimes. How happens it then that his mileage is the same every session? But the Act of Congress allows pay to a member according "to the estimated distance by the

most usual road," and not according to the distance on any route the members may choose to travel. If the law allowed a member 40 cents per mile on any route he might choose to go it might suit some members to take shipping on the Pacific and sail around Cape Horn to Washington.

It is proper to say that other members from North Carolina did not charge for constructive journeys. Mr. Dorsey's certificate shows the mileage of each member of Congress from North Carolina, as certified by themselves, for the first and second sessions of the 24th Congress, commencing 7th Dec., 1835, for the first session, and ending 3d March, 1837, for the second session. This shows that while Mr. Rencher is certifying his distance to be 430 miles, Dr. Montgomery, of Orange, who lives more than 20 miles further from Raleigh, charges only 351 miles; Mr. McKay, of the Wilmington District, only 395, and Mr. Williams, of Surry, 390 miles.

I have also a duly certified copy from the report of the Committee on Mileage, made in pursuance of one of the standing rules of the House of Representatives, for the first session of the last Congress. It shows that Mr. Hill, of Stokes, charged for 350 miles; Mr. Williams, 390 miles, and Mr. Fisher, of Salisbury, who goes right by Mr. Rencher's door, a distance of 85 miles from Salisbury, charges for 413 miles—17 miles less than Mr. Rencher.

One of the great complaints which the Whigs urged against the Van Burenites was their extravagance. I ask the Whigs of this District if we are to censure constructive journeys in Thomas H. Benton, and cover them with the mantle of charity when one of our own party practices the same thing? I know you will not. All honest men of every party will look upon such conduct, by whomsoever practiced, with disgust and indignation. Violent partisans may overlook it. The people at large, who love their *Country* more than their *party*, will not.

But Mr. Rencher will endeavor to impair the force of these facts by saying they were furnished me by his ene-

mies—by some of those who have "*felt his power in times past, and fear it in times to come.*" Your good sense will teach you that it does not matter where it comes from. Your inquiry should be, is it true? Our *friends* seldom hunt up and expose our faults.

Offer of a joint meeting.

Now that Mr. Rencher may not say that I have published this charge after it is "too late to be contradicted" I hereby give notice to him and to the people of the District that I will be at Asheborough with my documents on Tuesday of May Court; at Salisbury, on Thursday of May Court; at Mocksville, on Friday, the 7th day of May; at Lexington, on Saturday, the 8th day of May; and at Pittsboro, on Tuesday of May Court. I do not make this proposition by way of challenge. I do it to give my opponent, what I ask for myself, a fair hearing.

I am, very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,

JONATHAN WORTH.

SALISBURY, *April 28th, 1841.*

To John Long.

ASHEBORO, *July 8th, 1854.*

Your letter in relation to getting up a convention to appoint Delegates to meet those of Alamance to nominate a Candidate for Senator reached me after I had my horse in my buggy to go to Cumberland to attend to important business. I handed your letter to my brother, J. M. Worth, and requested him to confer with others and act in the premises as they might think best. He reported to me on my return that all thought the time was so short and the season so busy that it would be impossible to get up large primary meetings; that it was evident that Dr. Lane, though pretending extreme reluctance, intended to be a Candidate, and the nomination of a candidate by delegates appointed by small primary meetings would furnish him

with the very weapon he desired to beat his opponent; and all concurred, therefore, in declining to make an attempt to get up a Convention. It was evident Dr. Lane's friends would not participate in it. Of the correctness of these views I have no doubt.

There has been no Convention in any County belonging to the Congressional District in which Genl. Dockery and I ran since that race excepting the very imposing one which nominated Deberry¹ to the exclusion of Dockery and Little. Public prejudice or the public judgment is inveterate against them, and an adroit demagogue can beat the nominee of any ordinary convention.

Reasons against a senatorial convention.

The result is that Dr. Lane is likely to run without opposition. That a man so utterly devoid of every attribute of a gentleman should be our Senator is most humiliating to me. He exerts a powerful influence with many of our citizens, and our men seeking public preferment are afraid to incur his displeasure, and those who do not seek such preferment take no steps to bring about concerted opposition.

There would be no danger of the election of a democrat if two Whigs ran for the Senate. This county polled in 1840 1,017 Senate votes. Its full strength has not been called out since. The vote was 777 Whig, 240 dem. I do not know the strength of Alamance, but I suppose the majority against us is small.

Dr. Lane as a candidate.

Dr. Lane has never got a large vote. His opposition has never been strong.

Since writing the foregoing I hear that Alamance will run Mebane in the Commons. If this be so I propose that we concentrate on I. H. Foust. Hold a consultation with Mr. Troy, Col. Brown and others. I think we can elect Foust without his being a Candidate. If we fail, it can not mortify him since the concentration on him ought to be without consulting him—entirely without his knowl-

Mebane, Foust, and Holt as candidates.

¹ Edward Deberry, of Montgomery county. Member of Congress 1829-1831, 1833-45, 1849-1851.

edge. If you and Troy and Brown approve this plan can you suggest any other name so suitable? Your location enables you to know something of Alamance. If you three will fix on the man to be voted for I will endorse.

I hear that Pleasant Holt, a democrat, is a Candidate and that he is with us on the public lands and will vote for Badger. If this be so I will vote for him in preference to Lane. My preference and wish is that Foust be fixed on; and that concentration be brought about by the publication of cards somewhat as follows, with as many signatures as can be conveniently got.

The undersigned citizens of Randolph and Alamance, at the approaching election, propose to cast our votes for Isaac H. Foust to represent us in the Senate of our next Legislature, and hereby invite the cooperation of those who may prefer him to the candidate before us.

This nomination is made without consulting Mr. Foust and without his knowledge.

July, 1854.

I will sign such a paper and procure many others to sign it; but I think the plan, if you approve it, had better seem to originate in your quarter.

Let me hear from you soon.

P. S.—If Mebane is not a Candidate for the Commons in Alamance then I would run him instead of Foust.

To Isaac Holt.

ASHEBORO, *July 8th, 1854.*

Discussion of situation as to candidate for State senator.

You find events developing themselves as to our Candidate for Senator as I predicted. No opposition can be brought out against Dr. Lane by a convention which can be successful. Public prejudice here is inveterate against conventions. An adroit demagogue can easily create the same sentiment in Alamance. Dr. Lane's popularity is

greatly overestimated. He has never run against formidable opposition and has never got a large vote. A very large portion of this county will not vote for him under any circumstances. Those who are unwilling that one so void of all honorable sentiments as Dr. Lane shall be our Senator are determining to concentrate and vote on Mebane, although he is not a Candidate. He will certainly receive a large vote in this county, and if Alamance should give him a strong pull he will certainly be elected.

Nothing should be said to Mebane about [*Rest of paragraph illegible.*]

Please let me hear from you soon. I heard yesterday evening that Alamance would run Mebane in the Commons. If this be true it will be necessary to concentrate on some other man. He should be a man of high intelligence and exemplary moral worth. How would John Long, I. H. Foust or Henry B. Elliott do? Can you suggest another?

To Calvin H. Wiley.¹

ASHEBORO, Sept. 21st, 1855.

The extremes in the number of children in the several districts of this County are 27 and 168. The Board here regard the 35 Sec. of the act of last Session requiring them to distribute the money equally among the districts as so flagrantly unjust and unreasonable that we are extremely reluctant to carry it out. Questions as to interpretation of the school law.

Do you regard the 39th and 41st sections of the Act as repealing the privilege contained in the charter to Normal Colleges to free certificates to teachers?

Under the provisions of the late Act at what time do you consider the Sheriffs bound to account for the School tax?

The 53 Sec. provides only for blanks on which Chair-

¹ Calvin Henderson Wiley, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina.

men are to make their returns. Are no more blanks to be furnished on which the committee of examination may issue certificates and the school committee make their returns?

I now need blanks of both the latter descriptions.

Your views on these matters will much oblige me.

I suggest for your consideration whether or not the blanks, on which Chairmen are to make their returns, ought not to have a column showing the balance due the several districts at the annual settlement preceding.

Can you or the State derive any useful information from the column reporting the names of teachers and their grade of scholarship, that it seems to me you can deduce no satisfactory conclusions from this part of the report. But your position enables you to see the workings of the system throughout the State and possibly it may be of use in some point of view which does not occur to me.

To Thomas Bragg.

ASHEBORO, Oct. 10th, 1855.

Request for advice
as to interpretation
of school law.

The 41 Sec. of the Act of the last session relating to County Schools, forbidding the chairman to pay a draft in favor of a teacher unless he exhibit a certificate from the committee of examination, in effect repeals the 4th Sec. of the Act of 1852 chartering Normal Colleges. (See Acts of 1852, page 161), if the Legislature have power to repeal this provision in the N. College Charter.

I am chairman for this County, and upon the reasoning in the Mills vs. Williams, 11 Ired., 558, conclude that the Legislature have the power to repeal, but I feel by no means certain that my conclusion is correct.

The responsibility of deciding on this question at their peril ought not to rest on chairmen. I submit for your consideration whether it would not be well to get the opinion of the Att. Genl. and publish it, that there may be uniformity of action on the part of chairmen.

To B. Douglas & Co.

ASHEBORO, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1855.

Yours of the 20th ult. is just received. The gentlemen List of attorneys in Randolph county. of the bar practicing in this county, with their Post Office annexed, find below:

Geo. C. Mendenhall, Wm. P. Mendenhall, Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C.

John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, Robt. P. Dick, James T. Morehead, Greensboro, N. C.

J. M. Leach, James Long, Lexington, N. C.

Wm. W. Long, Long's Mill, Randolph County, N. C.

D. W. C. Johnson, Eden, Randolph County, N. C.

Jonathan Worth (residing in Randolph County), James M. A. Drake, R. H. Brown, Asheboro, N. C.

J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro, N. C.

The undersigned and his son-in-law, J. J. Jackson, practice in Co-partnership in the counties of Randolph, Chatham, Moore and Harnett. There is no other partnership among the members of the bar here so far as I know. I understand your inquiry as to partnerships to apply to legal and not mercantile co-partnerships.

—————
To

ASHEBORO, July 12th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for your friendly letter of the 6th. I am as you know a Whig of the original parcel, but I am attached to the Union in much *[next three lines illegible]* hence I thought both parties ought to have nominated for the presidency and vice-presidency those who in the late turmoil had the moral courage to breast the storm while the issue was uncertain. Hence I had decided if the democrats nominated Cass or Douglas and the Whigs nominated any man who, though he might be for the compromise measures, was willing to avoid the displeasure of the extremists by suppressing his opinions, I would vote

Dissatisfaction with national conventions.

for the democrat. Such I think was the position of General Scott. I thought he was sound on the compromise but that he was willing for the sake of the presidency to refrain from a public avowal of his position at the instance of the abolition Whigs, and thereby allow them to use his name as a means of breaking down Filmore and Webster. The abolition Whigs knew they could not nominate a man of their own stamp with any chance of success, but were willing to support one who had rendered himself less obnoxious by having been less prominent and who was willing to offer them the courtesy of his silence till after the nomination as a bid for their votes. He took pains that the *South* should know his real sentiments, but under color of a high sense of decorum and dignity procured the support of the abolition Whigs by refraining from a public avowal of his opinion through the press. These are (I am sorry to say, are) my views.

Reasons for support of Scott.

But I did not hesitate a moment to decide on supporting the nominees of the Whig Convention in preference to those of the democrats. The democratic nomination was subject to all my objections against Scott, and would not carry out one of my principles while the Whig nominee would. Besides, I have never doubted the success of the Whig nomination. I think Scott will get more votes than Filmore or Webster. Churubusco, Chapultepec, Mexico will have the claims of the battle of New Orleans. And it has become a settled precedent with Whig presidents to [*next line illegible*] the Whig Convention made a provision for that very contingency which meets my heartiest approval. I shall support the nominee by every fair means in my power.

Opinion of Filmore.

I formed my opinion of Filmore while he was in the House of Representatives at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. I regarded him then, and I have since become confirmed in it, as one of the very few men in the high political station who "would rather be right than be President."

I have perhaps troubled you too much with my humble views.

This county will do all you will expect from her. I have the vanity to believe that I constitute my full share in forming and establishing her political position, and, however it may have been formed, no county in the State has been more stable for the last 12 years.

I should be glad to be satisfied that Scott's refusal to publish his opinions on the compromise before his nomination sprang from no motive unworthy of the frank and noble soldier.

*From S. S. Jackson to J. J. Jackson.*¹

ASHEBORO, Dec. 11th, '56.

I understand that you are in Raleigh and therefore I write this line and direct it to that place. You know that I was at home a few weeks ago, and went from there to Ch. Hill in order to see something about the Tutorship that was offered me. When I got to Ch. Hill I found that the Faculty did not have the power to appoint the Tutor. But their duty was to recommend some names to the Trustees and out of the number the Trustees would make the selection. I think that I can safely say that I have no fears about being elected, provided—What I wish you to do is to make inquiry when the annual meeting of the Trustees is.

Regarding appointment as tutor of University of North Carolina.

I wrote to Mr. F. M. Hubbard to ascertain the fact, but have not as yet heard from him, and for fear that he may neglect to inform me immediately I therefore wish you to do it. Make the inquiry as if you had no particular motive. It is more than likely that the meeting has been held. If that is the case I would be glad if you would ask if they had selected any one to supply the vacancies

¹S. S. Jackson, of Pittsboro, a graduate of the University of North Carolina in the class of 1854. He was later a Tutor in the institution and, after the Civil War a lawyer.

which had been occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Brown, Wetmore, etc. And if so, who. All these things can be ascertained from Gov. Manly. You know that at the last County Court of Chatham Gov. Manly had a little conversation with me about it.

As soon as I hear who is elected, and should I be the one, I shall go immediately to Chatham and from there to Ch. Hill and from there to Raleigh. I shall marry some time this month and go probably to Petersburg. It is my present intention so to do. Everything is now agreeable.

I have understood that the land on the river was not sold by Hugh Waddell. If that is the case, and if it is to be sold at February Court, I think that you ought to have it advertised.

I am very glad that the Bill for the Coal Field Road is now almost certain to pass. If you are very flush of money I shall be very glad to get a little. I borrowed a little from an old man in the Cty. of Chatham but it is dwindled down. I bought some clothes and joined the Masons, etc., all of which I had to pay.

All are very well. Mr. Worth is in Cumberland; will be back in a few days. Give my love to all at home, Sis Mary, etc.

To Rev. George McNeill.

ASHEBORO, Dec. 27th, 1856.

Regarding a position in the University faculty.

You are at liberty to refer to me and to command any influence I possess in relation to obtaining the situation you desire in the University, but it will not be possible for me to attend the meeting of the trustees at which the appointment is to be made. I have no doubt your scholastic attainments would enable you to fill the chair of adjunct Professor of Languages with credit to yourself and the University. I wished to have answered by the last mail but I knew that my new son-in-law, S. S. Jackson, was

promised by the faculty the post of tutor of the Greek and Latin languages; that he had, at the request of Gov. Swain, lately visited Chapel Hill and thought I might be able on seeing him to get some information on the subject which might be useful to you. His understanding is that no adjunct professor of languages is to be appointed and he is unable to inform me whether any persons have been fixed upon by the faculty to be recommended for the other vacancies. He graduated with the first distinction 18 months ago and I understand was invited by the faculty to be a candidate, and I suppose will of course receive the appointment of tutor.

We are all well and should be happy to hear that you had been restored to perfect health.

To Calvin H. Wiley.

ASHEBORO, *March 8th, 1858.*

I have been grievously oppressed with business for a few weeks past, so that I have not attended to everything in due time. I recd. from you a letter, now mislaid, in which you stated you thought there was error in my account as chairman, or that it was not quite intelligible. My recollection is that you did not specify the difficulty. I think there can be no inaccuracy and suppose the point is this, in this County no schools are taught in the summer, and the principle of division long adopted by us makes the calculation distributing the money among the districts troublesome. The money received in the spring would not be used by the districts, if divided, till the Fall Dividend and the County tax come to hand. Immediately after they come to hand I make up my account, and this is the account sent you in the Fall of the next year and consequently does not embrace the Spring dividend received from the State *after* the account is made out. All my accounts show that I am charged only with the funds received

Explanation of
apparent error in
school accounts.

up to the time it is made out, and do not purport to embrace the dividend received in May following. If you are reviewing them with the view of ascertaining the bal. in the hands of the chm. at the date of the return of the account to you, then to the balance in my hands, as shown at the time the return is made to you, should be added the dividend received the previous spring. My account purports to make me Dr. to cash recd. and balance in my hands at the date of making it out in the Fall, say 1856, and my disbursements to the time it is returned to you, say Fall 1857, and does not purport to include on the debtor side anything *received* in 1857.

If I have not made myself intelligible or the supposed error is in some other particular, I will be at any pains to explain as I have always endeavored to be strictly accurate, and have always so proved my accounts that I felt certain they were right. When a chance school is taught after the receipt of the Spring Dividend I always pay the district its supposed share of the Spring dividend and charge it to the district, and if it turns out to be more or less than proves to be due it is unimportant. This mode of keeping the account injures nobody and saves me much labor.

I ought perhaps to have declined to serve as chairman the past and present years, because in addition to my other heavy business engagements other heavy duties involuntarily devolve on me, so that I have been oppressed by my engagements and may not have attended to all the details with sufficient accuracy. I have been induced to retain the post because I felt a deep interest in the success of the system and feared no successor would be found who would discharge the duties so well. If I have committed an error, especially in relation to my pecuniary duties, it would be exceedingly mortifying to me.

GREENSBORO.

*To John A. Gilmer.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 9th, 1858.*

In reply to yours of the 4th inst. I am for any course in relation to the Lecompton constitution which will put an end to agitation in Congress. Not a particle of the excitement prevails among any class of our people which seems to agitate Congress.

Attitude towards
affairs in Kansas.
Expression of con-
fidence in Gilmer.

I think the leading principle of the Nebraska act is right, that the most abominable frauds were practiced in the Kansas elections and that it will be right, per se, to let them vote again, and I feel indifferent as to the result of the election, and such I believe is the general sentiment of nearly all with whom I have had intercourse; but I have confidence that you will not allow excitement to control your judgment, and know your means of understanding all the points are far better than mine and have no doubt the course you may deem it expedient to adopt will be the result of reasoning which will be satisfactory to me. I have no idea slavery will long exist in Kansas and think we are fighting for a shadow.

[P. S.]—What about Pennal Hendricks?

To John A. Gilmer.

ASHEBORO, *May 26th, 1858.*

You will have learned that I am a candidate to represent Randolph and Alamance in the Senate and that Dr. Lane is threatening to oppose me. I can not learn that he has yet fully declared himself a candidate. If he should come out it is manifest that it would be prejudicial to our party and might possibly result in the election of a democrat.

Asks assistance in
keeping Dr. Lane
from opposing his
candidacy for
State Senate.

¹John A. Gilmer was at this time a Whig Member of Congress. He had been defeated in 1856 for Governor by Thomas Bragg. Lincoln, in 1861, offered him a place in his Cabinet in the hope of encouraging confidence in the State in the Republican administration, but Gilmer declined to accept.

All the intelligent men of our party in both Counties, so far as I can learn, will support me and I can not doubt the result of the election. But as this is the year when free suffrage¹ takes effect, if he is a candidate he will try to raise some new issue with me, will talk about aristocracy, start innumerable rumors, etc., and the contest will be unpleasant and pernicious to our party whatever may be the issue.

If anybody can influence him to desist and hold off it is yourself. I do not desire you to exercise that influence as a personal favor to me, but to prevent a schism in our party. A personal contest must have this effect. Possibly the question may arise in your mind, why not avoid this by withdrawing yourself? This answer is that the most intelligent and orderly citizens of this county will not support Lane under any circumstances, but if our party will bring forward any good man I will withdraw *more than* willingly.

[*The remainder of the letter is missing.*]

*To Alfred G. Foster.*²

ASHEBORO, June 10th, 1858.

Having decided to be a Candidate it becomes necessary for me to resign my office of Clerk and Master in Equity. There is no one here competent to discharge the duties of the office, and I know of no one who desires to fill it. It may suit me after serving a session in the Legislature or, by possibility, after being beaten, to resume the office. In 1840 my friend H. B. Elliott accepted the office, appointed me his deputy and resigned on my return from the Legislature. Will you oblige me in like manner?

¹ Prior to this no one could vote for a State Senator without a freehold qualification of fifty acres of land.

² Alfred G. Foster was at this time one of the members of the House of Commons from Randolph county.

I still hear Dr. Lane will run, and rumor says that Geo. (not Billy) Patterson, of Alamance, is debating the question whether he shall not raise the Democratic flag. I hear of no man of much influence or intelligence of either party who is the open friend of Lane, but on the contrary that all such in both counties are zealously for me; but an anxiety prevails among my friends that he will out-electioneer and beat me among the non-freeholders. I can not see good grounds for these fears. I hear very cheering accounts from Alamance and believe I shall have little trouble if no Democrat comes into the field; and am by no means sure that the appearance of a democrat would not produce a rally of our party friends on me. I look upon a four weeks tour of electioneering with such a vile competitor as Lane with anything but pleasurable anticipations, but I am resolved to keep my temper and hope to beat him bad enough to keep him out of anybody's way in the future.

What are the prospects in your neighborhood? Will B. Craven be against me, and if so, how many can he carry?
 LA GRANGE.

*To John M. Dick.*¹

ASHEBORO, July 5th, 1858.

You will have heard that I am a candidate for the Legislature and consequently must resign my office as Clerk and Master to the judge who is to ride this circuit this Fall. I know of no one who desires the appointment and would like to have Mr. Foster, Mr. Long or my son-in-law, J. J. Jackson, appointed, who upon the contingency of my defeat or on my return from the Legislature would resign so that I might be re-appointed if it should be the pleasure of the Court.

Suggestions as to his successor as Clerk and Master.

Will you do me the favor to let me know which of the Judges is to ride this Circuit this Fall?

¹ John M. Dick, of Guilford county, was a Superior Court Judge, who had been on the bench for many years.

To B. F. Moore.¹

ASHEBORO, Aug. 7th, 1858.

Suggestions as to
appointment of
Clerk and Master.

You will have perceived that I am elected by a very large majority, beating my Whig opponent, Lane, 1,056, and my democratic opponent about 500. I did not learn that no successor was appointed for Ellis² till I got your letter, and immediately wrote Judge Saunders enclosing my resignation to all the judges couched in the terms you suggested. I have heard nothing from him.

If democratic feeling runs too strong for the judge to appoint Foster, as I requested, get him to appoint my son-in-law, Samuel S. Jackson. He is temporarily a tutor at Chapel Hill, expecting to return to this place, which is his residence, and resume the practice of the law soon, and I would be glad if the appointment were conferred on him for his own benefit at next Fall Term. I desire this only in case the judge should make objections to appointing Foster for political reasons.

I am embarrassed as to my resignation but say nothing about it, even to my friends, and presume nothing will be said unless Judge Saunders or the successor of Judge Ellis shall bring it to the attention of others. Will they do so? Under the very large majority in my favor and considering that I have done all I could to resign I trust they will not be disposed to occasion the trouble and inconvenience and expense which might possibly grow out of it, if the matter should acquire *any notoriety*. If you can in any way serve me in this matter, consistent with what you deem proper on your part and mine, I shall be much obliged.

¹ B. F. Moore, of Wake, one of the leading Whigs, and one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

² John W. Ellis, of Rowan, the presiding judge of the district and the Democratic candidate for governor. He defeated D. K. McRae, of Cumberland.

*To R. M. Saunders.*¹

ASHEBORO, Aug. 28th, 1858.

I inclosed to B. F. Moore, Esqr., about the 20th inst., my resignation of the office of Clerk and Master in Equity for this County, addressed to the judge next to ride this circuit, to be delivered to the judge who might be appointed successor to Judge Ellis. When the appointment of a successor to Judge Ellis was postponed till after the 5th Aug. Mr. Moore wrote me that he would send my resignation to you, which I suppose he did, and on the 2d Aug. I inclosed to you another resignation addressed to any and every judge in the State. I presume you received both resignations, but no successor has been appointed by Judge Heath, so far as I can learn, to fill the vacancy till Court. From the date of my first resignation I have ceased to act, and there are many things highly necessary to be done in the office before Court. It has occurred to me that you may have forgotten to hand the resignation to Judge Heath.

Regarding resignation as Clerk and Master and appointment of successor.

I hope some one may be appointed to fill the vacancy till Court. I suggested Mr. Alfred Foster. If the suggestion should not suit, my son-in-law, S. S. Jackson, now a tutor at Chapel Hill, would accept. If neither should be suitable, I hope some other fit person may be appointed without delay.

Will you please inform me how this matter stands and oblige.

*To Thomas Ruffin, Jr.*²

ASHEBORO, Aug. 28th, 1858.

Some short time before the day first appointed by Governor Bragg for appointing a successor to Judge Ellis, who would have ridden this Circuit this Fall, I inclosed to B.

Regarding resignation as Clerk and Master and appointment of his successor.

¹ R. M. Saunders was a Judge of the Superior Court.

² Thomas Ruffin, Jr., a son of Chief Justice Ruffin, was Solicitor of the judicial district of which Randolph was a part.

F. Moore my resignation as clerk and master of this County, directed and to be delivered to such successor. The time for the appointment of his successor was postponed till after the election. On learning this from Mr. Moore I inclosed on the 2d Aug. to Judge Saunders my resignation, addressed to any and every judge in North Carolina. Mr. Mason wrote me that he and Mr. Badger thought this would be sufficient. I take it he delivered the first resignation to Judge Saunders. I have considered myself as out of office since my first resignation, and have not since acted. There are a good many things which ought to be done in the office before Court. No successor has been appointed. I desired that my friend Alf. G. Foster should be appointed, who would resign and let me resume the office on my return from the Legislature. I know no one fully competent to fill it. My son-in-law, Sam. Jackson, now a tutor at Chapel Hill, expects to return here soon and resume the practice of the law. If the judge prefer it the appointment might be conferred on him, with the view to his regular appointment. I would rather he hold that office than to retain it myself. But at all events the vacancy should be filled by somebody till Court.

I am not acquainted with Judge Heath, and do not know where to address him. Will you do me the favor to see the Judge at the opening of the first Court on this Circuit and get him to appoint some one. [*Last three lines can not be read.*]

GRAHAM.

To W. L. Springs.

ASHEBORO, *Sept. 30th, 1858.*

Request for senatorial suit of clothes.

I believe it is conceded that you know better than any other Philadelphian not only what "sort of stuff is most suitable to make josey coats for the *common sort of people's* children in North Carolina, but also the material suited to

the taste of our *better* sort of people." Having the honor to be a Senator in our next Legislature I want a suit of clothes suitable for the occasion.

Will you give friend Berg the aid of your taste in making the selection; and if you should be sending a box of goods to any of my friends in this vicinity pack them. If not, let them come in a box to me.

PHILADELPHIA.

*To John W. Syme.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Feb. 22d, 1859.*

I intended to have asked the use of your columns, in your next issue, to reply to Mr. Fisher's² communication offered to the Senate on the last night of the session of the Legislature by the Speaker of the Senate, but other imperative duties have compelled me to postpone it for a few days. This communication derives dignity only from the fact that the Speaker, the Hon. W. S. Ashe and Hon. Bedford Brown and others deemed it a proper document to be presented to the Senate and printed, *without reading*, by order of the Senate. Any sensible man who will read the report of the committee, signed by four of its members and endorsed as to its facts and the manner of ascertaining them by the fifth, and this communication which, without colorable grounds, singles me out as the object of Mr. F.'s malice, will see that not a fact in the report is met by anything but the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Fisher, opposed to the report of the committee.

Request to have space for reply to Mr. Fisher. Explanation of the matter.

I shall at an early day reply to the communication which, both in its matter and manner, is an insult to the

¹ Editor of the Raleigh Register, the leading Whig paper of the State.

² Charles F. Fisher, President of the North Carolina Railroad Company. The road had been long in control of the Democratic party, and there were accusations of gross mismanagement. Mr. Worth had secured a committee of investigation, of which he was chairman.

Legislature whose committee, through me, is arrogantly assailed.

It is not supposed that the Speaker would present or the gentlemen referred to ask the printing of such a paper without knowing its contents, I shall therefore treat it as a document couched in terms which Messrs. Ashe, Brown and others of the party deemed respectful to the Genl. Assembly.

Please insert this note in your next issue.

To John W. Syme.

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 2d, 1859.*

Accompanying
reply to Mr. Fisher.

I have been quite unwell and so occupied with business and visitors that I have been unable to bestow proper care on my reply to Mr. Fisher. It is longer than I could wish and yet I leave many of his assertions unanswered. I have not time to transcribe it and improve and abbreviate it. If you think it too long or for any other reason decline to publish it, please return it to me by mail, and I will refund the postage.

I regard it not in the light of a personal matter, but the attempt to procure an order of the Senate to print, without reading, a document abounding in offensive and insulting expressions to a committee, or, if they choose, to me as chairman. It is the most insolent attempt by a party majority to degrade and insult a minority of which I have any recollection in legislation.

*To Messrs. Long and Sherwood.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 2d, 1859.*

In regard to reply
to Mr. Fisher.

I have been much indisposed since my return from Raleigh, and with the press of business long postponed have not found time to reply to Fisher. His communication

¹ Editors and publishers of the Greensboro *Patriot and Flag*.

is too offensive and pointless to justify me in replying but for his endorsers, Clark, Ashe, Brown and others. I shall send my reply in the first instance to the *Register*, because I shall direct a portion of it to those Senators who proposed to print it, without reading, by order of the Senate, and because it is the central Whig paper. My preference would be to publish it through your paper, which I think is entitled to the thanks of the State for the manly stand you long since took and have steadily maintained against the little president. It is principally written—is long and the *Register* may decline to publish it. I do hope the time is near at hand when the Whigs may have a paper at Raleigh worthy of their patronage.

I observe by a memo. in my possession that Mr. Flanner paid me \$2, his subscription for my report which you are printing. Is it marked paid on the list I left with you? If it is not so marked mark it paid. Let me know and I will send it to you.

To Jo. Holt.

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 3d, 1859.*

I think I sent you a copy of my report on the affairs of the North Carolina Rail Road. It has been assailed by Fisher with such unbecoming abuse and the democracy of the Senate attempted so gross an insult on me as a Senator by attempting to print, by order of the Senate, *without reading*, this indecorous reply, that I have felt much solicitude to know how my report has been received by my Alamance constituents. I hope I shall never be asked to be a candidate again, and my solicitude therefore springs from no wish to ask further honors at their hands, but only from a desire to deserve the extraordinary confidence they repose in me. As the Road runs through your County and the report has attracted much attention generally, I suppose, it must have attracted a good deal

Accompanying a
copy of his railroad
report.

of attention. I think there is not a fact in it which can not be sustained. I have not heard a word from my Alamance friends.

To Peter D. Swain.

ASHEBORO, Mar. 3d, 1859.

Asks for information as to effect of his report.

I sent you as early as I could a copy of my N. C. R. R. report. It turned out, as I expected, that Fisher and democracy would try to annihilate me. I do not feel in the slightest degree damaged, but have a natural desire to know how my report is received among my constituents of Alamance.

Please write me on the subject to Fayetteville, where I shall be for the next 8 or 10 days. Your answer shall be confidential. What do the democrats say? or are they mum?

I think that my Whig constituents ought to be rather pleased with my performance, and such is the feeling in Randolph. The preparation of that report cost me much labor and much anxiety, and I think I am in a coat of mail that the Devil and Democracy can not pierce.

To Samuel L. Holt.

ASHEBORO, Mar. 3d, 1859.

Asking for distribution of report.

I have been so rudely assailed by Mr. Fisher, and shall probably be persecuted by his friends with bitterness, that I have subscribed for 100 extra copies of my report for your County. I think its facts are worth knowing and unanswerable, and I owe it to myself that my constituents see the report. I have requested Messrs. Long and Sherwood to send you 100 copies, and ask the favor of you to direct them to proper persons and have them sent out from your stores which may take an interest in them.

I have not heard a word from any of my friends in

Alamance, and naturally feel solicitous to know whether generally, and particularly in this R. R. report, my course has been satisfactory to my Alamance friends.

*To Henry T. Clark.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 19th, 1859.*

I left home some two weeks ago to attend to some business in Cumberland and Harnett Counties and have just returned and read your letter of the 3d inst. I regret that I did not receive it before I sent my communication to the *Register*. From your uniform courtesy to me I was amazed at your presenting Mr. Fisher's communication to the Senate, abounding in terms so grossly offensive to me, and hoped that you had done so, confiding in Mr. Fisher's sense of decorum, without reading it; and I hoped you would have said so to me if not to the Senate. Receiving no such communication I was bound to presume that you knew its contents. I had good reason to know that Mr. Ashe had read it. It was so indecorous in its terms that I felt not less indignant as a man than as a Senator at being thus treated. I certainly entertain toward you the kindest personal feelings, and after your explanation they are not less so than before. I know you were harrassed during the last night—I was unusually excited—but I trust that I then and at all other times behaved with decorum. I do not remember your private request that I would confine my remarks to so much of the letter as had been read, but my recollection is that you made this remark to me on the floor.

Replying to a letter of explanation.

I trust you will feel that under the circumstances I have done you no injustice. I certainly think that until I recd. your letter I was bound to presume you knew the

¹ Henry Toole Clark of Edgecombe, Speaker of the Senate. He was again elected to this position in 1860, and, upon the death of Gov. Ellis in 1861, became ex-officio Governor.

contents of the communication. They were highly indecorous.

On my part now not an unkind feeling exists toward you.

I have not read a newspaper in ten days, and I do not know what has been said, and I write at once because the mail leaves this evening and I wish at once to answer your letter. It may be due to you that I address a note to the press setting forth the *facts* of your letter. You may have already published them.

To John A. Gilmer.

ASHEBORO, Mar. 20th, 1859.

Plans for district convention.

I see disaster to us just as the dawn of hope is visible in the conduct of Waddell, but I believe that such is the present ardor of our party that we can unite on you and be triumphant, even if we can not prevail on him to withdraw. My plan for this County is to make a speech at Court and exhort our people in each school district at the election on the first Saturday in April to elect one delegate to meet here on a certain day and select delegates to a district convention. With proper effort the same thing might be done in all the counties. Such a convention would be imposing and would silence opposition to its action. If it be not one of imposing character much of the prejudice created by Genl. Dockery still exists and a demagogue may make it available to a dangerous extent. I can almost pledge myself that Randolph will give her full strength in the right direction in any event.

Expression of appreciation of approval in Fisher controversy.

I confess that I am gratified with the remarks you make as to my Fisher controversy. It has given me more anxiety than I am willing to confess. For a long time I have sought to be retired from political strife. In this instance I am assailed by the dominant party, my motives assailed, my labors imputed to the Greensboro clique and

democratic knaves and my report and reply excluded from all democratic papers. A consciousness of having discharged faithfully and fairly a duty requiring much more firmness and a belief that I have rendered this service to the State would sustain me, but words of approval from intelligent friends are in this matter unusually grateful to me. I think Fisher is not less fool than knave, and begin to believe this is the conclusion likely to be reached by the public. Speaker Clark has written me a friendly letter apologizing for his course. He says he had not read F.'s communication. So far as I can hear I have not only not suffered among my Randolph constituents, but am far more popular than I ever was. I have not heard a word from Alamance.

I am so excessively oppressed by my multifarious duties, neglected by a month's stay at Raleigh, that I have no time to spare to defend my reputation itself. I have been necessarily absent for the last two weeks, looking after my business in Cumberland and Harnett, and have neither had time nor opportunity to read the newspapers.

I hope you will be again returned to Congress. Under all the circumstances I deem it due you.

*To William W. Holden.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 21, 1859.*

For two weeks past I have been absent from home attending to private business out of the range of newspapers. On my return yesterday I observe that you say you consider me mistaken as to the fact that a motion was made and supported by Messrs. Ashe and others to print, without reading, Mr. Fisher's communication. I am surprised that on this point there should be any misapprehension. I was not in the Senate when the subject was last brought

Request for correction of mistake.

¹ W. W. Holden, editor of Raleigh Standard, the organ of the Democratic party.

up. When I came in it was being urged by Senators that it be printed; that the report of the committee had been printed without reading, and *therefore* it was proper that the reply should be printed in like manner. I obtained the floor and insisted that there was a marked distinction between printing without reading, a report of a committee and a paper from any person not officially connected with the Senate, and distinctly urged that it be read in order that we might see what it was before offering it to be printed. Messrs. Gorrell, Turner and others followed, taking the ground that it ought not to be received at all. This was some hour or more before the reading was commenced.

I am persuaded that however we may differ in our political notions you would do me no personal injustice, and I ask you to re-examine and correct your mistake. I am certain I am not mistaken and very sure that on inquiry you will find that you are mistaken.

I desire to avoid further newspaper discussion especially with Mr. Fisher, whose most potent weapon is uncivility.

I perceive no impropriety or unbecoming egoism in my buying of you 500 copies of my report, and it being a personal transaction I do not quite see why it should have appeared in the *Standard*. It was true, however, and I do not complain.

[P. S.]—This is not intended for publication or communication through the press.

To Messrs. Long and Sherwood.

ASHEBORO, Mar. 22d, 1859.

Regarding publication of his railroad report as a pamphlet.

I have recd. from Mr. Ramsey, the Senator from Rowan and Davie, a letter in which he expresses the wish that my reply to Fisher should be published in pamphlet form, and says he will be a subscriber for it. Whether others appreciate it so highly I do not know, but I am assailed

with so much malice and believe my report and my reply so impregnable that I would like to have some extra copies of the reply, say 100, if it be deemed worth while to publish it in pamphlet form. If it should not, then send me as many extra numbers of your paper containing it as \$4 will buy.

Independent of the points which have been discussed I think the tabular statements annexed to my report will be most efficient instruments in the hands of our stump orators. The reply fortifies the report, and the democrats, in defending Fisher and assailing my report, are playing into the hands of our party.

At first I am the magnus Apollo—the other members of the committee are treated as ciphers—of late I am treated as a mere tool in the hands of the Greensboro clique and Fries and McLean. I have not been enough accustomed to such low abuse to feel entirely unmoved, but I trust I have maintained my dignity and sustained fully every position of my report. Fisher has less sense than even his enemies accord to him, and no breeding. I hope you will send me by Mr. Gorrell or Gilmer my share of my reports.

I wrote you that Mr. Flanner had paid me \$2, and I was not sure whether I paid it over to you.

Donnell, Blount & Flanner wanted their copies put up in one box and sent by R. R. to Mr. Donnell.

All will be right for Gilmer in this County.

To John Tapscott.

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 9th, 1859.*

I send you a copy of the report on the N. C. R. Road. Accompanying copy of report. It relates to a matter in which the public feel an interest. It has been made a party matter, not by my agency, but for the purpose of assailing me with abuse and thus impairing its effect. No democratic paper has published

it, while they have published Mr. Fisher's abusive replies. Is this fair? Does it exhibit willingness that the public shall learn the truth? I think you are a fair-minded man and I hope you will read it. You will see in it evidence, which can not be controverted, that this road has been grossly mismanaged. The report is signed by two Whigs and two democrats. Party should have nothing to do with it. I hope you will consider it on its merits.

*To G. C. Mendenhall.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 10th, 1859.*

* * * * *

Criticism of Mr. Fisher.

I have recd. Fisher's communication. It would be easy to expose the fallacy, but his writings are too undignified to warrant any further controversy with him. His allegations—the burden of his last communication—that I garbled his report of 1857, suppressing that part of the sentence relating to the wood contracts which recites that the wood was bought under direction of Engineers, is false. The whole sentence, including the line he says I suppressed, is set forth in my report. He is not less silly than underbred, and, having abandoned the rules of good breeding in his writings, I can not continue the controversy with him. Judge C.² and others who deem his last "a most triumphant vindication" may enjoy their gratulations without disturbance from me.

*To George W. Little.*³

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 11th, 1859.*

Regarding Whig organization and paper.

I have heard nothing since I left Raleigh as to the or-

¹ George C. Mendenhall was lawyer and a prominent citizen of Guilford.

² Probably Judge D. F. Caldwell of Rowan.

³ A prominent Whig of Wake county.

ganization of our party and our proposed paper. I shall remit the \$150 which I pledged for Randolph and Alamance whenever notified that our plans are to be carried out. I have collected nothing, waiting to see if our plans were to be carried into effect.

I hope you will stir up our friends and let us not fail. We shall defeat our opponents if we do our duty.

You will have seen the puerile and malignant effusion of Fisher in reply to my report, etc. It produces among my constituents only ridicule and disgust. Democracy has missed it in making Fisher their pet.

RALEIGH.

*To Wm. F. Fries.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 15th, 1859.*

Yours of the 12th inst. came to hand yesterday. I have been most rigidly confined in bringing up my neglected business, so that for some time I have wholly withdrawn my attention from the press. I did not see Mr. Fisher's communication of the 18th Mar. till this week. I had not seen his appendix to the communication laid on our table the day we adjourned till after I had sent off my reply. In that appendix printed in the papers (the *Standard* omits it) Mr. Fisher speaks of my having been aided in my inspection by certain democrats, but as I have not the paper before me I do not pretend to quote his words. I have heard that it was supposed that he alluded to you and McLean.

Discussion of relations between them in legislature.

To the best of my recollection neither you nor McLean nor any other democrat, outside of the committee, furnished one fact or put me in pursuit of a fact which appears in my report.

You and I were thrown into much intercourse during the session, partly in your room, partly in mine and else-

¹ Member of the House of Commons from Forsyth.

where, in discharge of the duties of the Finance Committee, and after Mr. F.'s system of frustrating the investigation was fully developed; being on terms of intimate intercourse with you and you being chairman of a similar committee I think I told you freely my trouble. You always spoke of him in higher terms of personal respect than I thought he deserved; I mean ~~that~~ I thought ^{than} after my investigation had made me acquainted with his character. I think you spoke of him as every business man *thinks*, as being totally incompetent to manage a Rail Road. This was in social conversation. It was not intended to prejudice my mind. The examination of his reports satisfied me on this point better than the united operations of 50 of the best business men in the State.

opinion)
 If I have alluded to anything you may have said to me on this subject, if I have repeated anything you have said, it has escaped my recollection. Though the consultations between us were not expressly confidential they were open, frank expressions of opinion in the social circle, not intended for the public; but nothing said on either side which either of us might fear to say in the public ear. I will not say that I may not have alluded to some of your remarks, but I can recall nothing to mind except that I recollect remarking to some one, who was commenting on the stringent provisions of your bill creating a commission to investigate the affairs of Atlantic Road, that I had acquainted you with my troubles and your bill provided a remedy for the obstacles which had been thrown in my way. So far from your suggesting to me the amendment I proposed to the Atlantic bill, I remember your coming to me and expressing your fears that my amendment would defeat the bill, because it would have to go back to the Commons. The amendment was suggested to me by nobody. It suits the purpose of Mr. F. and those who wish to sustain him to attack me, not my report, and to affect me they use very opposite arguments. At one time I am the only man on the committee worthy of consideration—

the consequential chairman who does all the work—the others subservient tools who endorse my report without knowing whether its statements are true or false. At another I am poor simple Jonathan Worth, having no other claim to the notice of the president save the fact that I was a Senator; at another time I am represented as the tool of the “Greensboro clique.” Then as being influenced by some ancient grudges of the Fisher and Worth families against each other; and finally I am held up as a monster of ingratitude, Fisher having voted for me for Congress in 1841 and now I ignore his acquaintance. I looked for all this stuff. It is on a par with the source whence it springs. Mr. Fisher’s writings are not indicative of an irascible, irritated, bad-talented and well-bred man, but of a conceited, ill-bred upstart. It would be undignified for me to continue the contest with him through the press.

The press is the only index we have of public sentiment. Not a democratic paper in the State has published my report. Every one I have seen or heard of has published Mr. Fisher’s replies or referred to him in terms of approbation. He is the democratic pet, and must be sustained, no odds how much the people suffer. The report can not be answered. No one who reads it can fail to see that he is an arrogant and unmannerly man, wholly incompetent to manage a Rail Road. You are looked to by many of the stockholders as his successor, and this, I suppose, is the reason of the attack on you.

I consulted you on one occasion only. I found a financial report on the records of the Directory which I could not understand. I knew you had been a director and I asked you to go to my room and assist me in deciphering it. You complied, and we were trying to come at its meaning when Mr. West called on me for the book. We could not make sense of it because, as I believe, it had no sense in it. I did not allude to it in my report. You did not say or do anything to induce me to send or retain the book, so far as I remember.

Nobody, save the other members of the committee, is responsible in the smallest degree for any fact in the report or the manner of stating them save myself. No democratic knave or anybody else attempted to influence me, or could have done it, if he had.

You are at liberty to show this to any person you please, but I am not willing to get into the newspapers on the subject.

Will you inform me from what source this report emanated?

To I. H. Foust.¹

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 18th, 1859.*

* * * * * * * * *

Determination to
ignore Fisher

I have concluded that the gross personalities of Fisher absolve me from any obligation to take any further notice of him. My report and reply cover the whole ground. Anything further would be mere personality which would disgust the public. I have felt deeply the responsibility of my position, but the assurance of all my intelligent friends from every part of the State, the approval of all my constituents, so far as I have heard, and above all the refusal of every democratic journal to publish my report or reply, while all of them will publish F.'s communication or make remarks condemning me and approving him, make ample amends for my solicitude. This proves that they are unwilling that their readers shall have a chance to form correct conclusions.

¹ Isaac H. Foust of Reed Creek, Randolph county, a merchant and cotton manufacturer. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1860.

To D. F. Caldwell.¹

ASHEBORO, July 20th, 1859.

Yours of the 17th inst. is received. I was not disappointed in F.'s election. I gathered from the *Standard* some weeks ago that this edict had gone forth. He was the pet of the party and it felt bound to sustain him. Democracy long since took the N. C. R. R. in charge and made Gov. Morehead resign to make a place for this pet; but I confess that I am surprised beyond measure that Whigs, and especially Gov. Morehead, should give their endorsement to the action of democracy by giving them aid to re-elect this democratic pet whose incompetency is so palpable that none but the selfish blind can fail to see it. I hope you are mistaken in the fact that Gov. M. approves the re-election of F. If you are correct in this it seems so extraordinary that I shall be unable to account for it until I receive some new light. The maladministration of the Road under democratic management was becoming so well known among the people that some hope was entertained that it would lead to the overthrow of this corrupt party; but if our great Whig leader, who has been the victim of this democratic assumption of control over the road, lends them his endorsement, the attempt to expose the maladministration of the road by your paper, the investigating committee and others will recoil on us. It produces, in any view I can now take of it, extreme mortification and surprise. But let us hope on and struggle on and truth must ultimately prevail.

Expressing surprise at action of John M. Morehead and other Whigs.

¹ David F. Caldwell of Greensboro. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1848 to 1860, and again in 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
Confidential.

To Cyrus P. Mendenhall.¹

ASHEBORO, Oct. 26th, 1859.

Regarding "Plebs"
article in news-
paper.

Since the last July meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R., in which Mr. Fisher received not only the vote of his party but the vote also of many of the large Whig Stockholders, I have felt that that vote was a triumph for him and a rebuke to me; and seeing in a late No. of the *Patriot and Flag* that the editors proposed to resume the discussion of the N. C. R. R., I sat down and wrote hastily the article over "Plebs," published 7 Oct. Mr. Fisher has demanded and Mr. Long has given him my name as the writer. In what way I am to be assailed I know not. The only matter about which I feel any anxiety is a fear that I may have gone too far as to Mr. F.'s using the N. C. R. R. shops to his personal benefit as a contractor on the Western Road and getting his iron and other material transported at \$2 per ton in 100 ton lots. Will you do me the favor to read the article over "Plebs" carefully and inform me whether in the matter to which I refer or in any other I have fallen into any error as to facts, because I wish to do no injustice to F. or anybody else, and if I am in error I wish to note it to that extent. I felt sure I was right when writing, but it has since occurred to me as possible that the account for work in the Shops and the transportation account may have been altogether for the Western Road and none of it for Mr. Fisher as a contractor.

Your answer shall be strictly confidential as I would by no means involve you. I only write to be sure I am right, and then I fear nothing. If I am wrong I wish to correct the error. I wrote Mr. Gilmer by last mail informing him that I wrote "Plebs." No other person but

¹ Cyrus P. Mendenhall, a lawyer of Greensboro. He was a Whig in politics. He was for many years county attorney of Guilford and was for nine years Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company. He was also a bank president. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1860.

him and the editors know from me the author. I now think that it was best that Mr. Long gave my name to F. I shall probably have to appear over my own name in the papers. It is no use now to debate the question whether it was prudent or polite to write the article. The question is, did I do F. or anybody else injustice. If I did I ought to own it; if I did not, then to defend my positions.

Any suggestions you may deem it expedient to make will be duly appreciated.

GREENSBORO.

To James A. Long.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 1st, 1859.

On reflection I think your course in declaring my name at once to Mr. F. was the proper one, but this contingency, my name being made public, did not occur to me when writing it or some portions of the article would have been remodeled.

In regard to
"Plebs" article.
Declaration of in-
tention to carry on
fight.

I have heard nothing from Mr. F. excepting what you wrote me and choose to preserve the incog. until it becomes necessary to lay it aside.

I have got into this war and will fight out as best I can. It is my intention if the Whigs of Alamance hold a convention and ask me to be a candidate, to run,—otherwise not; and no contrivance or effort will be made on my part to bring about such nomination. But if thus called upon I owe it to them to run, and in that case I will give Fisher and democracy their due if I can.

GREENSBORO.

To C. B. Mallett.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 4th, 1859.

After the July meeting of the Stockholders of N. C. R. R., in which Governor Morehead voted with democracy to sustain Fisher, I felt that it was a triumph to Fisher.

I was informed by an intelligent, credible man that Governor M. assigned as his reason for that vote that Jno. C. McRae & Co. had made F. president; that F. was so managing the road as to bring it to ruin; and that he had voted for F. in order that by that ruin Jno. C. McRae & Co. might lose their 885 shares of stock. I knew this was a reason assigned which did not control his vote. I do not know the true reason but I suppose some powerful personal motive impelled him. This and the taunt of the *Standard*—"where is Mr. Worth"—incited me; and seeing an announcement in the Greensboro *P. and F.* the latter part of Sept. that the editors were about to re-open the discussion as to the N. C. R. R. I sat down and hastily wrote the article over "Plebs" and inclosed it to the editors, authorizing the editors to use any of its facts or reasoning editorially, to abridge it, publish it as it was, or throw it in the fire, as they might deem expedient, but requested that my name be incog. that I had not grown callous to the attacks of the press. I wished the article to pass for what it was worth. I intended no one should know I wrote it. No one knew it confidentially. The editors published it; Mr. Fisher demanded of Mr. Long the name of the writer. Mr. Long refused to give it if it was wanted to hold up the writer to the animadversions of the press. He replied that it was to hold the author "responsible," denouncing him as a coward, liar, etc. Mr. Long gave my name, and F. is out in the last *Banner* giving my name to the public and promising shortly to expose me, dealing out his jeers in his unusually liberal style. I shall have to reply to his communication, when it appears, and to that end want a few facts which I think you can furnish. Your name is in no event to be furnished. I will involve no friend in a controversy of mine, but I feel that in the conscientious discharge of a public duty I have been very grossly maltreated and that there was no indecorum or impropriety in my writing the article "Plebs" under the circumstances. I think it probable

The "Plebs"
article.

the *Patriot* of to-day will contain the correspondence between Long and F. Long is very indignant at F.'s use of my name through the press.

The points about which I want information from you are: What was the value of R. R. iron in N. Y. 10 June, 1858? When did you buy and what did you pay? What freight did you pay to Wilmington? I mean ocean freight, insurance and all other expenses, to land the iron in Wilmington?

The following are Turner's estimates on the 23.46 miles of road which F. contracted to build:

899.462 cubic yds. of earth excavated at	\$17.92	\$161,264.00	Estimate on rail- road construction.
138.520 cubic yds. of rock excavated at \$80..		110,816.00	
6.276 cubic yds. of arch, culvert and bridge masonry at \$6.66.....		41,807.70	
5.231 yds. dry stone masonry at \$3.30.....		17,261.00	

Now I do not understand by this estimate that anything is allowed for fill. If it means that the contractor is to receive pay only for excavations, and this is to cover the entire expense of grading, making fills and all, which I suppose is its meaning. it would be a low estimate, would it not? How do these estimates correspond with yours? What do you pay for track-laying? What is your estimates for turn-outs? What do chains, spikes, etc., cost you per mile?

Any facts may safely assert tending to show this estimate extrav nt.

Mr. Lor suggests to me that I should address the *Observer* and about the editors to make defense for me. I have confidence losing will act on the premises as they may deem right, w C. F. orable prepossessions for me, and will make no pers ae Wh opeal. I desire to be sustained only so far as the i you t of the case may warrant and will put no frier ve this c of unpleasant position by asking him to do for me d Mr. Sy judgment may not approve. I intend to be

right. If I find I have committed any error, I will retract it. If not, I expect to maintain my position and do not doubt the *Observer* and other friends will give me all due support.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To Tod R. Caldwell.¹

ASHEBORO, N. C., Nov. 4th, '59.

Request for information for use against Fisher.

My R. R. report contained undubitable facts, drawn from the record, that C. F. Fisher was an unfit man for president of a Road. His communication to the Senate was couched in terms unbecoming any man, and ought to have been regarded as an insult to that body. He was re-elected last summer, Jno. W. Thomas, Gov. Morehead and others voting for him. I felt that this was a triumph for him and an indirect reproof to me, and as Mr. F.'s style of writing is so grossly offensive and any communication for the press over my name might be attributed to personal ill feeling, I wrote an article, "Plebs," published in the Greensboro *Patriot* of 7th Oct., intending to vindicate my report, in which I reviewed Outlaw's report as to the contract from Hale's to Morganton. Mr. Fisher, professing to regard this as an intrusion into his personal affairs, demanded the name of the writer; the editor furnished it with the promise that my name was furnished not for animadversions through the press but that he might hold me "responsible." He has published an article in the *Banner*, giving to the public my name as the writer with the usual quantity of jeering applications, announcing his purpose to reply to my article. I shall necessarily have to maintain my position, or reverse them if I

¹ Tod R. Caldwell, a lawyer of Burke, one of the ge of a compromising Whigs in the State. After the war he became a Republican and that succeeded in the latter's impeachment, and was elected Governor over Ak it proban in 1872. He died in 1874.

am in any error. My commentary is based exclusively on the facts that appeared in Outlaw's and my report. Now my purpose in addressing you is to learn *when* this Injunction, at the instance of yourself and others vs. the Justices of Burke, was granted. Was it obtained before or after the 10th June, 1858? And to ask you for any information in relation to the contract for constructing the Road from Hale's to Morganton which you may think it would be proper for me to state in justice to parties and the public, or in vindication of myself. I do not desire you in any way to involve yourself in the controversy. Your name is in no event to be used privately or publicly. I desire to do right and will not be deterred by any false pride, from acknowledging any error into which I may have fallen, whenever I am satisfied that I am in error. If I am right, I wish to defend myself. I did not write anonymously to avoid any just responsibility, but to avoid a newspaper controversy with a party whose style is so clear of anything like courtesy. I wanted the article to be considered on its merits. If written over my name, I knew Mr. F. and his friends would impute it to personal vindictiveness. Could I have foreseen that it was to involve me in a newspaper controversy with such an adversary I should certainly have not written it.

MORGANTON.

To George Little.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 4th, '59.

On or about the 11th Oct. I wrote you from Fayetteville inclosing check from Archd. McLean, Cashier of Bank of C. F., for \$150 to pay the amount pledged by me from the Whigs of this County and Alamance, and requested you to acknowledge receipt to me here. Did you receive this check? I have not heard from you. I have heard Mr. Syme was out denying having made any trade.

Regarding contribution to Whig party.

I have not received a dollar from my constituents and would like to know whether the money is likely to be used in the way intended.

RALEIGH.

To Rev. J. G. Ralston.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 5th, 1859.

Regarding effect of
John Brown's raid.

Your remarks as to the Harper's Ferry attempt at insurrection induces me to ask the editors of the *Fayetteville Observer*, a paper extensively circulated in this State, to send you a copy of their issue of the 3d inst., which I have just received, the editorial and selected articles being, as I think, a fair specimen of public sentiment as to the slavery question and the Harper's Ferry commotion. The general feeling here is favorable to fraternal relations with the North and I send you this paper as some evidence of this feeling.

MORRISTOWN, PA.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.¹

ASHEBORO, Nov. 5th, 1859.

Requesting papers
to be sent North.

In the course of a business correspondence with the Rev. J. Grier Ralston, the head and proprietor of Norristown Female Seminary, Pa., I recd. a day or two ago a letter in which he expresses fears that the excessive zeal of Wise and other impetuous Southerners may mar the harmony of feeling between North and South otherwise likely to grow out of the Harper's Ferry attempt at insurrection. He is a man alike respectable for his learning and good sense, and on reading your paper of this morning, Nov. 3d, I mean, I have been so much gratified with your editorials and selected articles on this matter and the slavery question, that I wish to send him the paper

¹ Editors of the Fayetteville Observer.

as indicating what I believe is the prevalent sentiment of our section; but I have but one No. of your paper and I wish to preserve it. Will you do me the favor to send him this No.? In answering his letter to-day I have said to him that I have made his request of you for the purpose indicated.

To George Little.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 26th, 1859.

I bought in Fayetteville on the 10th Oct., 1859, two other checks besides the one intended for you, and wrote letters there enclosing them to the parties for whom they were intended. None of them reached their destination. On opening a bundle of papers I had with me, a day or two ago, I found all my letters. By an oversight they were not mailed. As the matter now stands I suppose it will not be necessary to send the money, as I have not recd. a dollar from my constituents; but they will send it when required.

Regarding political conditions in North Carolina, particularly in the Whig party.

Not a single number of the *Register* is taken at this office so I cannot see Mr. Syme's article of the 19th Oct. From what I have heard of it, I concur with the recommendations of your friends who have advised you to let it pass in silence. Little influence as the *Register* has, we can not afford to have a contest with him through the press. I presume his article has done us no damage. The politic editor of the *Standard* expresses his sympathy with the *Register* only to widen the breach between us and Mr. Syme. I had learned before his article of the 19th, from a reliable source, that Mr. Syme was very indignant at the course of our party towards him, and that he was particularly ill-natured toward you. This is very unfortunate. If another Whig paper be started as our organ in Raleigh, I fear we can not put at the head of it a man of sufficient standing to procure for it the requisite subscriptions, and above all I fear a rupture would occur between

it and the *Register*. It would require a man of extraordinary prudence to avoid it. I am sure the executive committee, with far better knowledge of the subject than I possess, will derive no aid from any suggestion of mine. It seems to me if Mr. Syme will not sell it, we had better give over the idea of starting an organ at Raleigh, make up the breach with Mr. Syme, enlarge his subscription list, but extend our chief aid to some other journal already in existence. Among the papers which I read, the *Fayetteville Observer* is the most efficient. Perhaps some aid to all our Whig journals would be the best plan, having no special organ. With the sectional tendencies now existing there are matters now of extreme delicacy for an organ *to touch or to leave untouched*. Upon the whole my opinion is that an organ would be equivalent to a platform, that it is impolitic for us to have a platform, and consequently that we should have no particular organ—that the executive committee take steps to bring about a thorough organization and that each local organization take efficient steps to extend the circulation of such Whig journals as they may severally deem best.

It has been a custom between this County and Alamance to alternate the Senator at every election, but I hear that the Whigs of the latter County contemplate calling upon me to run again. My personal preference would be not to be a candidate again for any station, but I have been so much abused by Mr. Fisher for my R. R. report, that I will come if Alamance calls for me, because, since the Company has endorsed his course by an almost unanimous re-election, I would like to appear before my constituents in vindication of my report, which I believe contains facts which may be used most efficiently before the people. But whether I am a candidate or not I want to do what I can to rid the State of democratic misrule, and you may rely on my co-operation with you in any plans you may adopt to effect this end.

To Messrs. Long and Sherwood.

ASHEBORO, Dec. 3d, 1859.

I wish you to send in one bundle, to Samuel L. Holt, Requesting distribution of reports. Graham, one-half the number of my reports subscribed for by me. He will direct and distribute them for me.

If there be any chance by a reliable hand, send them by some person who will deliver them, even if you have to wait several days. Cyrus Mendenhall can manage it for me I presume.

P. S.—The other half send to me here in such way as you may deem best.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

ASHEBORO, Dec. 9th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Greensboro Patriot:

GENTLEMEN:—The faithful discharge of my duty in the last Legislature, drew upon me as a Senator, and as an individual, the coarsest abuse from the President of the North Carolina Railroad. While that abuse seemed to have the sanction of prominent members of the Senate, I felt it my duty to take notice of it. When I became satisfied that Mr. Fisher had got before the Senate by falsehood and fraud, his abusive assault upon me as a Senator, I felt that I should not act with becoming self-respect, if I took any notice of his address to me through the *Salisbury Banner* of the 18th March, in which he brought forward no new facts or arguments, but employed only his favorite newspaper—vulgar vituperation and incivility. After the July meeting of the stockholders, when he was re-elected by a very large vote, by which he insists he was vindicated and I “rebuked,” I wrote the article over “Plebs,” published in your paper of the 7th October. I did not seek to avoid any just responsibility, as you have already sufficiently shown to your readers, for I gave my An explanation of the quarrel with Mr. Fisher.

name, and you properly furnished it, without consultation or correspondence with me, when Mr. Fisher demanded it, under pretense that he wished to hold the writer responsible. I desire to discuss matters of public interest in a shape in which the merits of the subjects discussed would be considered. No friend of mine, save you, knew the authorship until you furnished my name upon Mr. Fisher's demand. If I in anyway invaded Mr. Fisher's private affairs in that article, excepting in their connection with matters affecting the public, I do not perceive it.

In the course of a life running over many years, in which, as a public man, and a private individual, I have had much intercourse with others, Mr. Fisher and a friend of his are the only individuals who have ever treated me with personal disrespect; and no one, save Mr. Fisher, has complained that I have not observed the proprieties of life toward him. I have no occasion, therefore, to declare my sentiments on dueling. Mr. Fisher was evidently afraid I would fight. After the ridiculous figure he cut in his contest with C. P. Mendenhall, does he expect that he has so adjusted the lion's skin about him, that the poor creature attempted to be concealed beneath, is not seen by everybody?

The public have a deep interest in the matters under discussion between me and Mr. Fisher. I desire to discuss them without personal asperity. If the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, by his re-election, are to be understood as approving his course, in denying to the Legislature, the right to see how that corporation is managing the \$3,000,000 of money the people have invested in it; if they mean to "rebuke" me as a representative of a portion of the people of the State, for exposing the bungling bookkeeping, and the fraudulent misrepresentation by which they obtained from the Legislature, the act of 1856; if this vote is to receive the construction, that the private stockholders approve the sentiments and the tone

of Mr. Fisher's communication to the Legislature, by which he attempted to insult me as a Senator and the committee who had approved my report, and the Legislature which had unanimously passed my resolution of inquiry,—it is high time that the people understand that they have gone into copartnership with aspirants who intend to contemn and despise them.

I am about to leave home, and to be absent several weeks on business I can not postpone or neglect, without prejudice to the rights of others. On my return, with your permission, I will review through your columns, the facts contained in my report of last winter and the facts and positions assumed in my article over "Plebs." Every fact in my report is true, and I can maintain them. It is their truthfulness which makes Mr. Fisher wince. In my article over Plebs, the facts are also true, but in one particular, I think I have arrived at a conclusion, prejudicial to Mr. Fisher. I have taken measures to satisfy myself as to this, from a source more reliable than his assertions, and should I find that I have in any particular fallen into error, I shall, in despite of his contumely, make the proper amend.

I discussed Mr. Fisher's contract made 10th June, 1858, for building the Western North Carolina Railroad from Hale's to Morganton, not to invade Mr. F.'s private affairs, but because in various aspects, it was a matter of public concern. I find on fuller examination that the matter can not be fully understood, without seeing a copy of his contract. I shall try to procure a copy. I desire to present the truth only, to the public. Mr. Fisher says I am "discredited, personally irresponsible," etc. If there be any voters in my district, either those who voted for me, or those who voted against me, who have censured me for originating the investigation, or the part I took in conducting it, I have not heard of such persons. A few along the line whose names may have been introduced in the report, or their immediate personal friends, may feel ag-

grieved. I have not even heard that such is the case. While my constituents approve my conduct; above all, while my conscience approves, I can bear "rebuke," come from whatever other quarter it may.

JONATHAN WORTH.

*To J. G. Ramsey.*¹

ASHEBORO, Dec. 9th, 1859.

Discussion of the
quarrel with Mr.
Fisher.

You will have perceived that I am again involved in a contest with Mr. Fisher. I am about to leave home on business and expect to be absent some four weeks. On my return, I intend, over my own name, to review the facts in my last winter's report, and also those to which I called public attention in my article over "Plebs." I shall take care not to descend the ignoble field of operations where Mr. Fisher invites. I intend, in a few brief articles, to defend myself and vindicate my position, avoiding personalities. The mere statement of the general facts in relation to the contract from Hale's to Morganton, prove, as I think, that the interests of the State are disregarded. In discussing it it is necessary to be accurate in stating the facts. The committee doubtless say that the contract was formed on estimate submitted to the Legislature of 1856. Mr. F. says so too, and that they were deemed by many too low. I have referred to the report of the President and Directors, August, 1856, submitted to the Legislature of 1856. In this report the estimate from Hale's to Morganton, 21.90 miles, is put down at \$557,000, exclusive of wells, water stations, repair shops, equipment, etc., which are not given separately for that section.

On the 27th of August, 1857, the Engineer submits an estimate for this section, including well, equipment, etc.,

¹ Dr. James Graham Ramsey, of Rowan, was a physician and farmer. He was a Whig member of the State Senate from 1856 to 1860. He was elected to the Confederate Congress in 1864 as a peace candidate.

amounting to \$658,182. This estimate, I presume, is the one upon which the board acted in fixing on \$660,000 as the estimated cost of the Section, and requiring \$220,000 private subscriptions, and upon this estimate instead of that of 1856 the contract must have been founded. Now to understand this matter properly, it is necessary to see the contract itself. Mr. Outlaw's committee did not report it. If I address any officer of the Co. not being a stockholder I shall doubtless be repelled or neglected or insulted. I am acquainted with nobody through whose agency I can get it. I am willing to pay the expense. My object in writing to you is to see if you, through some of your friends, can not procure it for me. I would by no means have you do anything by which your name will be brought into the discussion, or which has in it the least color of impropriety. I apply to you only because I can devise no other probable plan of obtaining it. I shall feel obliged to you for any suggestions of fact or any friendly information you may be willing to make.

MT. VERNON.

To David Outlaw.¹

ASHLEBORO, Jan. 14th, 1860.

The re-election of Mr. Fisher as President of the N. C. R. Road by an increased majority, which he says is the "rebuke" to me and the committee of which I was chairman, for our last winter's report, throws me on the defensive; and in making that defense I introduce your report on the N. C. W. R. Road for the purpose of showing that Mr. F. had enough to do as a contractor on that road and ought not to have been made President of the N. C. road, and for the purpose of showing that the State is

Request for information as to railroad affairs.

¹ David Outlaw, of Bertie, had been often a member of the General Assembly, a member of Congress, and since 1856 a member of the State Senate. The report referred to in the letter was one made by him on railroads in 1856. He was an old line Whig.

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defrauded. On carefully examining the report of the Prest. and Directors and the reports of the Engineer for 1856, 57 and 58 I find the estimate on the report of 1856 for the section from Hale's to Morganton on the Ridge route as follows:

“From Hale's to Morganton 21.90 miles.

For gradation, masonry, bridge superstructure, cross-ties	\$347,615.17
10 per cent on the above for contingency....	34,761.51
Iron for superstructures and laying down the same	159,931.32
For engineering and general superintendence	15,330.00
	<hr/>
	\$557,638.00

Report August 27th, '59, by the river line, distance 23.45 miles.

Grad. masonry, bridge super. and cross-ties..	\$354,546.00
10 per cent for con.....	35,454.00
Engineering and Genl. Superintendence....	20,000.00
Iron for superstructure and laying down same	115,570.00
	<hr/>
	\$525,570.00

To which is added:

For wells, water stations, excavation and repair shops	\$20,000.00
Land damages	5,212.00
Equipment and locomotive, cars, etc.....	47,400.00
Total cost of second division.....	658,182.00

In the Engineer's report Aug., 1858, he says \$220,000 had been subscribed and a contract entered into with C. Fisher for the construction of the entire 2d division of the first sec. extending from a point near Hale's store to Morganton, a distance of 23.45.

In your report you say that the estimated cost of the work from Hale's to Morganton was \$660,000, and the distance 23.45. These estimates were made in 1856 and

submitted to the Stockholders on the 31st Aug. of that year. Now the meeting of the Stockholders was on the 28th Aug., 1856, and sat only that day and adjourned to the next annual meeting, last Thursday of Aug., 1857, and the report does not exhibit the \$660,000 estimate.

I can't find the exhibit C annexed to your report in any of the official reports of the Engineers. You say it was before the Legislature of 1856-57. Is there not some mistake here?

Does Mr. Fisher undertake by his contract to do the work, furnish the material and supply the road with Locomotives, etc., at \$660,000, risking the rock excavations? or does he undertake the work by the cubic yard of earth and rock excavations, the final amount to be paid to him to be awarded him by the amount of work done? At the rates proposed by the Engineer suppose there should turn out to be less than the amt. of the rock excavation estimated, would he get the full amount for rock excavations? Did you see the contract itself?

Now I will in no way involve you in the unpleasant controversy in which I am involved. I am satisfied the State was cheated in the amount. If I am right, I will prove it. If wrong, I desire to know in order to retract. I desire to state only the truth. I can't get a copy of the contract and cannot satisfy myself what are the provisions. I will be obliged to you to inform me what the contract is. If you know your name is not to be used.

I see 8 per cent for turnouts in one of the official reports. Did the contract bind him to make turnouts to that extent? Does he get pay for this amount of turnouts whether it is ordered or not? You see I am quite unable to understand what the contract is. If I could devise any means by which I could get a copy of it I would not trouble you. I have tried to get it by the agency of gentlemen owning stock in the road, but they say they can't get it without exposing the Secretary to the denunciation of the Directory and his probable removal, and that he is a worthy man who needs his salary.

[P. S.]—I do not find in the reports of the Prest. and Directors or in the reports of the Engineer, submitted to the Legislature of either 1856, 57 or 58, the price at which iron was estimated, nor tracklaying at \$500 per mile, nor chains, spikes, etc., \$14,083.34.

WINDSOR.

To Charles F. Fisher.

ASHEBORO, Jan. 18, 1860.

Request for copy
of construction
contract.

I desire to publish an article maintaining or retracting my position over "Plebs." To treat the subject intelligently I deem it necessary to have a copy of your contract for building the section of the N. C. W. R. R. from Hale's to Morganton. As I am not a stockholder I have no right to ask for it. Will you direct the Secretary to send me a copy of it, with the amount of his fee for the service, which I will transmit to him on receipt of the copy?

SALISBURY.

To J. G. Ramsey.

ASHEBORO, Jan. 25th, '60.

Regarding railroad
controversy.

Last week, just as I had despaired of getting a copy of Fisher's contract with the N. C. W. R. R. Co. for building the road from Hale's to Morganton, I recd. a copy unaccompanied by a letter apprising by whom the copy was made or by whom it was sent. I was glad of it, as I wished to involve nobody else in my controversy with Mr. F. I have no doubt I am indebted to you for it, and it turns out, precisely as I had expected that it carries upon its face evidence of a most abominable and stupendous fraud on the State. I have just finished my article for the press and will send you a copy as soon as it is printed. I have said in my article that I do *not know* to whom I am indebted for the copy. Mr. Simonton shall not be exposed by me.

Despairing of getting a copy, having written to Mr. Outlaw and another friend to get it for me without success, I addressed Mr. Fisher, as the only stockholder, to direct the clerk to send me a copy, intending if he refused or neglected to send it, to publish my letter to him. Whether he will act the man and have it sent or write an insulting answer or say nothing is yet to be seen. My letter was written the 18th inst.

My reply is satisfactory to myself, excepting that I have not time to re-write and condense it, and it is longer than I could wish. I think my friends will be satisfied that I have fully sustained myself.

MT. VERNON.

To H. E. Colton.

ASHEBORO, *Feb. 13th, 1860.*

I enclose \$2 for your paper. I received your friendly letter some time ago, but have been generally from home and so oppressed with imperative business when here that I have not found time to thank you for your kind suggestions. You will see my R. R. article in the last *Patriot*. It discloses a far greater fraud in the contract from Hale's to Morganton than I had suspected. I have written it with the single view of vindicating myself by exposing the truth without stopping to inquire whether these disclosures will be popular or unpopular in any particular section of the State. As I tread on the corns of the Directors of the W. N. C. R. R., and as my strictures probably apply to the late contract beyond Morganton, the article may not be received with favor in that part of the State to be benefited by this road. It will certainly enlist new enemies against me, among the Directors, and the large contractors who are to fatten on the money drawn from the State Treasury contrary to the spirit of the acts which contemplated that the people to be immediately benefited by the R. Roads should subscribe and *pay* 1-3 of the money required to build them. These vast contrac-

Regarding railroad controversy.

tors get their stock for nothing, the State at large paying all. This is a dishonest administration of the law, and popular or unpopular, I intend to continue to denounce it. I am indignant at the conduct of Jno. W. Thomas, Govr. M. and others who have "rebuked" me, as F. says, with much color of truth, and vindicated him. I have no doubt they acted from motives intensely selfish.

I ardently desire that you may succeed with your paper, and would by no means have you, out of personal regard for me, take any position in your paper in vindication of me, which you may think would cloud your prospects.

To J. G. Ramsey.

ASHEBORO, *Feb. 13th, 1860.*

Request for information as to railroad materials.

I sent you a No. of the Greensboro *Patriot* containing my R. R. article. I hope its formidable length will not restrain you from reading it. Since writing it, I learn that iron for the section between Hale's and Morganton is being carried up and that it has the appearance of being uncommonly light. I have this from men of sense and character who have seen it. According to the estimates reported by Outlaw it should weigh 53 pounds to the linear yard. He is not bound by his contract to furnish iron of any given weight. Can you give me the name of any man who would weigh a bar and give me the weight and length? I would not have you draw on yourself the further ire of Fisher, Judge Caldwell, etc., but have not acquaintances on the line and desire much to know what it weighs.

I would gladly have your views as to my article.

MT. VERNON.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.

ASHEBORO, Feb. 14th, 1860.

I did not expect that any other Journal would re-publish my elaborate article in the last No. of the Greensboro Patriot. Your complimentary notice of it is quite as much as I could expect. I prepared it chiefly to be read by my constituents and purchased extra copies of the paper for distribution among them, and the reading of a few personal friends outside of my district in answer to the bitter declarations of Mr. F., that all the facts in my report had been long ago undeniably proved to be false, as well as to revive the knowledge of those facts, which is doubtless tedious to any one familiar with them. I reviewed my whole report. I felt deeply indignant at the supposed endorsement of Mr. F. by certain of my political friends whose motives I knew to be intensely selfish, and I was betrayed by this feeling into the writing over "Plebs." Mr. F.'s reply to "Plebs" compelled me to appear again and maintain or abandon my positions. My object in this letter is to ask you to read carefully that portion of my article relating to the contract from Hale's to Morganton. It seems to me, that with your powers of condensation, it discloses facts not before known to the public, of vital public importance. The estimate on which this contract was based, required iron weighing 53 pounds to the linear yard. The contract, made with democratic Directors and F.'s father-in-law, pays him for iron of this weight at \$70 per ton, but does not bind him to furnish such iron and is made when iron is worth much less than at the date of the estimate. The estimate is made for 8 per cent of turn out. The contract binds him to construct no given amount of turn out. The estimate is made by *mere conjecture* as to rock excavation, as a basis for subscription of stock. *Before* the contract is made, borings disclose that there is not so much rock, and yet the contractor is paid on the basis of this conjecture, *then ascertained* to

Regarding railroad controversy.

be erroneous. The contract gives a lumping sum for the job, at the same time reserving to the engineer the power to change the grades, etc., without any increase or diminution of pay to the contractor, whether his labor and expense be increased or diminished by such alterations. It contains no provision binding the company to furnish the contractor with locomotives and cars, etc., for the transportation of iron, sills, etc., in track-laying. The estimate is made when *freights* are high. The contract is paid *after* the reduction of freight, and he is paid on the basis of an estimate founded on the *high rates*. Now all this is a palpable fraud on the State. It is done by men held in high esteem by the public, and *fraud* is a harsh term applied to such men. It may be *policy* to wink at or call it by some softer name. It is my doctrine that it is never politic to do wrong, and the demoralizing tendency of winking at fraud in high places is a far greater evil than the increase of taxation resulting from the fraud. I think you have uniformly conducted your paper on the elevated principle that it is always expedient to do right, and that it chiefly owes its steady increase and now dominant influence with our party to its steady adherence to the rules of right. It seems to me therefore, that when it shall have sufficiently appeared that the copy of the contract is a true one, on which my commentaries are based, that you would be subserving the public interests by referring to the matter in such manner as you may deem proper.

I would not, if I could, have you to say aught in this matter, out of mere personal regard to me. I know that I have acted throughout from patriotic motives and that I desire no political post whatever, and sincerely hope I may never again feel it my duty to go into public life or to write a political article for the press; but I feel that my personal

character is involved in this contest and intend to defend myself as best I can, and shall be grateful to you and others for such and only as you may think I deserve.

Two copies, purporting to be copies of the contract, have been sent me, each of them without any explanation showing who sent it. Everybody is afraid of incurring the ire of Mr. Fisher and his friends. It is barely possible that I may be imposed upon and that these are not true copies, I enclose one of them to you. I addressed Mr. Fisher before I got the first copy, asking him to have a copy of it sent to me. A few hours afterwards I recd. the first copy, mailed at Rowan Mills. It was mailed before my letter was written. My letter to Mr. Fisher was dated the 18th Jan.; on the 9th Feb. the other copy was mailed to me from High Point. The superscription is not in Mr. Fisher's handwriting. My article was sent to the *Patriot* on the 27th January and was read by divers persons, and the fact generally known in Greensboro that I had a copy.

Excuse me for this long letter. I have for a long series of years lived in the seclusion of private life, and have of late been so grossly abused through the press that I may have become unduly sensitive, and in pressing this matter on your consideration, when probably graver matters occupy your attention, if you shall think I have given it undue consequence, you will pardon me. I do not wish to put you to the trouble of answering.

To V. C. Barringer.¹

ASHEBORO, *Feb. 15th, 1860.*

Thanks for letter
of approval.

I have never been more gratified than I was in the reading of your letter of the 11th inst. I have had to rely exclusively on myself and the small material in my reach, to defend myself against the wanton and unmannerly assault made on me by Mr. Fisher and his friends. When to this is added the votes of Govr. Morehead, Geo. C. Mendenhall and Jno. W. Thomas, I began to fear that my efforts were not appreciated. To meet Mr. F.'s sweeping declarations that "all the facts in my report had been long proved to be undeniably false" I deemed it necessary to review those facts, and this review, with the other matters discussed in my late article, necessarily made it so long that I was afraid it would not be read. I have had nothing to nerve me except by my own convictions that I was right and the approval of my neighbors. Your voice of approval tends to strengthen me for the contest. If such frauds in high places will not rouse our people it will prove that demoralization has progressed farther among our people than I am willing to believe. I am now fairly enlisted for the war, and intend to fight my way through. An occasional cheer such as yours will nerve me with greater vigor. I have as little leisure as any man in the State, but I feel that I owe it, not only to the public, but to my own personal character, to expose the frauds practiced on the public by those who seek to degrade me.

You have my profoundest thanks for your letter.

¹ Victor C. Barringer, of Cabarrus, a professor in Davidson College. He had been a Secretary of Legation at Madrid previously. He was a member of the State Senate in 1860, and although a Whig favored secession. He was a Major in the Confederate service. After the war he became a Republican and was a Code Commissioner of North Carolina. He was also one of the commission to revise the U. S. Statutes. In 1874 President Grant appointed him to represent the United States on the International Court at Alexandria, Egypt.

*To Hennys, Smith and Townsend.*¹

ASHEBORO, N. C., *Feb. 15th, 1860.*

Your circular of 21st Jan. came duly to hand.

Regarding state of
feeling in North
Carolina.

Amongst that portion of our people with whom I have intercourse $\frac{1}{2}$ are calm and talk only of Union, not disunion. Many ardent men here fear that such acts as the ringing of the State House bell at Albany on occasion of the hanging of Jno. Brown indicates the prevalent feeling out of the commercial circles in your great city. Most of us hope that with you as with us the least substantial of your people make the most noise. We hope that substantial men will awaken to the necessity of going to the polls instead of leaving your elections to the mob. Fraternal feeling will return when we see the North executing the fugitive slave law with good faith. Until this is done all of us must have much of suspicion mixed with our hopes. It is not the enlightened merchants of N. Y. we fear, but the unbridled demagogues, operating on the masses, whom you neglect. They will become dominant if good citizens neglect the elections.

I think you will have your usual trade from this quarter for the present, but if you would keep up friendly relations, remove our just grounds of suspicion by electing conservative men to Congress and to your Legislature. This you can do, if you will try in earnest.

*To his Brother.*²

ASHEBORO, *Feb. 15th, 1860.*

I am receiving congratulations on the successful character of my vindication in the last *Patriot*. Among the rest one from V. C. Barringer, of Concord, in which he says he thanks his God "that we have one man in the State

Regarding railroad
controversy.

¹ A business firm in New York City.

² Probably B. G. Worth.

who has the courage and the ability to resist the growing despotism of an irresponsible corporation." He winds up by saying, "Your last communication is a model in its temper and manner as well as its matter." I have felt slightly oppressed, considering the odds against me, and therefore refer to these compliments especially as I am unaccustomed to the use of the pen in newspaper controversy, and have neither time nor access to documents.

To meet F.'s wholesale declaration that "all the facts contained in my report have been long ago proved undeniably to be false" I could see no way but to reveal those facts and the evidence on which they rest. This, with the other matter brought into the controversy, made my article much longer than I could have wished.

I hope you and Clarkson will read it, long though it be. I think you will acquire information which will compensate for your time. I understand your Journal has some disparaging commentary. It does not come here. I expect no quarter from democracy and my temper is now up and I intend to give no quarter.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.

ASHEBORO, Feb. 16, '60.

Regarding railroad
controversy.

I had my horse in my buggy to leave home on business when your letter of yesterday came to hand and must answer briefly.

I think both my copies are in the same handwriting and are identical. For reasons I have not time to state, I have no doubt both of them were made out by Simonton, Clk. and Register. The first was obtained, as I have no doubt, by a personal friend of mine whose feelings are deeply enlisted in this contest. He is also a friend of Simonton and feared, if it were ascertained that Simonton supplied it, he would be ousted from office, and therefore sent it to me without explanation. The latter, I think, Fisher had sent

after he learned I had a copy. He foresaw that I would publish my letter addressed to him asking for the copy of it if it was not sent. His ignoble malevolence made him unwilling to answer direct or even to superscribe the envelope.

I have no knowledge of Pearson's politics and know little of him in any way, and do not know how my article will affect him. I have never heard him suspected of being a partner in the contract. His anxiety to get the road probably induced him to make what I consider the false certificate that the 5 per cent had been paid by F. and Burke and that F. was responsible for \$170,000. I know it was common rumor last winter that F.'s partners were Avery, Ellis and Judge Caldwell & Sons. I know not from what this rumor arose. F.'s denial that he has partners is equivocal, coming from a man so unscrupulous as to truth.

I have a very transient acquaintance with Pearson. The State and individual directors are all democrats, as I understand from D. F. Caldwell, of Greensboro. I infer that Pearson concurs with them or he wouldn't have been re-elected.

Last mail brought me, among other letters approving my late article, one from Mr. V. C. Barringer, with whom I have slight personal acquaintance, in which he is pleased to say that he regards my last article as a most triumphant vindication and "a model in its temper and manner as well as its matter." I had begun to be afraid that my article would be regarded as dull and unreadable and feel gratified by such expressions of approval from men competent to judge.

To Chesley F. Faucette.

ASHEBORO, N. C., *Feb. 17th, 1860.*

I send you a No. of the Greensboro *Patriot* containing an article written by me in vindication of my Rail Road Regarding railroad controversy.

report of last winter, and matters growing out of it. It is long, necessarily so, as I conceive to explain fully the subject discussed. They are as I think of vital and great importance to the State. Taxation is becoming formidable. There is no chance to diminish it if our public works are to remain in the hands of an unscrupulous party, who use them only to uphold party. The State is defrauded by men in high places to enrich themselves at the expense of the tax-payers, and no one dares expose them without being exposed to the denunciation of the whole democratic press. I beg you to read my article, and I am sure you will concur with me and sympathize with and sustain me, under the malevolent assaults made on me on account of my humble efforts to serve the public. I have outlived the day of political aspirations, but I hope always to feel the moral courage to expose fraud by whomsoever practiced. My own convictions of right will sustain me in all I have done, but it would be cheering to me to know that good and thinking men sustain me.

What do my friends say of my course in the Legislature and since, as to my Railroad report and newspaper articles? Do they take any interest in them? In this County I am more than sustained. The bitterest of the democrats are mum, moderate and approve my course.

I have just received a communication from your neighbor and friend Dr. Watson in which he suggests that he might possibly consent to be a candidate should his friends deem it expedient, and in case I decline to run and Randolph yield to Alamance the selection of the candidate. We all have expected Alamance to select the candidate and whomsoever you may bring forward we shall cordially support. As to my declaring I would not run, if I was assured of my election by never so large a majority, unless unmistakably called upon by the friends in your county who so zealously sustained me in 1858. If so called upon I should feel it a compliment and would not decline—but

I desire our friends to pursue in this matter just the course they may think the public good requires. While I should feel exceedingly proud, under all circumstances of such an endorsement, I should exceedingly regret to be in the way of my friend, Dr. Watson, or anybody else. I think our party in your county should give immediate attention to the matter and in due time take the necessary steps to make among yourselves a harmonious move to bring forward the candidate. Be sure to be harmonious in your selection and you may rely on the hearty co-operation of Randolph.

This letter and a similar one I have written Dr. Watson, are the only ones I have written to anybody in your county as to being a candidate and are probably the last I shall write, unless interrogated. If I am nominated, it must be a spontaneous movement. I ask for no political station.

[P. S.] I hope you will get Giles Mebane and some other popular Whig to enter the list as candidates in the Commons. I have advised Dr. Watson that I have written you on this subject.

McCRAY'S STORE, ALAMANCE CO.

*To Dr. E. F. Watson.*¹

ASHEBORO, N. C., *Feb. 17th, 1860.*

I am just in receipt of yours of the 10th inst. post-marked the 13th. My position in relation to being a candidate is this: There having been a common understanding between Randolph and Alamance, that they would alternate the Senator and my party friends in your county having sustained me at the last election with remarkable unanimity and zeal, I would on no account offer my name to be run as a candidate for the Senate, unless called upon to do so by the Whigs and Americans of your county—

Regarding his
candidacy for
State Senate.

¹ Of Alamance county.

and I have not addressed a citizen of your county and do not expect to do so, intimating my desire to be run or even my willingness to accept the nomination if made—but I have held it as a rule of life, when satisfied that the public desired my services to yield my preferences to the wishes of the public—I and all my friends in the county will cheerfully and heartily support you for the Senate, if our party friends in your county select you as their standard bearer. In the improbable contingency that they should nominate me I should not feel that I was making a proper requital for past confidence, if I were to decline it. We feel here that Alamance must signify her preference and we should endorse her choice.

The rupture of my multifarious business, occasioned by the last electioneering tour and service in the Legislature, has imposed on me so much labor since my return, that I have found no leisure for political correspondence or opportunity of seeing friends of Alamance. My efforts to expose the mal-administration of the N. C. R. R. have drawn upon me the maledictions of its President—and, as he says, the “rebuke” of the stockholders—and the abuse of the Democratic press. My friends here, not one dissenting, more than advocate my cause. How is it in your county? I am ignorant. Alamance ought to decide who should be the candidate for the Senate and Randolph will heartily sustain the man of her choice.

I send you a copy of the *Patriot* containing my last R. R. article. If you are a subscriber for the *Patriot*, please hand the No. I send to such person as you may think will read it. >

[P. S.] I hope the Whigs of Alamance will run Giles Mebane—and with him another good Whig—I hope and believe he and another might be elected.

I shall at all times be glad to hear from you. What think you of my late article? Do my friends in your County approve my course in the Legislature generally?

I have great confidence in the candor and judgment of your neighbor and friend C. Faucett and have just addressed to him a letter of similar import to the above.

To George Little.

ASHEBORO, *Feb. 20th, 1860.*

I had intended to attend the convention of our party on the 22d inst., but have been for a few days so much indisposed that I think I shall not get off. Pledging support to a Whig paper.

When ever you shall have made your arrangements complete for getting up a paper to sustain our party, you may rely on the \$150 which I pledged for my counties. The amount of time and money I have had to spend in vindication of my Rail Road report together with this \$150. is of inconvenient account to me—as I am influenced by no desire for political promotion. While my friends are ready and anxious to have me be a candidate and re-elect me to the Legislature, I fear little of the \$150. will be made up. Whenever you shall have perfected the arrangement, however, I will pay it.

I send you a paper containing a long review of my R. R. report and other matters relating to the R. R. management. From the highly flattering letters which I have recd. from men competent to judge, I am persuaded it will re-pay you for the reading. In the approaching State elections I believe Democracy can be more damaged, by an exposure of the management of our public works than by any thing else. The fraud on the State in the contract on the W. N. C. R. R. from Hale's to Morganton is monstrous.—It is probably equally gross in others, if honestly investigated and exposed.

I fear that you will be unable to avoid a schism on the 22d in the question of ad valorem taxation. I feel sure that policy even more than justice requires that constitutional restriction by which slaves are not taxed in propor- Danger of split on ad valorem taxation.

tion to value with land, should be removed. Should slave owners insist on preserving this portion of our constitution, I think they will array against them a feeling among ourselves, more to be dreaded than Northern Abolitionism.—The issue is up and must be met.—If we take a candidate from the East opposed to this reform, I fear the West will not sustain him.—If our Eastern friends should see the equity and expediency of this reform and Pool, of Pasquotank, should be our candidate, and the advocate of submitting the question to the people, we are sure to elect him.

RALEIGH.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.

ASHEBORO, Mar. 6th, 1860.

Your letter of the 23d ult. reached me during my attendance of the Montgomery Court.

Regarding railroad matters.

If I understand your view of the subject it is that the Legislature contemplates re-enacting the charters of the N. C. R. R. and the charters of the W. N. C. R. R.; that the stock to be subscribed by individuals was not in fact to be paid; that it was known by the Legislature when those acts passed that they could not be and would not be so interpreted that the State would pay all. I do not think that by a fair construction of the Act of 1848 the company had a right to *commence work* until \$1,000,000 be subscribed by individuals and half this amount actually paid. The 36 Section, providing for the State's subscription, enacts that the "State subscription shall be paid as soon as the said company shall commence work." It is true that the company were to organize whenever the individual corporations should have paid 5 per cent of their subscriptions, and it is not easy to see why they should organize until they were ready to locate and go to work. It has received the interpretations, however, that the in-

dividual stockholders could organize and let out the contracts among themselves. *Before* the charter for the W. N. C. R. R. was enacted in 1854, and this charter is essentially different from that of N. C. R. R. in this: that upon the subscription of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the estimated cost of a section and a payment of 5 per cent by the subscribers, the State owes to the subscribers her $\frac{2}{3}$ and appoints 8 directors; and then the Board of Directors may locate and construct. The act contemplated that the State should be represented before the contracts were let; it provides that payments should be made pro rata by the State and by individuals. On the whole it seems clear to my mind that the act contemplated actual payment in cash or labor by the individual stockholders. It surely could not have been contemplated by the Legislature that she was to have 8 directors, the individual stockholders but 4, and that the State directors would concur in a scheme by which the State should pay all, the individual stockholders who took contracts to pay nothing and own $\frac{1}{3}$ of the work. I do not believe, therefore, that the Legislature contemplated that the individual stockholders were to pay nothing, and I understand many of the smaller stockholders did in fact pay for their stock on the N. C. R. R.

This latter Act as well as the Charter for the Atlantic Road was passed in 1854. The Supreme Court opinion was given at June Court, 1855. This charter had been accepted. I do not perceive what the Legislature following could have done. The Legislature of 1856, I suppose, when granting the amendment asked for by the W. N. C. R. R. might have provided for defeating this fraudulent mode of letting the contracts. The Supreme Court was commenting on the extraordinary features of the charter of N. C. R. R., by which the private stockholders let out the contracts among themselves *before* the State was a partner, at a period when the State had no directors. I do not think the opinion of the Supreme Court was given by way of hint to the Legislature in reference to further

legislation, but I know that many who felt hurt by it, sought to make this impression. But considering that you are right, then let the censure fall on the Legislature. The public is defrauded. It ought to be enlightened on the subject and those who are properly responsible for it held up for public censure. There is a much greater evil growing out of winking at such frauds than the mere loss of the money. When men in high places continue to cheat the public and the public wink at it [it] vitiates the public morals. I think the Directors and their confederates are alone responsible.

My friend Dr. Ramsey fears that Davis and Simonton, Whigs, may feel hurt at my commenting on the W. N. C. R. R. I have written without any reference to policy.

My friend A. G. Foster ascertained to whom I am indebted for my copy of the contract. He says there is no doubt as to its correctness. It is understood that *I* am not to know who sent it.

The directors are surely responsible, when the estimate was based on iron weighing 53 pounds to the linear yard, for so drawing up the contract that much lighter iron may be used. I am told the iron being used is much lighter. I have taken measures to ascertain its weight, but hope I shall not have to write further on the subject. I am informed that the leaders of Democracy think my last article can not be successfully answered and the edict has gone forth that it is to be treated with silent contempt.

To William J. Long.

ASHEBORO, *March 10th, 1860.*

I have recd. to-day two letters from Alamance—the one written to your friend, I. H. Foust, by Chesley F. Faucett, in which he expresses a very emphatic wish for my re-nomination for the Senate. He says little Charley is now rebuked by me and that if I am not re-nominated that it

Regarding his
being a candidate
for State Senator.

will be claimed that my constituents do not sustain me. He refers to Dr. Watson's wish to run for the Senate, says it will not do, and states his purpose to attend Alamance Court to exert his influence to carry out his views.

I have also received a letter from J. S. Scott, in which he says it seems to be the wish of the Whigs with whom he has conversed to nominate Dr. Watson, and expressing a wish that I would run for the Commons.

I. H. Foust writes me that his brother Thomas and that everybody in his knowledge is for my re-nomination except Dr. McAden who, as I, fears, that Watson will take the track and thus confuse us. I feel that the Whigs of A. ought to feel it due to our cause to renominate me; but if I am not renominated I should exceedingly regret to have Dr. Watson run at this time. He is utterly incompetent to rouse the Whig fire we hope to see up this summer. I am further of the opinion that Giles Mebane will openly or covertly oppose my nomination. If he be run for the Senate, though he has ability, he will deaden the effects of my R. R. labors which I can make the means of getting some democratic votes. It would be [a] wily scheme of our adversaries to bring him on the Senate track. Under the circumstances I would rather have Watson. Faucett would do better than either.

I intend this as confidential so far as my views are expressed.

I think you can manage this matter about right.

GRAHAM.

To J. S. Scott.

ASHEBORO, Mar. 10th, 1860.

Yours of the 7th inst. is just received. In reply to your inquiry whether Randolph will yield to Alamance the nomination of the Senatorial Candidate, I answer that such is the universal sentiment, I believe. You ask

Regarding senatorial nomination.

whether we would support Dr. Watson, whom you say the Whigs of your County, so far as you have heard, unanimously desire. I have no doubt this County will heartily endorse him if nominated by the Whigs of your County. He is a gentleman for whom I have much respect. I would support him if thus nominated. Very few know him in this County, but we are true Whigs and concede your County this year the right to designate whom you would prefer for Senator and we will support him.

It would be uncandid in me not to mention that I have communications from several of your prominent Whigs, expressing their preference that your County waive the right, conceded to her, to nominate an Alamance man and run me again. I have not sought and shall not seek a nomination either for the Senate or Commons, but it is due to candor to say that I should not decline a nomination, coming without my asking, from your County. I desire that you do whatever you may think best and I shall be content and ready to do my best to elect your nominee.

Hurrah for our platform and Pool. We expect to have a complete triumph this summer.

GRAHAM.

To Geo. McNeill.

ASHEBORO, *Mar. 10th, 1860.*

In regard to case
of Daniel Worth.

Some observations lately made by you to my son in an editorial in a late number of your paper induces me to submit to you some views in regard to the Rev. Daniel Worth. In addition to the horror of having a minister of the Gospel, aged 67 years, whipped, I am persuaded that abolitionists at home and abroad will turn it to account. To show some laxity would be evidence of conscious security on the part of the community. He is a man of considerable talent and exemplary morals, who has dwelt upon the subject of emancipation to slaves until he has become monomaniacal

and will march to the ignominious punishment with the feelings of a martyr, and his punishment would be the subject of inflammatory correspondence to the Northern journals adverse to slavery.

The general interpretation of the 16th Sec. of the Statute, entitled *Crimes and Punishments*, excludes any inquiry into the intent with which any one circulates a publication, "the evident tendency of which is to cause slaves to become discontented with their bondage."

Somebody must read such things in order to ascertain their tendency. The circulation of a book containing incendiary matter would seem to subject any one to indictment, though he might be ignorant of the contents of the book or deceived as to its contents. Everybody must decide, at his peril, what amounts to such *evident tendency*. Judge Shepherd at Montgomery last week held that an article in the religious creed of a Society declaring that Slavery is inconsistent with the Christian religion, if printed and circulated among its members, would make the person circulating it indictable under this statute, because all religious societies admit slaves as members and such an article would have an "evident tendency to make them dissatisfied with their social condition." This reasoning seems to be clear. * * * I think this act ought to be carried into effect against those only who intend to produce dissatisfaction among slaves. Daniel Worth is as fit a case for the execution of the law as could well be presented, if he were not an old man and a minister of the Gospel of exemplary character, save in the particular of Abolitionism. In this particular he is an enthusiastic monomaniac. Now I think he ought not to be whipped if he will leave the country. It is well known that his relatives without exception have condemned him, that they would gladly had him leave the State if they could have induced him to do so. It is in reference to the effect on the public mind that I deprecate his punishment under the statute which though it be right is highly penal. His

arrest has called the attention of the whole country to it, and men will be exceedingly cautious for many a day to come, how they violate it.

To increase the troubles, partizans have attempted to bring the matter into the vortex of party politics. Most men, in a position to exert influence, are afraid of bringing themselves into public odium if they suggest lenity as the wisest course to promote the public good; and I fear the law is likely to be enforced with the greatest vigor, while it seems to me that the general feeling is that it would be most wise under all the circumstances of the case to avoid whipping the prisoner, on condition that he leave the State. Let him be convicted, but in consideration of his age and being a minister of the Gospel, let judgment be suspended on his entering into a recognizance for his good behavior.

Plan to secure a mitigation of the sentence.

Now my object in addressing you on the subject is this: I know but one man in the State who can advise prudence and lenity in this matter and whose advice would be *adopted* without censure or suspicion as to his motives, and that man is Judge Ruffin; and my object in addressing you is to get you to call his attention to it. I know nothing as to his views, but can not but think that a man of his sound and cool judgment, would deprecate carrying out the statute in its extreme rigor in this case. If he would address a letter to R. P. Dick, or to me, or to W. F. Long, or in any other way most agreeable to himself, recommending that the prisoner should not be whipped, with an understanding that the judge and the solicitor might see it, this matter might be brought to a judicious conclusion; but standing in the relations I do to the prisoner, and not knowing the judge's feelings, I will not address him. This is my first move in this matter. I am not counsel for the prisoner and have not had a word of communication with him, direct or indirect, and do not expect to have, unless this plan succeeds. In this event I am persuaded I could operate on him, through his son-in-

law, Dr. Wood [*word illegible*] immediately to leave the State.

It could in no way do any good for it to be known that I have written this communication to you, and I desire that it be regarded as confidential, with the exception that I authorize you to make known its contents to Judge Ruffin, if you deem it expedient. Beyond him I prefer that nobody know I have taken any steps in this matter; not that I feel that its being known would injure me, but it would, by some, be misrepresented and perverted. I presume it will be necessary to make known its contents to Judge Ruffin, but in this you can act as you think proper.

To Rev. G. W. Bainum.

ASHEBORO, *March 31st, 1860.*

Rev. Daniel Worth, my first cousin, was tried yesterday for circulating Helper's book and convicted. Judgment of the Court, one year's imprisonment. The judge had no discretion as to the imprisonment. The court was authorized, in its discretion, to have sentenced him to the pillory and whipping also. Conviction of Daniel Worth.

He appealed to the Supreme Court and was remanded to prison.

His zeal has had the better of his discretion. Nobody here will countenance the circulation of a book denouncing slave-holders as worse than thieves, murderers, etc.

I just visited him in prison. He has good health. I am most sincerely sorry that he has deemed it proper to circulate the Helper book here. He was most ably defended by Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, who owns a very large number of slaves. He speaks in the warmest terms of approbation of the efforts of Mr. Morehead.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 13th, 1860.*

Regarding his candidacy for the Legislature.

I have returned within the last two hours from below, where I have been for the past two weeks, and find a letter dated *Apl. 2d*, signed by A. Moore, Jas. T. Hunter and Jno. H. Clapp, urging me to be a candidate for the Commons, and informing me that Conventions are unpopular in Alamance and that Dr. Watson is a candidate for the Senate. They say the proposed convention will not be attended by a dozen persons; hope I will hold myself in readiness to be a candidate for the Senate two years hence, etc. I conclude Dr. Watson has adopted the Dr. Lane plan of getting turf, knowing that the Whigs can not afford to have dissensions among themselves and that he will save them the trouble of deciding on the man to be senatorial candidate. They say "but for the arrangement heretofore made" (alternating the candidate) "all would be for you as the candidate."

I greatly lament this thing, because Dr. Watson will not give hearty satisfaction to our friends in either County; and I suppose he has adopted his course, intending not to be diverted from it, even if an imposing convention should signify their dissent. It brings up the question whether I shall run for the Commons, and it is to express my views on this subject that I address you. Only a very few, yourself among them, have asked me to run in the Commons. Whilst I had fully decided to run in the Senate, if nominated by Alamance, I think I ought not to run for the Commons. Whilst an endorsement by both counties would have been such a testimonial of confidence as would have warranted the personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss which a seat in Legislature would bring to me, it does not seem to me that I ought to subject myself to such inconvenience for an endorsement of one County only, when I think, as I do, that I would render little service by the canvass in Randolph. I hoped to render much

service to our cause in Alamance, and I think I should be a much less efficient member in the Commons than in the Senate. As to the mere name of the thing I had quite as leave be in the one house as the other; besides, I know that many of my best friends prefer that I should not run unless for the Senate; I beg you and others, therefore, not to think of running me for the Commons. I am sure that it will be less inconvenient to you, that you would be elected by acclamation, and that you would be able to render more valuable service than I can. We ought by all means to have one efficient candidate, and I think you are our only chance. Will you run? I have read the discussion between Ellis and Pool at Gatesville. Pool's triumph is more complete than I expected, confident as I was that he would triumph.

To Rev. G. W. Bainum.

ASHEBORO, *May 2d, 1860.*

* * * * *

Postscript.—Rev. Daniel Worth was again convicted at Guilford last week. Same judgt. as here. Appealed to the Supreme Court. Has given bail in \$3,000 and left the State, to return and abridge the judgments, or make up the money and indemnify his securities.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

To Chesley F. Faucett.

ASHEBORO, *May 4th, 1860.*

On the 17th Feb. last I addressed to you a letter in relation to the Senatorial candidate for our district, and on the same day I wrote to Dr. Watson in reply to a letter from him. I have recd. no answer to either letter. The subject has been much stirred since, and having learned your views by a letter you wrote to my friend I. H. Foust,

Regarding his candidacy for the Senate.

I venture to recur briefly to the matter. The Whigs of this County, and also many of the Democrats, highly approve my efforts to expose the management of our public works, and from the bitterness with which I have been assailed on this account by the Democrats in the Senate, through the press, and particularly by Mr. Fisher and especially on account of the re-election of Mr. F., which he claims as a complete vindication to himself and as a rebuke to me, a very strong desire exists here that your county would nominate me in order that the district which elected me might endorse my course. I confess that such an endorsement would be gratifying to my feelings, and if my constituents approve my course, policy and the public good would seem to call for such endorsement. The omission to sustain me will be called by Democracy as a virtual repudiation of my course, and will deter any other from the unpleasant and laborious duty of looking into the management of our public works. Fraud, which is creeping into the administration of our improvements, will be made bolder. Our people are strongly impressed with these views and have been led to believe that you concur in them, that our leading men highly disapprove of Dr. Watson's becoming a candidate unless your people in convention had nominated him. In this way Dr. Lane misrepresented us. Owing to the injudicious custom of alternating the Senator each session, this county will cheerfully yield to the wishes of the Whigs of Alamance, if represented in Convention; but while our people think that under all the circumstances you ought to nominate me, and that a majority of you desire to do so, they will regard with great disfavor any one voluntarily taking the track. I fear our people can not be brought to support Watson with any zeal, if at all, unless he were nominated by a convention fairly gotten up.

I have been thus frank with you at the risk of having my motives misconstrued, because I think mischief to our cause will result from total inaction. I desire no political

preferment, and but for this peculiar position I occupy, would greatly prefer not to be a candidate; and I will not run unless a convention, in which a majority of the Delegates from Alamance concur, shall nominate me.

I address these views to you for your consideration, not for public use, and should be glad to hear from you.

[P. S.]—I could be elected by acclamation to the Commons, but this would not be such an endorsement as would warrant the personal sacrifice which a seat in the Legislature involves to me. So my friends here regard it. They do not desire me to run unless to fill the place my enemies say I so discreditably filled at the last session.

MCCRAY'S STORE, ALAMANCE CO.

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, *May 4th, 1860.*

I feel as you express yourself that our Alamance friends commit a great error in allowing Dr. W. to run. He will secure a cold support, not only in this County, but in his own. I confess that I feel that the nomination is due to me, and that it will be quite a political blunder if a convention of delegates from the two counties be not held, but I should not feel honored by a nomination which I had any agency in bringing about. I have heard nothing from the proposed county convention at Graham, to have been held on the 28th ult. I presume it failed. Watson's friends intended to have it fail. My information leads me to believe that a large majority of the Whigs of A. would rather vote for me than for Watson. If he and I were competitors I should beat him much further than I beat Lane; but his friends will be active. Mine, not urged on by me, and unwilling to wound Dr. W.'s feelings, will do nothing.

Regarding the senatorial situation in Alamance and Randolph.

If A. do not nominate me, who is likely to be in the field in either County who can contribute anything to the development of our strength?

If A. must have the candidate, she ought to bring out a more efficient and more popular man. Such a man is Chesley Faucett. I could very cheerfully give up the idea of running if he were the candidate. I feel mortified, when I really believe we are about to get into the ascendant, to have so dull a man as Watson in the field. Mr. McAden has so recently come into the district that he ought not to think of running for the Senate. He would greatly strengthen himself for the future, as you suggest, by insisting on my nomination.

If A. insists on having the candidate Randolph ought at least to be heard in the selection among her own men. It is scarcely respectful not to meet us in convention. If they have appointed no delegates, ought we not to make a further demonstration at May Court?

My repugnance to having Watson as our Candidate for the Senate is very strong, but *I* cannot speak out on the subject. He supported me warmly, as I will him, if nothing better can be done. W. J. Long, when I mentioned to him some time ago that Watson intended to be the candidate, replied, with strong emphasis, "That shall not be; I will not stand that."

I am surprised that Govr. M. is anxious for me to run. I can not understand him. It seems to me he should have explained himself to me.

To J. G. Ramsey.

ASHEBORO, May 4th, 1860.

Regarding contest between Ramsey and Fisher. Offers friends his assistance.

At the time I wrote my last R. R. article I felt quite sensitive; some of my friends thought I had gone too far in my Plebs article. Believing that I had more than vindicated myself and knowing, from the great length of the article, that it would not be republished in any other papers, I had 500 extra copies of the *Patriot* printed. I soon

became satisfied that all men of sense, as well Democrats as Whigs, conceded that my triumph was complete; and especially among my constituency I found myself more than sustained, and in the press of a very diversified business I neglected to distribute many of the papers. I learn that it is supposed Mr. Fisher will be a candidate against you. If so it has occurred to me that the circulation of these papers and your editorial might benefit you. I have about 50. If you think proper to give me the names and offices of persons to whom you would wish them sent, I will send them, and the parties may be kept in ignorance whence they came.

A custom has prevailed between Randolph and Alamance to alternate the Senators, so I shall not be a candidate unless Alamance call for me. I am informed that a large majority of the Whigs of Alamance wish to run me, but they were embarrassed by the opposition of some of those men. I neither ask nor decline my nomination. [*The rest of the page illegible.*] votes now, having gained many friends and lost none, save "the doer of odd jobs."

[P. S.]—I have been unable to get a bar of Fisher's iron weighed.

To L. Blackmer.

ASHEBORO, *June 9th, 1860.*

I am anxious to know, by the 3d July, the weight, per linear yard, of the iron being used by Mr. Fisher on his contract from Hale's to Morganton.

Request for information as to railroad materials.

It has occurred to me that loads of it may be occasionally detained at your place, so that a bar might be accurately measured and weighed.

I would by no means involve you or anybody else in my R. R. controversy, and will not use your name or that of any person you may secure to weigh it, without his or your consent.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will furnish me the information desired.

SALISBURY.

To Giles Mebane.¹

ASHEBORO, June 9th, 1860.

My Dear Sir—

Discussion of campaign material for Alamance.

In the brief interview we had at Graham, you expressed a wish that I would attend all your tax gatherings and that I would not discuss R. R. matters further than might be necessary to my defense; you also mentioned that you would probably not be present at the opening of the campaign in Alamance. I deem it necessary, before I make a speech in your County, to understand more fully what are the points in the R. R. matter which you would have me touch slightly. If you shall have made your arrangements to be at the first tax gathering you can explain to me orally. If not, I would like to have you write me your views. I took it, that as you have been a director since 1855, you wished me to discuss the subject as not to compel you to defend your course as a director.

The points which I may touch without in any way implicating you, I think, are: The Jno. C. McRae & Co.'s contract, the wood contracts, the right of way of Andrew's lot, the memorial to the Legislature of 1856 by a subcommittee of the Directors, setting forth the indebtedness of the company, Dudley and Ashley and Moore account and negligence in collecting rents at shops; "Debts unlisted and not known to exist."

I suppose you would prefer that I pass over the matter with which Genl. Trolinger's name is connected—the express train, the Hotel and the omission to set apart and *invest* as a sinking fund *annually* a sum sufficient to pay

¹ Giles Mebane of Alamance. He had been frequently a Whig member of the General Assembly in the past.

the \$350,000 at maturity. The "rebuke" cast on me by the re-election of Mr. F. last July.

The accounts of Dudley and Ashley and Moore were never seen by the Directors or by the Finance Com. They found their way to the books after the investigating com. was appointed.

I may have misconceived your idea. I feel the deepest possible desire for your election and will do anything I can properly do to promote your success, but it will be universally expected of me to discuss this matter, and I wish to do so in such manner as may be best for our cause, consistent with proper self-respect.

If you can not be at your first tax gathering, please give me your general idea on this matter.

Mr. F. says his re-election last summer was a "rebuke" to me. I do not know how you voted. If you voted for his re-election, on what ground will you put the vote?

At what place does your sheriff begin his tax gatherings? How far is the place from Graham and in what direction from Graham?

I think it will be best for me to spend the first week in your County and the next week in Randolph. You and Mr. McAden can have a full field for debate and can fill it to the best advantage for yourselves. I intend, however, to be governed in this by your wishes.

If convenient send me a list of all your tax gatherings.

MEBANESVILLE.

Chesley F. Faucett.

ASHEBORO, *June 11th, 1860.*

I take it that everybody in my district will expect me to discuss the matters contained in my R. R. writings. Mr. Mebane, your most popular candidate, has been a Director since 1855, and so far as the Journals of the Co. show has concurred in all their proceedings, and as I am informed voted for the re-election of Mr. F. in 1859, and voted for

Request for suggestions as to campaign material for Alamance.

the dividend then declared, when there were no profits on hand, unless the company had "means unlisted and not known" (to the public) "to exist." I address you *confidentially*, as a discreet friend, and ask for any suggestion you may feel willing to make.

[P. S.]—I am sincerely anxious for the success of Mr. Mebane and Mr. McAden.

McCRAY'S STORE, ALAMANCE CO.

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, *June 25th, 1860.*

Fearing that Judge Saunders's ill-will at me may have its influence against the appointment of my son-in-law, I deem it expedient to accompany my resignation with the recommendation of all the prominent members of the bar, practising in this Court. Most of these have been consulted and have agreed to recommend him. And I presume all will readily sign it as there is no other person likely to apply, at all qualified to fill the office. I prefer to have the list headed by you and W. J. Long. If you feel willing to sign it, please send it back with your signature by return mail. Mr. Jackson will then take it to Mr. Long and to the Greensboro members of the bar.

To C. F. Faucett.

ASHEBORO, *June 28th, 1860.*

Regarding cam-
paign in Alamance

Your suggestions and my own reflections have led me to the conclusion that it will be unnecessary for me to more than make a general allusion to my R. R. report. My re-nomination and the cordiality with which it seems to be received are sufficient evidence of the approval of my constituents and would render a full review unnecessary, if not in bad taste.

I propose to attend your first tax gathering and as many others as the Alamance friends may think desirable, but as you have two speaking candidates and there will not be time for all, and as Randolph has no candidates accustomed to public speaking, I think I can do most good by attending many of the tax gatherings of Randolph.

To Giles Mebane.

ASHEBORO, *June 28th, 1860.*

Since writing to you on the 9th inst., to which I have received no reply, I have arrived at a conclusion rendering an answer from you unnecessary. I intend in your County to discuss none of the details of my R. R. report and writings.

The Alamance
campaign. No
railroad discussion.

I felt deeply indignant at the abuse heaped on me by the Democrats, which I felt was undeserved, especially when Mr. Fisher claimed his triumphant re-election last summer as disgracing and rebuking me; no one of any of my political friends who voted for his reelection having understood, so far as I have heard, that this construction of the vote was made under these circumstances. I had intended in self-vindication to go fully into the discussion of this matter. Your suggestion has led to reflection which has resulted in a change of purpose. My re-nomination and the apparent cordiality with which it is received satisfy me that my constituents fully sustain me; and in this view it would seem egotistical to dwell on the matters. I shall simply make a general reference to it and going fully into ad valorem with a light touch on national politics.

We are likely to have no candidate who can operate much on public opinion in this County. As you and McAden can say as much as the people can hear, and can say it no doubt more effectively for the general cause and your own benefit than I can, I think I had better be at

home part of the time for Public benefit. I will be at your first tax gathering.

MEBANESVILLE.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Nov. 29, '60.

You will have seen that all the important elections are over excepting that of Senator. The papers announce that Clingman has received the caucus nomination. I am confident that this is a mistake. On the contrary the understanding here is that the Caucus laid on the table the motion to nominate a Senator. I presume Union Democrats are unwilling to vote for him. I hear that some of them prefer Bedford Brown. I am not in the secrets of those that can control the election, but should not be surprised if Brown should be the man. The Disunion influence here is less potent than it was at the opening of the session. I hope no action will be taken as to our Federal relation before the Christmas holidays and that we shall then adjourn until the inauguration of Lincoln. If he should pledge himself to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and do it, I care nothing about the question as to Squatter Sovereignty. If he adopt the Southern doctrine that a State may disregard an act of Congress at pleasure and such State should not be coerced—If S. C., for instance, seize the U. S. magazine and refuse to pay duties or seize the public arms in the National Capital Arsenal and he refuse to coerce the obedience—it follows that he ought not to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in the nullifying free States—and in that case there is virtually no Union to dissolve; upon this idea we have no government, and it will be expedient to establish one.

Regarding the rumors as to United States Senator.

To¹

The late election of Clingman² to the U. S. Senate awakens painful reflections in every lover of Union, whose patriotism raises him above the influences of party. He has been long known as a sympathizer with the Disunionists of S. C.—originally a Henry Clay Whig—reviling Democracy more than his leader, of late years he got his eye on his present position, abandoning all his early principles and became a Democrat of the straightest order. At the opening of this Congress, upon the reading of President Buchanan's message, he was the first to condemn it on account of its pacific tone. He has long been known as favoring Disunion.

In the election for members of the present Legislature, it has often been asserted in debate here and in no instance denied, so far as I have heard, that every member, while a Candidate, professed devotion to the Union and declared the election of Lincoln, which we all expected would happen, would not justify breaking up the Union. Since then no one pretends that any new cause of offense to the South has occurred. It is well known that nearly all the unpretending Democratic members were at heart what they had professed to be before their constituents—Union men. But their leaders had doubtless joined the Southern league. Avery,³ Hall,⁴ Erwin,⁵ Street,⁶ Person,⁷ Hoke,⁸ Bachelor,⁹ Bridgers,¹⁰ in the first caucus, assumed the lead and demanded the decapitation of Holden, because

Conditions in the
Legislature.

¹ This fragment of a letter in Worth's writing was probably to J. J. Jackson.

² Thomas L. Clingman, b. 1812. Whig member of Commons 1835 and 1841. Member of Congress 1843-45, 1847-58. United States Senator 1858-61. In 1850 he became a Democrat. He was a Confederate Brigadier General during the war. In 1875 he was a member of the State Convention.

³ W. W. Avery of Burke.

⁷ Saml. J. Person of New Hanover.

⁴ Eli W. Hall of New Hanover.

⁸ John F. Hoke of Lincoln.

⁵ Marcus Erwin of Buncombe.

⁹ Jos. B. Batchelor of Warren.

⁶ Nathaniel H. Street of Craven.

¹⁰ Robt. R. Bridgers of Edgecombe

he was known to be for Union. The rank and file were astounded. When required to abandon their old and approved leader, one who was known to have been the very heart of Democracy for long years past, the most talented and hitherto the most influential of their party, plain, honest members, gaped in wonder; and very many of them had the moral courage, at first, to oppose their leaders. Many honest Democrats, largely interested in slave property, could not at first understand why a native North Carolinian, himself a slave owner, lately deemed worthy to be Governor and United States Senator and a Union man, was to be superseded by a man lately from England, naturalized last April, without interest in slaves, an avowed Disunionist, a man without social position in Raleigh, where he was best known. The most profitable office in the gift of the General Assembly was the public printing. This first important move of the leaders was carried by a bare majority in Caucus; but being carried the rank and file, true to discipline, came in the next day and voted *unanimously* for John Spelman for public printer. The leaders next demanded that they should vote for Clingman. Many of the more worthy members

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17, '60.

Preparations for
war.

I can not find time to write you as often as I ought to. To-day the Senate voted 27 to 15 to suspend the rules in order to pass through its 2d and 3d readings a bill offered this morning by Erwin, who is a manly disunionist, not a disunionist under the disguise of secession, authorizing the Gov. to expend \$300,000 in buying arms. The reason given for this remarkable precipitancy is that there are reasons to fear that a considerable insurrection is on foot, and secondly, that *just now* a gun factory offers him the guns at *cash prices* and payment to be made in *State*

bonds at par. I need not say that such pretext is equally silly. The bill is made the order of the day for 12 tomorrow. It will probably pass its second and third readings. Its *real object* is to enable the Governor to arm volunteers to aid S. C. The State will soon be involved in war unless, to the great disappointment and mortification of the leaders in this General Assembly, the committee of 33 should make a pacification.

Cass has resigned because B. would not reinforce Ft. Moultrie. This is the report here, fully credited. Cass is too much of a Statesman to connive at the refusal of the President to execute the laws. Lincoln would not be permitted to execute them.

So So. Ca. will become another Paradise—By her cotton will rule the world—Get plenty of cheap negroes from Africa, and we may possibly be allowed to attach ourselves to her as an humble dependency. Slavery, as Gen. Jackson well predicted, is only a “pretext.”

Reflections on national conditions.

Slavery is doomed if the South sets up a Southern Confederacy. With Canada in effect for her Northern border from the Atlantic to the Pacific—all hating us, it is madness to think of anything else only to cut the throats of the negroes or have our own throats cut.

I am truly sorry that I am a member of this Assembly which I think contains less of patriotism than any like number of men ever assembled in this State since the close of the Revolution.

Nearly half of the Democratic members desire to preserve the Union, but they are the rank and file and will all ultimately follow their leaders—at least, vote for the measures of Avery and Co.—all of which, openly or in disguise, look to a dissolution.

*Remarks of Mr. Worth on the Proposition to call a Convention, in the Senate, January, 1861.*¹

The proposition of the Senator from Guilford, as I understand it, is to submit it to the vote of the people whether they will have a Convention, altogether unrestricted, without anything in the preamble or body of the resolutions declaratory of the purpose of the calling such Convention. I recognize as the basis of our government the right of the people to govern, and I am therefore willing, if the people desire it, that such a Convention be called, free to consider and act on every principle of government, State or National, with this proviso only, that the action of such Convention shall have no validity until ratified by a vote of the people; but if the bill in any way indicates that the Convention is called to consider our Federal relations, I can not vote for it, because the Constitution authorizes the General Assembly to call no such Convention. Such Conventions have been nowhere called except for the purpose of carrying out secession. I will not discuss this doctrine as a constitutional remedy. This has been sufficiently done. It is sufficient for my present purpose to declare that I regard it as a ruinous heresy, whether the present Union be preserved or a Southern Confederacy be formed. I regard it as the seed of death in any Confederation. A new Republic founded on it would be based on Disintegration. I can therefore vote for no bill which in any way squints toward a recognition of this doctrine.

The only Convention to consider of National affairs, which the General Assembly can constitutionally call, is a Convention provided for in the Fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States to pass on amendments to the Constitution of the United States previously proposed as therein prescribed. Any other Convention called by the General Assembly to consider of National affairs

¹ In Worth's writing.

I regard as revolutionary, and I am sure my constituents are not ready for revolution for existing causes.

*A Resolution.*¹

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of the Genl. Government to garrison and defend its forts within our borders, and deem it the duty of the President of the United States to protect and defend said forts against the aggression or adverse occupation of all persons whatsoever; in the present state of affairs we think it highly inexpedient that the general Government exercise such right or make any other military demonstration, tending to civil war.

Resolved, further, That while we earnestly deprecate a military collision between the authorities of the United States and the people or authorities of any State of this Union, we deem it inexpedient to declare, in advance, what part we should take, in the event of such collision, until all the attending circumstances shall be known.

MR. WORTH'S ADDRESS TO PEOPLE OF RANDOLPH AND ALAMANCE.

To My Constituents of the Counties of Randolph and Alamance:

On the 28th of February next you are called upon, by an act of the General Assembly, by your vote to declare whether or not you want a State Convention, restricted to the consideration of our National Affairs; and also, at the same time, to vote for delegates for said Convention, in case a majority of the whole State shall call it. The Act provides that the action of the Convention shall have no

The question of a convention.

¹ This resolution is in Jonathan Worth's writing, and was probably prepared by him during the General Assembly of 1860-61.

validity until ratified by a vote of the people. I voted against this act because neither the Constitution of the United States, nor of this State, contemplates any such convention,—and because I can see no way by which it can do any good, and I fear it may do much mischief.

Such a convention is a modern invention of South Carolina, to bring about a sort of legalized revolution. It has been adopted in most of the Southern States. All its original advocates were disunionists. Wherever such a convention has assembled, it has asserted the power to sever the State from the Union, and declare it an independent government. Under my oath to *support* the Constitution of the United States, I could not vote to call a convention to *overthrow* that instrument.

I thought it improper for the General Assembly to ask you whether you want an unconstitutional Convention. What can it do? It can do nothing only as a revolutionary body. Everybody looks for a remedy for our national troubles, to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The Fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States prescribes two modes of amendment. I give you the words:

“The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, for all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.”

Our wise fathers did not intend that the great fundamental law—the Constitution—should be lightly altered. If bare majorities of the popular vote could have altered it, a *written* Constitution would have been idle.

Method of amend-
ing United States
Constitution.

You will see that there are two constitutional modes of amendment. Congress has been endeavoring to agree on amendments. There is little prospect that two-thirds of both houses can agree on anything. The members were all elected as partizans. Many of them have indulged in crimination and recrimination in mutual abuse of each other till they are not in the temper to act as patriots and statesmen. They have become excited—excited men rarely act prudently and wisely. The other mode of amendment has not been tried. Shall we not try all constitutional modes of amendment before we resort to strange and unconstitutional modes? That other mode seems peculiarly adapted to our present condition. Let a National Convention be called. Surely two-thirds of the State will join in such a call. If called, it is hoped wise and discreet men, not men lately engaged in party strife, will be called to fill it. Can anybody doubt that such an assembly could compose the National commotions. I do not doubt it. The provision for such a convention, in common with all their works, shows the forecast and wisdom of our fathers. In such an assembly, composed of calm and prudent men, all sections could be heard, could interchange views, each could make some concessions to the feelings and prejudices of others, the same sort of concession we all have to make to each other in religion, morals, and everything else, which makes civilized society.

They would agree on a basis of settlement. In all the States excepting South Carolina, perhaps in a few other Southern States, the people still cherish a love for the name of Washington and for the Union. The doings of such a convention would be likely to be heartily ratified by three-fourths of the States. At all events let no one break up this great Union till we have fully tried all *constitutional modes of amendment*.

If the proposed State Convention does what its most ardent advocates desire it to do, it will be what all conventions south of us have done—declare the State out of the

Danger of convention.

Union and an independent State. Every artifice will be employed to make you believe that a convention is to be called to *save* the Union. Believe it not. It is true, many members who are Union men voted for submitting it to a vote of the people whether they would have a convention or not, throwing upon you, with little time to consider, a responsibility which I think they should have met themselves. A majority refused to pass an amendment allowing you to endorse on your tickets whether you are for Union or disunion. It will be said that the convention can do no harm since whatever it may do will have no validity till ratified by you. The disunion leaders boldly maintain that the Legislature can not restrict the convention, that it may pass whatever ordinance it pleases, regardless of the restraints attempted to be imposed upon it by the Act of Assembly; and that it may, or may not, at its pleasure, submit its action to the people for ratification. If war begins it will probably be brought on during the sitting of the convention.

Policy of the disunionists.

It is now the policy of disunionists to postpone hostilities until President Buchanan goes out and President Lincoln comes in. They will probably court a fight as soon as Lincoln takes the reins. If war shall have actually commenced before the convention closes its session, and an ordinance of secession be passed, it is to be feared that its action will not be referred to the people for ratification. Not one of the five States which seceded, though acting under no emergency, has submitted its action to the people for ratification. We have not yet exhausted constitutional remedies. We can not have exhausted them before this convention shall assemble. Believe not those who may tell you this convention is called to *save* the Union. It is called to *destroy* it. If you desire to preserve the Union vote "No Convention," and at the same time, be careful for whom you vote as delegates.

When we shall have seen what the Commissioners shall effect, who are to meet in Washington on the 4th of Feb-

ruary, to look for a remedy for the National disturbances, when we shall have called for a National Convention and it shall be refused, or shall have failed to accomplish a pacification, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. I think that those only should vote for a convention who regard disunion as the only remedy for the disease of the times.

I have felt it due to you to present this hasty explanation of my views, on a momentous question on which you are called upon to vote with such extraordinary haste.

To go into a discussion of the ground on which the disunionists claim that we ought to dissolve the Union, would require more time than I could properly withdraw from my legislative duties. I content myself with saying that I have carefully read nearly all the debates in Congress, and I see no sufficient reason for abandoning the counsels of the Father of his Country, and the Government under which we have become the freest and most powerful nation of the earth, and launching, probably through civil war, upon the dark sea of experiment.

JONATHAN WORTH.

*To his Brother.*¹

ASHEBORO, *March 16th, 1861.*

* * * * *

In your letter of the 8th inst., I was taken a little by surprise. But I now fear to begin to believe that revolution can't be stayed, and if I consulted the dictates of prudence, would, to some extent, yield to the current. I was surprised because the evidence has seemed to me abundant since the vote of La. and N. C. and the adjournment of Congress, the report of the peace convention, and the inaugural, that revolution was arrested. The votes of La. and N. C. raised a wall between the madness of the South and the uncertain turbulence of Va. which neither could

Discussion of the secession movement and plans of compromise.

¹ Probably B. G. Worth.

pass. The plan of the peace Congress, when duly considered, will be approved by an increased majority both North and South. It is better for all sections and for the whole country than the Crittenden plan, that is, as to the main question—territory; no more territory would be likely to be acquired at all, and if acquired, the slavery question would be settled simultaneously. Congress having adjourned without passing the force bill and without supplying the executive with men or money to wage war, or even to reinforce Fort Sumter, the Prest., as commander-in-chief of the army, would be compelled in a *military point of view*, and not in a recognition of the *right of Secession*, to evacuate Ft. Sumter. Lincoln's inaugural breathes peace to any candid mind. Since the final act of Congress, the President's inaugural and the vote of N. C. against convention reached me, I have considered the Revolution arrested. Reaction must soon follow in the United States.

I do not know whether the Prest. has ordered the evacuation of Ft. Sumter, but I presume he has because Congress did not furnish him the means of maintaining the occupation, in which I think Congress acted wisely. As to any other fort, still in the occupation of the national troops, which the Prest. can defend with the means at his command, he would make himself contemptible in the estimation of the world if he should voluntarily surrender them. He is bound by his oath to protect the public property and execute the laws so far as the legislative power will furnish him the means.

I fear you caught a slight tinge of gloom from our quondam friend Geo. Davis.¹ I know not how you regard him. You ought not to regard him any longer as a Whig. You have heard Vance's anecdote as to the pet lamb Billy.

¹ George Davis, a prominent member of the Wilmington bar, had become a secessionist after the Peace Conference. As a member of the Whig party this change greatly incensed many of the party. He was later Confederate Senator and Attorney General in the Confederate Cabinet

Say to Davis personally, "Billy." He has gone over, whatever he may think or say, to Democracy and red Republicanism. Democracy has fought for months with the rope around its neck. Its votaries should now have their coffins made and say their prayers.

Twiggs ought not to be shot. He ought to be hanged and his name for all time to be written in connection and immediately after Benedict Arnold. I am garrulous and will quit.

To Rev. James McNeill.

ASHEBORO, *March 16th, 1861.*

You will please discontinue sending me the *Presbyterian*. Great as is my personal regard for you, I can not regard it as consistent with my sense of duty to patronize a paper, even if it were a political one, which advocates Secession and seeks to alienate one section of this country against the other. I view with abhorrence both Secession and Abolition, both equally tending and aimed, without sufficient cause, at the subversion of the Government. [*The remainder of the letter is illegible except for the following postscript*]:

Requests discontinuance of paper because of its disunion sentiments.

I object to any commentary on this communication through the press. I have directed my brother, J. A. Worth, to call on you and pay up my arrearage.

To the people of Randolph County.

RALEIGH, *May, 1861.*

You know how earnestly I have labored to preserve the Union. I still regard it as the "paladium of our liberty." I have no hope that so good a government will be built upon its ruins. I advised you last February to vote against a Convention, regarding it as a contrivance to overthrow the Government. There was then a majority in

Review of his attitude towards secession and causes of its change.

North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas in favor of preserving the Union. I felt sure if a reconsideration could not be effected, war must ensue—and if war was commenced by either party, it would engender hatred between the sections and greatly widen the breach. I have always believed and still believe that the doctrine of secession, as a peaceful and constitutional mode of withdrawing a State from the Union, an absurdity; and that it was the right and the duty of the Federal Government, to execute the laws and protect the public property by military force in such seceding States; but after seven States had been allowed without molestation, to assert this doctrine of secession and set up and put in operation a new government—after all the Federal officers within their limits had resigned and they had possessed themselves without resistance of all the forts, excepting Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens, on the mainland in seven States, I deemed it highly inexpedient for the Government to attempt coercion by military force: because,

First—it would result in a bloody civil war—and could not end in a restoration of friendly union.

Secondly—because I thought Congress had indicated, by refusing to pass a force bill, that it was inexpedient at that time, to use military power to retain or regain the public property, through the agency of a Sectional President, which indication I supposed the President, as the power appointed to execute the Legislative will, would observe.

Thirdly—I supposed that President, though he had obtained power by the advocacy of Sectional doctrines, tending to dissolve the Union, still desired to preserve the Union; and any man of ordinary common sense knew that any attempt on the part of a president elected by one section, to compel by force of arms, the other section which had been allowed quietly to accomplish revolution and establish a government, would be resisted—and all the men

in the same States, still adhering to the Union, would be rendered impotent to resist the current of Revolution.

The President must have known that all of us in the Slave States, who in spite of the unfriendly action of the North, had barely become able to stand up for the Union would be crushed by the first gun he fired against the South. I believed he still desired to protect our rights and preserve the Union, and that he had some sympathy with those of us who had breasted the current of Disunion, and that he would not voluntarily drive us out of the Union—though the President had been elected as a partisan, upon one Sectional idea, I hoped and believed, when he and his party had attained control of the government, that he was enough of a statesman and a patriot to exert his powers to protect our rights and preserve the Union. Clay and Jackson and all the statesmen of the land, when South Carolina first asserted the Doctrine of Nullification and Secession, held that extraordinary Legislation was necessary to enable the executive to suppress the rebellion. The last Congress had refused the extraordinary legislation—the legislative will was therefore clearly expressed, that there should be no attempt at military coercion, and for some weeks after the inauguration of Lincoln, his administration allowed it to be understood that they intended to act in conformity to the will of Congress and evacuate Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens—and thus allowing excited passions to subside, leave to the next Congress to determine what was to be done. But suddenly and without explanation, a fleet is fitted by the President and notice given to the Southern Confederacy that Fort Sumter would be provided for peaceably or forcibly. Men of war were sent to Charleston Harbor—then Fort Sumter was attacked and taken. The first guns were fired by the Southern army, but this was after they had notice from the President that he intended to retain possession of the Fort by force.

[*The remainder is missing, but the substance of it was an appeal to the people to unite in defense of the South.*]

From Thos. Macon.

May 6th, 1861.

Anxiety of writer
for preservation of
the Union. Criti-
cism of South Caro-
lina.

Having had an acquaintance with your father and formed an attachment to him for the noble and generous principles held by him, I have felt the same attachment for the Worth family and, as you know, have supported them on all occasions. I have been, it seems from my feelings, for some days compelled to pen some thoughts to you that you may know my feelings and anxiety for the preservation of this Union which feels so dear to me. My father and three uncles fought for it, two of whom lost their lives; is there any amongst us who has lost more ancestry blood than myself? then dear friend think it not strange if I entreat you to save the ship, save the ship, save the ship or let not the noble County of Randolph stain her hand in its loss—was not there once a nullification spirit gotten up at the North? Remember the Hartford Convention and how President Monroe treated the commashingers¹ sent to him from it, gentlemen I can not receive you only as privet citizens, rather than see him in this capacity they sneak off home, whoted and made fun of in every town through which they passed—the people did not follow there leaders but it seames flew to armes and made peace—by the Vermonters in the affere of Plattsburg and that of Stonington, what next we here that a man by the name of Cooper was sent over to Columbia, South Carolina, as a leader in their College to fill the young students' minds with the seed and doctrine of nullification, which was soon done, and South Carolina nullified and kindled the fire to bust the Union, but it failed. The digest of South Carolina (says a writer) reclaims the name and titles of the King, and his officers so arranged that an uninformed reader from that work would not determine whether she was a state of the Union or a British Province. Hence the old seed of Toryism as a foundation for Nullification Cession and a combustibile to take fire and explode in the

¹ Commissioners.

land the end at which she has aimed for forty years is at last accomplished; and what has she done, she has filled the country with jealousy, war armies, expenses, murder, rapine with all the horrors concomitant on war—and then Eve-like casts the blame on the North and Old Lincoln—but worse than this, several of the States are now assisting her to fan the flames and consume this once happy country, contrary to Washington's advice and counsels, which was to exhume any man an enemy who should mention or intimate a wish to split or divide the Union, observing united we stand, divided we fall. I had an interview with an old man 77 years old the other day near South Carolina he said his father was born in Virginia come to S. C. and married before the Revolution but in the time of the war the Tories were so bad he had to go back to Virginia and stay till peace was made. Can it be possible that the good and once virtuous people of these Southern States will choose this tyrannical state for their leader? O yes, she has become changed and virtuous enough to be our leader and will lead us on to conquest and to glory but I hope you will use your influence to save the ship—slay not your noble principles but plead that we follow the example of Kentucky and Tennessee. The treachery of man in the heart and bowels of our country has been very great. O my God, what is to come! Do thou protect the ship: bring to naught the wicked council of the ungodly.

Now dear friend as I have been in the habit of looking up to you for advice but we have falling on strange times it seems. Satan has turned loose, Having great power and authority and has filled the earth full of lies from one end to the other: and fear has taken hold on me so that I know not what to do I fear there are unprincipled men enough to take the lives of men already have been called an old abolitionist—what next.

P. S. I have hoped that the good sense and virtue of the people would save the ship from the rocks, by the superintending Providence of God but it seems gon. O

that the American people had cultivated the publick mind, taken good heed to themselves and their Country, we are a ruined people, ruined ruined, what a change. I have written a few unconnected thoughts thinking you are better able to understand than myself and will do your duty. Farewell now to farewell in time and in eternity is to do well.

To H. L. Myrover.

ASHEBORO, *May 6, '61.*

Determines to urge
people of Ran-
dolph to volunteer.

I have just got home to stay two days at our Court now sitting. Shall return to Raleigh next Wednesday. I enclose receipts for your papers which reached here after I left for Raleigh. My mind became so painfully embarrassed with the condition of our Country that I forgot to call for your papers. I am still painfully impressed with my total impotence to accomplish anything tending to the preservation of our Country from the calamities of civil war. The best chance I see is to present a united front. I shall therefore on to-morrow use whatever of influence I possess to induce our people to volunteer. I shall take this course as the best to bring about peace. I wish I could hope for the re-establishment of as good a government as that we have overthrown. With sorrow I now cooperate and unite with a majority of my State.

To Cyrus P. Mendenhall.

ASHEBORO, *May 6, 1861.*

Necessity of war.
Will urge young
men to volunteer.

Reflection has at last brought me to this conclusion that peace will be preserved, if it can be by any honorable means—and that this is likelier to be attained by unity among ourselves—and determined, united military resistance.

In this view I shall take the stump to-morrow and urge our young men to volunteer.

The painful uncertainty in my mind as to the wisest course to pursue and a deep consciousness that I have not ability to the emergencies of the times, made me determine at one time to resign. I have reconsidered and in fact did so before I left Raleigh.

To T. C. and B. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, *May 13, 1861.*

There are few men in so unhappy a frame of mind as myself. If I could believe there was a prominent man in the nation, urging and controlling either of the sections; of real probity and honor and fair-mind, uninfluenced by selfish ends, I could find in this conviction some consolation. If I could see beyond the conclusion of the present strife any probability of the re-establishment of a wholesome state and government, either republican or monarchical, it would give me some relief, however much blood and treasure it might cost. The petty monarchies or republics which must spring up on the establishment of the doctrine of secession and the overthrow of Washington's popular idea of a *united* government, must involve the European plan of preserving government by the Cartridge box, instead of the ballot box. This must bring with it incalculable woe to the masses. This continent ought to be a *united* government. Popular government is proving itself a fallacy and delusion. Virtue and order are unequal to a contest with ambition and selfishness. The desire to avoid the carnage and wickedness of war makes me desire a pacification on the only basis now possible, the recognition of the Southern Republic, but I confess that the argument carries much force to my mind that the evils growing out of the recognition of secession and the immeasurable petty governments which must spring from it, will probably overbalance the loss of life and property which the war will occasion. Will not the North West submit to self-immolation if they recognize secession? Pe-

Anxious reflections
on the state of the
country.

cuniary selfishness, if the doctrine be once acknowledged, will make N. Y. adopt it.

Another view which distresses me is this. Slavery thus far, has been only a *pretext* for this sectional contest. The multitude, North and South, regard it as the *cause*. This makes the North regard it as the sum of all sins. If the civil war is protracted and Northern troops sent among us they will ultimately incite insurrection. The poor negroes will be killed.

I am pained that I occupy a place in the public counsels, because I am impotent to do anything which my judgment and conscience approve. I can not avert the war, consistent with the re-establishment of a government so good as that we pull down. Whilst I can not hesitate where no choice is left, only to fight for the South and home, or for the North, if I should fall in such a contest, I would find in a dying hour no comfort in the conviction that I had sacrificed my life in a *just* cause. It is true that I believe Lincoln had no right to call out the militia, make War and blockade the ports, when Congress, with full knowledge of the existing state of the rebellion, had just refused to pass the force bill,—and conceding to him the right, if re-union was his object, he showed want of common sense in adopting the course he did. If the restoration of the Union was his object, which I believe was his object,—then he is a fool. If his purpose was to drive off all the Slave states, in order to make war on them and annihilate Slavery, then he is a Devil and in the latter supposition I could fight with a hearty good will.

I hope your customers are honorable and that the war and the stay law will not engulf you. I am struggling to make corn, wheat, etc.

[P. S.] I do not expect you to reply. I have unbosomed myself because there is nobody else to whom I can do it [*One line illegible*] only 703 votes yesterday instead of 2,611. We are getting up volunteers, principally in the class of which armies are commonly composed.

To Springs, Oak & Co.

ASHBORO, *May 13th, 1861.*

I have just returned from Raleigh. The State regards the impending war as a sectional one and all seemed determined to repel it. A large majority up to the issuing of Lincoln's proclamation were firm for the Union. Some of us would have made any sacrifice to preserve it. The small concessions made by the last Congress had strengthened us. Lincoln prostrated us. He could have devised no scheme more effectual than the one he has pursued, to overthrow the friends of Union here. Whether this was his design in order to make war upon slavery, or his purpose only what he professes, we are in doubt. [*Next three lines illegible.*] Whatever may be his purpose, any sensible man could foresee, and this act of his will prove, that he is the most efficient auxiliary of the secessionists. I have been the most persevering and determined public man in my State to preserve the Union—the last to abandon the hope, that the good sense of the Nation would prevent a collision between the extremes, each of which I viewed with equal abhorrence. I am left no other alternative but to fight for or against my section. I can not hesitate. Lincoln has made us a unit to resist until we repel our invaders or die. I can see no hope in the future, whatever may be the issue of the fight, which now seems inevitable. The best chance for ultimate re-union would be a peaceable separation.

Our Legislature is terrible. You will have seen our new stay law. All collection for creditors at home and abroad is cut off, without any security to creditors.

Will you please let me know how accts. stand between me and you? I intend to pay the little I owe North and South, if I can be permitted to do so without being a traitor.

Read Gov. Graham's speech to the Hillsboro volunteers, published in the *Standard* this week. It is a true exponent of the views of all quondam Union men here.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Criticism of Lincoln. Necessity of war.

To D. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, May 15, 1861.

Anxious reflections on the state of the country. Gloomy forebodings of the future of the South.

I have been forced by surrounding facts to take sides, or rather front, with my section. I regard a prudent peace, even accompanied with the contemplated secession of the State, and her union with the Confederate States, as preferable to a civil war on a gigantic scale; but I have not a particle of confidence in the wisdom or the patriotism of the new rulers to whom we submit. I leave the Union and the flag of Washington because I am subjected and forced to submit to my master—democracy, detesting it with more and more intensity, as I become better acquainted with its leaders and its objects. I still believe that no respectable and stable government can ever be established in America, except on the plan of a Union, such as that we are wickedly and foolishly overthrowing. Even on the plan of a peaceful separation, North America will soon become Mexicanized. New York will next secede, the doctrine being once recognized. The great and populous Northwest, cut off from the Ocean, excepting by the ascent of foreign states will open a road to the great highway of Nations with the sword—but if the free States act on the plan they now avow of preserving the Union by force of arms, no odds at what cost of life or treasure, the civil strife will soon beget the most diabolical purposes. The masses, already deluded, with the notion that Slavery is the *cause*, when in fact, it is now only the *pretext* with the leaders of both sections, will proclaim freedom to the slaves and arm them against us.

I think the South is committing suicide, but my lot is cast with the South and being unable to manage the ship, I intend to face the breakers manfully and go down with my companions.

These are my calm conclusions.

I have been deeply pained at the responsibilities of my position. I have become resigned from conscious impo-

tence to do anything to impede the evils upon us, and have concluded to drift with the current, keeping a sharp lookout for some opportunity, by the aid of Divine Providence, to divert the ship of State from the gulf of ruin towards which we are bound.

What are your plans? Will you stay in Wilmington, or return to the back country and make corn till the war is over?

Soon after the Fourth of July war will begin in earnest, if not sooner; or peace will be made. The former, in my opinion, is most probable. I do not think the North is making her military preparations as a mere bravado.

In the event of war can you continue your business with any prospect of success? If an invasion of this State be made, is not Wilmington likely to be one of the first places attacked?

Have you attached yourself to any of the military organizations so as to forbid your removing from Wilmington? In times of war some must remain at home to provide food for the soldiers and protect and feed the women and children. I hope you will not allow the ardor around you or the apprehension of not being deemed brave, to make you forget that you can contribute to the defense of your country, as effectually as you could by going into the army—and at the same time take care of your wife and children.

To Dr. C. W. Woolen.

ASHEBORO, *May 17th, 1861.*

I have made special inquiry into the cost question against you and the other securities of Daniel Worth—having first taken the pains to examine the authorities.

Regarding costs in case of Daniel Worth.

It is decided by the Supreme Court in the case *State vs. Saunders and others*, 1 Hawkes, p. 355, that the securities to an appeal bond in a criminal case, where the judgment from which appeal was taken is confirmed, are liable to all

the State costs in the *Superior Court and the Supreme Court, excepting the prison fee.* I have seen S. G. Worth this morning and learn from him that the State Solicitor has at length given up all claims beyond this. At the Spring Term he was authorized to demand all the costs in both cases, and not to receive forfeitures, but to issue execution for them, unless the *whole* of the costs was paid. I instructed him to disregard this instruction and throw the responsibility on me, and he accordingly received the amount of the forfeiture and the cost of the proceedings and to enforce them and with the assent of the attorneys, prosecuting for the State, he claims only what he is bound to demand according to law, to wit, the State's costs in the Supr. and Supreme Court in the case tried, excluding prison fees. No costs are now claimed on the case *not tried*, and none of defendant's costs are either called for and the County has made an order directing the prison fees to be paid out of the forfeitures. The order given by your nephew is not, I understand, for a sum sufficient to pay the costs for which you are liable as security for the appeal to the Supreme Court.

I am filled with horror at the condition of our country. According to my notions of Government, there is much that is wrong on both sides. The Abolitionists of the Free States ought not to have agitated the slavery question at all, even conceding that their feeling is right. It only tends to make the treatment of slaves more vigorous and to encourage bitterness between the two sections. When it was seized upon as a party question it was easy to see it must soon become sectional and that is purely sectional. I have always regarded the dissolution of the Union as the greatest misfortune which could befall the whole nation and the whole human race. Hence I have abhorred the agitation of the slavery question as tending to this result. Acting on that conviction I have used all the efforts in my power to stay what I regarded as the madness of both sec-

Review of his position as regards the preservation of the Union.

tions, and in the immediate sphere of my influence have impressed my views upon others. My immediate constituents sustained me with greater unanimity than did the constituents of any other representative. I was the first public man in the State to call on the people to vote down the Convention on the 28th Feb., on the ground that the calling of it would tend to a dissolution of the Union. Everybody attributed to me a larger share of the credit or discredit of defeating the call of a Convention than to any other man in the State. I regarded the result in N. C. and Tenn. as arresting the march of madness. Union men had gained strength up to the proclamation of Lincoln. If he had withdrawn the garrison of Fort Sumter on the principle of a military necessity and in obedience in what seemed to be the will of Congress in refusing to pass the force bill, this State and Tenn. and the other slave States which had not passed the ordinance of Secession, would have stood up for the Union. In the feverish state of the popular mind, if he be a man of good sense, he knew he would crush the Union men in the Slave States by the policy he adopted. All of us who had stood by the Union, felt that he had abandoned us and surrendered us to the tender mercies of Democracy & the Devil. He must have known that he was letting loose on us a torrent to which we could oppose no resistance. It may be said, theoretically, that this should not have been the effect. Statesmen should have common sense. All sensible men knew it would be the effect. We are still at a loss to determine whether he is an old goose, as well as each of his advisers, thinking to preserve the Union by his course, or whether he became apprehensive that the Union men were about to gain strength enough in the South to stay Secession and he desired to drive us all into rebellion, in order to make a crusade against slavery and desolate our section. In the former case he is a fool:—in the latter—a devil. He could have adopted no policy so effectual to destroy the Union. Since the issue of that great proclamation, it is

unsafe for a Union man in even N. C. to own he is for the Union. The feeling is to resist to the death. Union men feel that just as they had got so they could stand on their legs, Lincoln had heartlessly turned them over to the mercy of their enemies. We feel that his co-operation with the Secessionists left us no alternative but to take arms against our neighbors, or to defend ourself against his aggression.

I am still a Union man, but for military resistance to Lincoln, believing that Lincoln and his cabinet have acted on their mistaken impression that their policy was the best for the preservation of the Union, and that they do not intend to proclaim servile insurrection. If the latter is the design the South can be conquered only by extermination. If his purpose be, as he says, to respect property and discountenance rebellion or insurrection among our servile population, and our people become satisfied of this, many of our people will not willingly take arms.

I see no hope of any good and stable government except in the *United* government we are pulling down. It can not be *united* by war. If peace be immediately made, it will soon re-unite, with an anti-secession clause.

Write me again soon. The Quakers here will not believe your statements as to your Quakers volunteering and the floating of the Stars and Stripes over a Quaker Church.

To Gaius Winningham.

ASHEBORO, May 20, '61.

Knowing that you are an ardent personal and political friend and that you cannot hear well, and that you are concerned on account of the slanders which my ignoble political opponents are industriously circulating, not to promote the good of the country by breaking me down, but to gratify personal malevolence—I desire to say to you that I have changed no political opinion I have heretofore maintained.

I still firmly believe in the wisdom and virtue of Washington and the early promoters of our government and that no other *divided* government can ever be built up so good as the *United* one we are pulling down—and hence I abhor the Northern Abolitionist and the Southern Secessionist, both co-operating with different objects, to break up the Union, but the whole nation has become mad. The voice of reason is silenced. Furious passion and thirst for blood consume the air. Democracy and Abolition, moved and instigated by the Devil, are the opposing factions. Nobody is allowed to retain and assert his reason. The cartridge box is preferred to the ballot box. The very women and children are for war. Every body must take sides with one or the other of these opposing factions or fall a victim to the mob or lose all power to guide the torrent when its fury shall begin to subside. It is barely possible that the leaders may pause before the carnage fairly sets in. The best chance to produce such pause and prevent war, is for us to show a united purpose to enlist—besides, if we must fight, none of us can hesitate to fight for our wives—our homes—our sections. I have therefore concluded to urge our young men to volunteer. Division or hesitation among us will but invite the invasion of the black Republicans. My maxim has always been to choose among the evils around me and do the best I can. I think the annals of the world furnish no instance of so groundless a war—but as our nation will have it—if no peace can be made—let us fight like men for our own firesides.

Reflections on the
real causes of the
war.

I write this for your own *personal* satisfaction—not for the public eye,—not that I desire to conceal my views, but because in the present frenzied state of the public mind it will be distorted—misrepresented, and can do no good.

To John B. Troy.

ASHEBORO, May 21, 1861.

Abolitionism and Democracy, aided and instigated by the Devil, have forced everybody under the one or the other of their banners. Democracy is only simulating harmony with Union men. It was never more malignant towards its old opponents. The reluctance with which I have submitted to subjugation makes me particularly obnoxious to low, mean democrats about home. [*Rest of letter illegible.*]

To Johnson and Farnsworth.

ASHEBORO, May 22nd, 1861.

State of feeling in North Carolina. The desertion by the North of Southern Unionists.

This State is now a perfect unit as the North seems to be. No man desired or worked harder than myself to preserve the Union, but the Abolitionists North and the fire-eaters South have gradually forced everybody into the ranks of the one or the other. In N. C. the Union sentiment was largely in the ascendant and gaining strength until Lincoln prostrated us. Congress having refused to pass the force bill, we felt that the President could abandon Sumter and Pickens without any sacrifice of his principles, but in conformity with the Legislative will. He induced the whole South so to believe. The assurance of Seward to Judge Campbell seems to have been made with deliberate duplicity, and we can not doubt that Mr. Lincoln knew his policy would disarm all Union men in the Southern States. He did more than all the secessionists to break up the Union, but whether he did this, not being statesman enough to comprehend the effect of his measures; or whether his purpose was to drive all the slave States into rebellion, thinking he could bring against us men enough, with the aid of a servile insurrection, to overthrow us and abolish Slavery, we are in doubt. If the Union be restored, the War must at once cease. Our white popu-

lation *and our slaves* will resist to the death. I infer from all I can see that Lincoln's measures have united the North. They have certainly united North Carolina. The North must stop her warlike measures and consent to a severance of the government—or the God of Battles must long gloat over the carnage of alienated brethren. Reason has left. Rage controls both sections.

God save the Country.—

Gov. Graham, as I presume you know, is universally respected for every quality which should commend the regard of good and wise men. He was as strong for the Union as Edward Everett till Lincoln's proclamation. I enclose a late speech of his. Have it published in some of your leading papers. Let good men *North* and South understand each other.

BOSTON, MASS.

To Joseph Utley.

ASHEBORO, *May 28, '61.*

* * * * *

I think there is no reliable date on which to base any opinion as to the continuance of the war. If Lincoln and his cabinet exhibited any marks of statesmanship, I should think there would be peace very soon. I think, however, that he and his advisers want common sense, and hence I can draw no conclusions as to what they will do. There seems to be no alternative to the South, only between independence and humiliation. I have feelings that we cannot be conquered—if Southern Democracy will permit the rest of us to co-operate with them on terms less humiliating than absolute vassalage to them. This is doubtful. Their unmanly course towards us thus far is only less galling than submission to Lincoln. The war, however, is so manifestly suicidal that I still hope that the good sense of the free States will get into the movement

War feeling in the South. Hopes of a settlement.

and arrest the war before rage and passion shall have ruined the land. I fear the incident at Alexandria will add fuel to the flame North and South.

Randolph, like myself, was slow to come to the conclusion that Abolitionism and Secession were the only Commanders in the field—both, as we believed, moved and instigated by the Devil. The moment we perceived that we had to be the followers of the one or the other we all enrolled ourselves as true and liege vassals of Secession. We now have at least 350 volunteers in fragments of companies. I think three or four companies will be made up within a few days.

B. F. Hoover, Doct. Lane, aided by others of like caliber, have lied so persistently as to make Tom. Waddell, Adgt. Genl. Hoke and other such fools believe that I was not true to the South and that Randolph concurred with me. It sometimes makes my blood boil a little when I know that men, having no connection with slaves, excepting with one sex, and that connection not that of master and slave, endeavoring to make the impression that I favor abolitionism. It is the privilege, however, of such poor devils and does me no permanent injury.

We are all well.

*To Samuel H. Walkup.*¹

ASHEBORO, *May 28th, 1861.*

* * * * *

[P. S.]—We have 5 incipient companies of volunteers, some nearly full and all filling up rapidly. We have been slow to move, but will fight the stronger.

¹ Samuel H. Walkup, of Union county, was State Senator from 1858 to 1862. He was a lawyer by profession and a Whig in politics. He was a General of militia.

To H. B. Elliott.

ASHEBORO, *May 30th, 1861.*

* * * * *

We are in the midst of war and revolution. N. C. would have stood by the Union but for the conduct of the national administration which for folly and simplicity exceeds anything in modern history, as N. C. is strictly a unit for resistance and everywhere is heard the sound of the drum and fife. Shubal is drilling his company—Several other companies are nearly formed in this County. Whither are we bound?—I feel that we cannot be conquered.

Criticism of Lincoln's administration as responsible for war.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

To A. G. Foster and W. J. Long.¹

ASHEBORO, *June 3, '61.*

I have long entertained the opinion that the best interests of the State required that the convention resume the general legislative power, and that the General Assembly ought not again to convene, which I believe I expressed to both of you, being, as I think, in the interim of Convention a disposition to do so, I take occasion again to say my first impression gains strength as I reflect on it. Your body was solicited in reference to the monstrous changes in the government, and is a far abler body than the Genl. Assembly. It is less numerous and therefore more efficient and less expensive.

Need of Convention's assuming legislative powers.

I have yet fully to realize my condition. Abolition and Democracy moved and instigated by the Devil, have compelled me to choose one or the other as my master. Regarding Democracy as far the better master I have marched under her banner—am laboring as becomes a liege subject. I am attending the gatherings and doing

¹ Members of the Convention of 1861 from Randolph county.

my best to get volunteers. We are making good headway. The sheriff will tell you all about it.

Cannot one of you find time to give me the under current views in relation to your body?

To Captain Robert Gray.

ASHEBORO, June 5th, 1861.

Correction of a
false impression.

I learn from various sources to-day that an impression has been made, or has been attempted to be made on you, that I (and perhaps my brother and nephew) have been trying to induce the company being made up by Capt. Thornborgh, Dr. Virden and others to break off an engagement to join your Company and to join my nephew's Company. I desire to say that if any one has made such assertion in reference to me, it is a colorless falsehood. I heard yesterday for the first time, that any movement had ever been made or thought of by anybody to induce that Company or any part of it to join yours. I had been informed that Dr. Virden and others, engaged in making up that Company, doubted whether they could make up a full Company—and that in the event they could not—that a portion of them would probably join my nephew's Company—that Dr. Virden would probably join it himself as physician, if he could have an assurance of a salary of \$100 per month. I have been invited on the day of the Regimental muster to attend at Crawford's on last Saturday and promised to so. I went with the bonafide purpose of aiding them to make up a full Company—and in case of a failure to get them to join in Shubal's and in your Company and thus make up two full Companies. Dr. Virden, as I had learned, had been treating with my nephew on the basis above stated, and I was willing to guarantee the salary he demanded and so told him, but at that time I had not the slightest suspicion that any negotiation had been thought of by you and him or any body

else for you. We were more successful than was suspected. Another effort is to be made next Wednesday to fill up that Company. If it fail I would most gladly aid to try to get them to divide and join in as nearly equal proportions as possible my nephew's and your Company.

Whilst I knew of one or two individuals here base enough to try, by any means, to make the impression on you that I am trying to build up my nephew's Company to the prejudice of yours, I cannot suppose *you* would allow any such impression to be made on you without allowing me to be heard. I am now and have been at all times ready to do anything in my power to aid you in making up your Company, and such, I know, are the feelings of my brother and nephew—and if you come to the Jackson old place on Wednesday you will find us co-operating with you in the proper spirit to make up both Companies.

To D. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, *July 13th, 1861.*

Lincoln's commentary on the omission, in some of our declarations of independence of the passages in the old declaration, that all men are born free and equal, coupled with his whole course, inclines me to the belief that he and his party have not desired the South to become satisfied with the Union in order to permit them, under pretext of enforcing the laws, to make war upon and extinguish slavery. He can not be fool enough to expect to restore the Union now by military force. He thinks when the horrors and burthens of war are fully realized in the South that the non-slaveholders will join him to extinguish slavery, the cause of the war, as all extremists pretend. If these are his views we may all have to take arms. We are all united to fight to the death rather than be conquered, but some of us can see little that looks bright even beyond victory.

Lincoln's responsibility for the war and his (supposed) purpose.

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, *July 31, '61.*

Regarding re-election of S. G. Worth as Clerk of the Superior Court.

I know not your views in relation to the re-election of my nephew as Clk. of the Supr. Court. It seems to me it is a matter of public interest beyond the mere duties of the office. He has been in office a very short time and has proved himself so good an officer as to give complete satisfaction both to the Court, the bar and the public.—He was the first to raise a Company of volunteers and enter the service. It has been urged on the stump by Bulla, his only competitor having the slightest chance of success, that Shubal ought not to be elected because his competitors are poor while his father is well off and he is getting a salary of \$108 as Captain—and that while in service he would have to employ a deputy, whereby he would in effect appoint the clerk instead of the people. It would be impossible that such arguments should carry with them any weight, but, there being no one to reply to them, they have taken a hold on the minds of many, and I much fear Bulla may beat him, if intelligent men are not active on the day of the election. As soon as the people understand what every man of any information knows, that no officer in time of war, who is fit to command men, can save a dollar of his salary, and that he always spends more, if he can command it—and that Sam. Jackson volunteered without pay to act as his deputy, and was so appointed and has so acted since Shubal left, it at once strikes every mind that his non-election would wear the appearance of a rebuke on him for becoming a soldier. He would necessarily feel that our people, not under arms, do not duly appreciate the sacrifices of those who encounter the discomforts of the camp and the hazards of the field. It would wear the appearance of showing the indifference if not the disapproval of taking up arms, when in fact I doubt whether there is in any County more unanimous than ours that there is now nothing else to

be thought of, but resistance to the death to our Northern foes.—It is pretty certain that we have but begun to raise troops. We should not discourage others by showing ingratitude to those who have volunteered.

My object is to suggest, if you concur in that course, that some effort be made, on the day of the election, to make the voters understand the matter.

I have heard repeatedly, but cannot credit it, that Capt. Gray and perhaps some of his friends had in some way got the impression that Shubal and his friends, in their zeal to get up Shubal's Company, had improperly thrown difficulties in Capt. G.'s way of getting volunteers. I am certain that Shubal and his relatives have not said or done anything of the kind, and that there is not the slightest ground for any such impression, and I trust none such exists. If he had any suspicion of the sort I am sure he would have given us the opportunity to exculpate ourselves. Ever since I made up my mind that war was inevitable, I have done my best to get volunteers under any leader they might be willing to follow.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.

ASHEBORO, Aug. 1st, 1861.

The whole nation seems now to be heartily bowing its neck; in the North to Abolition, and in the South to Democracy and Secession. Each of the leaders seems to me to be conducting us to perdition. Being compelled to wear one or the other of these yokes, the latter is less galling to me and the goal seems more distant, and I bow my neck and submit to the goad.

In the present attitude of affairs no man will more willingly strengthen the military arm of the South and repel our invaders, but when the victory is won and peace restored, it is evident our late political opponents will regard

North and South
both controlled
by extremists.

X

us as subjugated vassals. They only tolerate us now because they need our aid to do the fighting. Events have proved Yancey's political sagacity. With the aid of the old villain Lincoln, the Secessionists have "warmed the Southern heart and influenced the Southern mind." I regard the revolution as successful and the new government bound together with no [*word illegible*] of mind. But I know how impotent are the efforts of the wisest to look into the future, and find consolation in the hope that when Wickedness and Folly shall have finished their carnival, that Providence will bring good out of the miseries now impending.

To B. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, *Sept. 30th, 1861.*

* * * * *

I found no small part of the district candidates for Congress and, having no notion of a scramble, I refused to allow my name to be used. I could have got a very strong vote.

Two new companies from Randolph are about ready to go into camp.

All well at home.

To Col. William K. Lane.

ASHEBORO, *Oct. 12th, 1861.*

The Sheriff of this County has just been informed by my friend I. H. Foust that under instructions from Richmond you will appoint the Sheriffs or County tax collectors your subordinates in collecting the Confederate direct tax, wherever they will accept, and give bond and comply with such regulations as may be prescribed. Our Sheriff directs me to say to you that he will accept and comply with the requirements. I have not seen the regu-

Request for information regarding the Confederate direct tax.

lations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the 19th Sec. of the Act. The Sheriff desires me to draw up his bond, etc. Will you do me the favor to send me a copy of the regulations, or refer me, if they have been published, to the paper in which I may find them?

To H. B. Elliott.

ASHEBORO, Dec. 7th, 1861.

This State is a unit against the Lincoln Government. It is one great military camp. Some 10,000 troops are in the field. The old Union men are as determined as the original Secessionists. The State is totally alienated from the Lincoln Government and will fight to extermination before they will reunite with the North.

Unity in North
Carolina against
the North.

x

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, Dec. 9th, 1861.

Yours of the 5th inst. is just received. I was much surprised at the result of the election of the Salt Commissioner. Yours is a more conservative body than the Assembly, or the ultraists are beginning to learn that their former opponents may rebel against their masters if they continue their course of universal proscription.

Favoring Conven-
tion taking powers
from Legislature.

I hope the Convention will make it unnecessary for the Assembly to convene again. I concur in all the suggestions you make. As a member of the Legislature I am satisfied that nothing would be more popular or wiser than to have a tax on whiskey.

* * * * *

I hope you will restore the Winter Term of the Supreme Court and protect the judiciary from the encroachments of the Legislature. You ought to repeal the Stay Law. It disorganizes Civilized society.

x

To Captain Leigh Andrews.

ASHEBORO, *Dec. 16th, 1861.*

Regarding illegal
detention of a boy.

Yours of the 14th inst. was recd. Saturday night, in reply to mine in relation to the boy Julius, in which you say that you have concluded to release the boy as soon as you can procure the services of another. Since the receipt of your letter I have not seen the father of the boy and can not say whether this will be satisfactory to him. I have shown by the course I pursued my desire not [to] annoy or incommode you. I have not the pleasure of any intimate acquaintance with you, but I rank your father among my most valued friends. I desire to do anything I can to encourage and aid any one volunteering in the service of our Country—but particularly for my Countrymen and the son of my friend—In asking you to release the boy I thought I was doing both justice to my client and an act of kindness to you. In my opinion the true nobility of the soldier consists as much in a strict observance of law and the orders of his superior officers as in bravery in the field—especially in reference to the weak and defenseless; and, presuming that you entertained these views, I supposed you would at once release him, if satisfied that he was illegally detained, and hence I addressed you, hoping you would at once release him and put his release on the ground that you would countenance no infraction of the law and the orders of the Adjutant General. Allow me in the friendliest spirit to ask you to consider whether it is right for you to detain him “until you can procure another.”

I hope you will at once release him and put his release on the ground that you are satisfied that it is your duty to release him in obedience to the orders of the Adjutant Genl. or hire him from his father—I will cheerfully contribute to hire servants to wait on you while in camp here—but as a sincere friend to you and your Company I deem it wrong to use the compulsory service of anybody.

I hope you will receive this in the friendly spirit in which it is intended, and not as an impertinent obtrusion of unasked for advice.

*To J. M. Worth.*¹

ASHEBORO, Dec. 30th, 1861.

I recd. your letter proposing to make your commission a joint one with me. I think there are some of your duties in which you will need my aid, and that you cannot afford, for your salary, to withdraw your attention entirely from your private business; but your income ought not to reduce one-half. I think you will be warranted in paying me as an assistant and that you will have to pay others considerable salaries to aid you. One or the other of us should be here nearly all the time. I will turn out and aid you to any extent you may wish,—but I think your salary ought not to be divided much if any. If the work can be made a complete success, which I think it will, and is pushed with vigor there will be no clamor, but it is about certain that all your accounts will undergo investigation and much pains must be taken to have all your accounts in condition to defy malevolence itself.

Regarding Doctor Worth's appointment as Salt Commissioner.

I think there is no man in the State who could aid you more efficiently and more satisfactorily than my son David, and it strikes me he would go into it at a salary you would be well warranted in paying.

The more I think of it the more I am satisfied that your work must be dispersed. A great establishment to supply the whole State at Morehead would supply the salt cheaper than you can make it at several, but it would certainly draw the thought of the enemy on it. It would bring a destroying fleet on Morehead City.—According to my present light I would have an establishment at Wilmington—at Swansboro, or some other eligible point

Advice as to the work.

¹ John Milton Worth, a brother of Jonathan Worth.

on Currituck Sound, possible on further exploration at the points. An immense amount of salt must be ready for the fishing season in the spring. If you concur with me in the necessity of dispersing the works, you should without delay have one or more judicious assistants select the sites and make necessary preparations—but nothing very efficient can be done until you test your boilers, which should be done, no odds at what cost, with the utmost expedition.

You will have to be at home at February Court, I presume. I must be here then. If you can't get things in sufficient forwardness to do this Danl. can manage in your absence, and for David. After Feb. Court I will aid you in every way you may desire. In the undertaking in which you are embarked our family reputation for energy and success is involved, and I will sustain you to the utmost of my ability. I am firmly impressed with the belief that David would be a most useful aid to you, if he can leave home. I shall not write to him because you may not concur in my views. If you want him go to see him or get him to come to you.

MOREHEAD CITY.

To Captain Leigh Andrews.

ASHEBORO, Jan. 1st, 1862.

Invitation to company to dinner.

I would like to give to you and to the officers and men under your command, before you leave in the Military Service of your Country, some demonstration of my appreciation of your patriotism, and designed to invite you all to tea at my house to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock—but I have just learned that you purpose to leave to-morrow.—I invite you and your officers and men to dine with me to-morrow, if you intend to leave to-morrow. I will have the dinner ready at as early an hour as you may desire,—but if you be not about to leave to-morrow I would

prefer, as I presume it would be most agreeable to you and your men, that you all come over and take a parting supper with me at 7½ P. M. to-morrow.—

To Nicholas Williams.

ASHEBORO, *March 8th, 1862.*

This disloyal county, as the cowardly Secessionists call it, stood her draft quietly. Some timorous people here pressed the Governor to send up a troop of soldiers to suppress the rebellion, thereby giving color to the imputations of "A Traveller"¹ and other cowardly sneaks. The question was put to each of the seventeen companies composing this regiment whether they were ready to repress any attempt at rebellion or to aid the Sheriff to execute civil processes. The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

Report of the conscription in Randolph.

PANTHER CREEK.

From Elvira Worth Jackson² to Fannie Long.

ASHEBORO, *March 15th, 1862.*

My Dear Friend—

* * * * *

Oh Fannie, the times, the times! Does it not make your heart ache to think of our once happy Country so involved in War. We will never see such happy days again. I do wish the war would stop, but it is no use wishing unless we knew it would do good. I fear very much that it will not close during Lincoln's administration. I do wish every State in the South had been united and then I think the war would have closed sooner. I fully believe we can never be conquered—though the

Peace movement in Randolph.

¹ An article in one of the newspapers reflecting upon Randolph county.

² Jonathan Worth's daughter.

North has many advantages over us. Some districts of our County were drafted last week, but every one volunteered here except 100. Week before last we had a little excitement—a precinct 10 miles from here, in a community where there were very few men with any education, they had a kind of prayer meeting where some 50 men raised a white flag and said they were for peace. The Captain of that district, John C. Hill, a rather illiterate man, gave the command for all who were in favor of peace to follow in the procession; over 50 persons obeyed, and they marched after the white flag, had prayer for peace, and then dispersed. The Gov. was written to about it.

*From John Pool.*¹

COLERAINE, *March 24th, '62.*

Recommendation
for position in
office.

Allow me to presume on your former kindness to me so far as to recommend for some clerkship in the Treasurer's office my nephew, Mr. Charles C. Pool. He graduated at Chapel Hill with the first distinction, and has studied law with me.—I do not hesitate to recommend him as a young man of unusually bright talent, sober, industrious and attentive to business. I am perfectly certain that you will be greatly pleased if he is brought under your notice. His health is feeble, but he is anxious to be doing something in these times, when all the world around him is busy. He is now at E. City, within the enemies' lines, but I can get him to Raleigh on a few days notice.

This appointment will be a favor to me. I expect to be in Raleigh shortly, and am very anxious to see my friends there.

¹ John Pool, of Pasquotank county, was an alumnus of the University of North Carolina and a prominent lawyer. He was a member of the Senate in 1856 and in 1865, of the Convention of 1865, and in 1868 of the United States Senate. He was elected to the latter body in 1865, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1860, but was defeated by John W. Ellis.

To T. C. and B. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 3d, 1862.*

* * * * *

I shall be forced by benevolence, as well as policy, to give small quantities of salt to destitute families around me. I have not a bushel. Send me 10 or 12 bu. if you can. X

All quite well.—Our soldiers have left in good order. It has made a great cavity in our population.

To Allen M. Tomlinson.

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 4th, 1862.*

I felt extreme solicitude to relieve such of your Society as were drafted, and from Morehead City and Wilmington earnestly pressed it upon the Govr. to allow such as would labor at the Salt Works or send a substitute as a laborer, at a liberal rate of wages, to be excused from military service. He cheerfully assented to it. Brother M., I think, further got permission to accept \$11 per month, to be used in making salt, as a commutation for military service, from those Quakers who might prefer to pay it, in lieu of laboring or sending in a laborer. The Salt is being made not for the army only, but for the whole people. It never occurred to me that you would have any scruples about adopting this plan of relief—any more than you would have scruples about a surplus of corn, which would go to feed the army and the people and thus protract the war. I am greatly disappointed and mortified at your decision. The well-intending efforts of brother Milton and myself, instead of relieving you, I have no doubt will result greatly to your prejudice. As the lawmaking power would not relieve you entirely, we conceived we had fallen on a plan which would be gladly and thankfully adopted.

Plans for the relief
of the Quakers.

I understand it is intended to seize and send to the hospitals as nurses such of the Quakers as decline to comply,

and I fear you will lose the sympathy which many of the best men in the State have felt for you.

If we have unconsciously placed you in a worse position than you were, I hope you will at least allow us credit for the best intentions.

The place where the salt is made is 8 miles from Wilmington and some 20 miles from the forts at New Inlet and the mouth of the River. The enemy's war vessels cannot approach near it. There is ample opportunity to escape. The sea breezes make it pleasant and healthful. The wealthiest citizens of Wilmington have their summer residences on the Sound, on account of the pleasantness and salubrity of the location. The hardest work is cutting and splitting cord wood—\$20. per month is allowed each laborer who feeds himself and \$3. per day to a man with a good two-horse team, he feeding himself and horses. Corn is cheaper in Wilmington than it is here.

I sincerely hope you will re-consider your decision—at least so far as to allow such members to accept the proposed alternative without censure from his Society.

*To E. Emmons.*¹

ASHEBORO, *Apl. 5th, 1862.*

Plans for salt
making.

By the loss of Currituck Sound and the cutting off of Morehead City by the taking of Morehead City, the operations of the Salt Commissioner are limited to Wilmington, also in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy and by far the most ineligible of the three locations. Mr. Guion, Prest. of the W. C. & R. Rail Road, informs me there is a salt spring three miles from Wadesboro, near Mr. Simons, who would give any aid in pointing it out. Mr. Guion says salt was made there in 1812. By the terms

¹ Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.

of the salt ordinance, the salt compr. is restrained to a "place or places on some navigable water." Upon this information I think, if you have not examined the place, it is desirable that you do so without delay, as the Convention, having your recommendation, would no doubt authorize the Salt Commissioner to cause the necessary experiments to be made there or at any other point you may recommend.

To T. C. & B. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, *April 26th, 1862.*

The hotspurs of the South, aided by a silly administration at Washington, have at length precipitated the nation into universal ruin. The South, with one voice, seems bent on suicide. There is no banner now under which I can cheerfully sacrifice myself. It will take others as long as Brownlow to decide whether to join the Southern Confederacy or to go to Hell. Criticism of North and South.

I am going to try to get our whole population, not bound to muster, to form a guard to protect home and repel invasion. As to enrolling as volunteers under our Act of Assembly, I shall leave every man to pledge for himself.

I have a perfect horror of going to the General A., because I think I can do no good.

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, *May 1st, 1862.*

We are just in receipt of the Fall of Ft. Macon and New Orleans. Accompanying it was the instructions of the Sec. of War carrying out the Conscription Act. The gloom thickens to a mind like mine, which has at no time been able to see a bright spot in the future, whether our arms are successful or unsuccessful. If unsuccessful we Effect of conscription act upon salt works.

shall be in no better condition, I fear, than were the English after the conquest by William the Norman. If successful, we shall be an impoverished, demoralized and waste nation. Democracy and the Devil still have dominion, in any event I can see.

If our enemies should fail to overthrow us in arms our Legislation would ruin us. With all our men from 18 to 35 called to camps of instruction at this season, famine is inevitable. Not an adequate supply of wheat cannot be made and the harvest must be saved.

I suppose conscription in the field for our men engaged at the salt works nor any power reserved to any officer of the government to grant them such exception. Without such exception we shall perish for salt. The requisite salt can in no other way be obtained. If I understand this legislation it is an expression by Congress, of the control over the militia and negatives the power of your Convention to grant any aid to your salt comm. out of the class between 18 and 35. If reliable labor be at once supplied by militia, or legislative authority, the salt [*two words illegible*] everybody engaged in salt-making, whether at the salt works or not, ought to be relieved from military service, in preference to judges, mail-carriers, postmasters. By the way, I am asked every day whether the exception Act passed by Congress to the conscription bill excepts Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts of Equity. It exempts all judicial and executive officers, whether of the State or Confederate Government. I suppose Clerks and Sheriffs are officers of the judicial department and that they are exempt. Am I right or not? If you are in any doubt, inquire and let me hear from you soon and much oblige.

I should say more about salt, but presume Mr. M. will see you on the subject.

I would not have you believe that I am in despair. Providence often works out her results by agencies which seem to the weak judgment of men by no means suited to

effect the end. I hope therefore we yet succeed in driving back our invaders and that good many grow out of this revolution, but I can't see *how* we can conquer or *how* we are to be benefited if we do conquer. 7

Will you or Mr. Long run for the Genl. Assembly, or will the Convention, owing to a large part of the State being in possession of the enemy, dispense with the elections and continue to legislate during the war? The *whole* State is now represented. In a new Assembly much of it will not be represented. We shall probably never be under severer rulers than the Convention, but I will not complain if you decide to sit until our invaders are driven back or the war closes. If an election is to come off and you and Mr. Long or both will not run, do you think I ought to run for the Commons? If I run it will be only from a sense of duty. If all of us shrink from the responsibility and discomforts of legislation I fear demagogues will make "confusion worse confounded."

To W. J. Long.

ASHEBORO, *May 15th, 1862.*

My mind has been painfully exercised for some time on the question whether I ought to be a candidate for the Commons. You or I owe it to the civil liberty and consequently to our own best interests to be a candidate. Unbridled Jacobinism is soon to become disunion if conservative men shrink from breasting the storm of popular frenzy. If you or I for the sake of temporary repose, and looking only to present interest or comfort, give up the direction of popular opinion in this county, demagoguism will soon triumph in Randolph. Winslow will be a candidate. His course has been satisfactory and he ought to be re-elected. Only one of us ought to run. Which of us can render most service to the public? I am fairly cer-

Asks him to run
for the Commons.

tain you can. The opposition to me amounts to malignant personal hatred. My friends support me with violent zeal. Violent support and opposition I fear will be the consequence. All my friends will vote for you and the opposition will carry with it nothing of personal malignity towards you. I firmly believe it is a duty you owe to the public and to your wife and children to be a candidate. But for Mr. Foster's residence, I should feel that both you and he ought to be candidates. As it is I think you are the man. If you decline peremptorily, I am yet undecided whether I ought to run or not. I do not doubt that I can be elected, but I regard it as doubtful whether I can do any good against the furious feeling which I believe will grow out of it.

I suppose Wilmington will be surrendered, in pursuance of what now seems the policy of the government, to wit,—to make no resistance to the capture of such places as the enemy can approach with his ships.

Fears surrender of
Wilmington and
fall of Richmond.

We shall then be left without salt, and if Richmond fall, a deplorable event not unlikely to happen, N. Carolina furnishes no defensible point at which our retreating army can make a stand, nor is it possible that if the conscript be soon called out, that the State can make any provision to support the inhabitants, much less to supply an army. It is quite possible that most of the State will be in the occupation of the enemy before the elections, and I believe it would have been better that the Convention had continued to legislate till the end of the war. It is not possible that the next General Assembly can so fully represent the State. It is evident that the destructives expect a fuller representation in the next Assembly than they have in the Convention.

To J. J. Jackson.

May 19th, 1862.

Whatever may be the issue of the War, Confederate money must be nearly useless at the end of the war. Nobody doubts this, and all who hold any considerable amount of it are anxious to invest it in cotton, land, and other property. [*Portion illegible.*]

Regarding depreciation of Confederate money. X

When the war closes and the banks are returning to a sound currency, money will be scarce and debtors will be crushed.

I had a good deal of currency a few weeks ago. My creditors would neither receive Confederate or any other paper currency—and to invest it as safely as I could, (for no solvent men would borrow it) I bought of C. P. Mendenhall the 600 tract on Cane Creek in your County.

* * * * *

You know I have been unable to anticipate any good to grow out of this war. The most disastrous issue would be “subjugation,” a word I hate because it has been so long a cant party expression. If our troops at Richmond do not perform better than at Norfolk—Yorktown, etc., we are in danger of the dread reality—subjugation. I try to hope for the best, but can see nothing but ruin.

PITTSBORO.

To Gaius Wittingham.

May 23d, 1862.

In compliance with your request that I would give you in writing (because you can't hear) my views on the existing conditions of our national affairs, I sit down to give you a very brief, but a very candid, statement.

Views on national affairs.

First. I believe the Union under the old constitution of the United States, honestly administered, was the best government that could be established, and I have no belief

that either section, when divided, will be so well governed as we have been since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Secondly. The Abolitionists were unwilling to carry out that Constitution in good faith—and the Secessionists in the cotton States were ambitious to rule the Government, and each of these parties, with different objects, worked together to break up the Union. I have not now, and never had any confidence in the *virtue* or *patriotism* of either party; but these parties, each in its section, got control of the Government and without allowing the masses of the people, either North or South, on the question. War should settle the dispute. The politicians forced the whole country to take up arms. Being thus forced into war, I had no hesitation on which side I would fight—My home, my wife and children, my property, are all here, and when forced to fight, I never had hesitation, embracing the side of the South, and wishing it to be victorious. The hatred between the two sections has now become so deep-seated that the Union cannot be restored at any early day, so as to leave the South feeling like free men. As a conquered people we would be an unprofitable appendage to the North. The two sections ought to separate for the present and the war to cease. If time and experience should wear out our animosities and teach us that it would be best to reunite, at some distant time, let the government of Washington be restored.

War is a game of chance. At present our people are very gloomy. The enemy seems to be surrounding us and driving us back everywhere. And the despotic conduct of our government and its disregard of our newly adopted constitution in attempting to release our paroled prisoners from the obligations of their oath—the adoption of martial law in most of our considerable towns—the attempt to disarm our people—the conscription act, and the reckless expenditure of money and destruction of property

—and the seizure of the citizen by the military power and removing him to another State to be tried by a court-martial instead of a criminal court in the State. The attempt to pass a sedition law to silence complaint—all these things sink the heart of the patriot and unnerve the aim of a noble soldier.

My motto is “never despair.” I see nothing flattering in the future, but keep a good look out in order to do as much of good and avert as much of evil as possible.

To A. G. Foster.

ASHEBORO, *June 27th, 1862.*

I had not learned of the particulars in which you had got the charter of the Western R. R. amended until I received your late letter. I am both surprised and gratified to find you are re-animating our R. R. project under circumstances giving some hope of success. I will endeavor to give a helping hand, but the loss of my overseer by the Conscription compels me to oversee my farming in person, and I can not leave home, either to aid the R. R. or to canvass the County without danger of being out of bread next year.

Question of his
candidacy for
Legislature. Dis-
cussion of opposi-
tion to him.

I have not decided to be a Candidate. In making up my mind the contingency of a defeat has not been considered. Paul Arnold is the only man I have heard of who ever voted for me, who declares his unwillingness to vote for me now. The fact you mention that “a deperate effort will be made to beat me and if possible to concentrate the whole army to vote against me” had not come to my knowledge, nor can I conjecture upon what act of mine this effort is to be based. I was aware that some years ago Col. Gray had contracted some dissatisfaction towards me on account of some supposed effort of mine to get into Capt. Worth’s Company men whom Gray had a right to

expect to join his Company. If he ever entertained such a suspicion it was groundless and injurious to me. I have never approached him on the subject, however, from the previous relations I would not suppose he would allow himself to become prejudiced against me without giving me an opportunity to be heard on the matter of complaint, and I have heard that his friends had become satisfied that I had given him no just cause of complaint.

I had also heard that certain men belonging to the Kinley [*word illegible*] after the draft had been frightened or forced to enlist in Capt. Gray's Com., and that Br. Milton as Col. of the militia had notified the enrolling officers that he would report the manner in which they had been enlisted to the Adj. Genl. and that thereupon they were turned loose. I was gone to Morehead City when this matter occurred and know nothing about it from beginning to end. I condemn the Kinley meeting, and if anybody by force or threats made any of the silly men engaged in that meeting, enlist I condemn them. I am all the time for law and order, and have no approving word for the mob, even though they be women pulling down whiskey stills or patriots forcing traitors to enlist. I understood from Esqr. Troy, whose sons are in Capt. Carr's Co., that prejudice existed against me on account of Br. Milton's act procuring the temporary discharge of that man. I had no more to do with it than the man in the moon.

I would like to hear further from you in relation to this effort to prejudice the army against me. I know nothing about it beyond what I have stated. I supposed my course both as a public and private man made me deserve the confidence of every soldier in the service, and was not aware that any prejudice beyond what I have stated existed.

I am not a candidate, but the Co's strong desire that I should be, expressed by you, Long, Foust and many other valued friends, has tended much to overcome my repugnance to continue in the political arena. If gentlemen of

character, however, deem the other candidate so much preferable to me, as to use such efforts to prejudice the soldiers against me, I deem unity and harmony among us of much more importance than my poor services, and will not run.—A feeling of defiance to the malice of my enemies is restrained by a conviction that all personal considerations should be held in subordination to the grand purpose of vanquishing our invaders, which can only be done by unity and concert among ourselves.

To T. C. and B. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, July 4, '62.

* * * * *

We are rejoicing over the continued succession of cheering news from Richmond, but intensely solicitous as to its finale. If our success should be as complete as the news justifies us in hoping for, we look for peace at no distant day.

Good news from Richmond.

To Zebulon B. Vance.¹

ASHEBORO, July 13th, 1862.

My nephew, Shubal G. Worth, lately Captain of Co. I, 22nd Regiment, resigned recently and is now at home. He resigned on account of ill health. He is about going to the Warm Springs in Va. and hopes his health will soon be restored. He wishes as soon as his health will permit to return to the service, but thinks he can not stand the Infantry service. He is well educated, intelligent and a man of cool, deliberate courage. If you succeed in getting up your Legion he would like to have a place in your staff. He entered the service as Capt. of a Co. of 12

Application for staff position for S. G. Worth.

¹ Colonel 26th North Carolina Regiment.

month volunteers and served under Col. Pettigrew. Shortly before he left this State most of his Company enlisted for the war and others joined them, making a full Company 125. He asks me to refer you to the Field Officers of his Regiment for his standing. With Col. Connor, who recently took command of his regiment, he has little acquaintance. Col. Gray and Major Cole know him well. He led his Company in the battle of the Seven Pines. If you can not give him the situation he desires he will be obliged to you to suggest any like place in the service which you may think he could obtain.

Our County Candidates have been a week on the canvass. Not a Johnston voter has as yet been heard of in this County. If there is one for him in this County he is mum.

X The conscription, carried out by excusing the officers, requiring every one, whatever his desirability, to go to Raleigh for examination and the peremptory refusal to give any temporary respect to any man, is begetting deep indignation. One young man has been the sole nurse of his father, helpless for 18 months with palsy, and others who are millers in extensive flour mills have been required by Major Mallett to repair to the Camp of Instruction.

To James M. Worth.

ASHEBORO, *July 13th, 1862.*

Advises against entering army.

I am persuaded that at your age and with your rather fragile constitution, self preservation and intelligent patriotism alike forbid your going into the army whether as a drill master or otherwise. Such I know to be the opinion of all whose wishes it is your duty to respect. I am ready to do anything in my power for you which I may think consistent with your genuine interests and advancement, but considering your age, the number your family has furnished to the war, the wishes of your parents and all the

surrounding circumstances, I have no hesitation in urging you to give over all idea of entering the army in any capacity whatever. Y

I am pressed with innumerable urgent duties and write in great haste.

To Captain O. W. Carr.

ASHEBORO, July 19th, 1862.

I ask the favor of you to make known to the men composing your company, that I am a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Genl. Assembly—and that I shall be gratified to receive their votes.

Asks support from him and his company for House of Commons.

I hear from my friend Jno. B. Troy Esqr that some members of your Company have the impression that I used some influence to prejudice the making up of your Company in getting some of the Kinley men released who had enlisted in your Company. It is altogether a mistake that I know of, or had any thing whatever to do with that matter, or that I discouraged our men from enlisting [in that or in] any other Company. I have heard that my brother released or endeavored to release some of those men upon representations made to him that they were forced to enlist, and I suppose I am to blame on the supposition that I advised his course. I left the County immediately on the conclusion of the draft for the Eastern part of the State where I remained more than two weeks and never heard of the enlistment of these men until some time after my return home. If my brother erred, it certainly sprung from no hostility to you or unwillingness to raise troops. At all events I am in no manner answerable for his error. X

I know that some men have taken much pains to prejudice our soldiers against me, but I can find no specifications. I was an old Union Whig as were nearly all the people of this County, but after the North made war on

us I know no man who voted more uniformly for every measure tending to the comfort of the soldiers or to strengthen our defences; and if any man has done more in this County to make our people a unit against Lincolnism and to arouse our people to arms, I don't know who he is. If any individual soldier from Randolph or elsewhere has just cause of complaint against me as a man I am ignorant of it. If there be any prejudice against me in your Company it must be owing to some mistaken apprehension.

To Capt. Alex. McAllister.

ASHEBORO, *July 19th, 1862.*

Defends his course and asks support of soldiers for a place in Legislature.

Upon the urgent solicitation of our late members to the Convention and others representing it as the wish of the county generally, I have become a candidate to represent this county in the next General Assembly. To my great surprise I understand a powerful effort is being made to prejudice the soldiers against me, with some prospect of success, but I cannot learn the grounds on which they are urged to vote against me. I know there is no act of mine either as a legislator or as an individual, which ought to give displeasure to any manly soldier, or indeed to any soldier, for I voted for every measure tending to their comfort and giving them the right to elect their officers and no soldier in distress has ever called on me for relief to whom it has been denied. But as I am ignorant of the accusations, I can offer no defense to those who oppose me. I was an old Union man but so was almost every soldier from Randolph and they all know that since the war began, no man has tried harder or done more to prevail on our people to present a united front to our ruthless enemy. If I should be elected against the vote of a majority of the soldiers from Randolph, I should regret having been a candidate, since the soldiers of all other men have the strongest sympathies of my heart.

I presume your regimental officers have seen a copy of the ordinance under which you vote, but lest they have not, I send a copy of as much of it as you need.

I beg that you make known to your men that I am a candidate, and that I shall feel grateful if they deem me worthy of their votes, and that if any report is afloat intended to prejudice me among soldiers, such report, whatever it may be, is unfounded.

Lieut. Jesse K. Kyse.

ASHEBORO, *July 19th, 1862.*

Allow me to ask the favor of you to make known to the Randolph men in your Company that I am a Candidate for a Seat in the House of Commons of the next Genl Assembly and that I shall be gratified if they shall deem me worthy of their votes. The other gentlemen who are candidates are Dr. Thos. L. Winslow, Marmaduke Robbins, Jas. Bulla and Sidney McMasters.

Asks support of soldiers for place in Legislature.

The election in camp comes off on the 31st of this month.

To. Lieut. C. L. Russell.

ASHEBORO, *July 19th, 1862.*

I ask the favor of you to make known to the men composing your Company, who are citizens of Randolph, that I am a Candidate to represent this County in the next Genl Assembly and shall be gratified to receive their votes, if they shall deem me worthy of them. Much pains has been taken by my old political opponents to make the impression that I am not altogether loyal to the South and by sundry other reports to make me unpopular with the soldiers. I opposed this war as long as I could see any chance to avert it and desire peace as soon as it can honor-

Defends his course and asks support of the soldiers for a seat in the Legislature.

able be made, but when war was made on us, no man has exerted his influence more fully than I to induce the people of Randolph to present a united front to our foe and if there be any act of mine, as a legislator or a man, which gives just cause of complaint to a soldier, no enemy of mine has ever referred to it. Time will show—my past acts show that I am at least as true a friend to the South as those who attempt to defame me.

Our exultations over the victory which was lately won near Richmond and our pride at the part our State bore in it and particularly the bravery exhibited by our neighbors and friends is tempered with distress on account of the terrible loss of life, mutilations and distresses of the wounded and the anxiety of almost every family at home on account of some loved one in the field.

To Captain L. Odell.

ASHEBORO, July 19th, 1862.

Defends his course and asks support of soldiers for a seat in the Legislature.

I ask the favor of you to make known to the men under your command that I am a Candidate to represent this County in the next Genl. Assembly in the Commons. I have been induced to be a Candidate by the pressing solicitations of our members to the Convention and other of my old friends. I am informed that pains have been taken to prejudice our soldiers against me, but I cannot learn on what grounds. If there be any body who as a legislator or an individual has shown himself more the friend of the soldier than I have, I know not who he is. I fear some personal enemy or political opponent has started something to injure me in the camps where I cannot answer it, but I hope the Randolph soldiers know me too well to allow any story to injure me. You all know I was a Union man until Lincoln made war on us and that since then no man has contributed more to get our people to act as a unit against our opponents.

We are all proud of the bravery exhibited by our men in the late desperate battle near Richmond, but our pride is mingled with painful regrets for the casualties and sympathy for the privations of those who suffer the perils of battle.

We are about all for Col. Vance for Govr. I have not yet heard of a man who is for Johnston in this County— but I presume a few will vote for him silently. ✓

To Captain E. H. Winningham.

ASHEBORO, July 20th, 1862.

My old friends have induced me to be a Candidate for a Seat in the Commons of our next Genl Assembly and I ask the favor of you to make it known to your Company. I am informed that much pains has been taken in some of the companies to prejudice the men against me but I cannot learn on what ground. I was opposed to the war as long as there was the slightest chance of averting it and am in favor of peace whenever it can be had on honorable terms—When war became inevitable, no one has tried harder than I to make our people meet the foe with a united front. I shall be much gratified to receive the vote of your company.

Defends his course and asks support of soldiers for a seat in the Legislature.

Everybody is proud of the bravery of our Randolph men, but we mourn for the killed and their surviving friends and for the afflictions of the wounded and sick and the privations of the rest of you.

We can hear of no voter here for Johnston. All who speak out are for Vance, for Govr.

You vote on the 31st July.

Your relatives, I think, are all well, excepting your uncle Newton. He has been unwell for some time.

To Lieut. Kearny.

ASHEBORO, *July 21st, 1862.*

Defends his course
and asks support of
soldiers for seat in
Legislature.

I ask the favor of you to make known to the Company of which you are commander that I am a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Genl Assembly and that I shall be gratified to receive the votes of any of them who may deem me worthy of them.

I am aware that much pains has been taken to create prejudice against me among our troops, but I cannot learn the specific grounds and can therefore only defend myself by general allegations—They all tend in some way to impute want of patriotism to me, as I understand. What is the evidence? Is it because I was for the Union and opposed to the war while there was any hope of preserving the or averting the other? This would equally apply to nearly all the citizens of Randolph and to a majority of the whole State. It is well known to all the people of this County that when war became inevitable no one has spent more time or exerted himself more earnestly to induce our people to present a united front to our foe. No man in this State has voted more steadily since the war began, for every measure tending to strengthen our defences, and if I have ever omitted by my votes or my acts as a citizen to do any thing for our army or for the individual soldier, which patriotism and humanity require my enemies should specify the act.

In common with all our people I am proud of the bravery our troops have exhibited in the field and shall always be ready to do any thing in my power for the survivors or the families of those who have fallen in defense of their Country and with this profession all my past acts accord.

We are about all for Col. Vance for Govr. I have not heard of a man in this County for Johnston. Doubtless some will vote for him—but none avow their intention to do so.

ASHEBORO, *July 27 62.*

[P. S.] If Mr. Clarkson Horney will deliver to the commanding officer of Co. I. 22nd Reg. before the election in the army on Thursday next he will much oblige me. I addressed by mail the Capt. or commanding officer of each Company from Randolph in the army a few days ago, appraising them that I am a Candidate for the Commons. Before these letters could have reached them, Capt. Wingham, as I learn, died, so that my communication would not reach the Company.

In much haste—

To Major L. D. Andrews.

ASHEBORO, *July 25/62.*

I have been so occupied in various ways and also ignorant of your whereabouts that I have not hitherto informed you that I am a Candidate for a seat in the Commons of our next Genl. Assembly. Much pains has been taken to prejudice me because I was an original Union man, but if I was in fault in this so was a large majority of North Carolina. Since war was inevitable I have by every word and vote and act of mine sought to induce our people to present a united front to our foe and certainly no troops in the world ever exhibited more valor on the field of battle than our N. C. troops have done and none have become more conspicuous than those from Randolph, nearly all of whom were for the Union as long as possible. The candidates for the Commons are Marmaduke Robbins, T. L. Winslow, Jas. Bulla, Simeon McMasters and myself. If you shall think me worthy of your continued support and confidence, I shall be obliged.

Asks support of soldiers for a seat in the Legislature.

To Paul Arnold, Sr.

ASHEBORO, *July 25th, 1862.*

Asks reason for
hostility against
him. Explanation
of course.

I am told by divers persons that you have expressed your purpose not to vote for me in the approaching election and that some persons in your neighborhood who have hitherto been my friends even threatened by violence or disorder to prevent my speaking at your tax-gathering. I went to your tax-gathering and no such disorder occurred, and as the other portion of the report may be untrue, I feel it due to our past intimate friendship to address a few lines to you on the subject.

I have met no man in Randolph since my last return from Raleigh as a member who has expressed his approval of my career in terms more cordial than yourself. You have heard, I believe, my leading addresses to the people on the subject of the war, the draft and the meeting headed by Capt. Hill, Mr. Kinley and others. I have understood that you approved all these addresses, but it is said you have taken offence at the conduct of my brother in procuring the release from enlistment of certain persons said to have participated in the meeting aforesaid. If this be the cause of offence, it greatly surprises me because I always found you a reasonable man, and I ought not to be answerable for my brother's error if he committed one. I am told that he wrote you and others in relation to the enlistment of these men and that you infer that it was written upon my advice and that that letter was offensive to you. I do not know whether he wrote you a letter at all and of course know nothing of its contents—but I hear of certain old political opponents of mine in the Eastern part of the County, circulating a report that you had a letter from me seeking to release volunteers or in some other way seeking to throw obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the law. I am sure you did not put this report afloat, because I have written no such letter but have contributed by word and deed I trust as much as any

other citizen of this County who has not taken up arms, to induce our people to offer an undivided front to our foe. The point I have endeavored above all others to impress on our people has been to observe and obey the law. I have urged that the common safety of all of us required that every man should turn his face against all mobs, whatever their object. You have approved—and I trust you still approve this sentiment. I gave my brother no advice in relation to the matter referred to. The day after the draft I left here for Morehead City and did not return home for about three weeks. I did not hear or know one word about the enlistment of these men or their release for weeks after the affair occurred. If, therefore, you have censured me on account of that affair, that censure was not deserved. After I came home I often heard a report that your brother had forced certain men to enlist, by threat, etc. I have never said you did so, because I know nothing about it—but I have said, if you did so, I disapproved of it, however patriotic your object—my motto being “observe the law.”

I have written this long letter because a long and intimate friendship has subsisted between us and I have felt mortified and surprised that you should condemn me unheard and because I believe you to be a man of too much manliness to impute the explanation to the mere desire to get your vote. I would have no man vote for me who may think he can cast his vote so as better to promote the welfare of the Country.

To James Newlin.

ASHEBORO, *July 27/62.*

The powers that be will use I presume, all the exertions they can to prejudice the army against me. The rank and file, left to judge for themselves, would vote for me, but the officers looking to promotion will perhaps control them.

Asks aid in securing election.

x
 x
 The large number of men at the salt-works who would vote for me will probably be unable to attend the election. Notwithstanding this I shall be elected if my friends at home go to the election. I know of many of your society [are] indisposed to go. They would vote for me if they would go to the election. Will it not be a most ungrateful return for my efforts to protect them from oppression if, by their inaction, they allow my enemies to have a triumph over me? I beg you to arouse them in a quiet way. For my own ease I would rather be out of the Assembly than in it—but I am persuaded I could do some good there, and therefore desire to be elected. Any Quaker who stays from the polls will have no right to complain of oppression.

*To the Commanding Officer of Company I in the 22d Reg.
 of N. C. troops.*

ASHEBORO, July 27th, 1862.

Asking support of
 the soldiers for a
 seat in the Legisla-
 ture.

I addressed a few days ago to Capt. Winingham, by mail, a letter informing him that I am Candidate for a Seat in the Commons in the next Genl Assembly—and requesting him to inform his company with the expression of my wish that they would give me their votes unless they shall think that among the other candidates they can find fitter men. I learned yesterday with deep regret that Capt. Winingham died before my letter could have reached him. I believe that every member of Co. I knows me well and that it would be superfluous for me to urge upon them my reasons tending to induce them to vote for me. I am sure they will vote as they deem best for the interests of their country, and with this I shall be satisfied.

I address this to the commanding officer of Co. I, not knowing the name of its commander, and request the favor of him to make known its contents to his company.

[P. S.]—The other candidates for the Commons are

Thos. L. Winslow, Marmaduke Robbins, Jas. Bulla and
Sidney McMasters.

To Z. B. Vance.

ASHEBORO, Sept. 16/62.

I see in the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 15th inst. information of Capt. Murchison notifying the conscripts of Cumberland and Harnett and those of them who have enlisted to report themselves to be received into his company. I learn that there are many conscripts in this county who have not reported themselves, and I am sure nearly all of them in this Co. would immediately report if allowed to join companies of their section. If such permission be given they can be speedily in the ranks. I am sure a portion of those who went to the camps of instruction have been reporting that they were not properly cared for and not allowed to select their companies. This makes it difficult to get up others. I will gladly do anything I can to get our conscripts to the front and therefore write this communication. I know not whom I ought to address. An agent to arrest them has been sent here who is exceedingly odious to them and in whom they have no confidence. Perhaps I ought to address Major Mallett but I am unacquainted with him. If you are not able to do anything in the matter let this communication go for nothing. If Murchison be authorized to fill up his Company with conscripts surely they should have the like privileges, as I know Capt. Murchison to be a gentleman and a man of intelligence. I do not doubt but he has been so authorized.

Suggestions as to
enrollment of con-
scripts.

This County has furnished some 8 or 9 companies, met the draft manfully and would have faced conscription if they had not been induced to believe that they would be allowed, as far as possible, to select the companies in which they were to serve. As it is, I fear some will only be got

by force, and this may be better effected by requiring the militia officers of each company to arrest their own conscripts, under such penalty for neglect as you may have power to impose. One great cause of this refusal of our conscripts to enrol themselves in the exemption of their officers.

To I. H. Foust.

ASHEBORO, *Sept. 17, 1862.*

Possibility of his
election as Treas-
urer.

I design to send you in a few days two bushels of the small select lot of seed wheat. It was down in a small lot and the day it was cut the hogs broke the fence and tore down most of it. Being too busy at the time to make the necessary repairs to the fence I hauled it in, spreading it over the barn. You will see it is damaged, so that I fear it will not all come up. I will let you have the other 20 bu. you want. It is nearly clear of other varieties, but has some oats and cheat in it. I have an extra good fan and if you will send your bags before you send your wagon for the wheat, I will have it run several times through my fan, so that it will be very superior seed. As you will have to send for the 20 bu. you can at the same time get the two bushels. I shall leave home the week after Supr. Court. I should like to have the bags before that, so that I can give personal attention to it before I leave.

As men for whom I have the highest respect have it in view to run my name for Pub. Treasurer, without any move on my part, and as I have self confidence in my capacity to discharge the duties as they should be discharged, I will accept the appointment if tendered to me. If I am appointed it will be an instance where office seeks the man. You know me *more* intimately than any man in the State. As to public affairs, there is a more perfect accord between your views and mine than any of my acquaintances, and you know I have not sought any place of political preferment and that my political notions have been controlled

only by my convictions of duty to the public. Under these circumstances appointment would be a matter of personal pride and gratification. I had not heard of that my name had been thought of for the appointment till I received a message from you on the subject. I thank you for this and the continual proofs of your interest in my advancement.

I can not find the *Bulletin*. It is an anonymous article conveying the idea that the company gets nothing but "tatoes and cabbage" in this County—that we are "Unionists," and I (by name) the representative of this class, and it falsely asserts that I charged them \$94. for a night's supplies. I inquired of them especially if their expenses were paid by the government because, if not, they would be charged nothing; but if it was, it would be ostentatious liberality to charge nothing. They applied to me in the first instance to supply them. I told them to try the hotels and if they could not supply them then I would. They returned and said they could get corn and hay from Jack Hamlin, but no oats or nothing to feed themselves. I supplied them with 82 lbs. of salt ham at 35—flour at 8 1-2 cts. per lb—oats at 10 cts. per doz. 1 bu. I potatoes at \$1.50—and corn (Jack could not supply enough) at \$1.75 lard at 35 cts., cabbage, salt, etc nothing—and \$5. for cooking. It took all my hands, male and female, almost a day, and I fed several of them, filled their haversacks, etc—and charged nothing. My bill was \$70. When the Capt was about paying me he said he was allowed by the Government only \$50.00 per day to feed his 80 men and horses—that he would lose \$20 and whatever Jack charged him. I handed back the \$5. charged for trouble and told him he would have had nothing to lose if this limitation had been made known to me. I don't know what Jack charged but he told me they docked his hive. The ladies, night and morning, sent them coffee, tomatoes, etc. for which there was no charge. I think the Capt. had

Treatment of
soldiers in Ran
dolph.

a fixed purpose to get what he could out of us in this County and then to traduce us.

[P. S.]—I learn that Mr. Burney and the ladies of his family enjoy greatly the attack on me. I can take no notice of the article through the press without a contest with an ignoble blackguard shielded by a military Court.

To William A. Graham.¹

Sept. 28th, 1862.

Regarding the suggestion to make him Treasurer.

You say many of my friends are speaking of making me Public Treasurer. It originated with my friends. I had not thought of it. If my friends, without my seeking, shall confer the appointment on me I will accept it, having some confidence that I could discharge the duties of the place properly.

From M. A. Alston.

HIGH POINT, Oct. 27th, 1862.

When you collect my note in your hands on a Mr. A. Smith please demand specie payment. I would have been satisfied with paper currency at the time I needed it, but he would not pay and I have thereby been compelled to spend two or three hundred dollars more by not getting it at the time he promised to pay.

¹ William A. Graham, of Orange, was a graduate of the State University and was a lawyer by profession. He had been a member of the House of Commons from 1833 to 1837, State Senator in 1854, and at the time of this letter, member of the U. S. Senate 1841-1844, Governor 1845-1849, Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore, Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1856. In 1863 he was elected to the Confederate Senate, and in 1864 became President *pro tem.* of that body. After the war he was elected to the U. S. Senate, but was not admitted. He was also elected to the Legislature of 1865, but was not pardoned. He died in 1875.

To D. G. Worth.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 1st, 1862.

* * * * *

I received your letter from Fayetteville some days ago in which you express doubt as to the expediency of over-seeing Roxana's hands and farms, fearing the public opinion would condemn it as an unworthy expedient to avoid military service. Regarding the management of his daughter's plantation.

If I felt there was anything disagreeable in it I would not advise it—for though I would rather lose the last piece of property and the last dollar I have, than see you enter the army, I would advise no disreputable means of avoiding it. For public disapprobation, unless just, I have little regard, but I think intelligent public opinion would approve your course, even putting it on the ground that exemption was your object. The government of Roxana's negroes and management of her affairs she can commit to no other person with propriety and safety. She and her children and your wife and children, in the midst of a large slave population, can look to you alone for protection, and you in effect assumed this duty while it did not carry corruption with it. You did it while you were exempt by a substitute and *before* the passage of the act excepting overseers. I have heard of no one being blamed for obtaining exemption by any lawful means who had a family to protect and was not an original secessionist—but I have said enough. You are capable of viewing the matter in all its aspects—and must decide for your own conviction of duty and honor—It is Court week here next week. Only one week intervenes between Court and the Genl. Assembly. In that week I must go to Cane Creek and make dispositions for a three months absence. Several of my hands must be transferred from here, etc. It will be impossible for me to visit you, nor do I think my presence would be of any service. I throw out my general views about Roxana's affairs by no means desiring you to

be governed by my views. You have had more time and opportunity to consider the subject than I have and you must decide for yourself—with Roxana's approval—for I want her to understand all her business.

If you should decide to remain where you are then, I think, if you retain Parker, he should be placed at the Swamps, which would involve the building of a shanty for him. A neat cabin of cypress or other poles would do—If you should decide to stay and oversee, you would need an assistant—both of you under the exemption act could not remain on the same place.

I devolve on you, at all events, the whole planning and management for Roxana, for the present—with the evident desertion.

If you urge it I will go from Raleigh to Averysboro any Saturday night—meet you there with a carriage or buggy and spend a day or two with you.

We are all well—Love to all.

From S. S. Jackson.

Nov. 5th, 1862.

I send you a copy of a letter of instructions recd by Manning a day or two ago. Did not Lindley sell and convey to Mendenhall the Cane Creek lands prior to the 30th August, 1861? If so, he will lose them or will be bound to pay you back what you paid him and damages, for I take it for granted that he warranted your title.

This negro money due the Alston negroes in Ohio, also, will have to be refunded.

Nothing new, all tolerably well. We have just heard on yesterday the truly afflicting news of the death of Doctor Worth—a martyr in the cause of humanity.

[Enclosure]

From Wade Keyes, Acting Attorney General.

Confederate States of America,

Department of Justice.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22, 1862.

Circular letter to District Attornies and to Receivers under
the Sequestration Act.

The Act of the 30th August, 1861, declares that certain property "held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed by, or for any alien enemy, since the 21st day of May, 1861," is thereby sequestered, and that it shall be held for the full indemnity of a class of persons therein specified. The Act vested the property in the Confederate States, and declared a trust, and you are instructed to proceed in all cases, in which that trust seems to be impaired by subsequent legislation, as if no such legislation had been made. The object is to settle judicially the constitutionality of such subsequent legislation.

Instances wherein the trust seems to be impaired by the Amendatory Act of the 15th February, 1862, readily occur; as the seventh section thereof, which gives the property of certain alien enemies to the next of kin independently of any trust, the section is a nullity. If the property be not sequestered it remains in the alien enemy; if sequestered, the title is in the Confederate States, and the Congress cannot make gifts nor grant bounties.

The 4th Section of the Amendatory Act seems also to be violation of the trust, as in contravention of the original Act, it exempts from sequestration property transferred by an alien enemy to a citizen of the Confederate States, prior to the 30th August, 1861; and so of the sixth section of the Amendatory Act, if it shall appear that it limits the class of persons known as alien enemies at the time the first Act was approved. But these are given merely as

instances, the better to call the whole subject to your careful consideration.

To B. F. Blair.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 10th, 1862.

Regarding salt supply.

I was appointed last week County-Salt Comr. in place of J. Worth who resigned on account of being a member of the Genl Assembly. I inclose the evidence of my appointment. He explained to the Court, a majority being present, all his plans, which were unanimously approved by the Court, among which was the plan to send you to Saltville, to pay for the 107 sacks salt at \$1.50 per bushel, and then to come with it to High Point if you can get it there, or to Danville. Jesse Coletrane has started with his 4 horse wagon and took 100 three bushel sacks—and Eli A. Hanner left here on Friday last with a two horse team and took 148 three bushel sacks. It is expected that you will start in time to reach Saltville before they get there. They are to deliver the sacks to you. I inclose check to pay for the 321 bushels. The check is for \$481.50.

You are sent to see that the wagons sent are employed according to the arrangement you make. The following wagons have started—David Coletrane, Jesse Coletrane, Chas. Cox, Marmaduke Swain and Wm. White, with four horse teams, and Eli Hanner with two horse team. Others speak of going but are not reliable. Immediately on your arrival, see whether they will take any two horse teams—if so, on what terms—also whether there is a limited time within which they must start from here. Try if possible to make a further purchase for as large a quantity as you can, to be delivered at as early a date as possible before Christmas, to be brought by Rail Road. I will supply sacks in due time. You are to be paid your expenses and the same wages you received for your last trip, and I desire you to stay long enough to learn all the ropes and

make any arrangement for a supply of salt for the county (as much as you can get) which you would do were you yourself County Salt Comr.)

As I do not know how much salt each wagon will bring back, I can't send money by check to pay for it. See if it will not do for each wagoner to pay, for the County, for his load of salt, bringing a bill for the same receipted, and I will refund the money to him when he gets here with the salt. If this will do, request the wagoners to pay. I wish you to feel authorized to act in my behalf in every contingency which may arise and inclose a power of attorney to this effect. You know, I presume, when the first wagons started, to-wit, the Messrs. Coletrane & White, and you will start in time to get there as soon as they do.

Try your best to get leave to send two horse wagons. If they will accept them with leave to start three weeks hence, we can probably send enough to supply us, but it would be almost too late before they could return with their load, and will only do as a *last* resort. If the salt can be bought and brought by R. R. so as to get here earlier, it will be much preferable.

*To Josiah Turner.*¹

Nov. 11th, 1862.

Yours of the 5th inst. reached me by yesterday's mail.

I seek no office whatever, but I will not decline to accept the Treasurer's Office if the General Assembly think proper to confer it on me. I will not electioneer for it. I am influenced to agreeing to serve, if elected, by the same

Declares his willingness to accept position of Treasurer.

¹ Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, was a State Senator in 1858 and 1860. He was a peace member of the Confederate Congress. After the war he was elected to Congress but was not admitted. He became the editor of the *Sentinel* newspaper in 1868. The same year he was elected to the General Assembly, but was not seated on account of disabilities. He became one of the most prominent figures in North Carolina Reconstruction.

considerations which induce you to desire my election. I feel that you and I and a few others deserve well of the State, and feel that an endorsement of my course would not only gratify me personally, but would be a salutary rebuke to the destructives.

HILLSBORO.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.

ASHEBORO, Nov. 12th, 1862.

Regarding public printing.

Owing to indisposition at the time your answer was received, declining to publish my article in relation to the pub. printing, I did not answer. One of the objections you state to my plan, to wit, that the Asylum office *cannot do all* the pub. printing, is unanswerable—and your other views are entitled to much consideration. Whilst I have no doubt of the correctness of the principle at which I was driving, I am by no means certain that the attempt *now* to carry it out might not work injury instead of good, and I am glad you decided not to publish my article. If you inferred that it sprung from any repugnance on my part, to giving the printing to Mr. Holden, it was a wrong inference. I would rather give it to him than any other editor in the State. Judge Shepherd was not informed that I had any intention to write anything for the press on the subject.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1862.

Andrew Bryns requested me to write you in reference to his case: he says you know all about it: it is my opinion, if he has been an invalid, that no Affidavit that he can make will exempt him, as the Instructions say that the "Exemption Act" is prospective. If you have the time, you will oblige if you will give me any information on the *Subject*.

Mr. Marsh and I have a notion of taking a pork contract with the State, and if you have the time you will oblige if you will make the necessary for us. Mrs. Worth and I came by the plantation in Chatham and found all well and everything in order. Staid all night and came home on Monday night to the great surprise and gratification of all.

We have seen that Randolph has three officers in the Legislature, Page, Hill and Calton, and we *feel* much *complimented*. We are all well here and hope to hear from you *soon*, and all send love.

From D. G. Worth.

MILL GROVE, Nov. 20th, 1862.

We are all very anxious to see you and the household have prevailed on me to remain until Monday morning next to see you if you can come down on Saturday. We do not know when the stage passes Asheboro going down, but my impression is it is sometime between midnight and day. We will know to-day however as this letter will be sent there to be mailed. You said in one of your letters you would come down almost any Saturday if we *urged* it. We dislike to urge you, but we wish to see you so much that we hope you will by no means fail to come. We will send to Averysboro at the proper time to meet you which will I suppose be sometime Saturday night. I was packed up and ready to start this morning but it rains and besides I had decided to remain till Monday. I must go then and look after my own affairs some. I don't feel right in letting Greene bear the burden alone. Greene writes me that he has sold half of our salt works for \$3000. He has the new pans at work and they perform well. Salt has fallen to \$12. in consequence of the Gov's proclamation that salt shall not be exported. I think, though not because I am a salt-maker, that this

Matters relating to salt works.

x act of our Gov. is a blunder. If the Southern States gain their independence they will have to help each other in every way they can. This act of the Gov. will shorten the production both in causing those who are already engaged in the business to relax their efforts and preventing others from going into it. At the present rate of production, or rather the prospective rate, the demand in this State will soon slacken so that there will be no inducement for others to go into it. I hope it will work better than I think it will.

Mike cut his knee yesterday very badly so that he will probably not be able to do anything for a long time. He is so useful in doing anything and everything that I don't see how we are to get along while he is confined. I feel very uneasy about his knee, for fear it will be stiffened. I don't see that Roxana will be able to do any better in the way of an overseer than by retaining Parker, though I should much prefer that she had a better one. I have said but little to him about it. He is willing and anxious to remain, I think, but wants increased wages. Roxana prefers that you should make the bargain with him, as I do myself, for I think you could rule him down to reasonable terms than I could. There will have to be an agreement too about how much provisions he should have for the year, etc. which I don't know how to determine.

We have decided to let the house he now occupies be the overseer's house, as it happens to be in just the location, above all others about the place for it. It will have to have a piazza added to it with a little room in one end. Mike was at work on another house for himself when he cut his knee.

Matters relating to plantation.

+ We have a good deal of rye and oats sowed and expected to get nearly done this week, but for the rain. We have all that field at the swamp on the left hand as you go in the bars sowed as far down as the middle of where they sowed last year and about 20 or 25 acres here. We

have six plows running this week. I fear it will rain the balance of the week. Charles has gone to Asheboro. There were 60 loads of corn on their place. It is all gathered at the swamps except the new ground. The Bird place is to gather yet. I intended to commence gathering them on Monday next but the rain put us back so with the Rye I fear we shall not be able to commence it until Tuesday or Wednesday. Shall put as many hands as possible to clearing as soon as the Rye is put in. The oats have come up but Cato sowed them too thick. I was not there while he was sowing them, supposing he knew all about it, having seen the grain sown on the plantation all his life.

The hogs are all doing pretty well though they don't fatten very fast as they are all so spongy. They grow more than they fatten. They are ahead of any in the neighborhood.

Corn has advanced to \$2.50 and peas to 2.00 to 2.25 at Fayetteville. What will it be next June!!

If you are not able to come on Saturday next write us when you can come. The mail comes to Burns Level from F. on Wednesdays and from Raleigh on Saturdays, so if you reply to this immediately and direct it by Fayetteville it will reach here Wednesday. After Wednesday direct it simply to Burns Level and it will reach here on Saturday. I don't know when the mail via Burns Level leaves Raleigh. It is possible it may leave there in time for you to reply so as a letter may reach us Saturday.

All join in much love to you and hope to see you soon. If it continues to rain a day or two the C. F. river may be up so high as to be dangerous to cross in a canoe. They have no other boat there now.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, N. C., *Novr. 21st, 1862.*

I received your letter yesterday with receipt for Pickett & Hale—and you said that they would have to make an affidavit. I have been looking at the Exemption Act, and I don't find anything about an Affidavit.

Suppose a man has been a Black Smith for the last 10 years and is 44 years old but has not been making Smithing a business and suppose he were to set up a *Shop now*—and work for the public. Would it *exempt him?* We are all well here.

Nov. 27th, 1862.

Recommendation
of W. O. Fowler
for a clerkship.

We the undersigned take pleasure in recommending Mr. W. O. Fowler for the position of Clerk in one of the departments of the State. We have known him for some time and have no hesitation in saying that his habits are very good and his character for integrity unimpeachable. He has been a clerk in a store in the city and at Chapel Hill for several years, and we have reason to believe he would make a very fair accountant.

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
E. F. WATSON
P. H. WINSTON, JR.
GILES MEBANE
S. F. PHILLIPS
W. N. PATTERSON
THOS. BERRY
W. A. GRAHAM.

From Wyatt G. Jordan

CANE CREEK, CHATHAM Co., N. C., *Nov. 28/62.*

I recd yours of 22 Inst. and in reply we are through sowing wheat and sowing oats at present I am about start-

Regarding planta-
tion matters.

ing Sterling and Julius to Ashboro to day with a load of sheep. I have been trying to buy pork but find no one ready to say what he will sell at I could have engaged pork two weeks ago at \$20 and think I can some yet. You can send salt as soon as you can for if I but it will be coming in soon. Julius and Wesley need a Coat a piece. you say you can get me out of the army by going to your Daughters the boys here say her overseer will steal and they will not stay if he comes up her so you can do as its suits you. I had most as soon go to camp as to move so far it is so expensive if you could get some of your Daughters negros I think it would suit best to all coserned pleas excuse my haste.

From Daniel Hackney to Gov. Vance.

ST. LAWRENCE, CHATHAM Co., N. C. *Nov. the 29th, 1862.*

In the last ten days aided a few days by Mr. Robert Dorsett and Lieutenant Lambert I have collected and forwarded to Raleigh for the Cos. E. & G. of the 26th Reg. 20 pairs of yarn gear pants, 30 yarn shirts, 8 cotton do, 25 yarn drawers 6 cotton do 16 blankets and 3 quilts 50 pair socks 4 coats 1 overcoat 3 pair shoes 3 hats 11 pair gloves 11 neck comforts 4 vests also several boxes of provisions. We have selected Mr. Robert Dorsett to carry them and distribute according to the wishes of the donors. The above amount of clothing at the present price of clothing in this section of the Country is worth at least between seven and eight hundred dollars. I think that not at best so large an amount has been carried from this Section of county by our Sheriff and others visiting the camps in the last summer. I am now making an effort in behalf of the 5th Reg. and hope and think I shall be able to get a considerable amount. I am sorry that we could not have had all our contributions sent at one time

Relating to supplies for soldiers.

but that could not be done. Your patriotic Proclamation has reached the heart of the ladies and they are determined to use the means which they had designed for the comfort of their families for the use of our brave soldiers who stand as a wall between them and Yankees no better than Brute Butler and they will continue to divide and fast as they can make as long as they hear of a suffering soldier as to shoes they cannot be had to much extent for the want of leather.

From J. J. Jackson.

PITTSBORO, 31st Nov. 1862.

Congratulations
upon his election.

I recd your letter a few days ago and as you were understood and expected to a candidate, I was highly gratified at its contents. I must confess however I am not free from anxiety for fear that the malice of your enemies may get successfully prejudice your election; added to Courts' popularity. Some men came up last Saturday from Raleigh who were for Courts. They were not members. They said that Courts said that if he could put off the election for a week or two he would be elected. That Waddell and Harris from this County and Headen would vote for Courts. That Taylor would vote against him unless he cleared up some report touching remarks he had made about Vance, etc., etc. If you have time please to write me a line as long as your finger. All usually well.

From D. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 1st 1862.

Matters relating to
salt works.

Yours of the 28th is to hand. We called at headquarters this morning to get a permit to transport the salt we had sold previous to the laying of the embargo, but to our surprise they refused to give us a permit, on the grounds

that they had had no further instructions from the Gov. since his first order directing the Genl in command not to allow one bushel of salt to be carried out of the State, though it was sold previous to the passage of the resolution, except that sold to town, corporations, counties, or individuals for actual consumption. They pay no heed to the printed proclamation and will not until they get official orders. We have today about 125 bush. to ship under previous contract.

It is strange that the Govr. has not given Genl Whiting orders in accordance with his late proclamation.

We will sell the sack salt brought for you a few days ago. We are on tip-toe to hear from the election of *Treasurer*. Hoped you would have said something about it in your letter. We infer from what we have heard that it is a fixed fact that you will be elected.

The health of Wilmington is now very good, there are no traces of yellow fever left. No new cases for two weeks past. Business is moving rapidly, though it is all confined to salt. The greatest difficulty in the way now is the want of transportation. The Rail Roads can't near do the work. There are at least 3000 bush. made daily, and increasing rapidly. This with the vast quantities of corn, flour and other articles give the Roads more than they can do.

Genl. Whiting seems to be working with all his might to put this place in a state of security from the enemy. He even works his hands on Sunday. He now has 400 or 500 negroes at work on the fortifications. He like all former commanders here sweep clean while the broom is new. We hope his broom will hold out longer than his predecessors.

Health in Wil-
mington.

X

X

From H. C. Lane.

ASHEBORO, N. C., Dec. 2nd/62.

Request for information as to teacher's certificate.

Will you please inform me how to procure a certificate to teach a common school. I called upon Mr. S. S. Jackson a few days ago to solicit information upon the subject, but he could give me none. He thought you had not authorized any one to grant certificates in your name during your absence. I told him I would write to you and ask you in your answer to authorize him to grant me a certificate—that is if you could consistently—an early reply will oblige.

From Riley Hill.

Dec. 2nd 1862.

Request to have a son detailed as public miller.

I have bin looking for a letter from you on what we have bin talking about, But have not recd. a word, now Sir I want you to have my son Samuel W. Hill Detailed as Miller. He was our Miller at the time of the Draft and had bin for some time. when he was taken under the draft we got another, kept him but a short time and He was taken as a conscript. So we have bin dragging along ever since with no particular Miller and a great deal of grinding to do. I have 3 sons in the army and have had ever since the draft. I do not think that my Miller ought to be discharged. I see Men almost every day detailed, some for one thing and some for another, But none in my judgement of as much importance as a public Miller. Now sir if you will exert every nerve to get him discharged, I will pay you for all the trouble you may be at and if you should succeed I will pay you an additional fee and if there can be nothing done I want you to let me know it as soon as possible. do all you can for me and as soon as you can.

[Another letter on same sheet] From Jason C. Harris.

Mr. J. Worth Dear Sir, I am happy to learn that Randolph is not dead but sleepeth. I see that both Door Keepers were selected from our county and that your self has bin elected public treasurer, if this be so I think we shall have a long funeral procession for some will certainly die on the account of it. I hope it is so, do have our Capts. Districts put Back as they once were and that will give one half of the officers to the army and quiet to the people do all you can for us, give my respects to Mr. Robbins—write to me soon.

From S. L. Norwood, Secretary to Z. B. Vance.

LENOIR, Decr. 3rd 1862.

In response to your most urging and touching appeal in behalf of our suffering soldiers the ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society in Caldwell, in conjunction with Capt. Faucette's district, send by Col. Hartley three boxes directed to your Excellency containing the following articles:

Articles contributed for soldiers.

39 blankets
 103 prs of socks
 40 shirts
 17 prs of pants
 2 " " drawers
 3 coats
 2 prs gloves

We beg leave to mention that we have heard recently, that the supplies sent by this society to companies F. & I. (26th N. C. T.) immediately after the Newbern disaster are still in statu quo at Goldsboro. Should it be thought proper we desire that they be used for those companies now.

We are sorry that our contribution is no larger and hope soon to be able to send another box. Allow me to say that the ladies here feel the deepest interest in your efforts

to clothe our soldiers and a sincere wish to aid in every way possible in the maintenance of our *just cause*.

Gov. Z. B. Vance

(By order of the Society.)

From Nathan Hunt, Jr.

NEAR HIGH POINT, 4th Decr. 1862.

Request for a
position

I hope you will pardon me for intruding on your time a few minutes on account of my own business.

The exigency of the present times induces me to endeavor to get into some business by which I can support my small family.

I am therefore induced to enquire of you if you know of any place or situation that a man of my age and habits of business could procure that would pay a salary sufficient to support a small family content to live in a frugal manner—Some of my friends have suggested the office of mail agent or postmaster on the railroad if a vacancy should occur, which office I think I could fill to satisfaction having been conversant with the postoffice business during thirty-five years of my life.

You know something of my business qualifications and if you should know of any clerkship or agency of any kind that will not require hard labor that you think I could fill to advantage and you will use some endeavors to procure such for me I shall ever appreciate it as a disinterested act of kindness on your part to your humble servant.

I am past the time of life for manual labor or I should not solicit office or situation of any kind. I think I can give satisfactory references or procure satisfactory recommendations as to qualification for any place that I should desire.

Your election to the office of treasurer of the State seems to give great pleasure to all your friends and acquaintances here.

From Joseph Newlin.

NEW MARKET, N. C., 12/6/62.

I feel glad to see the Conservatives getting in power, and hope to see *honest* conservatives fill every office from the Governor down to the Section Master on the Rail Road, believing it to be a prelude to peace, by putting good, honest intelligent men in power, and I may add Christian men, which embraces almost my only hope of peace.

Relating to exemption of Quakers from military service.

I was gratified at the nomination of thy name for Treasurer and hope ere this thee is elected to that important office.

There is one subject to which I wish to call thy attention. Not knowing whether it would be advisable at the present time to agitate it, which is the subject, of Friends paying the \$500—the price of exemption under the Conscript Act, whether it releases them from the ordinance requiring the payment of the \$100. I have my own views in relation to it, but I do not know whether they are correct, therefore I wish thy opinion in the matter, if it is the case that we should be liable to pay both taxes, I do think that those who pay the \$500.00 and those who are detailed to Salt Works, etc. ought to be exonerated from the requisition of the ordinance, and in case they would be liable under the ordinance, would it be imprudent to ask the legislature to release us from such obligation.—Would be pleased to hear from you on the subject, as well as any other subject as thee may feel inclined.

x

From Maria Francks.

AT HOME, 12 mo 7 1862.

I feel so anxious to hear what C. P. Mendenhall said or done, in regard to the Judge's decree, that I hope thou will excuse me for asking thee to write me a few lines, as I have not heard from thee since the 19th of 10—mo.

Regarding a debt.

I am pretty certain, they didn't pay thee the \$2000. nor compromise or thou would have written. We have offered several times and they always refuse to compromise for \$6000. after taking all the interest on what I ought to have for four years, or nearly that now. Perhaps we had better never offer for \$6000. again, but just get what we can, and all the law will give us. I don't know how soon we may be in Yankee-dom and I wished to write thee once more and ask thee to attend to the case as thee has done, even if there is no communication. Thee has come very near getting my right, and perhaps may succeed yet, after the courts are restored. If thee ever does get my right I intend to pay thee amply, and if thee has rather have some other Lawyer to assist thee, do as the thinks propper. Person and Dortch are no doubt good lawyers, and fine men, but some others may be more convenient and suit better in this case. I hope thee will do what thee thinks right.

We have made thy proposition known to several who have slaves and told them it was a good chance for any who wished to send them up country, and gave them thy address.

Effects of secession
and war.

We are uneasy about what is to become of us, and what we have. My husband thinks it would ruin him to break up now and move, and perhaps may be ruined to stay.

It seems to me secession has ruined our country. I feel so sorry for all the poor down-trodden soldiers, and so much sympathy for Friends, please let me know how they fare. I couldn't go to Y. M. for I want to be at home if the Yankees ever come here, they have been to Jacksonville fifteen miles below here, took \$2000. worth of negroes and other things but told them they needn't go if they didn't want to. it is said, they seemed scared, only staid a short time, poor creatures, it was a bad trip, on their return, were fired on by our men, and got their boat so fast in the sand they couldn't get it off.

They shelled the shore so our soldiers left. That night they took what they could, set fire to their boat and left; it is said, they took \$300. worth of clothes for the soldiers deposited at Jacksonville. I don't suppose they will come again unless they take Wilmington, which we hear is soon to be attacked. I wish this terrible war was over. How good and pure the principles of Friends are; what a pity that those professing such should have to go to war, but the Hills took my portion from me by fraud, and that after I was in possession of it as much as they were. Nathan assured me there never would be any compromise, that it should be fought out. I hope he may get whipped yet, but if he whips me and takes what I had, I hope I may be blessed as the man "who was traveling from Jericho to Jerusalem." Accept my husband's high regards.

[P. S.]—I felt much sympathy for thy dear aged mother, and all the family, when I saw the death of thy lamented Brother Clarkson. What an humbling time, every way, for all of us.

*From J. A. Worth.*¹

FAYETTEVILLE Decr. 8th 1862.

Your letter reached me yesterday. I had sent forward the salt some days ago. I suppose it is used by this time on your pork. I am glad to say that Lizzie is convalescent and I think will get well. Albert's general health is better but his leg does not improve. There is much bone that has to make its way out. The Doctors fear that to cut would too much weaken the circulation.

You know I am tolerably good grit but for some months I have been put to more than my trumps, and Fatima has stood more hard work and trouble than a mule could. I am *glad and more than glad to see* Secession Loco focism and *Dibbleism* getting used. I do not know how to express myself on the matter. I have not time to write

¹ Joseph Addison Worth, a brother of Jonathan Worth.

to-day—will be going to Richmond soon and will come by. Albert shall write you.

From Geo. W. Mordecai.¹

RALEIGH, N. C., *Dec. 9th, 1862.*

We have no present intention of discontinuing our agency at Goldsboro; but if Mr. Wiley is willing to accept the appointment of Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department I would be perfectly willing to give him up. I think Mr. Wiley fully competent to discharge the duties of the office and can recommend him as a gentleman of high character and rigorous honest integrity.

From B. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *Dec. 9/62.*

Enclosed find bill for 2 Sacks L. P. Salt of which you have been advised. The entry was the last one made by our brother. I sent the bonds signed by Bro. Milton and myself to Bro. Addison, by private hand and requested him to get the other signatures and forward it to you at once. Some stir and excitement here to-day a/c of the sailing of the fleet from New Bern—I am too busy—

Yours in reference to Book Keeper is at hand, will report to-morrow. All confusion to-day.

Mr. Jonathan Worth

Bot. of T. C. & B. G. Worth

1862

Oct. 24	2 Sacks L. Salt	\$85.	\$170.00	
	Drayage		.75	
	Turning into Barrels		2.00	172.75

¹ President of the State Bank.

From W. G. Jordan.

CANE CREEK CHATHAM CO., N. C. Dec. 10/62.

I received no letter from you last week I will drop you a few lines, etc. I sent the wagon to Asheboro some two weeks ago and it has not come back yet they were not to stay but 3 or 4 days I am the worst outdone I ever was in my life Hogs up to their belly in mud and no wagon to draw leaves and we are out of wood two weeks ago it has been cold and wett and we cannot plow So we kneed the wagon to be drawing etc and axes which they were to bring from home if you will rite home and tell them to send the wagon back I wold be glad for we cannot get along well without the wagon and axes in bad weather and we kneed the boy here to work for we have more to do by half then we all can do and then for them to stay so long it makes *me mad* when I am so anxious to get the work along it is enough to make the best of men swear. I cannot engage any pork without paying Gold, \$8. per houndred in Gold is all the way I can get it. I engaged 5 or 6 hounds at \$20. before I rote you for myself but cannot get any more Confederate money will not pass at all here. Men are offering \$35. and \$40. in Confederate money for pork but cannot get it nor cold not for \$50. Conf. money pleas send salt soon as we ought to kill the Hogs soon send it to Graham We will take a load of flour and get it but I do not know whether to take Con. money I cannot get it off.

Conditions in
Chatham County.

[P. S.]—Since writing the above the wagon has come. They was detained sowing wheat etc.

From J. D. Worth.

FAYETTEVILLE Dec. 10, 1862.

Your favor of the 8th inst. came to hand this morning. I know of no one here suited to discharge the duties of Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department.

Suggestion as to
a clerk.

Philip A. Wiley will do I think, he is a good Book-keeper, very accurate, writes a very good hand and with reasonable dispatch, of unusual habits of industry, quick of apprehension, and I think of unassailable integrity. I suppose that he is a "Conservative." Your view of W. A. H. is my own. He would not do. This of course is confidential. I hope you will succeed in organizing your office force satisfactory and find your duties pleasant.

[P. S.]—I saw Mr. Wiley in town yesterday and think that he is yet here.

From B. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *Dec. 11th '62.*

Suggestions as to
a clerk.

I have carefully canvassed our place in my mind and cannot think of any one that I think will suit you as a clerk. All are engaged or in the field or incompetent. Chatterton has lost cast as to character, drinks, etc. I hope the present clerk will act the man and prove himself right in the main. You enter on the duties at short notice. Our Journal takes occasion to pay you a compliment though not intended as such. I should never thought of styling you Dictator.

From Jno. Presnell & Wm. W. Nelson.

Gather around your country's flag,
Men of the South, the hour has come—
None may falter, none may lag—
March to the sound of the fife and drum.

CHESTERFIELD Co. VA. *Dec. 11th 1862.*

Request for advice
as to term of
enlistment.

We address yo a few lines asking yo for some advice in our case as we are twelve months vollin tears in the surves of our State and are over thirty-five years of age

and our twelve months is out and we are not willing to enlist in the survis of the Confederate States. We therefore want to now if the are bound to give us a dis Charge as we have made application for a dis Charge and have not got it and we are willing to surve our Country in a government worke for the war if we can get in some government shop either in the Confederate States or in the State of North Carolian if we are not in titled to a dis Charge from the army. We wish you to have us detailed to some government worke in the State if you posable can doo sow for the war and for yore trouble of getting us in some government worke we will pay etch of us fifty dollars to you if it will be satisfaction. We hade some rather get in the Company shop on the North Carolina railrode if we cold or in the gun shops at Faytsvill as we have experance to some extente and practis in all the wood busness carred on in the State and if is required we can furnish as good a recommendation to our workemanship as is wanted either for stocking guns or building coaches for the rail rode or almost anything elce that is to bee maid of wood we wish you to let us now as soon as posable if thear is any chance of geting s dis Charge or not and if you can get us detailed some government woke send us the detal as soon as posable direct yore letter to Proctor's Creek, Chesterfield County, va 2nd North Carolina Carolian battalion.

From W. H. Lineberry.

RANDOLPH COUNTY N. C. *Dec. 11th 1862.*

I have concluded to drop you a few lines altho I don't know that it hardly worth while to waist ink and paper on the subject which I am going to write about.

Request for information as to conscription.

You know the conscript Exemption law exempts nearly all kinds of mecanicks except Hatters. I have been at that business for nearly 20 years and it does seem to me

that the Hatter is as much needed at home as any other mecanick. My Friends all say that my services would be worth more to the Confederacy at my work than in the army.

You know that when our volentears left hear they all wore caps now as soon as one comes home and can get hear he wants a Hat they cuss the caps I Herd one say that he had rather go Barefooted than Bare Headed. you know that Hatters is very scarce in the South our shop was the only one that made Fur Hats before the war in this Part of the State I think there was one in the western Part of the State and one in the East that made fur Hats.

Now my object in dropping you this letter is to know if you and Mr. Robbins cant do something in the Legislator for the Hatters of N. C. I think if you could it would be approved of By the people of Randolph.

I know I am no better than any Body Els or that Hatters Has as good a rite to fight as any Body Els. But still it does seem to me that they had as much rite to Be Ex-emp as the most of the rest that is Exempted it is allmost a nuff to make a man go crazy to Be about a Hat shop now unless He Had a House full of Hats.

I have made a Doz good wool Hats for your Boys and now I want you to Do something for me if you can and I think if the thing was Brot up Before the Legislator that some thing might be done for the Hat Makers.

My Father says He Has been at the Business for 40 years and that their never has Been anything done to incourage the manufacturing of Hats and now we are in the Southern Confederacy he Does think the Hater ough to be incouraged. The South abounds with the Best of fur if we had Hands to work it But we all have to be forced in the army the army will Have to go Bare Headed and the Boy & old men at Home

if I have to go in the army our Shop will have to

be closed as father is so Deaf that he can't hunt trimings as we have to go allmost all over the Confederacy to get trimings

I suppose you dont know me but Mr. Robbins Does and if you want any information concerning me Mr. Robbins can give it.

I Believe the Exemption law give the President and Secretary of war the power to Exemp any persons that they think Has a right to be Exemp that is not named in the list of Exemptions and I have thought that if the Legislator of N. C. was to pass a resolution in favor of the Hatters and Call the attention of the President to it it might do something for the Hatters of this State.

[P. S.]—we had your Hat done By Saturday after you left But never Herd a word from you till your Boy come after it a few days ago

From J. M. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Decr. 16th '62.

I have to-day made a short but substantially true report of my salt operations to the Governor and requested him to hand it to the Committee. My reports are not as they should be but need have no fear of a close investigation of the matter. It will all come out right. I have furnished 75 counties with 21,000 bushels at an average of \$3.50. If it had been sold at \$10. it would give \$150,000. profit to the State. The martial law here is embarrassing me more than anything else. Please mention to Mr. Smith.

y

Regarding operations of salt works.

From Allen Skeen.

EDEN, N. C. *December the 20/62.*

Request for a position.

I am pleased to find you are elected State Treasurer and in particular as you are from Randolph. If you should need a Clerk about that Office or could find room for me I would take it as a favor not soon to be forgotten if you would take one of my sons and try him awhile and see how you would like him. I have two here yet one at home and one that has left me either of which I think you would like.

I have one son suffering in the army if alive and if you can see any way that either of these can honorably escape I would take it as a favor if you would inform me of the fact.

We have hard time here in many respect.

From S. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *Decr. 25th 1862.*

Relating to matters at the salt works.

Enclosed I send to you for collection a draft on Dr. Isaac W. Hughes for \$330.00 If you can get a check on Wilmington I would prefer that to a check on any other place as I can use it more easily. I wish you if you please, to call upon Govr. Vance and ask him if he will give me a Captaincy in the Quarter Master's Dept at Raleigh and if so when he will make the appointment. He promised Colton to give me the place when the State troops were organized.

Pa started home this morning. He has not been home since the fever abated until now. Genl. Whiting sent for Pa a few days ago—and when I got to the Genl's. office the following dialogue took place—to-wit.

Genl. W. I understand you have too many men at your works, and have also learned that you are on that account making the salt cost the State more than any salt that is made hereabouts.

Pa. If any one has told you that I have too many hands and that my salt costs more than that made by private parties they told you a *d— lie*.

They eyed each other for a few moments in silence, when the Genl. without another word told his Adj. Genl. to countermand an order he had made taking away 150 of Pa's men and to appoint a Board to examine and report. They will report to-day that he has none too many. Salt is selling at 14 to 15 per bu. now. Two vessels ready to unload now with good stony Salt and Iron. Small-Pox is in town but to what extent is not known.

I dislike to ask you to do so many things for me knowing that your time is fully occupied but I will try not to trouble you again and shall remember very gratefully whatever you may do for me.

From I. H. Foust.

REED CREEK 30th Decr. 1862.

When you stayed with me you will remember I was complaining. It turned out to be an attack of jaundice which has pretty much confined me within doors since and now am recovering very slowly. I see by the papers you are chalking out a good deal of business and am also pleased to hear that you will be elected Treasurer of State, a fact I foresaw long ago and regret I have not been able to visit the City of Oaks to aid as far as I could to accomplish it.

What is the news? Write me and post me, or are you left as the rest of us in Randolph with hopes and fears looking quietly but anxiously for some development perhaps unexpected to relieve our suspense.

I take it for granted you will raise troops for State defence according to the Gov.'s recommendation. Will you leave any at home or will that bill make a clean sweep of all of us? If so I feel that my concern for the fate of our once happy and prosperous country will not trouble me

long. I am sure I can't stand the exposure of camp life. Thousands of our bravest and best [that] could with care have lived to be useful have fallen and many more will, but this is the result of war. It is barbarous in any view.

Write me when you have leisure. I will be pleased to hear from you occasionally. Give my respects to Mr. Robbins.

In a trade with John Fogleman a few days ago I got a barrel of good corn whiskey. I have it at home and as I cannot drink it myself I desire to send you and Robbins a small quantity if I meet with opportunity you shall have it. If I can't get it to you sooner I will carry it as soon as I am able to go to Raleigh.

From Dr. Jos. D. Hinton.

RALEIGH, N. C. *Jan'y 1st 1863.*

Happening to call at the office of W. W. Holden last Friday he handed to me the enclosed paper with his name subscribed to it and said Dr. if you will present that paper to Judge Badger, Mr. Fowle and Wm. H. Jones, Esq. and the Mayor of the City, I am sure they all will sign it, and it may be useful to you these hard times. It was very kind of him and gracefully done, and I feel thankful to him for it. All the gentlemen named, promptly and cheerfully placed their names to it, and as Judge Donnell had been an old friend of mine and had practised law at the Beaufort bar much of the time that I was Clerk of the Superior Court of that place—my native county—(the 20 years that I was its Clerk) I called on him with it and he promptly added his name to it and expressed the greatest pleasure in so doing—and said, his son, the Speaker of the House of Commons, would add his, if needed—that he was then confined by an attack of Gout, and his physician called to see him while I was there—so I did not see him;

Accompanying
request for a posi-
tion.

but if needed I will get his name to it although Judge Donnell has resided here but a short time, he has intimately known me for more than 40 years and being one of the wealthiest men in the State his approbation of me for the appointment, is important. Judge Badger has personally known me for about 50 years and practised law in Beaufort Superior Court while I was its Clerk. The other gentlemen have only known me here the last 25 years; but they know me intimately and well. I could have added fifty, perhaps a hundred more to it but W. Holden said I had enough.

And now, my dear sir, allow me to tell you who I am as our acquaintance is so slight.

I am descended from a Revolutionary family that did and dared and suffered much for American Independence. My Grandfather and father—the latter at 17 years of age—were volunteer soldiers in that war; and fought in some of its bloodiest fields; and for so doing were robbed by the British and Tories of all they could move—negroes—stock—everything—and finally burnt out of hose and home and impoverished. My father married young, to a near relation of Ira Gray Blount and of Gen. Thomas Blount (the member of Congress) and of Wm. Blount Gov. of Tennessee; and died when I was but three years of age, and unportioned. I was indebted to a kind step-father for my raising and education and start in life. I was educated for physic, but Judge Henderson appointed me Clerk of Beaufort Superior Court before I was 21 years of age, and I became a merchant, and for many years continued in trade—and then afterwards had a drug store and practised medicine in that county—and after I came here to reside. At the commencement of the war of 1812 I volunteered in the army and soon had a Major's commission given me. The day I resigned my Clerkship of the Court I was announced in the newspaper of my town as a Candidate for the Senate of N. C.; without my knowledge or

consent. I was elected and for several years continued at that post, until my private affairs needed my attention at home and I resigned it. While a Senator here I married a sister of Gov. David Stone's widow. These ladies were from Washington City, and nieces of Gov. William Grayson of Maryland, and grand-daughters of the distinguished General Grayson of Va. of the Revolution. I lost her, the wife of my old age, six years ago. I had but one son, and he volunteered in the wretched and ruinous war in which we are now engaged; and the printed slip here enclosed tells the story—sad story of *his fate*. I am now an old man in my 75th year—, childless and alone, and the hard earning of the first 45 years of my life some \$20,000. swept away to pay the debts of other parties for whom I was security: and have besides that, lost \$45,000. that the United States justly owe me for the loss, by capture, by a French privateer of a Vessel and Cargo during the war between the first Bonaparte and England. France paid the United States Government for it but the first dollar of it has never been paid to me. W. Holden, knowing these facts therefore said to me—the Recommendation he handed to me, might be useful to me these hard times. And so it would, if I could only earn a dollar or two a day; I would strive to merit all I get—and believe I could give entire satisfaction or would endeavor to do it.

Perhaps I ought to add:—I have been a professor of religion since my 17th year and for more than 40 years, an ordained preacher; and gathered and was pastor of the *Raleigh Christian Church* some 20 years, and until infirmity, and age, compelled me to retire from pulpit labors some six years ago.

I make this statement to you a stronger one to let you know that I have had the fortune to be regarded as a gentleman and an honorable man, by people in elevated society. But I have never asked office of my native State—altho' in 1831, President Jackson was pleased, without sollicita-

tion from me, to offer me my choice of the offices of Marshal of N. C. or City Post Master here. I however declined both.

With the best wishes for your happiness and prosperity and honor, I am,

To J. J. Jackson.

Raleigh Jan. 5/63.

I have never been so beset with difficulties. I have had my friends at Asheboro trying to get my hay baled and forwarded for weeks. They have failed. I have not a bundle of fodder or lb. of hay on hand and it is doubtful when I can get any even at \$30. per cwt. I have no corn and less than 2 bu. of meal and none on market and so occupied that I cannot leave here without neglect of my duties. I am just from Whitesville where I went to visit Israel's swamp tract of land—and found David about distracted with his difficulties. He needs two servants—a man and a woman. Neither could be hired at less than \$500. a year. I have one of his men Wesley—at my farm who has lately taken to wife a woman belonging to Peter Foust who lives near there. The woman has fits occasionally, but I hear they do not occur often and disable her but for a short time when they occur. David wants to hire this girl for a year and to have her and Wesley sent to him by the coalfield road—care of J. A. Worth, Fayetteville. He will pay down for her in Con. money one, two, or three hundred dollars—Foust offers to hire her to me at \$60. N. C. bank notes he paying Doctor's bill—or \$50. I paying them. David will take her on the best terms she can be had at. Mr. Russell can have them sent with their plunder to Egypt. They will need a pass.

Matters relating to business.

If it is possible without extreme inconvenience, I want you to go up and try to hire the girl and send them off.

Isaac has contracted for the tract of land at \$20,000. including a turp. still and other chattel property worth some \$1000. The still is probably worth \$2000. He has till the 15th of this month to sell or to declare the trade void.— I offered him \$24,000. including still. This would give him \$5000. profit. I made this offer by letter from Wilmington after I left him. I think it uncertain whether he accept or not. If he accepts I take half and David and Green the other half. He has good house and is otherwise comfortably fixed at Whitesville, with his wife and negroes. He hires out his negroes—has a very extensive practise. * * * He sent his affectionate regards to all of you—directed me to say to Bettie that he was having some otter skins fixed for a present to her. He thinks of being up on a visit before long, when I have no doubt he will give you a vivid picture of myself on an old negro's back, making a survey of his swamp. The sight kept his risibles in action till I left him.

All well and on the verge of starvation. Nearly every man I saw on my trip is openly for re-construction on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S., if these terms can be obtained.

From B. G. Worth.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Jan. 10/63.

Send me your proxy to represent you in the meeting of the C. F. St. B. Co. to be held here on the 15th inst. I will try and get your letter press here. I recd. your letter at W. but had not time to hunt one up. The prospect looks well for a good dividend and we have put on a rate that coins the money now. I shall return to Wilmington as soon as the meeting is past.

I have bought near here but cannot get possession till 1st April.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, N. C. *January 11th 1863.*

* * * * *

I wrote you some ten days ago and enclosed a petition Relating to various matters. to the Governor with a good many signers to it for M. J. Swift of this County, who desired permission to distill 100 bushels of corn. That he intended to consume the corn anyway in fattening his hogs and he thought that the Governor would permit him to distill the above quantity, if he would agree to let the State have $\frac{1}{2}$ of the liquor distilled at \$6. per gallon. I have heard nothing from the paper sent and suppose that you have overlooked it.

I have two other matters that I want to get you to attend to for me, that I will make a good deal of money out of if they could be accomplished, and I think your position at Raleigh will enable you to find out *without much trouble*.

1st. The matter of exempting old Fred Garner's son. All these cases are left with the enrolling officer and the Commandants of Camps of Instruction. You know his case well enough. 2 substitutes and mail carrier, etc.

The Commandant of the Camps is in Raleigh every day, and I think if you were to write him a line to call and see you as you had some business with him that you might be able to obtain his release.

2nd. Riley Wright has enrolled under the 35 Act, and he is a Black Smith and has been one for the past ten years, and for the past 5 years he has kept a public shop and the country for miles around have been dependent on him, and even the women have to carry their work to Franklinsville to get it done.

Riley, Wright, as I understand from his father is now one of the Camp Guards at Raleigh in Mallett's Battalion. The people in his country are anxious to get his release and will have any sort of petition drawn and sent and when you get the interview with the Commandant of the Camp, you will oblige by presenting this case also.

x I shall be able to pocket in the neighborhood of \$1000. if I can get these things accomplished.

I dislike to trouble you but I hope that it can be done without a great deal of trouble.

Do you want your Pearl Ash sold? What did it cost you.

I shall be glad to hear from you at an early date.

We are all well.

Shipp Steed I think, will probably buy your farm west of Asheboro. The only difficulty is that he has not the money but I reckon can give a good note. There is no trade, but he wanted to know what you asked and then said he would like to own it as it was convenient to him but that he didn't have the money to pay for it.

Mrs. Worth is sending off things to Chatham, have sent one load of pork, etc.

From J. A. Worth.

FAYETTEVILLE, *Jany. 23 1863.*

Fears of conditions
growing worse.

It is now late at night. I have been here at the Store since sun rise and am fully used up yet I must write you.

y I begin to feel more and more alarmed about the chances for people to live much longer if this war continues. I was notified to-day that by an Act of the Legislature all persons under 50 years old have to go out on duty once a week. I do not see for myself how I am to do so and attend to the Boats, and do not know how I am to get clear of the duty. Perhaps you can give me light on the subject. I am making money fast enough, but with Doctors' bills and an endless and constant call for contributions to soldiers and poor people who are almost starving I do not head much, and I now look forward to vastly harder times than we have yet seen under the present State of affairs, and if

more men are called to the field, the thing is certain that many *must* starve, and no man who has by hard work put up something to live upon will be able to go to sleep and have much hope of finding his morsel in the morning there is but little preparation going on for a crop next year and but few to prepare for it. Such as could do so speculate instead of work in the field. The rush about market house is distressing by the time it is light the street is filled with persons marketing for the *day*, for most of them cannot buy a week's supply ahead. Corn is worth 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rye \$4. Cow Peas 3. fodder 2.75 Shucks 2.00 Lard 40 Bacon 60 Pork small and poor 40c Eggs 50 Butter 1. etc. Now how in the name of God are poor people and even those who are not poor are not speculating, to make money enough to stand these prices, which are advancing each day—the season will soon go by when pork Beef potatoes etc. will cease to come to market. Then what are people to do who have not laid in a supply ahead. I do not think the tenth man of our wealthiest citizens has got a month's supply of meat on hand. All are consumers and none producers. What are we coming to? I shall do my best to grow enough to feed my own family, but fear if I succeed I shall not be able to enjoy it even if it be not taken from me by the poor and starving. I want to know what you think of all such things. I think it the *most important* matter for the consideration of the Legislature, but enough.

Albert improves slowly can ride about in his buggy but cannot use his leg. He moves very well on crutches and he is still at Mr. Bingham's school. I received his report a few days ago which was as good as I could desire. All the rest of the family well. Carrie and her children are at my house. All well. I have put down in salt 4000 lb. pork my own make here. It will hurry *you* to beat it I expect. I am building an addition to my house from *necessity*. The Boating is doing just well enough and my

Relating to business matters.

x
 commission on furniture and other plunder passing through
 by the refugees is good. My houses are by far more crowded
 than in the best days of the Republic. If I live to get
 through this war I must and will quit business and go to
 the farm. I am not fit for a counting house. The field
 is my place. I hope to get to Raleigh soon. I must go
 to Richmond and collect freight bills, but will not go there
 while there is any prospect of falling into the hands of
 the enemy. I have not been to Wilmington since I went
 after Albert and find that I have less time to spare each
 day of my life. I also find what I have always seen
 y that the *greater* part of the professing Christian world are
 the cussedest set of *hypocritical* scoundrels this side of old
 Nick. I think the war does good in this respect—it fully
 develops what men are. I shall in a few days get some
 good old Rye whiskey will send you a doz. bottles, that you
 may not forget how it tastes. Do not complain if you find
 it difficult to read and understand my letter.

+
 Roxana is well and is making her fortune on Shucks
 fodder and Butter. Very little excite[ment] here but all
 feel confident we will have a fight soon at some point in the
 State. The oil mill goes by day and night and is almost
 as good as a mint only that the money wont jingle and I
 fear it will be as plenty as old *Continental* once was.

From D. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *Jany. 24 1863.*

* * * * *

Relating to en-
 forcement of con-
 script act.

I have been put to a good deal of trouble this week, but
 paid for it, by the enrolling officer in getting my exemp-
 tion papers properly fixed up. The original paper ex-
 empting me merely stated that my substitute was 17 years
 old. The officer required me to give his exact age. Not
 knowing where he was, nor where his parents lived, I was
 considerably troubled about it, but I at last found out

where his father was and wrote him explaining my situation and asked him to go before a magistrate and make affidavit as to his son's age and send it to me. He brought it to me himself to-day and by it I recd. a paper exempting me four months longer than the original did. I am exempt now until the 15th of Nov. next. I feel very happy over it you may well suppose. I had about determined on going to Roxana's and take charge of her negros but I saw that Congress would probably repeal that part of the Act exempting owners and agents of 20 negros. I see it has now passed the House unanimously. X

Have you given up moving for the present? I understood a few days ago that you had on acct. of the threatened advance of the enemy. It is the safest plan I think, but it looks like there would be but little danger of the enemy's reaching Raleigh.

We begin to feel pretty safe here from a land attack, but I have little confidence in our river defense against the Iron Clads. I see in the *Journal* of today that they [have] experienced pilots for our inlets, and that they are only awaiting favorable weather to advance both by land and sea. The Iron Clads are of light draft and can easily enter either inlet with ordinary water.

We are almost starved out here. Genl. Whiting has for some time been in the habit of seizing country produce, wagons and carts and employing them in hauling stone, etc. and keeping them too as long as he pleased to the great indignation of the owners. The consequence is they have quit coming to town with produce and we are about to starve. The *Journal* came down on him in a genteel way yesterday and to-day he comes out with an order allowing them to come and go without molestation. We are about to freeze too as well as starve. He has seized all the wood flats to be used in obstructing the river; and we can get no wood. It is now worth \$16. per cord. X

Conditions in Wilmington.

It is getting almost time for us all to leave and stay away.

I am as much pleased as yourself that you have got a House that suits you so well. I wish Ma and the rest were with you. We intend making you a visit as soon as you get fixed up and rested from the troubles and labors of moving. It is a terrible trial and a vast amount of trouble and labor and expense to break up branch and root and move. I know a good deal about it.

I will send you a bag of parched pea-nuts next week. I am sorry I have neglected it so long.

We are all well. I would be glad to hear from you when you have time to write.

From J. M. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *Jan. 27th, 63.*

Relating to affairs
at salt works.

I recd. a dispatch yesterday from Gov. Vance that Genl. Smith would furnish subsistence for my teams and for me to wait to hear from him. Before I recd the dispatch, I had after consulting Genl Whiting, ordered such of the teams as have to do so at their own expense to go home to return when ordered. After getting the dispatch I went to see him again and he told me that if there was an attack he should forbid any passing the lines. I could not get feed and very reluctantly decided there was no way but to let them go. I shall hold the State teams and the loose hands and shall be able to feed them and will have provision made so that if it is possible to get back I can soon do so. It is just impossible to get along where the military have control of every thing. I have made a desperate effort to hold out and would have done so if they had left me alone but as soon as they pressed my hands every thing gave way and the greatest damage to me is the Steam Boat. I was doing well with that. I shall write to Gov. Vance the hands will all return at short notice. I shall try to get off to Feby. Court.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 3rd 1863.*

Allow me to present the following cases of extreme hardship under the Act of Assembly conscripting free negroes to work on fortifications. Cases of hardship under conscription act.

Hiram Henley, of Randolph, a Quaker of the best stamp, infirm and aged about 70 years, owns a large and productive farm. He had 3 free negro men, his only male laborers on the farm—to-wit Alex. Scott and two boys named Balfour. All are carried off. Labor cannot be hired. He proposed a crop of corn as large as three could cultivate—and has a large crop of wheat and oats growing. Cannot some of these be allowed him. If all cannot be allowed, and any one can be, he asks that he be allowed the boy Alex. Scott.

Mrs. Sarah Hale, a widow aged 70, owns one of the most fertile farms of Randolph. For many years a free negro named Reuben Phillips has managed her farm. He is in all respects a most exemplary negro—has a wife and children—well provided for—and makes the farm productive to Mrs. Hale. He is taken.—

Daniel Allen, is an infirm man—has fits—owns a good farm—had but one hand—a free negro named Mose. He is taken.

Nathan Winslow owns an excellent and well managed farm. His only hand except himself is a free negro named Lewis Phillips, who has a wife and children.

Rebecca Long, widow, owns one of the best farms in the neighborhood and has no help, as I am credibly informed, except a free negro named Thomas Potter. He is taken.

The foregoing are all Quakers of the best stamp.

Rebecca Pearce is a widow—owns a good farm. Her only laborer—a free negro named Mose, is taken.

Felix Walker, who has a good farm, and who is working at the State Salt works to avoid military service, has several children of tender years. His wife has re-

cently become insane and is in the Asylum here. I am informed that Lewis Phillips, a free negro and his only hand, is taken.

The foregoing facts are within my personal knowledge, or derived from sources in which I have implicit confidence.

Looking to the extreme hardship of the cases and the urgent necessity that grain be made, I respectfully petition in behalf of the parties that these free negroes be allowed to return to their employers.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH *Apl. 3, 1863.*

Regarding Col. Stead's operations in Randolph, Moore and Chatham.

Col. Stead, who was appointed as you will perhaps recollect, to command the militia, to arrest the deserters and delinquent conscripts of Randolph, Moore, Chatham and Montgomery, upon the recommandation of the delegates of those counties endorsed by me, executed the commission as I learn from various sources with zeal and considerable success. He is a very worthy man, without experience and of small estate. He divided his men into small squads, evidently the proper course, as the deserters were dispersed over a large of country sparsely settled and generally only a few acting together. The provisioning of his men compelled him to have a team to carry supplies for each squad. He advanced the money to buy provisions, hire teams, etc.

Further he found the seizure of the horses of the men lying out a most efficient means of bringing them in. He put men on those horses as scouts, who were a very efficient branch of his command. These horses had to be fed. They were all returned to the owners, I believe.

There was doubtless irregularity in some of his proceedings, but I am certain he did not mean to be tyrannical or oppressive. If his account was adjusted on the most rigid rules of military regulations he will sustain a loss of some \$500. an amount he cannot conveniently lose.

I hope every allowable latitude will be granted to him in the auditing of his accounts—and that he will not be subjected to military censure for irregularities springing from ignorance of military duty.

[P. S.]—I make this appeal at the instance of the Colonel who is a very modest man. He informs me that under an order issued by you to the auditor, which he has not yet had an opportunity to present to Mr. Phillips, he will lose \$500.—and he fears he will be subjected to a court martial for seizing horses.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH *Apl. 6th, 1863.*

At the commencement of the war my nephew Albert G. Worth, son of J. A. Worth of Fayetteville, volunteered with his company from Fayetteville—was in the Bethel battle—After the disbanding of the Bethel regt., he volunteered for the war, joined one of the companies in Genl. Pettigrew's brigade, and in one of the series of battles about Richmond (he was first sergeant) all his superior officers being wounded or absent) he led the fragment of his company into one of the last fights, received a mimié ball through his leg below the knee which shattered the front bone of his leg, carrying away some two inches of it. Nature with the aid of a good surgeon and the nursing of a good mother has nearly restored the bone, and he will be able shortly to rejoin his Company. He will have to join it as a private. He has been brought up in a store and assisting his father as the agent of a line of steam boats on the Cape Fear. He has always been temperate and energetic—of exemplary moral character—and will go back to the army with repining. For months it was doubtful whether he could survive his wound. His mother appeals to me to find some civil employment for him, which

In recommendation of A. G. Worth.

would keep him out of the ranks. He is now capable of doing any thing not requiring much walking. He is well educated and in all things a gentleman. Can you give him any place?

He would fill in the best manner the position made vacant by Mr. Wilson's resignation. If he can procure a recommendation from the chief men of business in Fayetteville will there be a chance for him?

He is about 22 years old.

To Nicholas Williams.

RALEIGH Apl. 8th, 1863.

Relating to North Carolina notes and a stolen barrel of whiskey.

I have not been able to get blanks from the lithographers for our N. C. notes fundable 1866 nor for the \$1. \$2. and \$3. bills. I have reason to expect them in a few days. If I can again see Mr. Boyden I will receive your \$1400. and let you know as soon as I get the notes. I suppose either issue will answer your purpose. Our brokers sell them now at 10 per cent premium, but having promised you you shall have them at par. In future I shall use them only to pay demands on the Treasury.

Mr. Boyden will tell you the fate of the keg of whiskey you sent me. The only safe plan is the one I suggested to you—to-wit—box it up—direct to me, take receipt of the express agent, placing the value very high—It will then reach me, try it again, sending in this way. I cannot believe the R. R. will hesitate to pay you the market value of the keg stolen. If they do, sue them, at any risk as to costs. Send it soon, if you can.

*Fragment.**Written between Apl. 16th and 19th, 1863.*

the Confederate debt, that capitalists greatly prefer investments in State bonds at 30 per cent premium over Confederate stocks at par. The best remedy Congress has been able to devise for the depreciating credit of the Government has been a levy tax and limiting a period within which the present currency shall be fundable. These measures will tend to sustain the currency, but I fear the new issue indispensable to carry on the Government, will equal the amount withdrawn by funding and the tax.

Relating to the
Confederate
finances.

As you ask for my opinion confidentially whether I would sell land or negroes for Confederate money or bonds, I will give it. I would not unless I could use them to pay debts, or purchase other property more desirable. I regard real estate as far the best investment that can now be made, and in your quarter I think negroes far better property than the currency or stocks of the Confederate Government. You are not at liberty to communicate this opinion to any body—It is my duty as Treasurer and my wish as citizen to sustain the credit of Confederate currency by every means I can honorably use; but as you ask my opinion as a friend, I give it candidly, but in strict confidence. Read the history of our Continental money and of the French assignats, the latter resting for redemption on the confiscated lands of the nobility and clergy, estimated at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the real estate of France: Or remember that each purchase for the army cost double the preceding one.

I shall to-morrow communicate to the Govr. my opinion that the money which will be paid into the State and County Treasuries next Oct., will be uncurrent and worthless, unless the Genl Assembly be called and the ordinance of the Convention amended, requiring Sheriffs and other revenue officers to receive *any* Confederate Treas. notes. The last Act of Congress makes all the issues prior to

Decr. 1/62 unfundable after 1 Aug. 1863. When it ceases to be fundable the new issue will be preferred and the old issue become uncurrent and nearly worthless. Every body will find this out by the time the taxes are being collected and they will be paid in the poorest currency which the law compels the Sheriff to receive. Va. has passed a law making only the new issues receivable for taxes. We must have a like law, or our Treasury will be filled with unavailable currency.

From Isaac M. Broyles & Wm. E. Piercy to Z. B. Vance.

BURNSVILLE, N. C. *Apl. 19th 1863.*

(Private.)

Regarding expen-
diture of county
funds.

We do not wish to trouble you but being somewhat dissatisfied ourselves we address these lines to you not knowing any other source to apply to have as we think a wrong corrected, our County Court assembled and elected a County Commissioner and proceeded to divide or lay a plan for the disbursement of the fund due this County and instead of appropriating it (as we believe) entirely to the destitute they divided it among all the soldiers' wives and children under twelve years of age, which gives a great deal of the money into families such as the Rays and many others that are as you know independent livers, we do not wish you to think that the money is not needed for it is going to be very hard to get grain this spring, and some we fear will suffer unless the money be expended rightly.

We remain your friends.

To H. W. Guion.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH *May 5th 1863.*

Three weeks ago by reason of the failure of the Treasurer of the Con. States, on account of want of funds, to pay a check for nearly \$700,000. in favor of this State, my means were reduced so low that I deemed it necessary to sell State bonds. The Literary board had bonds to the amount of about \$60,000. of the \$15,000,000. Confederate loan. With the assent of the board I sold them at a premium of some 80 per cent and agreed to let them have our new 6 per cent bonds at a premium of 35 per cent. The next day the Con. Treas. paid the draft to this Treasury. I have managed to get for the fund all but \$48,000. —without issuing any new bonds. Would you not like to supply a part or all of this \$48,000. at a premium of 35 per cent? If so answer immediately. I am trying to get them at other points and must not be considered committed if I get supplied before I get your answer.

Relating to State finances.

The State has no occasion now to raise funds by a sale of her bonds or otherwise but I fear this happy condition may not be of very long continuance. Whenever I need funds I may carry out your suggestion in effect. I suggested to Judge Ruffin, Prest. of the Comm. of the Sinking fund some weeks ago, the expediency of their selling the new State bonds they held at the current premium and investing in others at par.—I have not fully decided on the matter—and the board has not had a meeting since I made the suggestion. I think I can sell your State bonds for you at a better premium than you can sell them—When the Treasury is not selling bonds and I think I shall not have to sell any, excepting to the sinking fund, for a long time, if at all.

I will apprise you when the blank bonds to be exchanged with you shall come to hand.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH May 13th 1863.

Regarding relations of salt works and State Treasury.

Your letter and draft for \$10,000. as Salt Comr. are recd and the money will be sent today.

I am surprised at the draft. I had expected from you a return of money to the Treasury, rather than a call for more. You say it grows out of the "County agents being so slow." *Salt should in no instance be delivered to County agents until paid for.* This is distinctly provided for in the first section of the Salt ordinance. If you have been disregarding this provision of the ordinance you should at once notify each County Comr. that none will in future be delivered but upon payment, as required by the ordinance, and that none will be delivered to counties in arrears until all arrearages are paid. This is the only chance to do equal justice to the whole State. It is the only chance for you, in the winding up of your commission, to avoid just censure.

Were I in your place I would not resign till all the money drawn by you should be re-imbursed to the Treasury, provided Wilmington shall not be taken by the enemy, or at least until you have salt enough on hand to balance your accounts. I would have no trouble with the counties, because in self protection, I would require them to observe the law.

The Treasury is in condition to meet your drafts to the extent of the appropriation, but it is clear to me that your commission ought to have been self-sustaining and returning money into the Treasury before now.

Other large appropriations, where the purpose of the law was that the expenditure should be re-imbursed, are working the same way—for instance $\frac{1}{2}$ million appropriated last Decr. to buy corn and provisions to be re-sold to the counties deficient in subsistence, at prices sufficient to reimburse the expenditure—Not a dollar has been paid back, nor has any showing been filed as required by law.

I am endeavoring so to manage my important and responsible position, as to be able to repel, as I have heretofore repelled the shafts which malice is always shooting at me.— I have introduced important changes into the administration of the Treasury which I think are commanding the approbation of all fair men, having capacity to understand them, and feeling confidence in my capacity to perform my duties, am well satisfied with my position.

I cannot supply the change you desire. I issue all the change through the agency of the Banks, and as quick as it gets out, it is hoarded—so that it will be impossible to supply the demand, without creating an unnecessary State debt. You shall have change however—Let me know through which of the Wilmington Banks you do your business, and I will give the Bank instructions to supply you from time to time—but not with so large a sum as \$1000. at a time.

We are all well. I am going to leave here next Friday on a visit to Roxana's—Shall probably stay a week.

From J. M. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *May 16th '63.*

Your letter and the money all at hand. I should have been more particular and explained the necessity. I was all the time annoyed to death on acct of a short allowance of provisions and I was really alarmed about getting it—and I sent out agents with directions to buy—and I have now at least 20 thousand dollars invested in provisions and could not collect fast enough to pay. I can't refuse to lend the Salt when they promise to pay promptly. I am to-day in better condition to get along than I ever have been before. I have 2000 cords of wood cut and paid for and plenty of provisions for the next month. I shall have all the wood within four miles and by fall, say October,

Relating to business matters.

by that time I hope some thing will turn up. If not the works will have to be moved to some other place. I shall try to shy out of that job if I can. Salt advanced to \$12. upon the expiration of the Governor's blockade. The salt makers are not reaping any great harvests at that. My business has been mostly with the Bank of Cape Fear which put me in the way to get change.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH *May 30th 1863.*

* * * * *

Regarding the
calling out of the
militia.

I have seen the Gov. who thought no orders had issued for calling out the militia. To be certain I went to see the Adgt. Genl. He is not in the city but his clerk showed me the Genl. order, directing the calling out of the militia in every county where necessary. The clerk says and such is the proper interpretation of the order, that it is discretionary with the Colonel. He is only to call out such part of his regt. as he may deem necessary. I presume it is now unnecessary and I feel confident that the Col. would be warranted in not calling them out, until the crop is laid by, unless there is some urgent and manifest necessity. I am sure the Govr. and Adgt. Genl. will highly approve this course.

I learn from Colonel Mallett to-day in reply to my letter written a month ago, that he is ordered to draw the \$500. for Stead from the Quarter master Genl. at Richmond—but he says he doesn't know how to get the money. I will keep trying.—

N. C. Bank notes can generally be got from the Brokers here at about 60 to 65 per cent premium.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH *May 30th 1863.*

I heard Col. Mallett¹ urging upon the Gov. to-day to have you furnish a list of Conscripts in your service. The Gov. told him he had received a recent letter from you in which you said you would very shortly furnish said list. I understood the Gov. to say you were expected to certify that the names on the list to be furnished, were necessary hands in conducting your operations and to verify it by affidavit.

Col. Mallett said he had been informed you had some 100 hands from Randolph and that he had a letter from you in which you said you had but 8.—The Govr. said that must have been while Yellow Fever was raging.

The Govr. is favorably disposed towards you—and I *think* Mallett would take all your hands, if he could—though he professed to want your certificate only to know who were rightfully exempt.

*To Dr. E. B. Haywood.*²

RALEIGH *May 30th 1863.*

Dr. R. M. Gatlin of Montgomery County, passed some weeks ago on his way as a conscript to the army of Va. He told me when he left here that you had given him some ground to hope that you would have him detailed for service in your Hospital. He requested me to say to you what I know of him and I addressed a letter to you on the subject. He writes me from his camp imploring me to petition you on the subject.

Request for relief
of Dr. R. M. Gatlin.

¹ Col. Peter Mallett who had charge of conscription in the State, and was in command at Camp Holmes.

² Edmund Burke Haywood, a noted physician of Raleigh, at this time Confederate Medical Director for the Department of North Carolina.

I have known him from boyhood. He is entirely self educated, his father having been a very poor man. By alternating in going to school and teaching he acquired a good education—studied medicine and took one course of lectures, married and commenced practise some four years ago. He has two children and is poor. He is industrious and in moral character has always been exemplary. He is not of a martial character and is miserable in Camp. I have no doubt he would be a valuable man in a Hospital. He belongs to the 16th Regt.

If you can get him detailed for your Hospital I shall be greatly obliged.

From S. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *June 11th 1863.*

Request for a position in the service.

I write you to-day to ask you to see Govr. Vance, and ask him for a position in the State Troops soon to be formed.

I should be satisfied with a company office if I could think myself strong enough to endure the fatigue of marching but I shall never again be able to do this, and I therefore wish you to ask him for the appointment of Major of Infantry. If he requires it, I can get a recommendation from Gen. Pettigrew, and can pass the requisite examination. I ask for this position for two reasons—first because I am unable as you know to march, on account of disease contracted during sixteen months service. Secondly I wish to get a position where I will be in active service and [I] cannot go into active service unless I have the advantage of being mounted. If the Gov. will give me the appointment I can furnish the recommendation and pass the examination without any trouble. I applied to Genl. Pettigrew for a staff office before I learned that my exemption was illegal. So that I am not *patriotic* because I *am subject to conscription*—but wish to go into service from a sense of duty.

If you will do what you can for me I will thank you. Pa says he has written you already on the subject. I would apply to Govr. Vance in person but you know him well, and I think your recommendation would be of service to me. I regret that I have to trouble you so often—but will reciprocate the favor most cheerfully if I can ever do so. Write to Pa at Asheboro and to me at this place in reference to the matter.

Remember me very kindly to all the family. Please answer at your earliest convenience, and if it should be necessary for me to go to Raleigh—telegraph me care of J. M. W. and I will come.

From D. E. Mendenhall.

JAMESTOWN—11th 6th mo. 1863.

Since I wrote O. C. Gordon has been twice arrested and twice discharged. In regard to O. C. Gordon.

I suppose his exemption is now secure. Lt. Anderson stays at Greensboro and expressed his regret that the Militia officers had arrested Gordon the second time.

Gordon will pay for thy services. He is a worthy young man. Send me the bill and I will present it to him. I find among my papers a memo. of a note on Saml. Christian in thy hands. Has it been paid? If not where will I find it?

P. Ridenhour of Rowan is my agent and says he can collect it.

We are as usual—some sick, some well.

[P. S.]—When the girls come up the country send them to see me.

From Nere Cox, Seth Cox, Eli Macon.

6 month 17th 1863.

Exemption of
Quakers.

There is three in Camp Holmes members of the society of Friends and we want thee to come over immediately on receiving these lines in order to pay our exemption tax and let us go home if thee cannot furnish us with the money we want thee to come and see us any how.

respectfully thy friends

To Thomas Webb.¹

RALEIGH *June 18/63.*

In regard to a lost
barrel of whiskey.

Something over a year ago I ordered from Mr. Nick Williams a bbl. of whiskey for my own use for and during the year to be sent to High Point. I was notified that it was sent and sent him my check to pay for it. On application at High Pt. depot a few days afterwards I was informed by Mr. Sullivan that the barrel had unaccountably sprung a leak and every drop had leaked out. From the facts as given me I could not perceive that any body was liable to me, but wrote Mr. Williams that I had lost my whiskey.

He resolved that I should not lose all and be dry for the remainder of the war, and started to me on your Road about the 1 Apl. last, a half bbl. of whiskey in care of Spencer Boyden, of Huntersville Yadkin County. On Mr. Boyden's arrival here he told me the cars were detained at Durham Station a few hours—and that during the detention some person, to him unknown entered the car in which were several barrels of whiskey he was bringing down, as well as the keg Mr. Williams had sent me, and stole the keg. I think it was in the night, but am not certain as to this. He entertained no doubt that it

¹ The President of the North Carolina Railroad.

was stolen by some of the R. R. hands. — He said he was informed by some of the authorities on the Road that the Co. had some regulation by which they claimed not to be liable for liquor lost on the Road. It seems strange to me, if you carry liquor at all, that you should not hold yourselves liable for negligence.—

This is a matter which touched my *sensibilities* very strongly. Is it true that you carry liquor, with notice to holders that you will not be liable for your own negligence? Mr. Boyden said the car had no lock on it.

To E. J. Hale and Sons.

RALEIGH July 6/63.

I have learned from several mutual friends that you disapproved the circular I addressed to the Sheriffs, and I presume you disapproved in common with every public man whose opinions were committed me, the expediency of calling the council. More mature reflection has now brought every body here to the conclusion that the call of the Assembly was necessary. The Govr. and Council were unanimous on it. Explaining certain public actions.

You concur most heartily in the views expressed by the Govr. on the currency question, and dissent from me of my recommendations, which I made with diffidence, and so do not refer to another which I make emphatically without any expression of diffidence. If the Assembly had been called in due season, the former would not have been made.

I submit whether the Govr's. message, apart from the complimentary reference to the recommendations of my communication would not amount to this; that he concurs with the Council in the expediency of calling the Genl. A., exclusively to consider this question, with a recommendation that when assembled nothing should be done.

Owing to the Gov.'s unexpected detention at Wilmington we had no conference till the morning the Assembly met,—and waiting for this conference my communication was not prepared till the day before the Assembly met. On examining it on Tuesday morning, I understood the Govr. as decidedly approving the recommendation which I emphatically pressed, and he expressed no dissent to that one which I made with diffidence and he reformed the message he had prepared, commending my recommendations to the consideration of the A.

My chief recommendation, made in my communication for the first time it had ever been suggested by any body, so far as I know or had heard, was unanimously adopted, and this measure, if the Assembly had been convened a little earlier, would have been a complete remedy.

The *Register* refers to the action of the Legislature as a rebuke to me. I regard it as an endorsement—and do not now hear of a man, excepting the two vile hounds of this city, who does not concede the expediency of calling the Assembly in order to the adoption of my chief recommendation.

I call your attention to these views, thinking that in the consideration of more important matters they may have escaped you.

I would not have you understand that I find any dissatisfaction at your expression of dissent from my minor recommendation, even if the minor one should meet your disapproval. The just pride I have often had occasion to feel in the approval of your Journal has sprung from a confidence which I and the public generally have in your impartial independence.

I have been in this, as in many other of my official duties, most painfully embarrassed—and whether I have erred or not I am satisfied with my course, being the best course according to my judgment.—

[P. S.]—The relations between the Govr. and myself

are perfectly cordial and if we could have had a conference, I think there would have been no apparent discrepancy in our views.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To Josiah Turner.

RALEIGH, *July 13th, 1863.*

Those who were in the beginning most ultra in their opposition to the party justly denominated Destructives, are now the most popular all over the State, and as you were their most determined opponent, I am persuaded you would now get a larger vote than any other man in the district for a seat in Congress. If you will consent to be a candidate I will do what I can for you among my friends.

Asking him to become a candidate for Congress.

HILLSBORO.

To Jesse G. Henshaw.

RALEIGH, *July 23d, 1863.*

Holden's bold position in favor of peace is hailed with joy by many, while his political opponents vociferously demand the suppression of his paper.

In regard to the peace movement and the position of the *Standard*.

His position exposes him to great danger in these lawless times. If we are ever to have peace somebody must breast the storm of Secession hate, and the people must sustain the leader who exposes himself to personal peril.

The *Standard* has a much larger circulation and wields more influence than any other paper in the State. As money is no object now, can't you send in 200 new subscribers from Randolph. Every one desiring peace can contribute something to this end by encouraging and sustaining the only paper which dares advocate it on a plan offering any hope of success.

I still abhor, as I always did, this accursed war, and the wicked men, North and South, who inaugurated it. The

whole country, at the North and the South, is a great military despotism—Let us not despair, however, of restoring civil liberty and making our country a fit place in which to leave our children.

NEW SALEM.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH, *July 25th 1863.*

Concerning his
resignation as Salt
Commissioner.

Yr. letter to Govr. Vance concerning your resignation, came to hand this morning. The Govr. was surrounded with military officers making arrangements for the interment of Genl. Pettigrew, which took place here at 12 today—immediately after which the Govr. went home and has not yet returned to his office.

I feel sure that he would like to be fortified in appointing David by some recommendation besides yours and mine, which he can certainly give without any trouble.—Get Mr. Flanner and another or two of the prominent citizens to address a letter to the Govr. recommending him as a suitable man to fill the place—I doubt whether so suitable a man could be found any where to fill the place.

You will have seen that Govr. Vance has revoked his call for 7000 militia,¹ in consequence of the call of the Prest. for conscripts to 45, which takes all the men out of whom the 7000 were to be raised. This breaks the plan of getting a commission for Shubal. I learn from the Adj. Genl. that the Govr. will appoint all the officers composing the home guard out of men not liable to conscription. I know no appointment within the gift of the Govr. which would meet Shubal's views. I don't see any chance for him to escape the rank and file, save the employment of a substitute, which I would do at any cost.

All well

¹ This call was for 7,000 men to serve for six months in North Carolina.

To David G. Worth.

RALEIGH July 26th 1863.

I saw Govr. Vance this morning and he will confer the appointment on you upon your sending here the testimonials of your fitness. He relies fully upon my representation and that of Brother M.—but *officially* he ought to have a testimonial from some body other than a near relative. He requested me not to let any body know about the vacancy as he would be besieged with a thousand applicants. No one knows it here. I hope it has not been made known in Wilmington. Get a letter from two or three prominent men in Wilmington and bring or send them *without delay*—and the thing will be a success. If it gets out there will be such a flood of applications, backed by such influences, that the result may be doubtful. At the request of the Govr. the resignation is still in my hands.

Relating to his
appointment as
Salt Commissioner.

* * * * *

Busy as I can be settling with Sheriffs.

To A. G. Foster.

RALEIGH Aug. 1, 1868.

* * * * *

Great dispendency is seen in every thoughtful man's face hereabouts. Holden's peace articles take with nearly all classes in this region. The Governor and most of the prominent Secessionists differ from him.

The strength of the army consists of 12 month volunteers. Their term of service will expire next spring. Will any member of Congress be found to vote for another extension of their term of service? This period is not too distant to be undeserving of a considerate statesman's attention.

* * * * *

Who is to be your candidate for Congress? From what

I hear lately, Mr. Ashe will not run well unless he shall satisfy the people that he actively and earnestly opposes many of the leading measures of the last Congress. I have no doubt you can be elected if you desire to be.

THOMASVILLE.

To Alfred Brown.

RALEIGH Aug. 1st 1863.

Concerning private
business matters.

I owe Mrs. Moffitt, (High Moffitt's widow) for borrowed money between \$1800 and \$1900. I have on hand much more money, (confederate currency) than will pay it. She will not take it—and I do not complain. I recd. Bank notes of her—but I am confined to my official duties so that I can do nothing with my money. I have \$2000 invested in N. C. 8 per cent bonds. I would give her these bonds and throw in the difference in amt but she knows nothing of State bonds and is unwilling to take them. It has occurred to me that you might be able to aid me in this way. I would give to any body who would take up my note or procure my credit on it, twice the amount of the debt—or credit, in Confederate currency, new issue. Don't you know somebody who would give her a satisfactory bond in place of mine, or in partial payment of it upon these terms? I will give \$2000 in N. C. 8 per cent bonds and \$400 in Con. Currency new issue, for my note.

If you can aid me in accomplishing my object, I shall be very greatly obliged to you.

I believe the State bonds are better than my note,—but I am getting old and want to feel *out of debt* before I die.

In view of the disasters which have of late befallen our arms—and the fact the term of service of the best of our army—the original 12 month volunteers, will expire next Spring, I find many discreet men who think we could make better terms now than we are likely to be able to obtain hereafter and who urge for peace. An article over the

name of "Davidson"¹ in the last *Standard* attracts much attention.

To his daughter.

RALEIGH Aug. 3d, 1863.

* * * * *

The strength of the army consists in the veterans who volunteered in the spring of 1861, who were required to serve two years longer by the Conscript Act. Their term will expire next spring. No member of Congress will dare require longer service from them and few indeed will voluntarily serve longer. The war must end by that time, if there be any wisdom in our rulers—or by our total overthrow, or some other contingency. The masses, North and South begin to feel that they have been gaffed and put in the ring to kill each other long enough to carry out the purposes of the devilish political gamblers who put them there. The war can't last much longer. Want of subsistence and the returning sanity of our women will contribute much to close it. The "last dollar and last man" men abuse Holden's peace articles, but the fact that he has the largest and most rapidly increasing circulation of any other journal in the State, indicates the current of public opinion.

Prediction of end of war. Ideas of public feeling.

x

x

x

To Mrs. D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH Aug. 3rd 1863.

The pressure of paramount duties is my excuse for so long postponing an answer to your late letter, and for the brevity of this answer.

Relating to private matters.

I would gladly approve your harsh plan, if it were practicable. The agents to Europe were appointed by the

¹ The articles mentioned were written by Lewis Hanes.

Govr. last Fall. They have conducted their mission thus far to his entire satisfaction. No others are needed. There is no chance within my knowledge for any one to expatriate himself, taking with him his family or property.

My greatest anxiety for David has been a fear that undue sensitiveness to diseased public opinion, would make him voluntarily enter the army, where he is physically unable to perform the services required of a soldier and in which service he would probably forfeit his life. I have never doubted that in some legitimate way he could be kept out of the service provided he did not voluntarily enter it. I am now rejoiced to believe that there is now no danger that a false sense of honor will force him into the army.

You will have learned that the Govr. has appointed him Salt Comr. in place of Brother M. resigned. This appeared to me the most eligible practical scheme of accomplishing the object. It is an honorable position—the more so because of the difficulties and responsibilities of the position.—It will so fully occupy his thoughts and time, that I hope it brings relief to his heart disease, re-produced, I fear, by over anxiety and too much leisure to reflect on the horrors of this diabolical war. As the head of this concern he ought [not] to be an overseer of the laborers. He should plan the machine and run it by subordinates. I hope it will rouse his ambition to make it succeed.

You fear Wilmington may be taken and with its fall, his commission would no longer protect him. In this contingency he would still be employed for a considerable time in settling up the concern and might possibly find some other point on the Coast further South to operate—or go with his teams and men to Saltville, Va. If none of these contingencies shall occur it will be because of the absolute conquest of the Country and consequently the end of the war.

Prediction of ending of the war.

The strength of the army consists in the veterans who volunteered for 12 months in the Spring of 1861, who were

required to serve two years longer by the Conscript Act. Their term will expire next Spring. No member of Congress will dare require longer service from them and few indeed will voluntarily serve longer. The war must end by that time, by negotiation before that time, if there be any wisdom in our rulers—or by our total overthrow, or some other contingency. The masses North and South begin to feel that they have been gaffed and put in the ring to kill each other long enough to carry out the purposes of the devilish political gamblers who put them there. The war can't last much longer. Want of subsistence and the returning sanity of our women will contribute much to close it.—The “last dollar and last man” men abuse Holden's peace article, but the fact that he has the largest and most rapidly increasing circulation of any other Journal in the State, indicates the current of public opinion.

I have written four times as much as I had time to write.

Cheer up and hope that Providence has in store for you and David and your children the happy year which I am sure you deserve.

I intend to go to Harnett Court. I ought to go to Montgomery and Randolph Supr. Courts, to my plantation—to Wilmington to help David—I can't do it. Which will be omitted I can't now decide.

*To Daniel G. Fowle.*¹

RALEIGH Aug 5/63.

In the organization of the troops for home defence, I have understood it to be the purpose of the Govr. to appoint

Recommendation
of Noah Rush.

¹ Daniel G. Fowle, of Beaufort county. He was a lawyer before the war and was a Whig. He entered the army as Lieutenant Colonel of the 31st N. C. Regiment, but resigned to become Adjutant General of the State. He was appointed a Provisional Judge of the Superior Court in 1865, was elected to the same office by the Legislature. He became Governor in 1889 and died in office.

the officers from the men composing this service. It seems to me he will find among them none fit for field officers and that he will change this purpose.—If so allow me to recommend Noah Rush, of the 63rd Regt. for Major or Col.—He is about 44 years old: was long a Col. of militia—resigned and raised a Co. of 12 month volunteers—After the passage of the Conscript Act resigned—and is now liable to conscription. He is an upright man:—would be highly acceptable to the men and from his experience in actual service has just pretensions to fitness. He served in the 38th Regt. and says he can procure testimonials as to fitness for the position from Col. J. Hoke and Col. O. H. Dockery.

I suppose the Prest. will excuse from conscription a sufficient number, who have seen service, to supply officers.

To Col. Noah Rush.

RALEIGH Aug 6/63.

Telling him of letters of recommendation.

I learned soon after I saw you, that the Govr. designed to appoint the field officers for the militia for home defence, from the men liable to this service, but in many instances I think he will not find men fit to fill these positions. I have presented this view to the Adj. Genl in a written communication and recommended your appointment as Major or Col., suggesting that the Prest., on the application of the Govr., would probably excuse you from conscription, in order that the militia for home defence might have the benefit of your experience.

When the men composing the Regt. shall be organized, if you can contrive to get them to ask for your appointment, it would greatly strengthen your chances of success.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH Aug. 9th 1863.

From what I can gather of popular feeling over the State, the masses, and many of the best and most intelligent citizens sympathize with the *Standard*. His vastly increasing subscription list is the most conclusive evidence. The information from the rank and file in the army is so contradictory, invariably taking its color from the sources from which it is derived, that I can come to no satisfactory conclusion.

Relating to Holden and the peace movement.

I do not regard the *Standard* to have created this feeling. It is merely the escape valve through which the repressed strain escapes. I think the torrent is irresistible and that any obstacle employed to arrest it, will be swept away. Those who deem it likely to do mischief, if I am right in this view, should direct their efforts to guiding the storm, rather than arresting it. Mere denunciation of its editor only increases the tempest.

The editor has always understood the popular mind better than anybody else and always keeps up the right sail to catch the breeze. It was so a little more than a year ago. Secession had swept over the State like an avalanche. He had bent before the storm. He went into the Convention—voted that the separation was final and the “Last man and the last dollar” in preference to reconstruction. Democracy, of the secession stripe, put her feet on his neck and the neck of all others, not of the original parcel, and the whole State, so far as her public men may be called the State, became submissive vassals of the dominant powers. Not a newspaper or public meeting in the State thought of opposition. Holden understood the unexpressed sentiments of the masses. He put the name of Graham at the head of his paper but Gov. Graham would not run. He, then, all alone raised the name of Vance.¹ Public meetings

¹ Mr. Worth makes a mistake here. The first nomination of Vance was made by the Fayetteville *Observer*.

endorsed his nomination. The result of the election both as to Gov. and the Legislature was the beginning of a Counter-revolution and showed the keen sagacity of Holden as to the real sentiments of the people. The Gov. and the Legislature stood pretty square on the Conservative Platform "The last man and the last dollar" rather than reconstruction. Holden was himself committed to it, but he believed the masses were for reconstruction; and while he disavows it as yet, is slowly shaping his sails for this current. It is not yet formed but he believes the elements are pent up, and that the gale in this direction will soon set in and blow a tempest. He will be ready to ride on the storm. I draw this inference, not from anything he has said, but from the fact that his worst enemies who are not stupid, accord to him superior understanding, great sagacity, and his demand for peace movements, on any other supposition, are absurd. Many who are largely interested in slave property, besides the masses, are asking themselves whether we can much longer maintain the war. Our currency is now worth less than 8 cents on the dollar. Our original twelve months volunteers, constrained by conscription, now the strength of our army, will be entitled to their discharge next spring. Will Congress dare compel their further service? Or will they further submit to it? Many believe, among whom is Holden, that we will be vanquished, and that now, with a large army in the field and a large peace party at the North, anxious for reconstruction, on the basis of the present Constitution, protecting our property in slaves, a treaty could be made, avoiding the emancipation and confiscation which must ensue if our arms fail, and which is likely to occur at an early day if we should be successful. We think Pres. Davis and his cabinet will accept no peace unless forced to do it by the expression of popular opinion in and out of the army. Now I have been a waif since the proclamation of Lincoln, in favor, heart and soul of my own section, so long as there was no other chance,

only to fight, but always believing that peace was practicable on terms that were honorable and far better for both sections than the continuance of the war. I am far from feeling any hostility to Holden, but in great doubt whether the plans he is shadowing out, are the best or not, but it is unjust and absurd to say Holden is a traitor. And it is also impolitic. He may be mistaken as to the state of public opinion. His reasoning should be met by those who disapprove it, by reason—not denunciation. I have written this long letter because I fear that you and Shubal are too freely indulging in too bitter epithets against Holden. They will frustrate your own object, and remembering that violent revolutionary passions are now smouldering, there is no principle of honor or patriotism, which justifies you in exposing yourself to personal hazard, unless it be in the employment of means which in your judgment, are likely to arrest the evil. Abuse of Holden and those who take his paper, in my opinion, will only be adding fuel to the flame which you wish to extinguish and at the same time exposing you to worse than useless personal danger.

Shubal occupies a position of distinguished honor and responsibility, requiring the exercise of the highest degree of prudence. I shall be delighted if he can get through with his duties with success. With you I should prefer a position in the ranks of the army as far less hazardous and less odious. I have endeavored to impress on him the necessity of prudence and fearing that you too partake of his impetuosity of feeling, I have hoped that this long letter may call your attention to aspects of the subject which you may not have duly considered.

If the enemy shall not be threatening a raid here, I propose to be at Asheboro by the mail buggy next Friday week on my way to Troy.

To Jesse G. Henshaw.

RALEIGH Aug. 11th 1863.

* * * * *

Relating to position of Vance as to the war.

I have ordered the *Standard* to the parties mentioned. Gov. V's position is that he said nothing before his election that Mr. Holden and others advocated his election, insisting that he would press the war with more vigor than Johnston—that after his election he was pressed by his leading supporters to sustain them *by a strong position* for prosecuting the war, which position he took with apparent approbation of the whole State, and that he cannot with honor or consistency, change the position on account of the reverses our arms have sustained. You need not fear there is any effect produced on him by the flattery of the war Democrats or the slightest danger of any coalition between him and them. He hates Secession and its advocates as heartily as you or I, but has less horror of war than we have. His course is consistent and springs from a high sense of honor. It is more consistent than Holden's, but not so acceptable to the people. The misfortune is that the Confederate authorities will not make peace on practicable terms until the people make manifest their purpose, and this will not do until the army demands peace. The people at home demand peace on almost any terms.

To Joseph A. Worth.

RALEIGH, Aug. 13th 1863.

* * * * *

Influence and effect of the *Standard*.

The political elements are in bad fix in this State. The masses are for peace on *any terms*. Holden knows this and his paper takes like wildfire. He says his subscription list has increased 25 per cent since 17 July, and I do not doubt it. The Gov. stands firmly by the position taken by him in his inaugural. The split is unfortunate. There is no

nobler spirit in N. C. than Gov. V's but the masses are determined the war shall cease. As soon as this spirit extends from the people to the army, the end will come.

I believe we shall have a worthless government if we become independent, and am for peace on any terms not humiliating—but have nothing to say.

There is no man whom I so much admire as Gov. V. but his feelings are more pugnacious than mine. I believe there is no virtue in the ruling powers, North and South, and don't feel like fighting in such a contest.

To Jesse G. Henshaw.

RALEIGH Aug. 24, 1863.

* * * * *

I hardly know whether I am in favor of the peace meetings or not. On the one hand, it is very certain that the President and his advisers will not make peace, if not forced into it by the masses and the privates in the army. Their cry echoed by almost every press is: "Independence, or the last man and the last dollar." The North will not make peace on the basis of Independence. The real question which nobody—not even Holden—will squarely present is, shall we fight on with certain desolation and impoverishment and probable ultimate defeat; or make peace on the basis of reconstruction? Nearly every public man—every journal, political and religious, and every politician, in the fervor of their patriotism, has vociferously declared in favor of "the last man and the last dollar" cry. These classes cannot be consistent unless they still cry war. Many believe the masses in their saner hours, never approved the war and would rather compromise on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S. with such additional securities against any future rupture as could be agreed on. If there be any sense in peace meetings they mean reconstruction. They

Relating to the
peace movement.

may rather do mischief if they are not so imposing as to force the administration to reconstruction. They will be impotent and mischievous if the *army* is still for war to the last man and the last dollar. I do not know the sentiments of the rank and file of the army.

I am for peace on *almost any terms* and fear we shall never have it until the Yankees dictate it. Upon the whole I would not go into a peace meeting now or advise others to go into one, particularly in Randolph—but I have no repugnance to them in other places and see no other chance to get to an early end of this wicked war, but by the action of the masses who have the fighting to do. If an open rupture occur between Gov. V. and Mr. Holden, it will be ruinous to us. There ought to be none and I trust there will be none. There is no difference between them that justifies a breach. The Governor concedes the right of the people to hold meetings and express their wishes, but he deems such meetings inexpedient and tending to dissatisfaction and disorganization in the army and that no honorable peace can be made, after we cease to present a strong military front. The Gov. acts consistently and in the eminent difficult position he occupied, I doubt whether any pilot could manage the crippled ship in such a storm with more skill. Repress all expressions of dissatisfaction against him. He values the extravagant eulogiums of the fire-eaters at their worth. They are playing an adroit game. They would get up dissention between the Gov. and Holden and then break up the Conservative party and seize the helm of Government.

NEW SALEM. >

To D. B. Beckerdite.¹

RALEIGH Aug 24/63.

Yours of the 14th inst. came to hand some days ago. Although I could conceive of plan by which I could have you as you desire, my feelings of regard for you, heightened by the good sense and good taste of your letter, have made me delay my answer a little, to enable me to consult a friend whose position would enable him to suggest a remedy for you, if any exist. After consultation we can conceive of no relief for you. I know of no instance of late where a soldier, able for duty, has been allowed to be detailed from the army unless he had some mechanical skill in some trade necessary to provide supplies for the army. Even these, once in the army, are rarely allowed to pursue their trades even for the government.

Answer to request for advice how to escape military service.

Most gladly would I advise and aid you, if I knew how to do so. I have always thought and still think that there has been no time, not excepting the present, when peace could not be made, on terms not degrading, but far better for us than a continuance of this desolating war, whatever may be its final issue, but there seems to be no hope that peace will be sought by the present authorities on any attainable terms. God grant that in some way you may be allowed in some way to enjoy in peace the comforts of home.

Do the rank and file concur in the resolutions of the N. C. officers, lately adopted at Orange C. H. Va?

RICHMOND, VA.

To -----

RALEIGH Aug 27/63

MY DEAR GROVER

Yours of the 25th inst. is reed. The new N. C. 6s are all of equal value—and you made an excellent trade. It

¹ A member of Co. G, 46th N. C. Regiment.

is nearly impossible to get a State bond at any price. I deem your investment about as safe as any thing, excepting land and am not sure it is not as good as land. I prefer land, of good quality, to any thing we can get, but to have as many strings to my bow as possible, I am dividing my investment between lands, cotton and State bonds. I have a partial arrangement to buy cotton at 50 cts in Montgomery County. If I shall be able to get more than I want at this price, would you like to take any? If so, how much? Answer to Asheboro. I leave for there to-day and will go thence to Montgomery and shall engage all I can get at this price with a view to let you have a part if you want it. I can sell it here at 60.

Your account of the sickness of [*word illegible*] and general sickness in Wilmington is distressing. We are all well.

[P. S.]—If you should wish to buy land you can do it to a better advantage with yr State bonds than with currency. I would not sell them.

To Archibald McLean.

RALEIGH *Sep. 10th 1863.*

Account of wrecking of newspaper offices in Raleigh.

I showed your letter to the Govr. who was under the impression that Mr. Draugham had been appointed Col.—To be certain I went to the Adjt Genl's office, where I learned that he had been appointed. I found there the bearer of the memorial, urging the appointment of Col. Murchison. He yielded to your suggestion that Draugham should be Col.—Mr. Murchison Lieut. Col.—and that the Major should be from Robeson.

A Ga. Regt. on their way from Va. South staid here last night and mobbed Holden's office—Govr. V. arrived in time to arrest their proceedings by an address to them—

At 7 o'clock this morning the town bell summoned a crowd of citizens who marched to Spelman's office¹ and broke out all the windows, and cast the type into the street, broke up his press, etc. Govr. V. was sent for, addressed the crowd and prevailed on the desist from further action, otherwise I suppose Syme's² office would have fared likewise—They separated noiselessly, excepting giving lusty cheers for Holden. It is said that other Regts. are on the way who have sworn to hang Holden. All is quiet now, but passion and deep determination are smouldering under a calm exterior. I believe a large majority of this community will fight for Holden much in preference to fighting for the Southern Confederacy.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To A. M. Tomlinson.

RALEIGH, *Sep. 10th, 1863.*

Last night a regiment of Georgia troops, attacked Holden's office, scattered his type in the streets, tore up his books, etc. They were on their way by R. R. from Va. to the South and, it is said, were detained here by their officers for this purpose. Gov. Vance was sent for by the Police and arrested the work by addressing the soldiers. I understand the press is not broken. The type were scattered in the street. Hands are sifting them out of the dust. The publication of the paper will probably be soon resumed. The damage is said to be about \$1000. It is rumored that many other regiments now on their way have sworn to hang Holden. About seven o'clock this morning a large number of the citizens of Raleigh assembled at the ringing of the town hall bell, proceeded to Spelman's office, and cast his type into the street, broke his press and

Account of wrecking of newspaper offices in Raleigh.

¹ The publisher of the *State Journal*.

² The publishers of the *Raleigh Conservative*, which was regarded as the organ of the State administration.

completely gutted his office. Gov. V. was again sent for and addressed them, remonstrating against mob violence and urging the crowd to disperse without further violence. They quietly dispersed, cheering lustily for Holden as they left. All is apparently quiet now, but violent passions are smouldering under a calm exterior, and a spark would explode the magazine. No time to say more. Oh that we could have peace on almost any terms!

*To Worth and Daniel.*¹

RALEIGH, *Sept. 13th 1863.*

Relating to private
business.

I presume you failed to get the cotton about which you wrote me to Asheboro. I would like to know (Confidentially). The State is authorizing purchases at 60 cts, and a few cents more for large lots, taking the cotton at the place of purchase. S. S. J.² went from Troy where we could buy none, to Anson and Richmond. Got a little—less than I wanted—at 50 cts, I furnishing the rope and bagging. It is in the seed.

The principal broker tells me to-day, he is paying 120 premium for our new six per cent bonds. You could therefore make 50 per cent on your purchase—but I think you had better not sell until you see where you can invest.—

I have no decent clothes for the winter, excepting an overcoat. Can you get cloth and trimmings to make me a coat, pants and vest—good black—and needful trimmings, for \$300 or less? If so, buy it for me. If you can't get the black, any other color, except light gray, will do. I want good quality—or none.

How is David coming on with his salt works? Has he made any report as to last month's operations, as required

¹ The firm of Worth & Daniel was composed of David G. Worth and N. G. Daniel.

² S. S. Jackson, his son-in-law.

by law? Br. M. neglected this. I would comply with the law. If nothing definite can be reported, give some brief explanation why it cannot be done and some general information as to the quantity made, the amount you are selling, the future prospects, etc. The Genl. Assembly will meet in Nov. and will be sure to call for these reports. If you examine with care the ordinances I sent you, you will see these reports are required.

The city is quiet but fire smoulders underneath the exterior. An immense majority of the population are more anxious to fight for Holden than for the Southern Confederacy. The action of the Govr. is attributed to the manifestations of the citizens here and the resolutions of the commission of army officers at Orange Court House, recommending the suppression of the *Standard* by a mob—if it cannot be done by law. The Govr. has acted manfully and courageously in suppressing both mobs.

Will David take \$2000 in N. C. 6 per cent bonds for Julia and Woody since they have been in my service. I will give it for them. He must answer looking exclusively to his own interest and not consulting my wishes, for in fact I had as leave have the bonds as the negroes.

To Floyd Julian.

RALEIGH Sept. 13th 1863.

Your letter dated 27th Aug. and postmarked Sept. 12th was received to-day inquiring whether I had written to any of my friends to get subscribers to the *Standard* since its advocacy of peace meetings.

His attitude
toward the
Standard.

I answer that in writing to a friend on other business some weeks ago, but whether before or since his advocacy of peace meetings I do not remember, I did express my wish that the circulation of that paper should be extended and I think it probable that I asked him to carry out this

view, if he approved it. In the general conduct of his paper the views of the editor seem more coinciding with mine than those of any other paper which I see. As to the peace meetings I have never encouraged the holding of one—but I am in favor of peace and of those who have the courage to advocate it. I have been a constant reader of the *Standard* both before and since. I approved its general tone and have never seen in it any thing of the traitorous character which its enemies impute to it. I believe the purposes of the editor are patriotic—but I fear that the peace and anti-peace meetings have done no good—but probably mischief. In the single instance to which I refer in which I asked a friend to extend the circulation of the paper, it was done, not at the instance of the editor, but because I hoped it would do good and I now think there is no paper in the State which has done so much as the *Standard*, of late, to uphold the principles of civil liberty:—but I wish it understood that since I came into the Treasury I have devoted my attention to the appropriate duties, and have avoided participating in the party movements going on in any way whatever, unless it may be deemed an exception that in writing to an old friend I encouraged him to increase the subscription list of the *Standard*.

NEW SALEM.

To B. G. Worth.

RALEIGH Sept. 16th 1863.

Relating to conditions in Randolph.

Yr letter of the 13th and one of the same date from David, apprising me of his improvement, gave me the first notice of his illness. To-day yours of the 12th came to hand.

I hope he continues to improve. Anxious as I was on one account to get for him his present position, I should

not have sought it, could I have foreseen that Brother M. would leave before he entered on his duties and stay away so long. I greatly fear, as you and I always have, the closing up of his business and I suppose that one set of accounts will be run into the other that they can never be distinguished. Shubal's anxiety to avoid employing a substitute which he seems to regard as unbecoming him, left him to seek his present position which I regard as more dangerous and less honorable than the rank and file and Br. M. wisely fears to trust him to carry out his undertaking. When I left Asheboro he had been able to get no more men than were sufficient to guard the arms and powder—the County was full of deserters and not one of the new conscripts had answered the call—and nearly every man in the County, from sympathy or terror refused to take any steps to arrest the delinquents. Br. M. and I were ardently zealous in our efforts to arrest and denounced those not concurring with them, that they knew they were exposed to much danger. Their plans were to place small squads in ambush on roads frequented by the avowed deserters and shoot them down. They succeeded in shooting down three of them—two killed—one seriously wounded. The men shot were not leaders and were shot from ambush, the whole of the militia running immediately after they fired. I have not heard what effect this had on the other deserters and the community. Another part of the plan was to have two or three companies of regulars sent there. I think they have been sent. I hope good results but greatly fear the opposite. If the regulars have a prudent and manly commander, it may result well—if a rash and silly one, the matter will grow worse.

The enemies of Holden here are almost wild and feeling is worked up among the community which would make it personally hazardous to them to indulge in their usual strain of abuse. All is now quiet—the result of

Govr. V.'s heroic and manly efforts, but we stand on a magazine.

* * * * *

I continue to think your last suggestion is very good—probably the best which could be devised—having cause to cross the lines—but for the expense which must be considerable and the difficulty of getting a pass-port for her. I hear that our Govr. will not grant a pass-port. Possibly on the recommendation of Genl. Whiting, if he would recommend, one might be obtained.

I have invested all my means in cotton and cannot join you in the investment which I suppose would be as good or better than the one I have made. The cotton cost me about 53 cnts in Anson and Richmond.

From Worth and Daniel.

WILMINGTON 23rd Sept. 1863.

Plans for sending cotton through the blockade.

We wrote you on yesterday in regard to the clothing, and have your letter of the 21st this A. M. extending limits.

If you are not in too much of a hurry, we would make a suggestion which perhaps if you can carry it through would be better than any other plan we know of to get the clothes and perhaps many other needed articles.

Suppose you see Gov. Vance or the proper official in Raleigh and get a permit to ship a small lot of cotton by the State Ship (Advance). The risk we hardly regard as amounting to anything. She is fast and you can no doubt get the permit, even if you have to give one-half the proceeds as freight, if the idea meet your approval and you can get the permit, we are at your service so far as shipping the cotton is concerned or any other service connected with it. The vessel went down some days ago to go out. She will be back in two weeks, probably three,

and it may be that it will take two months from present time to ship cotton by her and get a return.

To -----

RALEIGH, *Sept. 24th 1863.*

COUSIN JOB

I have just recd yours of the 20th. I am still dry. Ordering a keg of brandy.
 Send me the keg of brandy by Express—I have had such villainous luck in losing the article, under pretext of leakage, stealing, etc., that I want you to be careful that it is in a good keg—and that the bearer to the Express is honest. Few have honesty enough these times to refrain from stealing liquor. The keg had better be boxed.

From J. A. Worth.

FAYETTEVILLE *Sept. 26 1863.*

I have been so much engaged for some time in fact all the time, that I hardly know what I do, having the Poor House crowd to look after and then the balance of the poor of the county, it keeps me at work. Relates to personal matters.

If I can make out to get through this war without the loss of all I have I shall be fully satisfied. I make all the necessary entries on my books about what you have paid out for me giving you credit for what you paid for Hack, etc.

I have bought more of the swamp land in Bladen have now over 1100 acres of the best swamp I ever looked at. I shall spend much of my time there this fall. I shall be glad to see my papers from the Gov. it would do some of the Secessionists [good] to see me in the field. I do not have much idea of going as long as I can keep out. I have got Albert a good and I think permanent situation at the

Arsenal. So much that he has concluded to take a wife. It looks like a poor time to do so, but I think it will at once settle his mind so that he will not want to go into the army again. The girl he proposes to marry is a good and worthy girl.

I have at home now William Stanton completely prostrated with a slow sort of typhoid fever from the swamps below Wilmington. I much fear he will not recover. I had just got the house clear (Carry and her children having left) which was the first time since the war commenced.

I learn that John is sick at Oaks, and should not be surprised to see him home at any time, but with all these things I am still the same and hang on to life and good humor and just intend to be so. I shall be glad to see all the girls down to the wedding, if the horses are taken they can come on foot if they take an early start.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, N. C. Oct. 3rd 1863.

Enclosed you will find a letter from J. R. Hargrove which came to hand by the last mail. I enclose so you can see for yourself. I have written him to buy the 25 bags and I will let him know in the course of a few days, whether I will send the bagging or have it put up in Boards. I want you to see Mr. Devereux the State Agent and describe the cotton and find out what is the maximum figure he will give for the lot and write me whether it would be well to sell at this present figure, or wait a few weeks. I finally succeeded in getting a man to go and close up your matter of Legrand's but had to give a big *price* for it. I feel very lonesome here: Tell Elvira I will write to her by the next mail, and be contented and stay her visit out. I hope really that you found Sis Mary better when you got home. Love to all.

P. S. You need say nothing to Mr. George Makepeace about the purchases in Anson by Hargrove, for if you do he may change his notion and would want me to let him have the purchase and thereby cut me out of making the profits if there is any in it. But if you should think that there is no profits in it for me, then if you think proper you can mention it and if he wants it he can have it.

I think however that I can make something by the transfer to the State, if not now, I can in a few weeks but I shall cheerfully abide whatever you may think best, after having made this inquiry.

[Enclosure]

From J. R. Hargrove to Sam Jackson, Esqr.

WADESBORO, September 29th/63.

We made but slow progress in buying Cotton, having bought only twenty to thirty bags—at 60c. Dr. Watkins refuses to sell at any price. Mr. LeGrand promised to let me hear from him. I can buy about 25 bags now in the seed—if you will take it put up in boards—or can furnish bagging. It is about 4 miles below town—good cotton, in one lot if you say take it. Write soon. The State has several Agts here in the market. X

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO N. C., Oct. 6th 1863.

You will oblige by going to Pomeroy's or Turner's Book Store and get me a copy of the Pamphlets containing the Writs of Habeas Corpus as decided by our Judge.

You recollect that I gave out word that I was the Agent to sell 10,800 yds Sheeting. A man came up this morning and wanted to buy the order at \$1.75 per yard. As

Makepeace is buying for the company, could you get him to relieve you partially of the trade if not altogether? All well.

From Worth & Daniel.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1863.

Relating to private
business matters.

Your Telegram duly received also your letter of the 12th.

While David was in Raleigh, Mr. Wiley told him that bonds could be disposed of at \$200. This was the occasion of our anxiety to sell, I doubted at the time if Mr. Wiley understood what Bonds he was speaking of, We have now made our arrangement with one of our Banks to supply us with what funds we want and we have decided not to sell until, the Bonds commence to decline. The "Advance" is here, the tailor who expected cloth by her is about. We can buy a very superior cloth from another party at \$110 per yard. The last auction sale out done all previous sales in the way of prices. We think the State Treasurer should wear *good clothes*, anyhow, so you may be sure they will come. You *must* have a *Sunday* suit.

*To Thos. J. Wilson.*¹

RALEIGH Nov. 3/63.

I have hoped for peace and had all my old clothes patched till they no longer become the Pub. Tr. of N. C. and I can find nothing here to make new ones. I want to get enough of the best black Salem Jeans to make coat vest and pants for myself and two clerks—say a piece—at all events enough to make suit for myself.

¹Thomas J. Wilson, of Forsyth county, was a lawyer. He had been a member of the Convention of 1861. In 1874 he was made a Judge of the Superior Court, but was unseated by the Supreme Court. He was a State Senator in 1876.

Will you try to get it for me and have it sent by So. Express with amt of bill?

I would write direct to the manufacturers but do not know their present address.

WINSTON.

From B. G. Worth.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Nov. 18/63.

I was down at the River ware house yesterday and found there to my gratification on your account two barrels of Alum Salt sent up perhaps among the last acts of our departed brother. No bill of it was sent as I suppose and hence no one knew he had secured it for you. I will send it up to Asheboro if I can possible do so. I have not yet felt that it was safe to go down, all my friends in Wilmington advising me not to come. I must go at a very early day I think. I go with a heavy heart. I had expected that time would lighten the load of grief, but the thought of visiting the scene and localities consecrated as it were by many years of pleasant toil and intimate communion and finding him gone overcomes me and I mentally ask, as I can meet him no more here, Shall we meet again in another state of being? The more minute accounts I have had of his last hours cheer me and are of the most comforting character. He died with a good hope that he was henceforth to rest from his labors and repeating only a few moments before he expired these words of the Psalmist, "Bless the Lord oh my soul and all that is within me bless his holy name."

A personal letter
to his brother.

I recite these particulars because I think they will be comforting to you as they surely have been to me. I feel and have long felt that we have been a favored family. I have often thought that we have lived for each other and in each others affections more than is usual for brothers to do and now that we have hope that the first one called has

gone to his rest, how much it ought to stimulate us who are left to be ready when our time comes. I do not feel, never have felt, that I was myself living a life that would justify me in attempting to point out the way to others, but rather that I needed to be taught. Yet I am persuaded that the Religion of Christ is not a cunningly devised fable, but a reality, a most sober and serious reality. I have often wished that I could speak to you on the subject, but knowing and feeling the power of your superior mind and conscious of my own short comings as a professor of religion I have not been able to do it. I remembered always too your strict moral integrity and honest adherence always to the right and this again forbids it. You have however long had one loved one gone before, whose is we trust "at rest." This adds another link to connect the present with the future and the weight of years begin to admonish you of the near approach of the event that is common to us all. The thought would be a happy one to me that we might live as a band of brothers here and meet again an unbroken band in the next.

I have written under very unfavorable circumstances and without connection I have no doubt. I have done so with a hope that I might in the midst of many and responsible duties before you direct your mind for a moment to one that will as I think swell into immeasurable greatness when we are putting off this life to enter upon a new and untried state of being. Would that I could enforce it by a more Godly life on my part.

To David G. Worth.

RALEIGH, Dec 8th, 1863.

I am so incessantly occupied with my duties here that I have time to say but little to you.

I am persuaded you allow yourself to be too much annoyed with your position. It is one of great responsibility

and trouble and care—but these seem to be but as a feather in the balances weighed against service in the army. *No other mode of escape* has occurred to me. If you get a substitute you will see that the President recommends that principals be put in the army. The villains who work the wires of government have no respect for the obligation of a contract, or any other moral obligation. Under the hypocritical pretext of treaty the Prest. proposed to rely on Providence to protect us in our *just* cause, when it is evident to all good men that the Prince of Evil directs the operations of both belligerents. So far as I see the naked alternative is presented to you, *the camp or your present position*—You realize your present position. Have you attentively contrasted the alternatives. For myself I would rather you were in N. York with your family, though it would mean the confiscation of all your property, than see you in the army:—but it is clear to me that you should *cheerfully* retain your present vexatious position as the *best* choice among evils. You should employ enough subordinates to free yourself from the details which so decompose you. I will go to Wilmington and spend a few days with you at an early day.—Just now the responsibility of by far the most important matters pending before the Genl A. rests on me. I may become exposed, as you have been lately and as I have been in the past, to offensive imputations. I defy these while I can retain my conscience. The imputations against you have not [*one word illegible*] *belittled* you. The Govr. never believed them just—but properly made inquiry and is satisfied not only by your explanation, but by an answer from Kidder that the imputation sprung from malevolence and that your conduct has been just what it should be. Do your duty and give yourself no concern about the contemptible spaniels whose privilege it is to snarl—and when the cares of the day are over cast them off and amuse yourself in

such way as may suit your taste, casting dull care to the winds.—

The Legislature adjourns next Monday. In great haste.

To W. J. Long.

RALEIGH Dec. 24, 1863.

Worth's ideas of
financial condition
of the State.

Immediately on receipt of your letter in relation to Danl. Banson I addressed Col. Mallett inclosing your letter and asking his attention to Banson's case. I inclose my letter to Col. Mallett, with endorsements received this morning. I could not give the matter better attention. My official duties, with a little attention to my personal affairs, leave me less leisure than I could wish, and I am so fully convinced that there is so little of humanity, or virtue or sense in all the Departments of the Con. Govt. that I have a repugnance to having anything to do with any of them beyond what my official position requires. I have much that I would gladly say to you, but have not time to write it. If we continue to keep up our State Military establishment and clothe our troops, it will not be long before State credit will reach the level of Confederate credit. I do not concur in Gov. V's idea that the Advance and the magnificent mercantile operations which he is conducting under our State legislation, is immensely gainful—but I believe if *successful* and long continued it will produce State bankruptcy. I base this opinion on reasons I have not time to state. The clothing establishment has drawn more than 2 million the last fiscal year—more than has been reimbursed by sales to the Confederacy—and this notwithstanding much that has been reimbursed was for goods bought on State credit and imported on the Advance. We raise money in Europe under the disadvantages always attaching to a borrower of doubtful credit—buy with gold thus obtained and sell what costs

us a dollar in gold for four dollars in Confederate currency, the four dollars being worth about 20 cents in the currency we pay. This is speculation with a vengeance and exhibits about as much common sense as has been usual for three years past. The Prest. asks with rounded tenderness, to be made a military dictator and endorses his Secretary's plan of currency, which if carried out, is to place nearly all the *property* of the land in the hands of the holders of our worthless currency. The Govt. breaks its pledge to the holders of its currency and expects the people to be such asses as to put faith in its new promises.

LONG'S MILLS.

To W. J. Yates.¹

RALEIGH, Dec. 25th, 1863.

The complimentary terms in which you have more than once noticed my official labors are highly appreciated by me, since they cannot be attributed to any party leaning. I know that I have introduced in the conduct of my department many important changes, highly beneficial, and in all of them have entirely ignored party considerations. Your manly expressions of appreciation are gratifying to me.

Relating to State finances and blockade operations.

Much of the legislation of the State, essentially affecting our Finances, has been secret. This has crippled my ability to make a comprehensive and clear exhibition of our real and prospective condition. The legislation under which the Executive has bought the Advance and perhaps other ships—by which he is conducting an immense mercantile operation—buying, importing and selling, not merely clothing for our troops and munitions of war but sperm oil, tin, liquor and assorted merchandise—the means by which he raises specie in Europe by which to make

¹ Editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*.

these purchases—at what prices sold and in what media paid for—are a sealed book, not only to the public, but to the chief financial officer of the State. I only know that the drafts on the Treasury on this account must ultimately be immense—and with every possible respect for the executive, I deem it a most dangerous experiment to add to his onerous duties, a trial of his fitness for conducting an immense and diversified trade on State capital—especially when his agents make no exhibit of their operations.

This trade, together with our clothing department and State military establishments, in my opinion, will ruin our credit, if long continued. They have already added immensely to our State debt, without contributing, as I think, to any important degree to the military success of the Confederacy.—In the early stages of the war State aid was necessary—but the Confederacy is the war making power—has long been fully organized by the sale of her cotton bonds in Europe, the detailing of hands for factories and then compelling them to supply clothing, shoes, hats, arms, etc., at cheap rates together with impressment tax in kind, etc. The compulsory tax is for clothing our troops used. The State, without these means of commissary, can get nothing so cheap as the Confederacy and consequently is not re-imbursed for her expenditures. One head can better execute the job than a great number—As it is the State enters the market as a competitor of the Confederacy. The competition enhances prices without increase of supply.—I regard it as a Quixotic liberality.—

The Govr. thinks the whole scheme more than self-sustaining. He says in his late message that the Genl. A. might base an appropriation of two millions on the earnings of the Advance. No exhibit has been made showing whence this vast gain has arisen. He is performing his novitiate as a merchant and, as many a new trader, evidently forms his connections and commences using the supposed profits without taking the trouble of adding up

long columns of figures, making estimates and deductions of expenses, etc.

The State clothing department was got up under a resolution of the Genl. A. ratified 20 Sept. 1861, entitled "Resolution to provide Winter Clothing for the troops." The title shows it was intended to be temporary—*Winter* clothing. It makes no specific appropriation for the purpose—No limit is imposed on the amount which may be drawn for this purpose. Under this brief resolution, manifestly to supply the *winter* clothing, which it was evident would soon be indispensable, a gigantic establishment has grown up and is continued supplying summer clothing and winter clothing—At the time it passed officers got good pay and clothed themselves. It looked to clothing the rank and file. I understand it now supplies all the fine clothing, etc., for the officers, and who knows at what rates? It is said the goods are sold at rates re-imbursing the Treasury; but no *data* are furnished me on which this opinion is based. It drew from this department during the last fiscal year more than half a million more than it re-imbursed—and at the same time had the benefit of importations by the Advance, bought on credit in Europe. What it had on hand at the beginning or end of the year I have no means of knowing—nor have I any means of knowing what amount of clothing it may have supplied to certain State troops, raised east of the Chowan river under an Act of the 7th July 1863. I do not know whether they were organized prior to the 30th Sept—the end of the fiscal year. Since the 30th Sept. last, some \$50,000. more has been drawn than has been re-imbursed.

The Quarter Master's Commissary of the Adgt. Genl. Department which had been discontinued by the ordinance of the Convention ratified the 27th June 1861 to take effect the 20th Aug. ensuing, were continued by a resolution of the Genl. A. ratified Aug. 21/61. This resolution was procured under a representation that some temporary

inconvenience would arise, if they were *then* discontinued, and under this resolution, intended to be temporary only, these establishments have been continued to this time.—In the account of the Treasury as heretofore kept, and which I was forced to continue for the past fiscal year, all the drafts in favor of these departments, are charged under the general head, “Military appropriation.” To show how much has been expended under this head and what has been reimbursed or received I make a summing up on next page, taken from my late report, a copy of which I send you:

	Receipts	Disbursements
Oct. 1862 ----	\$3,000.	\$344,457.31
Nov. 1862 ----	763,742.92	1,683,935.25
Dec. 1862 ----	6,753.39	770,625.02
Jan. 1863 ----	7,230.59	994,451.20
Feb. 1863 ----	1,090,489.28	1,057,101.25
Mar. 1863 ----	4,454.67	518,236.84
Apl. 1863 ----	814,995.37	699,241.74
May 1863 ----	11,722.41	840,295.19
June 1863 ----	963,224.49	311,295.58
July 1863 ----	15,432.75	481,161.86
Aug. 1863 ----	1,118,655.47	625,945.29
Sep. 1863 ----	4,751.77	616,602.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ----	5,004,552.71	8,942,749.13
		<hr/>
		5,004,552.71
		<hr/>
Excess of expenditure-----		3,938,196.42
To which should be added the amt recd in Feb which was for ex- penditures made the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1862 and not collected till 1863-----		1,290,489.28
		<hr/>
		5,228,685.70

So our military expenditures, no part of which we have a right ever to be re-imbursed, exceeds *five million* a year.

I have devoted a part of Christmas to writing you this long letter, hoping the knowledge of the facts it discloses and the views I entertain in relation to the expediency of this enormous drain, will so far interest you that you may deem them worthy of discussion in your paper—but you must so handle them, that they shall seem not to have been specially communicated by me, not that there is a word which I would not gladly present in official shape, to the public, if I could do so with propriety. The *expediency* of keeping up these establishments is not a legitimate matter for me to discuss as Treasurer. What they are costing I intend fully to set forth in my next communication to the Genl. Assembly. I do not wish to write anonymously for the press on this subject, nor to be understood as voluntarily furnishing means to an editor. I have expressed all these views frankly and fully to the Com. on Finance. They are not presented to assail any body or any party, for I believe every member of the Assembly is equally responsible for the measures. I think it high time the attention of the Genl. A. and the public was directed to them. If you will talk with Mr. Brown of your place, you will gather all the facts from him—He will tell you what views I urged on the Committee—You can say you understand the facts are so and so—that you collect this from the Treas.'s report—You can allude to and print the acts, resolutions, etc. to which I refer. You may address any inquiry you please to me which I can officially answer, and use the answer. If you choose to ask me how much has been drawn from the Treasury from the beginning of the clothing establishment and how much re-imbursed I will answer yr inquiry and you may use it as you please. If you ask me how much of the half million appropriated in 1862 to buy corn, etc. to be sold to County Comrs., has been drawn—and how much re-im-

bursed—I will answer and you may use it,—but this communication I make as a personal and confidential one.

CHARLOTTE.

To A. M. Tomlinson and Sons.

RALEIGH Decr. 26th 1863.

Complaining of
shoes made for his
negroes.

The shoes which you made me for my negro men, which I desired to be first rate and which you wrote me you thought were such, proved to be nearly worthless. The pegs took such slight hold in the upper leather that the upper separated from the sole leather as soon as they began to wear them, and they could not be mended because the upper did not lap enough on the sole to hold pegs or tacks. Your shoe-maker did you injustice as well as me—and my negroes are the sufferers. I am compelled without delay to buy all of them another pair. I believe they wear 1 pr No. 11, 2 pr. No. 10, 3 pr. No. 9. I do not concur in a late editorial in the *Standard* that it is a shame that slaves shall be well cared for while white folks are stinted. The white folks are to blame for our troubles. The negroes are not. I intend to clothe and feed mine so long as I can feed and clothe myself—and although my salary will not half feed my family I will use other resources. Please try to send as before to Daniel Worth's—Co.'s shops and forward bill to me.

I am now pretty certain that the war will end next spring or summer. Congress cannot restore the currency. If Memminger's plan should be adopted it will bankrupt $\frac{1}{2}$ of the people. The people will not submit to the Military Directorship which the Prest. coolly asks may be conferred on him—nor to the villainous scheme of currency proposed. These are evident signs of returning sanity among the people.

[P. S.]—Did you get a pr of shoes to be half-soled and an old pr of boots to be re-footed?

BLOOMINGTON.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH Jan. 5/64.

I am persuaded that in appointing a successor for Geo. Davis in the Senate of the Confederate States, it is highly important that the appointee should be a man of *known* talent and *cool* judgment and financial capacity. If Govr. Graham should be unwilling to accept the temporary appointment I think Govr. Swain is the next best appointment you can make.—Patriotism would require him to accept and I think he would accept.—

Regarding appointment of a Confederate Senator.

I have no right to expect that this voluntary expression of my views is deserving of any further consideration than you would otherwise give it—I mention the name of Govr. Swain merely that you may not overlook his name in looking round for a fit person to fill the appointment—and trust that you will not deem me presumptuous in making the suggestion.

To Joshua Boner.

RALEIGH Jan. 19/64.

In reply to your inquiry as to Gov. V.'s present views I think the suspicions of many of his ardent friends are not well founded. His appointment of Judge Reade to fill the place of Mr. Davis in the C. Senate, speaks louder than words. I did not hear Judge Reade's speech in caucus last month, but hear it was eminently conservative.

In praise of Gov. Vance.

If the people of the State make known their views, in unmistakable shape, by petitions, I have no doubt of the Governor's co-operation:—but without some such demonstration, we shall continue, I fear, to sink deeper and deeper in the gulph of Despotism and Ruin to which our rulers are now hurrying us.

I have been some days out of my office—and accumulated duties allow me no time to say more.

SALEM.

To A. G. Foster.

RALEIGH *Jan. 20th 1864.*

Desire on part of
public for close of
war.

Having lost sight of being permitted to pay my debt to Johnson with the State bond in your possession, I have bought a tract of land, in part payment for which I wish to use the bond. Send it to me by first safe chance:—or by Express—and oblige me.—

Nothing new. A report, credited here a day or two ago, that Prest. Davis contemplated the arrest of Holden and Pennington, is not confirmed. It sprung from D. K. McRae and a letter from Hon. Mr. Davidson, as I understand. The public mind seems to be about ripe for any measure looking to a close of the war on almost any terms. It is likely to result in vigorous measures, if it gets any head:—or, if nobody heads it, to sink into apathetic despondency. The administration can hardly become more unpopular. I form these conclusions from what I hear from all parts of the State.

THOMASVILLE.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH *Jan. 22/64.*

Relating to
public desire for
peace.

I did not write to A. M. Tomlinson that "N. C. would go back into the Union," but wrote him what you will now see in the papers that "many parts are for a Convention to secede from the Confederacy and negotiate for ourselves." Public meetings are being held and petitions are being got up, as I understand, for a new Convention. It is part on the ground that the present authorities will not negotiate and the people want to know on what terms peace can be had. It is now certain that a large portion even of those most active in bringing on the war would settle on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S. If it be true that we can have peace only on conditions such as Wendell Phillips proposes—confiscation of property,

etc., the Confederacy would gain strength by certain disclosure of it. Many believe that a majority of the people, North and South, would end the war on terms honorable to both, if they could negotiate—And this class—certainly numerous in this State—are for a Convention in order to open negotiations to ascertain what we have to depend upon. None would secede till it should be ascertained whether terms would be granted, which should be deemed eligible to a continuance of war.

* * * * *

All well

*To D. H. Starbuck.*¹

RALEIGH Jan. 30/64.

I learned some two or three weeks ago from Major Russ, that you and others about your place, were putting on foot a plan to bring about a call of a State Convention, and that you proposed to *demonstrate* public opinion by petitions—a much more unmistakable way, than by public meetings. At his request I drew up such a petition as I thought would best accomplish the end, a copy of which he told me he sent to you. I hear nothing on the subject lately. Is it abandoned? If so, I am truly sorry. I think there is no place in the State so eligible as yours to put the ball in motion—and it seems to me that universal bankruptcy and all protection to personal liberty and personal security must soon result from the blind rage or timorous do-nothingness of those in authority, both in the Confederate and State Governments, if the good sense of the masses shall find no means of controlling events.

Favoring the call of a state convention.

From extensive means of collecting public opinion I

¹ Darius H. Starbuck, of Forsyth county, was a member of the Convention of 1861. He was an anti-secession Whig in politics, and after the war became a Republican. He was U. S. District Attorney from 1865 to 1870.

think there is no organ that now expresses it. That opinion is that we ought to accept peace on the basis of restoring the Union—and the Constitution of the U. S., provided this can be done without any infraction of our rights under that Constitution. The *Standard* comes nearer expressing public opinion than any other Journal I see, but while it contends for peace, denies being in favor of re-construction. It is idle to talk of peace except on the basis of a restored Union, and I believe an immense majority North and South, would gladly proclaim a universal amnesty and restore the Union—and that a peace on this basis would be as permanent a one as silly and devilish man will allow. This, I think, is public opinion—but there is no means by which this public opinion can make itself manifest. The best means is by petition. If public meetings be held the authorities will say they are composed only of a few dissatisfied persons, and they will be suppressed by military force or disregarded. The proper mode is by petitions to be sent all over the State and to be signed by every body, noble and ignoble, who has a right to vote and who favors peace on the basis of re-union. I did not retain a copy of the petition I drew up, but think its leading position was that the Legislature be convened in order that the question of Convention or no Convention should be submitted to a vote of the people. In this shape it is unexceptionable, with a limitation that its action as to alterations or making peace, would have no validity until ratified by a vote of the people. It rests on the great principle of the right of the people to govern themselves and give no colorable ground to our opponents to charge us with unpatriotic motives,—the great weapon now used to repress free discussion. It does not indicate the basis of a peace. I rely on the people to elect delegates who will be proper exponents of their views.

If you would have some four or five thousand printed at your office and sent to reliable men in all the counties, I think in a very short time they would be returned with

the signatures of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the State—and in this shape would force respect. X

I have expressed myself with perfect frankness—without reserve—but expect you, whether you concur or not, in my views, to use this letter discreetly. I am conscious of being impelled by as patriotic motives as ever governed man but know that it would tend to frustrate a [*word illegible*] motive if I should be forced to vindicate these sentiments before the public. You will therefore regard this letter as *confidential*.

SALEM.

To A. L. Lamb.

RALEIGH Feb. 3rd 1864.

Yours of the 27th ult. is received asking my views on several matters as to which I would express myself fully if you were present: but though I am conscious that I love my State and desire to promote her prosperity and true glory as much as any man living, I entertain notions widely variant from those who now claim to be the only patriots in the land—and I deem it unwise to commit them to writing at this time, unless I had leisure, which I have not, to write a very long letter.

Relating to the
peace movement.

I concur, and *at least two-thirds* of the people at home concur, with the editor to whom you refer, with this difference that they go much further in the same direction, than he does.

I am by no means well informed as you suppose as to the views of your brigade or any other portion of the army.

It will be most unfortunate if desertion increases by individual soldiers. So long as a majority of the soldiers of a State are willing to stand by their colors, it will be best for *all* to do so. Deserters, by individuals or squads, injure themselves and incur more danger than they do in the army. The army should act together.

The position of the distinguished individual to whom you refer, is not clearly known just now:—but I trust he will continue to be the friend and champion of the great body of the people of the State. He is an honest and good hearted man, and if he is in error, it is because his judgment misleads him.

Petitions are in circulation and, as I hear, being very extensively signed with the view of calling a Convention to ascertain on what terms peace can be had.

To D. H. Starbuck.

RALEIGH Feb. 4th 1864.

Confidential.

Matters relating
to the peace
movement.

I have received yours and a copy of the petition. I think the form I prepared decidedly preferable in two important particulars—It makes *Peace* the prominent motive for the call of a Convention—and it contains the grand principle that the peace must be such a peace as *a majority of the people approve*.

I have submitted it to Mr. Holden. He gives a decided preference to it—It speaks, too, of a “*general*” peace, and is not subject to the denunciation of a desertion by this State of the other Southern States.

If you approve it, as I think you will, and can get it published in your paper as one of the forms of petitions being circulated, Mr. Holden says he will endorse and recommend it in his next issue. It will be much better than an original appearance in the *Standard*. It should have an endorsement like yours, for dissentients to sign. If it appears in your paper and is republished in the *Standard* with approval, it will give an impetus to the ball.

I am persuaded that in my official position I am rendering essential service to the State, and it would impair my ability to be useful, if I was understood as taking an

active part in this movement. If you adopt the petition, let it go to the printer in some other handwriting.

The following is a copy of it—Would it not be well to have the *Press* publish a copy of both petitions?—as a matter of public news showing the nature of the petitions being signed?

To his Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Govr. of N. Ca.

We citizens of ----- County, think that “all, save Proposed form of petition. those who owe their riches to their Country’s ruin, suffer by the war,” and that it is manifest that the authorities of the United States and of the Confederate States, authorised by the power of the Government to make peace, will not appoint Commissioners to open negotiations for this purpose. We wish to know whether peace can be obtained on honorable terms;—and as this cannot be ascertained through the regular channels of the Government, we respectfully petition your Excellency to convoke the Genl. Assembly without delay, to the end that they authorise a vote of the people upon the question whether a Convention ought not to be called in this State; and to authorise the election of delegates at the same time, (such election to be valid only in case a majority of the people shall vote for a Convention) with power to put on foot measures looking to a general peace, and with all the powers with which the people can invest it, with the limitations only that the power of such Convention shall cease within two years after the election of the delegates;—and that any action of said Convention, agreeing on a final treaty of peace; or altering the Constitution of the State shall not be valid until ratified by a vote of the people, at such time and under such regulations as said Convention may prescribe.

We also pray your Excellency to lay this, our petition, before the Genl Assembly.

February 1864.

You must not understand that I conceal my opinion on this subject—but I ought not to be understood as taking an active or prominent part. It must not be understood that I have drawn up a petition.

[P. S.]—Col. Russ did not send the petition I drew up as I supposed. He heartily approves it.

To John Pool.

RALEIGH *Feb. 6th 1864.*

Inquiry as to
W. H. Bagley.

I desire, in the strictest confidence, to make an inquiry of you, which it may be unpleasant to you to answer. If so, I will not complain of your silence.

I learn from one of my daughters that Major Bagley, Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans, has asked leave to address her. I do not know enough of him to approve his suit till I know more about him. My daughter is young, intelligent, well educated and every way fitted to be the wife of an intelligent, energetic and virtuous husband. You will treat this as a just description, not springing from excess of parental affections. My fortune is not large and I have many children, and consequently she can receive but a moderate outfit from me.

Will you favor me, in perfect candor, and in the strictest confidence, with the information I ought to have?

Sober and virtuous habits, intelligence and capacity to make a living are qualities without which no one is deserving of my approval.

Condition of
publicaffairs.

If you abhor the war in which we are involved as much as I do, it is, perhaps, fortunate for your personal comfort that you have nothing to do with public affairs; but however terrible and chaotic appearances may be they may be made worse by misrule and made better by wise and good rulers. For myself I retain my early convictions that the government established by our forefathers was

admirably adapted to promote the happiness and prosperity of its people, and that none is likely to be constructed on its ruins so well calculated to effect these ends: I have uniformly believe that no sufficient cause existed to justify the rupture, and so strong were these convictions that I would not be a member of the Convention when the demand seemed to be universal for a despoliation of the Union, and I now think, bitter as the animosity has grown to be, that a Union on the old basis will be better for both sections, than separate independence—and I am not sure this is not the opinion of a majority of the people of both sections. I am sure it is the opinion of a majority of the people of North Carolina. It is an opinion, however, which the dominant powers of the Southern Confederacy denounce as traitorous—and which subjects the man who utters it to the monstrous imputation, of deserving to die by the gallows. The free expression of opinion is thus restrained. I believe, if a Convention were now called in this State, the people would elect delegates who would propose a general pacification on this basis. If it succeeded, it would be a blessing to the whole land and would prevent that universal emancipation and the curse of an enormous free negro population making the country unfit to live in:—If the North would not make peace on this basis, it would produce a unity among us which would render us invincible.

You must regard the whole of this letter as confidential. I am conscious of being as patriotic as any man who lives. Every thing dearest to me is in North Carolina: and I would be as far as any man from doing any thing which would, in my judgment, derogate from her dignity and honor. I would do nothing to weaken our military arm until it could be ascertained that peace could be made on this basis.

WINDSOR.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH Feb. 8/64.

Yours of the 4th—mailed the 6th—came to hand yesterday.

The Bk of C. F.¹ pays \$1. in gold and \$4. in Confederate for every five dollars of her currency. The Bk of N C pays \$1. gold for every \$4. of her currency. No other bank, so far as I have heard, is offering any inducement for the holders of its notes to bring them in. The notes of the two former banks are worth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1—and the latter bank—all others $3\frac{1}{4}$. Of the notes you gave me to exchange \$10. were C. F. all the others on the last mentioned class of Banks. I sold the \$100. for \$350. Confederate—I had paid you \$300. and to-day send you \$50. by Lt. McLenchen.

It is believed here that the act suspending the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* has passed.—

All well.—

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH Feb. 8th 1864.

Private matters.

As requested by your note to Mr. Blair I sent you the first installment due to Randolph for families of indigent soldiers, taking Blair's receipt on your letter. This is not a sufficient voucher. You will have the draft (which will have reached before this), signed and certified as directed and write your name across it and inclose it by mail and I will return your letter with Blair's receipt endorsed. The money had been placed, for your convenience, in the hands of Jesse H. Lindsay Cashr. I will use it another way.

I think I shall find no time to write you the long letter I spoke of in my last. I will simply refer to what suggested the idea of writing it. There is nothing in the his-

¹ Bank of Cape Fear.

tory of our family in which each of us has felt so much pride as the uninterrupted sincere fraternal feeling, which from childhood up, has characterised every member of it. For a few months back I had been pained to hear of unpleasant bickerings between Sam. and you and Shubal, which I had labored to repress, growing out of a difference of opinion about the accursed war in which we are involved, which if not soon stopped will destroy everything worth living for. A shade of difference,—perhaps a radical difference of opinion—was growing up between you and me, the result of which was, as I feared, that you began to have a kind feeling towards Frank Hoover, Provs,[?] and others whom you and I once abhorred. Some weeks ago Albert was here.—He detailed in presence of the family, many harsh things—very offensive remarks of yours in reference to Sam's extortion as a lawyer and his sympathy with the peace movements, and your apprehensions that I was not, according to your views, exactly sound. I learned afterwards in his (Albert's) meeting with you, he was about telling you some of the remarks his disclosures had elicited from some of my family—when you stopped him and told him you didn't want to hear him. This was so truly noble and sensible and was so felt to be by all of us, that we felt rebuked for allowing him to tell us what you had said. It crossed out the painful misgivings we had begun to entertain that the demon of dissention was insinuating himself into our family relations. I say it wiped it out.—I do not doubt things have been said on both sides, which ought not to have been said. I have cautioned my family against hearing or saying any thing in the future, which could be regarded as unkind. If this war must destroy every thing else worth living for, let it not mar what has been our chief happiness heretofore—the genuine brotherhood of the Worths.

It would be more than unprofitable to mention the particulars of what has been reported as being said. Let it

all be forgotten or understood as never having been uttered and if we differ in opinion about the war, it should not be suffered to grow into a canker destroying the enjoyments of our domestic relations.

Discussion of the
peace movement.

I do not think Albert's conduct sprung from any bad motive, but from thoughtless weakness and I have no definite idea wherein we differ about the war. I do not agree with either the *Observer* or the *Standard*. The *Observer* abhors peace on any other basis than Independence and scorns those who advocate the appointment of Comrs. to treat for peace, it being well known that the North will not grant it on this basis. The *Standard* insists on measures looking to peace, but denies being for re-construction. I am for peace on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S.—but for maintaining the war with all possible vigor until such peace can be made. I believe while we exhibit a good military front such a peace could be made—and that it would be more likely to be more durable and to protect our rights than peace on the basis of independence. In this opinion *I know very many* of the most intelligent and most virtuous men of the State concur—and *I believe* a majority of the State and of the U. S. concur: but terrorism prevents the avowal of it—and the authorities of both governments are unwilling to submit it to a vote of the people. The Northern Govt is now a complete Military Despotism and the Administration at Richmond desires to make the Confederacy one.—I would therefore vote for a Convention in N. C., not to withdraw the State from the Confederacy, but to appoint Comrs. to ascertain whether a peace can be obtained on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S. and if so, to submit it to the people to say whether they would accept peace on these terms.

[P. S.]—I was not at home when I. H. Foust was here some weeks ago. I learned from Major Russ that he declined to act as Col. of the home militia with B. F. Hoover

as his Q. M.—I was not surprised at this. My astonishment was how he came by an appointment from Govr. Vance, exempting him from conscription. None could have been made, as I think, so prejudicial to Govr. Vance in Randolph, both on account of the political and social position of the appointee. On asking the Govr. yesterday how he came to make such an appointment, he told me it was upon the recommendation of my “relation.” I would not ask what relation, fearing that you had signed the recommendation. As the Govr. could not remove him, I understand [he] relieved him from duty; and appointed one with whom Mr. Foust would act: so I suppose he is now in the happy condition of being free from conscription; and without duty in the militia, if he has the meanness not to resign.

So this has run into a long letter at last. I am not well today—my hand trembles; etc.

To W. J. Long.

RALEIGH Feb 9/64.

* * * * *

It is reported here I believe that a bill to suspend the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* has passed or will pass very soon. If so $\frac{3}{4}$ of the State will demand a Convention. A large majority of the State would vote Convention now, if the question were submitted.) x

Supposed that writ of *habeas corpus* will be suspended.

LONG'S MILLS.

To Daniel Worth.¹

RALEIGH Feb. 10/64.

Relating to Con-
federate currency
legislation.

The legislation on the currency in Congress is conducted in secret session. By accident the bill which has passed the Senate got into the hands of an agent I had employed in Richmond to collect claims due the State from the Confederacy. He says it prescribes that *from and after the passage of the bill*, no currency now out is to be received in payment of any public dues—and all of it, not funded in 4 per cent bonds, by 1 May next, is no longer to be received for any public dues. The currency is to be supplied by a new issue. It may not pass the House. Our members will tell him nothing about it because their pledge of secrecy forbid it; but they all advise him not to receive payment of any claim to the State, until after the final action of Congress on the subject—showing that they expect that action to take away the little of vitality *now* in the present currency. I would not have this spoken of as it might expose my agent to censure, though he obtained the information by accident—and broke no confidence in disclosing it to me.

COMPANY'S SHOPS.

To David G. Worth.

RALEIGH Feb. 11/64.

Relating to Con-
federate currency
legislation.

I have information in which I have implicit confidence that the Con. Senate has passed a bill, which if ratified by the House, will make *all the present* issues of Confederate money now out, worthless and uncurrent, from and after the ratification, except for funding in 4 per cent bonds. I am informed by Mr. Winston, my agent at Richmond, to collect claims of the State against the Confederacy, that he is emphatically advised by our representatives not to

¹ A cousin of Jonathan Worth.

receive for the State any more money till Congress shall have finally acted, which shows their belief that the present currency is likely to be very injuriously affected—the last spark of vitality extinguished by the action of Congress.

Knowing that you and Green have recently raised large amounts of currency, I communicate this intelligence and advise you to have as little as possible on hand. Congress adjourns next Wednesday—leaving little time to do any thing.

If our land trade is not consummated or made obligatory by writing and such Act pass, Reaves will fly and we shall lose all our money. If it is not already closed by a deed, *no time should be lost* in putting the contract in obligatory shape. If the deed cannot be made immediately a large part of the money might be paid and the contract reduced to writing, reciting that the residue is to be paid in the *present* issues of Confederate Currency. Show this letter to brother B. G. and to no body else.

All well

To George Makepeace.

RALEIGH Feb. 11/64.

I have reliable information that the effect of the Currency bill which has passed the Con. Senate in secret session, will be, if the House concur in it, to make all the present currency worthless, except for funding, *from and after its ratification*. And as to the probability of its passing the House, I am informed by my agent at Richmond to settle and collect claims of the State against the Confederacy, that our members of the House emphatically recommend him to receive no more money for the State until Congress shall have finally acted, showing their belief that the last spark of vitality in our present currency is likely to be extinguished by the legislation of Congress.—The plan proposes new issues for the currency and while

Relating to Confederate currency legislation

an enormous tax is imposed, allows none of it to be paid with present currency. The measure offers the holders of present currency the alternative to fund by the 1st May—or lose it.—The Congress adjourns next Wednesday. I make this communication to you that you take such course as your judgment approves.

[*The remainder of the page cannot be read.*]

FRANKLINSVILLE.

*To Daniel L. Russell.*¹

RALEIGH Feb. 16th 1864.

Regarding the call
of a convention.

Yours of the 10th inst. was recd by this morning's mail.

The draft for your County as well as all the other Counties for the first installment of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for the benefit of the families of indigent soldiers, was sent, directed to your Co. Com. about the 28th ult. As I had paid the appropriation last year in 4 equal installments—on first Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. which course, I believe met universal approbation, and as the Genl. A. knowing this did not require the whole to be paid at once, and for other urgent reasons, I deemed it expedient to continue the same course. I asked the Com. on Finance if they deemed it expedient, to direct the whole amount paid at once. They seemed to be unanimous that it be left to the discretion of the Treasr.

I presume the draft is in the P. O. at Smithville—If not, let me know and I will send a duplicate.

You ask me *my-private* opinion as to the propriety of calling a Convention and whether I think it probable that the Govr. will call the Assembly before May.—My opinion

¹ Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick county, was a member of the Legislature in 1864 and in 1865. He was elected a Judge of the Superior Court in 1868. He was a Republican member of the Legislature of 1876. He was a member of the 46th Congress. In 1896 he was elected Governor of the State.

on both these questions may be partly influenced by the final action of Congress on the military bill—the suspension of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* and the Currency bill. Nothing definite is known as to the decision of Congress on either of these questions.

It is certain that a very large portion of the people of this State, probably a large majority—disapprove the course of the administration—Very many believe that a continuance of the war will result in universal emancipation, and that while we present a formidable military front, we could make peace on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S. whereby we would preserve our slaves, and save the further effusion of blood and destruction of every thing. Our Govt. *will not* negotiate on this basis. The North will not negotiate on any other. A large majority of the Northern Congress and probably a large majority of the Northern people would make peace on the basis of re-union, with all our rights protected. I think three-fourths of the people of this State would vote for peace on these terms. In sincerity and truth I am willing that the voice of a majority of the people shall rule: and as the proper authorities will not negotiate for peace and a Convention could appoint Comr. and ascertain whether some acceptable peace can be obtained, I am in favor of the question Convention or no Convention being submitted to the people as in 1861—voting for delegates at the same time.—I would not have the Genl A. call a Convention—but I would submit it to a vote of the people.—I would vote Convention: Not with the view of seceding from the Confederacy, but with the view of seeking to bring about a *General* peace. If it should succeed, millions of hearts would leap with joy: if the enemy should exact terms such as Lincoln offers, or otherwise degrading; then we should sternly buckle on our armor and unanimously and bravely make the war the arbiter.

These are frankly my views. I know there is a class of

politicians who would denounce them disloyal:—and for this reason many who concur in them have not the moral courage to avow their sentiments. It is silly to charge me with disloyalty to my State. Every thing dear to me is in N. C. A very large part of the property of myself and my children, consists of slaves. I wish to retain them as slaves, believing it best for them, as well as for me. I believe the provisions of the Constitution of the U. S. a better security to this property, than separate Independence; besides I abhor war and would rather submit to any thing not degrading, than continue to force men to slaughter.

Besides I believe that a peace on the basis of the Constitution of the U. S. would be likely to be durable. Men would not soon be willing to plunge again into civil war.

I deem it impolitic, occupying my position, to take a prominent part in political questions. It would impair my usefulness as Treasurer—and you will therefore consider this frank answer to your questions as Confidential.—

I have no idea that the Govr. will convene the Genl A. before May unless he shall be induced to do so by petitions generally signed by the people. Popular meetings will not influence him, because he can't know who attends them:—or unless the legislation of Congress shall make it necessary.

WILMINGTON.

To William Brown.

RALEIGH *Feb. 18th 1864.*

Information as to
conscription.

Yours of the 10th inst. mailed the 16th is just received. Congress passed an Act some months ago exempting from conscription, such State officers as were then or might be thereafter exempt from military duty by the laws of the State. At the extra session of our Assembly in Novr. last, an act passed declaring certain officers of the State,

among them constables, exempt from military duty. If you are a Constable, you are entitled to exemption from conscription, unless the new militia bill just passed by Congress, and not yet published, makes you liable. You will probably see this act published in a day or two.

I have found consolation in all our troubles in the course I pursued as the representative of Randolph. Events have proved the correctness of my judgment; and I am proud that I had the moral courage (at one time certainly, without the approval of any body) to do what I could to avoid this accursed war.

NANTUCKET.

To -----

RALEIGH Mar. 2nd 1864.

MY OLD FRIEND

Mr. Jackson told me when I last saw him that you had paid him the amount of a little note I held on Jno. Moon and that you wished me to acknowledge the receipt of the money. I hereby acknowledge it.

Situation regarding Holden and the *Standard*.

The continual and enormous changes of the currency, with the vast amount of money I have to manage leaves me no time to write social letters—scarcely time to give an occasional thought to the management of my own property, otherwise you would more frequently hear from me.

I have time now only to say a few words. I have not seen Mr. Holden since he suspended the issue of his paper.¹ He suspended his paper because he had good reason to believe that he could no longer publish it with safety to himself or to his property. It is well understood that all editors and judges and other persons occupying prominent positions must support the powers that be, or run the

¹ The issue of the *Standard* was suspended February 24. An extra was issued in March to announce his candidacy for governor. Regular publication was resumed in May.

chance of arrest and imprisonment, without any chance of a trial according to law and until the executive of the Confederacy shall think proper.

Hoke's brigade were ordered to encamp near this city. No one could imagine any other motive for it except the suppression of the *Standard* and repressing the growing state of public sentiment.

Our destiny now depends entirely on the military power. The army generally has enlisted and it has all the power and those out of it can do nothing to bring about peace. Nobody can say ought against the administration without being accused of treason—and perhaps imprisoned. The whole North and South are under as perfect a military Despotism as ever existed in a civilized country,—I am not more depressed than I was at the beginning and shall be rejoiced if matters do not grow worse.

To D. H. Starbuck.

RALEIGH Mar. 5th 1864.

Opposing establishment of a new paper.

The difficulties which the new currency bill present to me as Treas. and the consequent correspondence and consideration have so engrossed my time that I have been unable to give much of my thoughts to your suggestions in your letter of the 29th ult as their gravity requires and I have time now only to say a few words.

On your project of getting up a paper I should concur but for this insuperable difficulty—With the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* suspended the editor would be arrested if his paper was not a reflex or nearly a reflex of the views of Mr. Davis:—or the paper suppressed by a mob. Judge Pearson, as you will have seen, will not be sustained by Judges Battle and Manly.

The army has been wrought up to enthusiasm. Its officers almost unanimously are for a military despotism and

the veterans have acquired the habit of obedience to the will of their leaders. The will of the army must control every thing. If the ballot box be

[*No copy is found of the other sheet.*]

SALEM.

From D. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *March 17th 1864.*

I herewith, enclose drft on J. F. Hutchings, Esq. County Trustee of Wake for fifteen thousand dollars for salt sent to Thos. G. Whitaker, Salt Comr. for Wake. Whitaker writes me that he will try and be able to meet the dft before 1st April. I wish you to collect it and forward proceeds in 6 per cent Confederate Bonds of the class which the States are privileged to take under the late Currency bill. I wrote you some days ago that a party from whom I had purchased a lot of corn refused the money but offered to take these bonds. I want them to pay him. I wrote Whitaker today that he must without fail meet this dft in time for you to fund before 1st April. I send it in time so that there may be no mistake in its reaching you. I have notified him that you will have the dft.

I also enclose School Warrant No. 10. Decr. 18/63 for \$1726.57 and H. A. Dowd & J. M.'s check Jany 7/64 for \$1175.20 which please collect and forward to me by express. Please forward in bills under \$100.

I have heard nothing from Genl. Beauregard yet. I am surprised at the delay and much worried and annoyed about it. One man from whom I purchased 1000 bush. corn has been notified not to deliver it until I obtain authority to export it. I have written Genl B. myself. We are all well. Love to all.

To P. H. Winston, Jr.¹

RALEIGH, *Mar. 28th 1864.*

Discussion of the
condition of
public affairs.

I thank you for your two late letters. The fact I had heard before and which you state in your last, that solvent men are willing to borrow the present issues, promising payment in the new issues a few months hence, proves the conviction that the currency is to grow worse; a result of the late currency bill which will be far from surprising to me. Its basis, is dishonesty—a foundation on which all the Richmond authorities delight to build. Lawson's decision adheres to it. The Judiciary is as truckling and subservient as legislative bodies. Lincoln and his hosts would reduce us to contemptible vassels and our own authorities seem determined to strip us of every vestige of civil liberty—and to reduce us to poverty and starvation. My maxim is however never to despair—and my efforts shall be employed to this end, both individually and officially to save what useful fragments I can from the general wreck. There seems to be some manliness left in Georgia and good may grow out of it. I think North Carolina is losing all spirit and I fear will soon command no respect any where, but possibly the iniquity contemplated in attempting to pay us in the currency she deems most worthless a debt which in equity ought to be at least four-fold greater than we claim, may result in our turning over our military and our clothing establishments, including our ships to the Confederacy—or a sale of them in some other way to replenish our Treasury. If so, it will probably save the State from ultimate insolvency and

¹ Patrick H. Winston, of Bertie, was a member of the Legis'atures of 1850 and 1854. In 1861 he was made a member of the State Court of Claims. He was later financial agent of the State in its relations with the Confederate government. In 1864 he became President of the Council of State. He was a member of the Convention of 1865, and opposed the candidacy of W. W. Holden for Governor. He was prominent in the movement which resulted in Jonathan Worth's election.

repudiation. If Holden will withdraw and Govr. Vance will take bold ground, which I believe he would, for the rights of the State, the Richmond authorities will respect us. If Holden remains in the field and Gov. V. to insure his election should treat the Destruction with levity, we will be despised—and ruined.

As the Genl A. does not meet until the 3rd Monday of May and Congress may take some action for the relief of the State, I shall await the benefit of intervening developments to shape any recommendation to the Genl A. as to the ways and means of supplying the Treasury—and shall feel greatly obliged to you for any information you can give me from time to time, as to the workings of the currency act, or any thing else which may let a ray of light into the murky darkness with which my position is surrounded.

I am perplexed with some difficulties as to my personal affairs, growing out of the tax law, as to which you may be able to give me some information.

I am Prest. of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co.—Cotton spinning and weaving. Full $\frac{3}{4}$ of the capital stock of this Co. (and I suppose of all like Companies) consists of real estate—factory buildings, machinery attached, dwellings for operatives, store-houses, etc. The 1st Sec. taxes real estate 5 per cent on its value in 1860 “not herein after exempted or taxed at a different rate.”—The 2nd Sec. taxes the shares of stock held in such companies 5 per cent according to the value of such shares in currency at the time of the assessment—Again—the 1st Sec. taxes all the personal property of the corporation—Is the whole stock taxed—and then the property in which it is invested—taxed again—?

I have farms in two contiguous counties—the farms being near each other. The tithes for both farms were delivered in one of the counties. Am I required to list these lands in the counties in which they are situated? If so,

I shall have the credit for my tithes in the county in which I paid no tithes.

The tithes I have paid are worth twice as much as the taxes on both farms. I have an estate in another county of considerable value on which I made no crop last year and expect to make none this year. Am I entitled to any credit on amount of my tithes, towards the taxes on the last mentioned lands?

The last mentioned tract of land I [*word illegible*] is in that County. I made no crop on it last year—shall make none this year. The value of the tithes I have paid is more than equal to the taxes on all my agricultural estate. Can I get any credit for my tithes out of the County in which they were entered?

RICHMOND, VA.

To David G. Worth.

RALEIGH *Apl. 21st 1864.*

Yr letter to the Govr in relation to the conscription of your croppers, cannot be found. The Govr is out making speeches at Fayetteville and elsewhere—will not be back before next Monday. His aid, Col. Barnes, would act in his behalf, if he could find your letter. He wishes you to write again immediately, furnishing the names of the hands who have been taken with your certificate stating that they are imperatively necessary to your operations, in such terms as you think proper.

Col Barnes promised me that he would address Col. Mallett and ask that he will desist.

To James Russell.

Raleigh Apl. 22/64

I have not corn here to last me more than 10 days. I have made every effort in my power and cannot buy at any price for any sort of money or in exchange for any thing I have. I have felt sure till my last visit that my farm could have supplied me 300 bushels, and therefore did not provide while I might have done so. I have tried the factories in Randolph since I saw you. I cannot get a bushel. I must keep from starving as long as possible. If you are called on for my tithes, I wish you to deliver only 50 bushels till I further direct. I must try to get off by supplying 50 bushels of wheat after harvest for 50 bu. of corn, or pay the penalty which the government may require. In the meantime not another bushel must be paid for work or any thing else and you must be as economical in the use of it as is consistent with keeping the stock alive and the horses in good order. By cutting shucks, etc., and grinding corn and mixing you can save some corn.

I Directions as to
conduct of his
place.

When Mack returns I want 20 bushels of the corn ground and let Mr. Jackson take the team and bring it here. Let the corn be shelled and ground ready so the team may not have to stay and eat after it returns, before it can start here. Mack will be back soon after this reaches you, if not before. The horses Jackson drives will not be sent back to the plantation.

If you have not measured out the 30 bushels of tithe wheat I wish you to do so without delay—and after taking part for your sow and pigs, let me know about how much is left.

The 2000 lbs pork would make 1400 bacon, but say it would make -----	1333
Deduct for tithes-----	180
96 lbs per month for 12 months-----	1152

There is barely enough to last. It must last. I have as many to feed here as at the farm—and had only 1000 lbs here. What I bought at Asheboro will be required to make up deficiency here. I shall direct that Mack bring me 200 lbs middling from Asheboro, for which send me 200 lbs hams by Jackson. He can bring 200 lbs and the meal from twenty bushels of corn.

Feed the cows no more with meal, unless to keep them alive. I give up the butter project.

To W. W. Holden.

RALEIGH *Apl. 23rd 1864.*

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQR.

An effort to reconcile Vance and Holden.

DEAR SIR:—The kind personal relation existing between Govr. Vance and myself and between you and myself and the firm conviction that a breach between you would be detrimental to the public good made me hope such collision would be avoided, until Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro speech was published and you became a candidate; and I have still hoped that some means of reconciliation might be found, and hence have avoided taking any part in the contest. I presume the immediate cause of your declaring yourself a Candidate was the changed tone of the Govr. in that speech on the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*—and the general drift of the speech importing to the Convention party the purpose of seceding from the Confederacy and re-constructing. This imputation, so far as applied to you, or any considerable number of your friends, was not warranted by any thing you had said, so far as I know. You had a thousand times affirmed the reverse. A very small number, until lately, hoped for re-construction. You have all the time opposed it.—None can now entertain this. It is probable you may have felt that Gov. V. has not extended to you the protection you had a right to ex-

pect. If your information [is] that Hoke's Brigade was about to be stationed here with Gov. Vance's approval just before you suspended your paper, the presumption was a probable one that it sprung from hostility to you.—

I perceive you publish Stephen's speech with approval. I regard it as the most statesman-like and conclusive argument on all the points he touches, which has appeared since the war began. I perceive by the editorial of the Governor's paper and what I hear from other sources, that the Governor fully and heartily endorses it, and says his softened tone in his Wilkesboro speech was intended to soothe an excited community. From what I hear I presume he will put himself right on the peace and *Habeas Corpus* questions by the publication of his correspondence with the President and his next message to the Genl Assembly. If he should do so—the difference between you on the questions of public interest will be narrowed down to the Convention question, an issue at present, not warranting a contest; and as to any personal alienation, I trust the Governor and you might, by mutual explanations, be restored to your former relations.

Explanation of
Vance's attitude.

Now I submit to you whether the adoption by the Govr. of Stephen's speech—and his explanation of his softened tone on *Habeas Corpus* in his Wilkesboro speech, especially if accompanied by the publication of a manly remonstrance against the *Habeas Corpus* Act, made to the President in anticipation of the passage of the Act, would not warrant you in withdrawing your name on the ground of his rectified position,—I have the highest possible respect for your judgment—and especially for your knowledge of public opinion in N. C. It appears to me, especially with proper explanations of my personal grounds of opinion, if there be any, that there is an opportunity for you to place yourself on higher grounds of personal popularity than you ever occupied, at the same time cementing the conservative party and inflicting on your enemies a most fa-

tal blow. The Destructionists have disapproved Stephen's speech—have justified the suspension of *Habeas Corpus*—and if you and the Govr. were reconciled, would fall the flattest that ever party did fall—And your generosity would give you a popularity insuring to you any position you may desire—I think you might be elected our next Govr., almost by acclamation. At present I regard the result of the election as dependent on the opening military campaign.

I have had no conference on these views with the Govr. or any body else, save a few words with our friend B. F. Moore. I beg you to consider them and if there be any thing in them meeting your approval: or you can suggest any other mode of avoiding a contest which I am persuaded is as unpleasant to you, as it is likely to be damaging to the success of our great and patriotic party, I shall be glad to give my aid in carrying it out—but if there be no mode of avoiding the contest, I shall feel unwilling, on personal and political considerations, to take a decided part in this most unfortunate division.

Yours very truly and respectfully

JONATHAN WORTH

I have not made known to any person whatsoever that I had it in contemplation to write this letter or in any other way to communicate with you on the subject.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH April 25 1864.

* * * * *

Federal raid on
State salt works.

The Yankees made a raid a few days ago on the State Salt Works—burnt up the tools and houses—damaged the steam engine and carried off 47 of the hands. David writes that they were forced off. Rumors that they went willingly he says, are without color of foundation. They fired on those who escaped.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, May 30th, 1864.

* * * * *

You will have perceived that the General Assembly has adjourned, but such a bill as [*Name illegible*] wishes would not pass. It would be unconstitutional and our Gen'l Assembly still exhibits some respect for constitutionality.

Discussion of N. C. politics.

After the publication of Gov. Vance's letters to the Prest. on peace and the *Habeas Corpus*, I see no cause to H.¹ for continuing in the field, and I think V's friends who were becoming alienated, have generally expressed their satisfaction. H. had not ten avowed supporters in the Gen'l A. I now think V. will be elected by an increased majority. Unless you can make up your mind decidedly for V., I think you had better not be a candidate. If you find that this will be right and that you can carry the county with you, I think the canvass will benefit you, and if you have a satisfactory assurance of not losing your office, I think you had better run.

If you decide to run I will use my influence by writing to a few of my old friends. If you do not, I shall probably remain silent.

To William A. Graham.

RALEIGH, June 8th, 1864.

On 21st Apl. a party of sailors crossed the sound in boats, burned some of the stables etc. belonging to the State salt works and captured and carried off 47 of the hands. My son D. G. Worth is Salt Commissioner. He writes me that the damage done amounts to about \$10,000.00. The party departed in such haste, fearing an attack, that the damage was comparatively small and

Relating to closing of State salt works by Gen. Whiting.

¹ W. W. Holden.

² William A. Graham was at this time a Confederate Senator.

has been repaired. On the next day, Gen. Whiting had a notice served on him in the following words:

“The Major General commanding directs that the State Salt Works will no longer be carried on on Masonboro Sound. That if it is necessary for these works to be carried on you will move them to such a point on the Cape Fear River as the commanding general may select. Signed by Jas. H. Hill, Major and A. A. G.”

My son communicated this order immediately to Gov. Vance, stating that there was no place on the Cape Fear where the works could be carried on with success and consequently that obedience to the order amounted to an abandonment of the works. On the 27th, Apl. the Gov. replied, directing him to continue the work where he was, and at the same time he wrote to Gen. Whiting asking him by what authority and for what reason he had issued the aforesaid order. My son, supposing that he would not be interrupted, went on with his work with several flats by which he greatly cheapened the expense of getting wood and had everything going on harmoniously and successfully, and heard nothing more from Gen. Whiting or the Gov. on the subject till the day before yesterday when Gen. W. had an order served on him, stating that he had learned the works, ordered to be stopped some time ago are still running and notifying him that they must run no longer. This order he has sent today to the Gov., who is in the western part of the State and probably will not receive it in some days.

On going to the Gov's clerk today I found a reply from Gen. Whiting, dated 29th, Apl. in which he states as the ground of his order that he had good reason to believe that many of the salt hands were in correspondence with the enemy, that the day's capture was brought about by them, that with regard to the men employed at the salt works, whose place I think should be supplied by negroes, I have called the attention of the Conscript Bureau to

them. The authority to detail them is, I believe, vested in War Department, and by it in the commanding general. I do not find that the Gov. returned an answer to the letter, nor did he advise my son further on the subject.

In Gen. W's letter of the 22, Apl. apprising the Gov. [*next page illegible*] And continue to produce it at a cost of about one half the market price. There are a large number of mules, wagons, etc belonging to the State. Those near the coast having been used up, individuals will not hazard the expense of making flats and little salt is now made by individual enterprise.

If the old works shall not be captured and should produce enough, it could not be distributed for want of transportation. The works can be immediately closed and reimburse all the money the State has advanced and has supplied salt at prices saving \$600,000.00 to customers.

I know not what my son will do but suppose he will decline to remove the works until the Gov. can be heard from, and in the meantime may be put under military arrest.

Whether you can do anything to arrest this high-handed proceeding I know not, but I have thought it expedient to inform you of the facts.

I am more beset with the difficulties of managing the Treasury than I ever have been; and considering the cares and responsibilities of my position and that my salary will not supply a half bushel of corn per day, I do not feel over comfortable.

RICHMOND, VA.

To David G. Worth.

RALEIGH, *June 8th, 1864.*

Relating to closing
of State salt works.

Gov. Vance is in the western part of the State and your communication may not reach him for some days. Col. Little says he has sent a telegram to him, apprising him of Gen. Whiting's order. You ought not to obey the order till you hear from the Gov., and you ought respectfully to insist on the Gen. that, as you are a State officer, that he ought not to require you to break up a great State work, until you have the sanction of the Gov. If he insist upon immediate obedience before you can hear from the Gov., respectfully decline to obey and let him put you and your men under guard, if he thinks proper. Keep cool!—And request him to bring the proof of any tampering with the enemy by any of your men, and if such proof be made, turn them over.

I will write you more fully tomorrow. All well.

If you disband before you hear from the Gov. you will be censured.

To C. R. Thomas.¹

RALEIGH, *June 10/64.*

Relating to report
of the State salt
commissioner.

I understood, and believe I saw in the papers, that the report of the State Salt Comr was ordered to be printed by the Senate, and learn from the State printer that it was sent down to him to be printed and the type partly set up, when it was withdrawn and not afterwards returned to him. It contains important facts in relation to these works, which Genl Whiting is endeavoring to break up— if he has not broken them up.

¹ Charles R. Thomas, of Carteret, was a Whig member of the Convention of 1861. In 1864 he was elected Secretary of State. After the war he was President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. In 1868, as a Republican, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court. He was elected to Congress in 1870 and again in 1872. After 1876 he was a Democrat.

I presume the document was withdrawn by the Com. to which it was referred—and by oversight not returned to the Printer. Can you not get it into his hands? If placed in his hands it should be done without delay.

GOLDSBORO.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, June 10/64.

I feel much solicitude as to the progress of Genl Whiting's high handed course. I think of no further suggestion that I can make but will send you copies of Genl Whiting's letters to the Govr, so far as I can find them. From one of the copies, you will see that he refers to a letter of the 22nd Apl. This is not recorded, as the others are, in the Govr's letter book and his clerk says he has not seen it.

Relating to affairs
at the State salt
works.

If Whiting breaks up the works it will raise a storm throughout the State. I cannot suppose that the Govr will yield to his demand, because such yielding would bring a storm on him. It is his duty to see the laws executed. The pretext that the disloyalty of many of your hands endangers the safety of Wilmington, and therefore warrants him in breaking up a State work, will not do. With the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* suspended and the interpretation put on the Act by the Prest., Genl W. can order the arrest of any body whom he suspects, without any oath as to probable cause. He can stop the work by arresting all—or cripple it by arresting in part. Let him have those arrested whom he suspects, and if he can show that there has been any complicity by any of them with the enemy or any communication with the enemy or any other conduct inconsistent with their allegiance to the State or the Confederacy, they would be properly detained—and you would not retain any to whom just grounds of suspicion should attach.

I regard Genl W.'s order as a great injury and insult

to the State and that you ought not to yield obedience to it till the Govr shall be heard from, even if you are put under arrest.

If the Govr should yield, still he has no power to remove you and there would be much for you to do for some months to come in winding up the business and making what salt you can on the River.

If the Govr should yield to let him take such part of your hands as he may choose as conscripts, (a supposition not at all probable) still you would have a right and it would be your duty to impress free negroes and hire slaves and do all you can until the Genl Assembly may act. The Govr. has no power over the Salt Works. He can't order them discontinued. His sole duty is to see the law executed. So in continuing to execute your duty as well as you can, you will sustain your own dignity, and deserve the respect of the State. If the failure of the Govr to do his duty shall cause you to resign in disgust, the vacancy would have to be filled and would probably be filled by some tool of Genl W. and in a very short time you would be in the ranks of the army and mortified and derided for deserting an honorable and responsible duty to the State. Keep cool, therefore, and act prudently and all will round up right.

I have written to Govr. Graham, giving him a full account of the matter.

We are all tolerably well.

[P. S.]—It is remarkable that the Govr did not answer Genl W's letter of the 22nd or 29th and never referred to either of them in any of my interviews with him.

I have obtained these copies from the Govr's letter book. It is barely possible that he may consider the correspondence confidential. I communicate these only for your personal information.

WILMINGTON.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH *June 30th 1864.*

As your attention is necessarily distracted by innumerable cases, allow me to submit my views as to the Salt works—briefly and in writing because you are continually so surrounded with Company that I can see no other fit mode of doing it. If you deem them of any importance I will confer with you, if you desire it, at any time which may suit you.

Relating to closing of State salt works.

The Salt works are in operation under an ordinance of the Convention which contemplated the continuance of this operation so long as the war and the blockade continue. It was well known that slave labor or other labor could not be had to carry on the work, and produce salt at prices in reach of the poor, except by the inducement of military exemption. The Convention therefore exempted them.

The \$100,000 appropriated for this object has all been drawn and salt has been made and distributed at prices, saving to the people over \$600,000, and the works can go on at their present location without further aid from the Treasury, if the hands are not enlisted. There are some two hundred of them employed in cutting wood, transporting it and the salt, procuring and transporting supplies, etc. The works must stop if the hands are conscripted or the works removed, there being no other eligible location, and no means adequate to meet the expense of removal.

Genl Whiting says the works must not be continued at their present location because he is satisfied the hands are disloyal and communicate with the enemy.

The Salt Comr. says he has investigated this charge and that he can find no evidence on which it rests. If Genl Whiting has evidence warranting his belief, he should have the parties accused, arrested—and the evidence produced. If the evidence is only strong enough to warrant

suspicion, then a small military force should be placed there to prevent intercourse with the enemy and to detect and bring to punishment any who may attempt it—and if Genl W. prefer it, let the State furnish this force.

It will throw the whole operation into fatal confusion, if the present uncertainty hang over it. At present the hands regard themselves as under your protection. When enrolling officers threaten to conscript them, in violation of what they consider their rights, it begets hatred towards the Government. I understand that so far from being disloyal, they will almost unanimously vote for you; but if they are conscripted they will feel injured and may endeavor by desertion or otherwise to escape service. If they were fighting men they would not be salt hands. They will make poor soldiers.

The vital interests of the State seem to me to require that you exert your whole power and authority to protect the works, both by addressing Whiting, Mallett, and the Sec. of War.

I mention that fact that the hands will vote for you, as an evidence of their loyalty—and not for the purpose of having any influence on your action. I know that it ought not and will not have any such influence.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, *July 4th 1864.*

From Mr. Collin's letter to you of the 30th ult., which I opened, I perceive that he sent by Express on that day \$22,500 to be exchanged for new issue. It has not come to hand.

Mr. Walton paid me to-day for you \$1200 on acct of debt due you from Burke—says he will pay more as soon as he can collect. Shall I send it by Express—or can you realise by drawing on me?

Send me 4 sacks salt to care of J. A. Worth—Fayetteville—Unless you think it will reach me here by R. R. I prefer that it be sent here, if it is pretty certain to come through without delay.

I have sent the two blank \$3 bills to Lawson to sign and forward to you.

Nothing new save what you will see in papers.

The Govr. told me to-day that he would write to Sec. of War before he leaves on next tour. All well.

[P. S.]—Just as I had finished this letter your package arrived, containing \$22,500 old issue.—The amt you certified as being on hand on 1st Apl was \$41,300—half of which is \$20,650, which sum, together with the \$1200 from Walton I send you this day by Express. You will have to send enough old issue to get your \$15000 in Con. 6 per cent bonds—to-wit \$13,150 more.

WILMINGTON.

To Joseph A. Worth.

RALEIGH July 7/64.

Yours of the 6th came to hand to-day. I will endeavor to write mother by the next mail which will reach her. It is not true that I am for Holden, but it is true that I feel no hostility to him, personal or political; and I do not believe he wishes to close the war by submission or other degrading concessions. Unhappily for me I have never been able to see, or to fancy I could see, any prosperity in the early future of this Country, whether our arms were successful or unsuccessful: but present universal misery and destruction stare every body in the face. I have as much abhorrence for war as any Quaker. I regard it wholesale murder—and hence I hate the accursed Abolitionists and the scarcely less accursed Secessionists who brought on this war, and would trust neither. The election

Expression of
disgust for the war
and its effects.

of Gov. V. will be a triumph to the latter faction, and will, I fear, place them again in the ascendant in this State. I feel no zeal in the election and intend to take no active part in it. The most reliable and zealous supporters of Gov. V., are the most ultra fire-eaters. I fear them in our camp. With these views I cannot view the election of H. with the horror you do. The affairs of State—its business affairs—would be far better managed under H., than they now are. I could vote with zeal for Ramsey, Graham, Judge Pearson and others. I feel no zeal in this election. But for the past history of H. I should vote for him. The personal relations between me and the two candidates are cordial and I am influenced solely by my desire to promote the public good.

I will write Roxana as to her taxes. The collection of taxes on agricultural property is suspended till the next tithes are paid and then a credit is allowed to the amt of such tithes, but nothing is to be allowed for the amt such tithes may exceede the tax.

I wish I had time to write more at length, as there would be no danger of afflicting you with the gloom always troubling me since this wicked war was begun.

Danger to the
State salt works.

I think Genl Whiting will be allowed to break up the State Salt Works. The Govr. makes, as I think, but a feeble effort to prevent this calamity and insult to the State. He protests earnestly. This is disregarded. He is so engrossed with the election and the influence of his late opponents so essential to his success that he can bestow little thought on the loss of salt works; and a collision with Richmond would dampen the ardor of his new-born friends.—So, I think the salt-works will be sacrificed—How then is the State to get salt? Whiting says negroes must make the salt, which you know is nonsense.

I can't go to Wilmington.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH July 8th 1864.

I recd to-day from my son a letter in which he says he delivered to Genl Whiting your letter more than a week ago, and that he had heard nothing from him—and requesting me to see if he had answered you. Col. Barnes read his answer to you. He says the works may go on till the Sec. of War can be heard from—but that wood must be supplied by other means than flats: that he is filling the channels of the sound with torpedoes: that while salt is necessary to the people of the State, that Wilmington is not only important to the State but to the Confederacy—and that all the population on the sound must be removed: that the State works ought to be carried on by slave labor as he says the works owned by individuals are. An individual may take a few of his own trusted slaves to work under his own government and with a view to enormous profits. The State can get none. So the substance is that the works are to be stopped by the holding of the flats and the hands conscripted if the Sec. of War shall not reverse his orders—which upon the facts now before him, he is not likely to do. Col. Barnes showed me your letter to the Sec. of War. This does not explain why slave labor cannot be employed—and it does not show that the flats are indispensable—The Sec. upon the facts before him, will act on the supposition that the works can go on *without the flats and without exempts.*

My son writes that the State is now losing \$500 a day for want of the flats.

I communicate these facts to show that something must be done immediately. If the Confederacy is to contemn an ordinance of the State Convention, establishing these works and exempting from military service the hands employed, and in opposition to your will—what is the Comr to do with the mules, wagons and other property?

It was your wish that my son should go to Richmond to

Relating to closing
of State salt works.

make a full showing of the facts. It is said the Road is now open. Had you not better write to my son a letter of introduction to the Sec. of War and ask him to go at once to Richmond to make a full showing of the facts?

DOBSON.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH July 8/64.

Yours of the 7th inst. is received. I have seen Col. Barnes who promises to write you to-day giving you the substance of Genl W.'s reply to the Govr.'s letter. He says the works may go on till the answer of the Sec. of War shall be received but that other means than flats must be used to get wood: that he is having the sound filled with torpedoes: this fact Col. Barnes deems a military secret and did not authorise me to communicate it to you. If it be true, you probably know it from other sources.

I fear the permission to go on, coupled with the refusal to allow you the use of the flats, will amount to nothing. You may possibly be able to keep a part of your force employed and let the rest go home on furlough or remain at home on extended furlough until the Sec. of War shall be heard from, to whom, on the 4th inst. the Govr wrote, a short but emphatic letter. It does not show the *necessity* of using the flats, nor the *impossibility* of having the work done by slave labor. If the Sec. of War shall act, it will be upon the *facts* furnished by Whiting—and his decision will no doubt be sustained. The Govr. ought to request you to go to Richmond and see the Sec. of War. If the road is open and George Davis be in Richmond to introduce you, you had better go at once; or if Davis be in Wilmington, you could represent to him the Govr's wish that you should have gone some ten days ago, which you would have done if the road had been open and I take it for granted that Davis would give you a letter of introduc-

Efforts to secure continuation of the State salt works.

tion and perhaps express his conviction that the works ought to go on, and that if so, that flats are indispensable and that military exempts must be used.

The Govr will think little of any thing but the election till it shall be over and will not be here, nor at a point to be quickly reached by mail, for some time to come.

You will see Moody's letter in the *Progress* of to-day charging you with the attempt to influence your hands to vote for Vance as the consideration for their exemption. I merely call your attention to it, and make no suggestion as to what attention, or whether any, it is expedient for you to give to it—as I am ignorant as to his motives, or the color he may have for the charge.

To Jos. Newlin.

RALEIGH July 12th 1864.

Likes and dislikes are always mutual—Randolph has always honored me and I shall always feel a deeper interest in her welfare than any other people. I know nothing as to the views of any of my Randolph friends in the coming election. I lament the collision between V and H.—It is painful to me to be forced to choose between them. I would vote for many men in the State greatly in preference to either of them. The choice being narrowed down to the two I expect to vote for V—but I would not, if I could, influence others. In my present position I deem it unwise to take an active part, but I deem it of the utmost importance that able and virtuous men should be elected to the Genl A.—and I regard it as probable that a majority of Randolph will go for H.—as I should be, if he had always been a consistent and fair politician. If they are for H., will this preference make them vote against Robins and brother Milton? It ought not. The preference of the County candidates as to Govr. ought not to be

Expression of
regret at breach
between Vance
and Holden.

the sole point on which votes should turn. It does not become me to urge the claims of my brother—but as to Robins whom I know better than you I will say that I should deem it most unfortunate if he were not re-elected. I think he is as honest and honorable a man as I know any where and a man of excellent understanding and acquirements, and considering his diffidence and modesty he acquired an enviable standing among the members of the last Assembly, capable appreciating merit. I think I know that he views with as much horror as I do, those who brought on the wicked and silly war which has desolated this once happy country. If you cannot concur with him in his preference for V., it alone ought not to make you cast him off.

You are a ready newsman and a cool man. If you have leisure, let me know how my old friends are disposed to act in this election.

To A. M. Tomlinson.

RALEIGH July 13th 1864.

Request for information as to political feeling in Randolph. Discussion of political situation in the State.

Happening to have a little leisure this morning I avail myself of it to inquire of you how you think Randolph will go in the coming election. I inquire of you because I know you always keep cool. I abstain from using any influence, if I have any, in the Govr's election. It is with great misgivings that I can decide for myself. I would influence nobody else. Gov. V. has always been a Whig. I believe the old Whig party contained more virtues and intelligence than any other. Democracy I abhor. Holden has been on all sides and has abused every body distinguished for virtue or intelligence, but for the past three years and at present I find more to approve, and less to disapprove in his course than that of Govr V.'s. I am satisfied the business operations of the State would be much better conducted under H. than they now are. I am on

terms of personal friendship with both. All the wicked men who brought on this ruinous war are for V—zealously for him.—If he shall be elected principally by their votes, he will necessarily use his patronage and influence to give them influence in State affairs. If the old Whigs stand by him, he will probably respect their views. I owe V much for a great personal favor which he granted to me which was not only consistent with the public good, but decidedly promotive of it. Under all the circumstances I think I shall vote for Govr. V.—but I am not willing my name should be used to influence others:—but I feel anxious as to your representation in the Genl Assembly. It was never more important. I am confident that many of the friends of Robins and Br Milton will disapprove their advocacy of Gov. V. but they are certainly able to render more service to the public than their opponents, and unless their views on momentous questions are disapproved, their vote for Govr ought not to operate for or against them. It does not become me to speak even to you in favor of my brother—but I may not improperly say that I know no citizen of the County superior to Robins in intelligence, judgment and acquirements—and I know no one any where more honorable and upright.

As to the Senate, Mebane is my personal friend and intellectually superior, I presume, to Dr. Black, but excessively lazy and inefficient—and as Speaker of the Senate, very unacceptable to many of our friends, on account of the manner in which he constitutes committees—for instance on the *Habeas Corpus* question, the exemption from military service, etc., he appointed, as I learn from Mr. Boyden, a majority favoring Prest. Davis's views. If Black is a man of fair intelligence the district, as I think, would not suffer by a change; but this is in strict confidence.

I am utterly indifferent as to members to be elected in reference to myself. I have no anxiety to be re-elected Treasr. and am undecided whether I will again accept the

appointment. If the Genl A. shall continue its suicidal policy of keeping up a large military force at the expense of the State, including its commissary and other military bureaus—and shall continue the clothing establishments and blockade running the finances of the State will not long be manageable. I shall show up their operations and demonstrate in my next annual report, that they are unnecessary in a military point of view, and disastrous in a pecuniary one—and if the State choose to continue them, I think I shall not be voluntary helmsman when the Legislative power forces the Ship of State into the breakers. My salary is as nothing and I am totally indifferent as to re-election.

I have spun this longer than I expected. Randolph has always honored me and I feel more interest in her people than I do in any other—and would like to hear from you at your convenience.

If you speak of this letter, not intended for the public, what you say will be perverted.

If not inconvenient to you, please make and send to care of Danl Worth Co. Shops the following shoes for my negroes:

1	pr	man's	No.	8
2	"	"	"	9
1	"	"	"	10
1	"	"	"	11
1	"	woman's	"	7

I will pay in currency—or if you prefer you may have pay in cotton yarn or factory sheeting, at what you deem an equivalent.

To Dr. J. J. Hamlin.

RALEIGH, *July 13/64.*

I mean that the note which I receive must be payable in good and lawful money. I would of course receive any good money—specie or the notes of our Banks when they resume specie payments. I would not expect payment till a reasonable time after a treaty of peace and the restoration of a sound currency.

Relating to private business.

You could have the wheat straw and the last stack of hay on the place, if we trade.

I can give you no news except what you will see in our daily papers—and the fact that we sent from Wilmington a few days ago some 4 armed steamers with some 500 soldiers and a large supply of arms to go round to Fort Look-out and take the place by surprise and liberate some 12000 of our men held there as prisoners. Our steamers got safely through the blockade.

ASHEBORO.

To I. Jarrett.

RALEIGH *July 16th 1864.*

I requested you to send me the keg of whiskey, without regard to price, but it did not occur to me that it would cost so much as \$100. per gallon. I have no income which will warrant me in indulging in the luxury of drinking good whiskey at this cost. If you have not sent it off, please don't send it. I can't pay my taxes, etc. and continue my habit of an occasional drink. If I have occasioned any inconvenience or cost to you in procuring a keg, let me know the amount and I will remit it.

Countermanding an order for a keg of whiskey on account of the high price.

HUNTSVILLE.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH, Aug. 3/64.

* * * * *

Forecast of the
election.

I don't believe you and Robins¹ will be beaten. Holden's strength is every where weaker than was supposed. I now doubt whether he and his ticket will carry the State. All well.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6th 1864.

Relations of
Vance and Worth.

I have not heard a word as to the status of your works since you left here. I asked the Govt. He said he had heard that you and Whiting had got matters settled, but that he said nothing to Whiting on the subject when he was in Wilmington. I am anxious to hear how the matter stands.

The Govr. is quite cordial with me. Has been and taken a sitting with me two or three times within the past three days. He said he had seen a statement that the salt hands had voted 53 for Holden and 3 for him. He considered this shabby in them after all his efforts to protect them. I told him of your surprise and mortification. It was unfortunate.

* * * * *

Br. Milton wrote me this week that he would take my Cane Creek place on my terms and I have answered accepting. Whether I will buy a place near here or what I will do, is undecided.

All well—

¹ M. S. Robins, of Randolph county.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH August 16/64.

[The first part of this letter is illegible.]

I see no notice of the kind in the papers and doubt whether he has issued them. It will be characteristic if the Mills, Rail Roads, gin shops, factories, salt works, etc. are all stopped. I would see Mallett—but deem it useless. If Govr. B. and Govr. V. could not operate on him, my interference would be worse than idle. If the order is not revoked, it will be. Insanity alone could sustain it: but I think it would be best for the parties to yield obedience—he will probably disapprove every petition when the petitioners disregard this order.

Relating to the enforcement of the conscript act.

Gov. V. says he claims exemption under the act of last session for all State officers irrespective of the date of his appointment.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, Aug. 20th 1864.

* * * * *

The delays of the Govr are exceedingly annoying to you. They spring from no indifference but the want of business habits and the pressure of many responsible duties. He seems determined to protect the works.

It is not probable that I can meet you at Roxana's. I will try to send Corinna and Dr. Roberts down and should be delighted to go myself. I have bought a place about 6 miles from here. I must get hands, tools, etc. moved to sow wheat and oats. Removals are annoying but I think I am getting fixed about right.

The Govr. told me he had recd your letter and had ordered one Company of troops placed under Whiting's order—but that he required *two* companies. He says he

will have it fixed somehow. Be patient as possible and write him *so often as you can* consistent with your sense of propriety. •

My place is about 6 miles from here—188 acres—about half cleared and fenced into 5 fields—plenty of good oak and hickory and pine wood—good peach orchard in bearing condition—a few bearing and many recently planted apple trees—a small neat frame dwelling and all needful out houses in good order—the soil nice to cultivate and moderately productive—about 8 or 10 acres first rate bottom—the road to the place excellent. Can have excellent meadow with little labor. I paid \$15,000. Confederate for it.

WILMINGTON.

To W. F. Brookshire.¹

RALEIGH, Aug. 27/64.

Yours of the 20th inst was recd yesterday and the requisition filed for your friend R. A. James—and to-day I got the cloth and shirts which are in my office, subject to your order. I paid for the articles \$75 by drft on Geo. McNeill for this to be on your account, and I have written to him appraising him of the draft.

I paid for the making of a suit for a son of Andrew Hunt (I forget his rank) \$350. I mention it, because our tailors may have less money than others whom your friend may find.

I shall always be glad to serve you or any other North Carolinian in the service. We are rejoicing over the victory of the 25th inst. won almost exclusively by N. C. troops—and extremely solicitous to hear from our friends in the fight.

PETERSBURG, VA.

¹ A member of the 50th N. C. Regiment, then in Kirkland's Brigade, Holt's Division, A. N. V.

To Jo. L. Brown.

RALEIGH Aug. 29/64.

Yours of the 29th inst has been recd.

Relating to reservation of seats in the legislature.

Judge Person's old seat is labeled for him for Session 1864-65.

I hold [*illegible*] for you the seat situated closely on Judge Parson's left. The seat on your left had a label lying loose on it. You had the name of one of your colleagues on it—E. C. Grier. Presuming it had been selected for him by some friend and knowing the label would be blown away I took the liberty of attaching it with gum arabic, and selected and labeled for W. T. Shipp, that seat on [*illegible*] left, being one seat from the South and which is labeled for [*illegible*]. The seats in front of your view are all secured as well as a very large number throughout the Hall. Mr. Cunningham had neglected Col. Young's request. I am glad to have succeeded in securing for you and Mr. Shipp the seats you desired.

To his Daughter.

RALEIGH, September 12th 1864.

* * * * *

I have a strong impression that Lincoln will send Far-
ragut and his fleet before long to capture Wilmington; and
if I were David should want few negroes in Wilmington. Predicting capture of Wilmington.
Danl Worth wanted to buy such a negro as Wesley some
years ago. He has plenty of cotton on hand and other re-
sources. He might buy him or hire him.

We are all well and no news save what you will see in the papers.

To Capt. R. Bingham.

RALEIGH, *Sep. 16th 1864.*

Yours of the 10th inst. came to hand yesterday and I immediately filed your requisition for clothing which is returned to me with the following endorsement "Capt Bingham can purchase 12 months from date of first purchase or Feb. 15th 1865."

If I can do anything further for you in this or any other matter, I will gladly oblige you.

The military sky does not look bright. An expectation has got abroad that Genl Lee will shortly attack Grant with the view not only of dislodging him from his position, but of capturing his army. Such a result would probably end the war, but cannot be hoped for unaccompanied by the loss of many of our soldiers. We shall feel intense anxiety on account of our friends and Country.

To H. E. Colton.

RALEIGH *Sep. 20/64.*

Yours of the 18th inst is received. I am much obliged for the brandy sent in as well as that you propose to send. Having none on hand I deemed that which was delivered very good.

If you still want any lead pipe you may have it for what you deem an equivalent in scuppernong brandy, which I like better than the blackberry.

If you run for clerk of the Commons I shall wish you success and you will have my influence, as far as I can with propriety exert it. I had not heard that Tucker was a Candidate or that you had any other opposition—but I have heard complaints as to your dilatoriness in supplying your Journal to the Printer—and the expression of the opinion by several that you could not be re-elected. I will make further inquiry. If it is not necessary to keep you out of the army I should think the position very undesirable to you.

To Worth and Co.

RALEIGH, *Sept. 23 1864.*

A part of the \$45,000. in Confederate S's will be sent you from Fayetteville—the rest from here. Tucker & Co. hold them at 127. Relating to private matters.

I inclose 6 per cent certificates with my endorsement, issued for \$600. on 29 May by W. G. Broadfoot to pay my S. C. tax. I think I heretofore wrote to you that W. I. Graham, Conway's, S. C., would list our land for us and pay the tax, and I hope you have written him to do so. It should be listed at the amount paid Reeves, \$30,000. for the whole land and still. If so this certificate I inclose will pay my half. Ask Graham to list it for us for County and State taxes whenever necessary and to appraise you of the amount to be paid—and to draw on you for the amt, including the fee he may charge us, if any thing. If you have not attended to it, don't delay. We may subject ourselves to heavy penalty by delay.

Govr. Vance never mentions the Salt Works and I presume never *thinks* of them save when the subject is brought to his attention, which I have forborne to do lately. It is now less than two months till the meeting of the Genl Assembly, when it is to be hoped something efficient may be done.

I fear you have failed to list our land and that we may have incurred the forfeiture—but I think it is not to late.—

Dr. R. and C. left here to-day for Murfreesboro. I was not positive that I construed your letter right as wishing me to make the contract for the purchase of the \$40,000. Con bonds, but thinking such was your intentions and having a chance to buy within yr limits, I made the contract. I would have postponed closing the trade till you could be heard from if I could.

All well.

To H. K. Burgwyn.¹

RALEIGH, Oct. 17/64.

In regard to certain business transactions

My mare did not get here till after dark on Saturday night. I sent her to your house yesterday but you had left for your plantation. The servant reported verbally that your brother would like to buy the mare. I will hold her until you see her and let you take her at \$2100., if you like her—or reject her, if you do not like her.

As it is among possible contingencies that the military operations may result adversely to us, whereby you might not be able to deliver the 100 bbls corn for me at Garysburg the middle of Novr, I will take it at any earlier day when you may deliver it. I have a large barn and can spread it out on the floor so that it will not damage. If you decline to take the mare I will pay for the corn \$10. per bu., the price agreed, on delivery, and return the bags to you. Let me know when it will be ready and I will get Mr. Askew to go over and see it through.

I am not quite well and my heart tremulous.

GARYSBURG.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH Oct. 24th 1864.

Predicting his reelection as State Treasurer.

I recd to-day from Dr. Jackson the deed for the Dismal Swamp land and the recpt of J. R. Beasley for the \$1200. to pay our tax, to which he promises to give attention as soon as a successor to Mr. Graham, who was the collector and is dead, shall be appointed. I perceive the deed does not discriminate the amount of interest held by each of us, from which the legal deduction is that we hold equal interests. I inclose a paper to be signed by you and Green to correct this error. Send it by mail.

We hear nothing from Wilmington to-day. Our anxiety is intense.

¹ Henry K. Burgwyn, of New Hanover county.

I shall probably be re-elected Treas. without opposition. If all other things keeping you out of the army fail, would you accept the position as my chief or assistant clerk? Wiley speaks of running for Sec. of State. If he should not be elected I could get Mr. Steel to take another position and resign his clerkship in my office. Your heart disease and the state of your family make it honorable and proper for you to keep out of a war you didn't contribute to bring on, by any lawful means.

To Joseph A. Worth.

RALEIGH, Nov. 12th 1864.

Your letter relating to the impressment of our boat is received. The Govr. has been gone all of this week to Wilmington. He returned last night, but is surrounded with officers, old women, etc—and as I think he has no power to act in the premises and that he would not interfere I have not held any conference with him on the subject. If I can find him at leisure I will call his attention to it hereafter. The only colorable ground for his interference is the transportation of the State salt. At the instance of Whiting and Bragg he has abolished the salt works—by what authority I do not know. He proposes, I understand, that we have the works removed to S. C. This cannot be done without an appropriation, and I suppose the Genl A. will hardly make one. It would be an instance of State servility to military arrogance and nonsense, to which I think the pride of the Genl A. would not stoop.

Relating to the
impressment of
men and property.

The impressment law extends to property of every description and the officer in command has unlimited discretion. The only relief will be in appeal to the Sec. of War. If they impress the boat, crew and furniture, I suppose it will amount to a total loss of the property. I

presume Capt. Hart would rather the boat were blown up than to command it under the direction of the arrogant officers who would command him. If it should be impressed the company should send a memorial to the Qr. Master Genl or the Sec. of War (I do not know which), showing there was no necessity for the impressment. You had better write to Fulton to know certainly the proper mode of proceeding to obtain the restoration of the property.

The President's recommendation that nobody able to bear arms is to be exempted from service save those who may be detailed by the Sec. of War or Prest., that the system of collecting tithes is to [be] a fixture, and corn, hay, pork potatoes, etc., to be a basis instead of specie for a proper currency and the scheme of buying 40,000 slaves and using them as teamsters, etc., under a promise of freedom to them, their wives, children, etc., to remain slaves while the enemy promises freedom to all—caps the climax of tyranny and nonsense.

To Giles Mebane.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18th 1864.

Relating to State
finances.

My report is ready for the Genl A. It shows that the State debt was increased last year more than five millions; and that if our military operations next year on their present basis, our expenses will be *greatly* increased. My means *now*, excluding our own Treasury notes, (the issue of which would increase our State debt), are three millions short of demands, payable whenever presented at the Treasury.—If there be no retrenchment, the ways and means required for this fiscal year will require about \$10,000,000. We can make no further loans except at a most ruinous rate. A bond for \$1,000. payable in gold, will *now* bring

about \$1750. worth in gold less than \$75.00. The State has thrown no bonds on the market for the past 10 months. If we were to attempt to supply the Treasury by the sale of bonds, they would go down at once to or below par for Confederate money. We are consequently forced to raise the money by taxes, or go into bankruptcy.

The only chance for retrenchment is in the Military Department.

The two all important committees of the Session are the Military and Finance.

You will doubtless be re-elected Speaker of the Senate and will not take it amiss for me to suggest the names of gentlemen, whom I deem suitable. You will, of course, reject them if others seem to you more fit. Certainly *the best* ability in the body should be on these committees.

MILITARY.

Stubbs
Pool -
Winstead

FINANCE.

Courts
Patterson
Berry
Wiggins
Harris, of Franklin
Powell
Odom
Bagley or
Dick.

Bring me a few pounds of your good Tobacco.

MEBANESVILLE.

*To R. S. Donnell.*¹

RALEIGH, Nov. 18/64.

The crisis which is upon us as to our Finances, requires that the best ability in the Assembly, shall be placed on

Suggestions as to committees of the legislature.

¹ Richard S. Donnell was a member of Congress in 1847, State Senator in 1858, a member of the House of Commons in 1860, 1862 and 1864. At the latter session he was chosen Speaker. He was a Whig member of the Conventions of 1861 and 1865.

the Military and Finance Committees. The only Department in which any important retrenchment can be made is the military. And after all possible retrenchments shall be made, very large additional means will have to be provided.

Allow me to suggest the following names. If you deem others more fit, you will of course substitute them. I am taking it for granted that you will be re-elected Speaker—without opposition, I hope and believe.

MILITARY.

S. D. Pool
Fowle
Person
Cowles
Grissom

FINANCE.

Shepherd
Harris
Brown
Long
McGehee
S. F. Phillips
Jno. W. Cunningham
Murphy

To A. G. Foster.

RALEIGH *Dec. 20th 1864.*

* * * * *

The federal fleet
off Wilmington.

The Govr. informs me that the enemy's fleet is off Wilmington—certain—and that Genl Bragg calls for our invincible home guards.

I can see no bright spot in the military situation.

THOMASVILLE.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH *Dec. 21st '64.*

Business matters.

Yours of the 19th recd. Steve has returned from plantation since you left—says Wesley would not say whether he would go to shops or not.—Was still at my place where

there was nothing whatever to do. I shall leave Friday, if weather will allow, to go up and close up business. From what I can learn I think he will not leave voluntarily. If sold for Confederate money you get nothing. I would rather have him run away, than \$5000. Con money. Milton will give 50 bu. corn for his hire next year. I think it will be better to take it, but will not feel justified in making such contract under your instructions.

I had information three days ago from my stock-broker that our State bonds would bring 250. The rapid decline of Confederacy currency may carry them up. *Confidentially* I regard the investment, in view of the extravagant appropriations made and about to be made by the present Genl A., I regard as very undesirable. I think your investment of \$8,000. can be made to a far better advantage in the purchase of our treasury notes. I will try to find time to think and say more. At present I am hurried in every direction.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH, Jan 1st 1865.

* * * * *

With all my proneness to see the bright side of things, I can see little in my personal affairs, nothing in the affairs of my country—to make my heart glad. I mean as to my personal affairs, my property and business affairs. The course pursued by our rulers, must, as I think, result in total ruin to all of us. Gloomy condition of affairs.

I write from home—have not seen a letter at my office which reached here after I had left for Cane Creek. I do not doubt you failed to meet me for sufficient reasons—but I greatly regret that you could not.

All well.

To Josiah Turner, Jr.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5th 1865.

Financial matters. I have been compelled to look out for a living the past 10 days, my salary not being equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of my expenses—and there has been some delay in answering yours of the 1st inst.

Bank notes are worth 7 for 1—Gold 43, State bonds 250—refundable N. C. Treasury notes 10 to 40 premium—fundable now 150 premium—and all these have an upward tendency. Con. thirties are worth about 60 to the dollar and the tendency for these and all other Confederate securities is downwards.

Such are the fluctuations in the market that I am reluctant to venture any opinion as to what is safest. At present all N. C. securities are rapidly going up in preference to Confederate money and securities. I think it safe to invest in N. C. stocks at present—N. C. bonds have gone up within four weeks fully 75 per cent.

If your late speech has been published, send me a copy of it. I have seen only a brief synopsis of it.

[Remainder illegible.]

RICHMOND, VA.

To -----

RALEIGH Jan. 8th 1865.

* * * * *

Bad condition of
Randolph.

Randolph is in a deplorable condition. Some other counties are in quite as bad fix. Theft, robbery and almost every other crime are common in almost all the rural districts, and are lately becoming more common. To shoot them in the act, as Leak did, is perfectly justifiable.—

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH *Jan 13/65.*

I am glad you have taken the renting of Round Swamp Business matters in hand. We must not let our devotion to the public service absorb our whole time to our entire impoverishment. You ought to take time to go and look after the renting. Charge me half the expense. It is much better to rent it for the taxes than to get nothing. I hope you may be able to do this and get some rent corn besides. If we had a start of a little corn, we might be able to send hands to it.

I have written Roxana that I will go down as soon as the Genl A. rises. I did not know till I got yours of the 11th this day that you would not go. It is now impossible for me to go and return by the 17th when the A. meets and do any good.

My troubles are terrible—but as a set off all my children are well and out of the army—and in good health. I have meat, corn, and wheat enough to feed me and my dependents one year more.

These comforts ought to make all others weigh lightly.

To J. M. Parrott.

RALEIGH, *Jan. 18th 1865.*

I have news from Cedar Falls Co. They say the goods were sent soon after my order of 28 Nov, directed to you at Kinston per freight train. I directed them put up at the very lowest factory prices, and that the freight to Goldsboro, as well as the transportation to the Road, be prepaid and charged to me. I directed \$1000. worth of goods put for you. I chose to pay the charge to Goldsboro in consideration of the low price you charged me for the corn.

I write to-day to the agent at High Point to know whether the goods were forwarded and when.

If your goods have not reached you, you had better take such further steps as you may be able to employ, to expedite their delivery.

When you get the goods you will oblige me by letting me know it, and in the mean time, will do any thing in my power to expedite the delivery of the goods.

The feeling seems to be growing around here that we have about fought out.

KINSTON.

To A. V. Sullivan.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18/65.

Mr. J. M. Parrott, of Kinston, accommodated me this Fall by selling me 200 bu. corn for which I was to put on the R. R. for him Factory goods directed to him at Kinston.

Mr. Odell writes me the goods were sent up to you, so marked, some three or four weeks ago—and Mr. Parrott writes he has heard nothing of them.

Are the goods still in your depot? If they were sent off, when? If not sent, is there any probability that they can be sent soon?

Mr. Makepeace writes me that he sent up for me on the 12th inst two bales of cotton yarn. I am dependent on it for means of living, my salary being as nothing. You will greatly oblige me by expediting its delivery here.

If any comfort can be drawn from the present aspect of affairs, it can be drawn only from the old adage that "the darkest time is just before day."

HIGH POINT.

To J. M. Odell.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18th 1865.

Yours of the 6th and 7th inst., *both post-marked the* Private business matters. *12th*, arrived yesterday. I presented your acct against Major Dowd to-day. He asks till to-morrow to compare this account with his books and promises to pay. No N. C. Treasury notes can be bought here at less than 100 per cent—tendency rapidly increasing upwards. State bonds, in the face of every thing to depreciate them, bring 150 per cent premium more than they commanded two months ago—and tendency rapidly upwards. This is not owing to their increased value—but to the worthlessness of the currency. At the highest price you charge for drawers, you are getting, at the best estimate, about 7 cents. In my opinion the factory should deliver no more goods to the State or Con. Govt. for currency. If they will not pay cotton *in advance*, we had better stop. There is not the slightest ground to hope that the currency will get better.

As to the money due from the Prison, I see little ground to expect payment in even the worthless currency—and soon Major Dowd's dept. must stop payment. If I get full payment of the present acct I shall not be less surprised than gratified.

The money, if obtained, should be immediately used in some way. I could have invested it last Monday in cotton in Cabarrus at \$2 per lb. I believe at this, or even a higher price, it would be a better investment than any other that can be made.

Mr. Wiley will send you some \$2000 in our notes which he has purchased for you by Express to High Point as directed in your letter.

Extreme depression prevails here. I understand a bill for a Convention will be brought forward—but its passage cannot be expected by this Assembly, unless the enemy pushes his successes further—or unless Georgia takes the initiative.

I intend this letter for Mr. Makepeace as well as for you, but not for the public.

FRANKLINSVILLE.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24th 1865.

* * * * *

Let me know how much Con. money I must send you, if you can't make a drft on me answer as well.

The two houses go into secret session to-night—to consider—it is said—some plan of attaining peace—

All well.

To Worth and Co.

RALEIGH Jan. 30/65.

Growth of the
peace movement.

B. Moffitt deposited with me, a few days ago, \$2028. Conf. for you. What shall I do with it?

[P. S.]—The peace feeling is dominant here and much confidence is generally felt that it will be brought about by the Comrs. now conferring in Washington. I doubt whether there is enough of virtue or sense in the two administrations to agree on any thing rational.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, N. C. February 1st 1865.

Private business
matters.

I shall send forward to High Point in the morning five bales of my sheeting containing 1277- $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. One bale having 626- $\frac{1}{2}$ and the other 641. The bales are marked to J. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.; care of Tucker, Andrews, & Co., Raleigh, N. C. I am going to make a strong effort to get them on the Express to-morrow night; so

they can go forward right away and be *sold*. I have got in debt by the purchase of the books, negroes, etc. and must now endeavor to push the sheeting through, if possible, before a decline takes place. Mr. Makepeace thinks it will go down, and if there is anything substantial in this decline of gold I think things will tumble. I shall write a letter to Tucker, Andrews, & Co., notifying them that I have sent forward the goods and that I want them to sell right away and then turn over the money to you: and if you get it, please forward by Joel Ashworth by the first *opportunity*. Things are changing so *rapidly* that I can't *keep* up and now I wish to get straight. I changed 6000 lbs of cotton with Makepeace today for 3000 yds of cloth to be delivered in the future. I have now on hand about 5000 lbs of cotton as much as I choose to *risk*. I would be obliged if you would call and see Tucker & Co. to see when the goods come and explain it to him, etc.

All well.

From W. H. Foust.

HILLSBORO, N. C. *Feby 3rd 1865.*

I have been thinking ever since the death of my father Request for advice. that I would write to you for advice. As you were his friend and counsellor, I know you will not hesitate to be mine. I do not know what is best for me to do, I had to leave my mother and sister without any protection and come back here to school or do worse, go into the army. The deserters were becoming perfect outlaws in our County. Not longer than two weeks ago, they went to an old widow's by the name of Mrs. Curtis who can neither see nor hear but very little, and plundered the house of all its valuable contents. Now men who are brutal enough to do that will not hesitate to do worse. I am living in constant dread and fear to hear from home. You

know what is best to be done. Can I be detailed to stay at home? If not, is there any place vacant in Raleigh that I could get that would exempt me from the army. I do not want to go into the army again, if I can help it; I have some little brothers and sisters at home and I want to be of as much service to them as I can, they have no pa to provide for them as I had and I feel it my duty to protect them. Give my regards to your family. I wish I could have gone to see you during vacation but I was so busily engaged about the farm. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient.

From Benj. Moffitt.

ASHEBORO, N. C. *Feb'y. 4th 1865.*

Yours of the 1st just duly to hand. I am truly glad to hear that you have succeeded in purchasing me a man. I see there is a probability of the Legislature adjourning on Tuesday. If so please see Mr. John Hill or Mr. Ashworth and send the man by one of them. I would come down immediately myself if it was not that I am obliged to be at our Court. If the Legislature should not adjourn I will come down on Friday next 10th just after him. I will send up a lot of sheetings on Monday to ship to Messrs. Tucker, Andrews, & Co., Raleigh to be sold and will direct them to pay you the money. I have already sent one Bale to them that will reach Raleigh to-day. I am indeed under many obligations to you besides compensating you for your trouble.

[P. S.]—I will write you again when I send the goods.

From I. H. Brown.

ASHEBORO, *Feby 4th 1865.*

Mr. Jackson advised me as soon as he returned from Raleigh to sell some sheeting and buy a negro. I have been rather slow to get in the notion and learn that they are going up and that sheetings are likely to come down otherwise I would like to get you to advance the money but for fear sheetings might come down before I could forward them for sale, I have concluded to write to you to see whether you could exchange sheeting for a negro boy about 17 years of age a little under the conscript age for fear of an accident and not to deliver the boy until the sheetings arrive at Raleigh. You will please make the inquiry and see how much sheeting it will require to buy one. I should like to get off for less than 800 yards if possible. I have some 1200 yards in all but don't want to sell all of it for that purpose. Pa has no one to work for him and my object is to let Pa have him. I would much prefer your judgment as I would know nothing about judging them at all. In fact I have all confidence in your judgment upon any subject whatever. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are well as are the citizens generally. We hear nothing now but the prospect for peace and hope we may soon enjoy it, but have some fears for the present. You know what kind of a boy would suit Pa, a boy of good character and a stout fellow and will greatly oblige me by attending to the above request remember me to your family.

[P. S.]—If in your judgment you had better close the trade before writing to me you can do so and if it will require more than 800 yards please drop me a line and I will reply immediately.

From Worth & Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *4th Feb. 1865.*

Every body here is hopeful about peace. Produce has declined wonderfully. Pork selling at \$3.75 to \$4. and sold ten days ago at \$8. Gold \$30, but no transactions. All well here.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH, *Feb. 9/65.*

* * * * *

It is becoming extremely doubtful whether I can get feed to keep my cattle alive. As a last resort I must drive them back and feed them on my remaining two stacks of hay. If your people manage with any economy you will not need them.

If you are going down, remember my instructions about the flax. If you are not going, let me know, and I will get somebody else to attend to it.

Taking the report of our Comrs. and the Northern version together it is clear that our Comrs made independence an indispensable basis and Lincoln made Union indispensable—Just what I expected. The result is a continuance of the war, under circumstances rendering it nearly certain that we are to be conquered and at the mercy of the enemy. Reconstruction is the only practical remedy and this with our present rulers is impossible.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO N. C. *February 11th 1865.*

DEAR MR. WORTH

I have seen Captain Wm. Purnell as to your sheeting that was taken to Ingram's. Here is his statement. He carried it over the River and could not find the old man—

Relating to economic and political conditions.

Relating to business matters.

so he brought it back to Starbuck's on this side the River with the understanding that Starbuck would take it across to Ingram. In a few weeks he was down again and found that Starbuck had not carried it over so he took it over himself and delivered it to Ingram—and in a few weeks I got him to go down with the sewing thread from the Factory to Bale up the Cotton. And Ingram then told him that he had opened the goods and cut it up into patterns and that the amount didn't correspond with the mark on the Bale of goods, falling short according to Purnell's recollection about 25 yds. Purnell thought that the mistake must have happened at the Factory, when it was put up.

I received a note from Manleff Jarrell at High Point, saying that my 2 Bales of sheeting went forward on the Local Express, on the 6th inst. If you recollect I had it marked J. Worth, Raleigh, care of Tucker Andrews & Co. I would be obliged if you would call by and see whether it has arrived or not and take charge of the money when it is sold, etc.

I have been more depressed about the condition of things for the last few days than I have ever been before and one of the only hopes that I have is the misrepresentation by our Commissioners of the true position of the Lincoln Government, as they could not procure a Peace on the principle of *Independence*. It seems to me to be preposterous to be holding war meetings over the country, at this late day, as the people are depressed to such an extent that they can't be made to appreciate the motives of those who lead in getting them up. I have no idea that Washington, if he could spring again into life, could assure the people, so as to again get them to volunteer, and therefore I fear that our Congress will be guilty of some hasty Legislation on the subject of Conscription; that will produce a counter Revolution. I would like to get your views about the future prospect of the Country, etc.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH Feb. 14/65.

Regarding purchase of mules.

I am still negotiating for the Coltrane mules. I greatly prefer a first class pair. Mr. Rickett's mules are too small. I will give him \$5000. for them and wagon and gearing, and break off my negotiations. If he will take this, close the trade and pay him. I would rather give \$10,000. for the Coltrane mules. If I fail to contract for the Coltrane mules I will give Mr. Rickett his price—\$6000.

I opened the inclosed letters thinking they might relate to matters I might attend to for you. I retain among your money the \$45 inclosed in one of them. I have not answered either of them.

Instead of the resumed war spirit which the Richmond papers represent as having sprung up about Richmond, dispendency prevails in this community.

All well.

From J. M. Worth.

ASHEBORO N. C. Feby 16th 1865.

Conditions in Randolph county. Alarming increase of sympathy with deserters.

There is no spot upon this earth more completely subjugated than Randolph County. There is not a day or night passes but what some one is robbed of all the parties can carry away. They are in bands in nearly all parts of the County unless it is stopped we shall be utterly used up. My object in writing is to suggest whether some arrangement cannot be made with the military authorities to offer the better class of the deserters some terms if they will organise and drive the robbers from the country or exterminate them. In a late call for the Home Guards many failed to appear and what did come up disbanded immediately on finding that Genl Gatlin declined to furnish rations for them. I am fearful that they will not come up for reorganization. Many of them are afraid and many more are in *heart* with the deserters. I do hope that

something may be done. It is a horrible condition. There never has been any efficient head to the efforts to put the thing down. Lately some cavalry was sent here from Caswell and placed under the command of the enrolling officer who never leaves his office. In a few days a Major or Capt. Pryor was put in command. He went to Montgomery for a few days and left for Salisbury, the Cavalry was divided, part sent to Chatham and thereby the whole made entirely inefficient, and so it is all the time. Now what I want is something like this: let the Home Guard for the County understand that if they will go to work and put this thing down and keep them down that they will be allowed to stay at home and if possible to get permission to make some terms with the better class of the Deserters and if possible to get a better officer than Bush at the head of the concern—unless we get some such thing we are utterly used up. The deserters that are in the woods will never be worth a — unless they return voluntarily which they will never do. I feel that I cannot possibly make you appreciate our horrible condition. I have studied the matter in all its views and I know that nothing but a larger force than we can get or some terms with the Home Guard and the better class of deserters will save us from utter ruin. It is terrible to have to offer terms to Deserters but it would relieve the County and State of great trouble and save life and property and allow the citizens a quiet sleep. I hope you may have time to talk to somebody—the Gov. and Genl Gatlin and perhaps Genl Holmes. The subject occupies my chief thought and is of the utmost importance to the whole citizens of this County it would take a full blast from Gabriel's horn to bring life and a war spirit into them. The deserters are so bold as to frequent the Public Roads and have friends that visit this and all other places and keep them informed on all subjects at all times. Help if you can to devise ways for our relief.

To David L. Swain.¹

RALEIGH Feb. 18th 1865.

Yours of the 13th inst. is received.

I saw Mr. Kerr soon after I wrote you on the 10th inst and was gratified to find that he highly approved of the act giving the Geological cabinet to the State. I have taken an active part in bringing about the act with the double of object of making a vacant room for Mr. Brogden and of placing this valuable mineralogical collection where it would be prized and taken care of, and where it would be likely to do most good. It encountered violent opposition from Mr. Brogden and drew from him a silly, unbecoming and offensive communication to the Senate. It is manifest to any man of common sense that in my crowded room, which is now a great banking house, that the duties cannot be *safely* conducted to say nothing of the uncomfortable condition of my clerks and the undignified necessity I am under of holding all my conferences with the Comrs. of the Sinking Fund, Com. of Finance and others in the presence of my clerical force and every body else having business in the Treasury. I have to conduct the not inconsiderable correspondence of my office, subject to continual interruption. Mr. B. chose to attribute my desire to have another room to mere pride and "grandness" as he expresses it. I was gratified that you and the Geologist approved and were pleased with the transfer of this Cabinet to the University.

Mr. Kerr immediately, in company with Mr. Emerson, examined the Cabinet, and found as I expected, many of the labels lost—and that it would require much time to replace them and pack them in proper order for trans-

¹ David L. Swain was a member of the House of Commons from Buncombe county in 1824, 1825, 1826, 1828, and 1829. In 1827 he was elected Solicitor of the Edenton District. In 1830 he became a Superior Court Judge, and two years later, Governor of the State. In 1835 he was sent to the Constitutional Convention, and the same year made President of the State University, where he remained until 1868.

portation. He could not stay to do it, but promised to return as early as possible and put it in order for removal. He thought he could not come short of four weeks. I regret the delay. He seemed to undertake it with alacrity. There will be no difficulty with the auditor. The State will pay all expenses.

I now think, owing to the want of bridges over Haw River, Deserters, etc.—that some of you had better go up to Cedar Falls—get your goods put up—and after conference with Mr. Makepeace, send a wagon for it—or get him to have it hauled to High Point. He is a good and sensible man, with an aversion to writing which makes it impossible to convent measures with him by correspondence. If you cannot do this (which I think is the best way) I suggest that you get S. S. Jackson to attend to it for you.

It is understood here that Sherman occupies Columbia. He appears to march on without hindrance. Nearly all the gold of the South, belonging to the Banks, is in Charlotte, which I fear will attract the enemy. The prospect, military and political, has nothing cheering in it. The renewed war spirit exhibits itself only in speeches and resolutions. Despondency and gloom are the prevailing feelings.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Feb. 19/65.

Sherman occupied Columbia. He seems to meet no hindrance in his march. The war seems to be rapidly tending to the most disastrous catastrophe. The humiliating terms exacted by Lincoln, more humiliating than subjugation, so far as I can see, have produced no renewed spirit of resistance, except the noise of war meetings held by bomb proofs. The country is now subjugated in spirit. If the army, with its present strength, cannot win an important victory, the country is vanquished, and

Forebodings as to
the results of the
war.

immediate emancipation and sweeping confiscation will follow. Under these circumstances, the country would be roused but for the bitter hatred they feel toward our own rulers. They feel as Milton represents Satan: "Which way I fly is death" etc.

The Genl. Assembly gave me a gratifying evidence of respect in giving me Brogden's room. He addressed a silly and offensive remonstrance against it to the Senate.

The increase in my salary,¹ though *comparatively* liberal, still leaves my pay outrageously inadequate. It is not equivalent to \$120 a year specie. Levi Cook, with one arm, asks me \$150 a year to oversee for Roxana.

I fear you will find your ingenuity taxed to provide for your family this year. It takes all my income, of which my salary is not one-fourth, to support us.

From J. M. Worth.

ASHEBORO, N. C. *Feb*y 20th 1865.

I send to High Point to-day one bale 609-½ sheeting directing Sullivan to send it by first chance by freight or Express. The yarn was not gone a few days ago. I am doing all I can to get your goods through—will send the other bale in a few days.

[P. S.]—I am anxious to hear from you whenever you learn any thing reliable on the Peace subject.

¹ His salary had lately been increased largely but as it was in Confederate money he was not greatly benefited.

From Lewis Hanes¹

CLEMMONSVILLE, N. C. *Feby. 20th 1865.*

Just before leaving Raleigh I called on Mr. Cowles to whom I had loaned it, for Genl. Lee's letter on the subject of arming and freeing the negroes. He informed me that he had left it at your house and as I have never seen it since, I suppose it is still in your possession.

Relating to General Lee's letter on arming the slaves.

S. F. Phillips Esqr has written to me for a copy of it, and I have directed him to go to you and get the letter, take a copy and send me the original, so that if he makes application for it you will let him have it, or if it is not too much trouble you may mail it to him at once, after letting Mr. Holden take a copy which he has requested of me. Tell Mr. Holden for me if you please, that as I was forbidden to do so, I cannot give my consent to its publication.

From D. G. Worth.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *Feby. 20th 1865.*

I have purchased the Rickett mules at \$5000 for mules wagon and gears. I enclose an order on Major Devereux for their delivery to you.

State of affairs in Wilmington.

We are to all appearance on the *very eve* of evacuation. The enemy are either six miles of town both by land and water. I fear there will be awful scenes here during the evacuation and occupation. There are 5 or 600 thousand Yankee prisoners here who were brought here for exchange. I see nothing doing in the way of exchange. I fear the enemy will get here and release them before anything is done. If they do, the result will be terrible to the town.

¹ Lewis Hanes, of Davidson county, an editor and close friend of Worth. He was elected to Congress in 1866 but was not seated. He took strong ground during the war in favor of peace.

I shall not leave till the last moment. I have charged the above \$5000. to you on Worth & Co.'s Books.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH, *Feb. 20th 1865.*

Relating to the suppression of disturbances in Randolph county.

I have had a full conference with the Govr. on the subject of your letter.

He says he will excuse the home-guard of Randolph from going into the field, on account of the defenceless condition of the County against the robbers and deserters, provided they will immediately reorganise—and all the efficient officers go to work with determined resolution to suppress the disturbances.

He will authorise any person you may design to form a company of the better class of deserters to drive the robbers from the country or to exterminate them as you suggest.

You are the best judge of the plan to be adopted—but it seems to me there will be no reliance on *any* deserters—and that the home guard will become efficient on the terms of being excused from the field.

Whoever may be elected to command them should notify them that he will report every delinquent with the view that he be sent to the field. When you capture a dangerous deserter he should be turned over to the military authorities and the names of witnesses given by whom some of his depredations can be proved. If proper attention be given to this some of them will be shot by order of a military court.—It will be very unsafe to put them to death after the Ben. Northcut mode. If the enemy subjugate us, or even if they do not, there is danger of prosecution after the war ends.

The men who were employed at the State Salt Works, now at home on Furlough, will be protected from con-

scription, provided they join the home guard and give an honest effort to taking up the robbers and rogues who infest the County. I am authorised to say this by the Govr. They will probably be sent to the Va. Salt Works in May or June.

Communicate freely with me and I will give you every assistance in my power to aid your object—but I cannot approve the committing of murder even on a felon, unless it be done while he is in the act of committing the felony.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO Feby 21st '65.

Enclosed you will find the statement your suit receipted and returned. I spoke to Mr. Worth about the Bale of Sheeting, he sent it on way to be sent to High Point this morning. The times are getting still more *gloomy to me*. Mary Worth and Elvira send love to all and say that the girls must write.

Mr. Worth to

S. S. Jackson	Dr.
Cash of Tucker, Andrews & Co. for sheeting as per bill enclosed-----	\$8,739.20
Cash due from Mary to Elvira-----	30.00
	\$8,769.20

Cr.

By cash paid for tea-----	\$125.
“ amt retained for D. G. W. & Worth & Co. as per your letter of Feb. 14/65 -----	762.10
“ cash this day -----	7882.10
	\$8,769.20

Received in full the above a/c. This the 21st of February 1865. S. S. JACKSON.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, N. C. *February 25th 1865.*

Conditions in
Randolph county.

Mrs. Worth wants you to let her know, whenever you may think, that there is danger of her being cut off from home by the enemy, either from the *West or East*. We are all beginning to fear *greatly* that the State will be *overrun*. There has been no mail to this place in *Several Days*. No trains passing *High Point*. We hear, however, that the enemy are in *Charlotte, Wilmington, and Kinston*.

The deserters are getting bold and *defiant*. They had a fight late last night with our Cavalry. The (D) killed one dead wounded another mortally and one other slightly. They are here in considerable numbers and I learn are coming from the *army*. I would be obliged if you would make inquiry and see whether I can buy \$2000 in Confed. 7 per cent bonds with *all* the Coupons on them. I would like that there should be several of them \$100. bonds.

From J. J. Jackson.

PITTSBORO, *Feby 27th/65.*

Yours of the 19th inst reached here when I was at Deep River. I regret exceedingly I bought the corn for specie. But it was done in pursuance of your instructions. I have referred to your letter. I have referred to my estimate and find the corn valued a fraction over \$22. per bushel. I gave in your cured hay 6000 lbs. The $\frac{1}{10}$ 600 valued at \$33. being \$5.50 per hundred. Your wool 22 lbs. The $\frac{1}{10}$ 2 $\frac{2}{10}$ valued at \$17.60 being nearly \$8. per pound. Your rye 15 bushels the $\frac{1}{10}$ 1 $\frac{2}{10}$ the whole valued at \$15. We are well as usual.

From John M. Worth.

ASHEBORO N. C. *Feby. 28th '65.*

Since I wrote you the Deserters attacked the Cavalry at their Camp at Julian X Roads on Sandy Creek killing two of them. They were there to protect the Tithes collecting at that place. The supporting force, a part of the force for the 6th Congressional district at this place under the command of Capt. Lilly of Anson on hearing of the battle at Julians ran off from here without orders and left about 100 Guns without any protection. Last Friday was the day for the Home Guards to organise. It was a bad day and was as I expected. There was not one 5th of them here. Major Rush received orders that day that they should stay at home if they promptly organised, etc. and sent word all over the County that the deserters not engaged in robbery would be let alone if they would help put down the Robbers and fixed another day—next Saturday—what effect it will have is yet to be seen. Nearly every one is disposed to stand hands off and unless the masses encourage the Home Guards it will be another failure and I am afraid that every body has become cowards. We have just got a new Enrolling officer Cato Brown—fresh in all the duties appertaining to his office—and I am afraid the hardest case we have ever had, he wants to do his duty—if he but knew it. If we fail with our present attempt I shall be at the end of my string. If I could get away I would leave the County—but that being out of the question I shall have to face the trouble as matters now stand. I could not leave home. I still intend to go to Chatham. Mrs. Jordan don't intend to leave that place and I am afraid the old man is never going the deserters are having their own way down there—at present it is unsafe to send any meat or anything else from here there. I had a waggon robbed of 4 bbls salt near the burnt mill on Saturday. I will not trouble with further details. I sent you the other Bale of sheeting

Deserters in Randolph county.

last week to High Point 628 yds. I omitted to charge the first Bale and don't know the number of yds. It was over 600. If you have it report it to me. I made a full effort for Coltrain's mules and nothing but the specie would do or enough of something else that would get the Specie. Hugh McCane Jun. offers to sell a pair of small mules; they are good but small.

To John M. Worth.

RALEIGH, Mar. 1st 1865.

Deserters in Randolph county.

You describe the deserters in Randolph under two classes—the one concealing themselves and thus avoiding the field, from the want of courage or religious scruples. This class you say do no mischief and would do no good or would escape to the enemy if captured and sent to the army:—the other class consisting of lawless desperadoes who rob promiscuously and occasionally commit murder and other outrages to justify malignant feeling or get money.

The former class know much of the hiding places and plans of the latter, and could furnish information by which these lawless bandits could be captured, and this information you think they would impart if they had some assurance that their desertion would be winked at by the authorities.—

You say that these lawless men, when captured and turned over to the Civil or Military authorities, are not punished, but generally are allowed to escape and return with increased malignity, and you therefore think that self preservation requires that they be summarily executed, whenever captured without form of trial.

You say that many of the Home Guard were robbed when they were out of the county in service—and that consequently when they were last called out many of them refused to respond to the call, and those who as-

sembled, for want of rations and because their comrades did infest them, returned home. I further understand that they have not been organised under the recent act. You think they would reorganise and elect officers and go vigorously to work to exterminate these lawless men, provided they were assured that they would be allowed to remain in the County for this purpose, and were supplied with rations.

Another suggestion you make is that the enrolling officers be of age and discretion and sober habits—and not a boy,—be sent to the County, conniving at the class of such.

You think if these suggestions of yours can be carried out that order can be restored in the County.

I have recited your suggestions because I propose to submit this letter to the Govr. and perhaps to Genl. Holmes with the hope of getting them to endorse their approval of such of them as they may think deserving it.

Whatever may be the personal views of the Govr. and Genl. Holmes, you cannot expect their official approval of shooting these robbers and murderers after they may be captured and prisoners. Surely the military tribunals by this time see the necessity of ridding the country of such men by summary military trial.

I entertain no doubt, owing to the terrible state of things in the County, but that the Govr. will readily assent to the Home Guards staying at home, upon the conditions that they immediately organise, elect efficient officers and go immediately to work in real earnest to capture or expel the vicious deserters.

As to the rations, I learn from the Adgt. Genl. that the requisitions of the Qr. Master will be met for money, but rations cannot be sent. The Qr. Master must provide the substance or the men furnish their supplies and receive compensation in money.

As to conniving at the class of deserters who are doing

no mischief and who would do no good as soldiers on the condition of their betraying the vicious ones, I do not suppose actual instructions to this effect could issue—but as it seems to be the only effective plan of accomplishing the object, your officers, I presume, would hazard nothing in trying the plan.

[*Endorsement.*]

Ex. Office

RALEIGH *March 1, 1865.*

I have read this letter and approve the suggestions it contains. If the H. G. will organize promptly, elect loyal and efficient officers, I will order them able to remain at home to protect and arrest deserters and will send 200 good troops to their aid—but the citizens must show a disposition to help themselves. No half way business will suit me. If you are unwilling to risk any thing in your own defence I shall not take troops from the front to protect them. I shall also send in a few days an officer there with authority to enlist 200 of the better class of deserters who shall receive my protection and will place as condition that they clear their county of the others and *keep it clear*. I hope for your assistance in the matter.

Respt.

Z. B. VANCE.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Mar. 1/65.*

The information here leaves the impression that Sherman is advancing by way of Cheraw, Fayetteville and this place. Beauregard and Jo Johnston have their headquarters in Charlotte.

The general opinion here is that Lee will shortly evacuate Petersburg. I do not hear that Richmond is to be evacuated. The rumor may have no foundation.

David¹ left Wilmington one day before the army occupied the place and came here via Fayetteville. His wife and children remained. He said she preferred to remain as did about all the rest of the inhabitants. The Rev. Hepburn staid in the house with her. She bore it heroically.

I am full of cares and duties and have no time to say more.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *March 2nd 1865.*

I have this day paid my tithes of corn 21 bushels and one bushel and 34 lbs. more corn in lieu of the 1-1/2 bu. of rye—and hold the receipt of the tithes collector here.

He says he has the right to receive the corn in commutation of the rye.

The Fayetteville factories are all burned and the arsenal blown up.

[P. S.]—The enemy cross the C[ape] F[ear] twelve miles this side of Fayetteville—at least part of the army. Our opposing forces are at Summerville, all consternation here.

From -----²

REED CREEK, N. C. *March 2nd 1865.*

Is it possible for anything to be done to arrest the robbers in our county. They will ruin us all if something is not speedily done. Can you not use your influence with our Gov. to make some attempt. Our house tonight is a scene of confusion. Every thing is torn to pieces. My dear father's safe broken and a large amount of money taken, besides so many other things that it is impossible to

Dangerous condition of affairs in Randolph county.

¹ David G. Worth.

² From some member of I. H. Foust's family.

enumerate. When the widow and orphans are thus treated (when no provocation has been given even) what can we expect. Do not let a human being know this letter was written.

I will not even sign my name.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Mar. 4th 1865.

* * * * *

I have not a bu. here, nor 20 days supply of flour. I would have not exceeding 20 bu. sent to the R. R. I prefer that the balance be carried to Pittsboro—for the reason that I have reason to believe that Lee will evacuate Richmond and Petersburg and leave all N. C. East of Greensboro to the occupation of the enemy. The guage of the N. C. R. R. from Charlotte this way is being changed to conform to the S. C. R. R. and the Road from Danville to Richmond. 1000 hands are employed in this and the work is nearly completed from Charlotte to Salisbury. I deem Pittsboro the safest place in my knowledge. If you will undertake to have these views carried out, take as much of the wheat as you would charge a stranger for your trouble.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, Mar 4th 1865.

Deserters in Randolph county.

Night before last about 50 Deserters went to Mrs. I. H. Foust's broke open the safe with axes, and got about \$1000. in Specie—about \$7000. in Confed. money, about \$9000. in Bank notes and a good deal in State Treasury notes—1 Barrel of Sugar, leather and various other articles. Locked Mrs. Foust and Sallie up in a room while the plundering was going on. They took off all the keys. They went to

Alfred Smith's same night and took 70 pieces of meat; Smith got 20 pieces back by giving some Brandy. Robbing up this way is becoming a daily occurrence. I learn this morning that there are about 700 troops at High Point from Gen. Lee's army headed by Col. McAlister, supposed to be coming this way for the purpose of shooting down and catching them. I learned also, confidentially, that there is a letter here in the Post Office at this place, directed to the "Provost Marshal of Randolph County, N. C." What this means *I don't know*. I got a letter in confidence last night from a member of Congress at Richmond, and here are his words which I communicate to you in confidence. "That the thing is up with us and so regarded and admitted privately by every thinking man and many of the Jeff Davis extreme Secessionists. It is obliged to be so and the sooner we go back the better. It is perhaps too late now to save the negro. Certainly so unless an early move is made—but ten of thousands of precious lives and loss of all property, and ruin and bankruptcy and at last whipped back will probably be our fate by holding on (if perchance we can possibly do so) six months longer." All this I say to you in the strictest confidence.

Our little boy is doing quite well. Elvira and Mrs. Worth have concluded that he favors *Judge Murphy* and I hope he may be half such a man. We are all well. Mrs. Worth has received no letter from you as yet. All send love.

From J. M. Worth.

ASHEBORO N. C. *March 6th 1865.*

I recd your letter with the Gov.'s endorsement. Alex. McAlister is here with 600 men. Ask the Gov. to send at once the officers to take charge of the Deserters so that they may co-operate and the thing may be done. We have

Asking for officers
to take charge of
deserters.

positive information of Sherman's Cavalry crossing the Peedee on Saturday at Dumas Ferry, if they come this way will be here in a day or two—we are not advised as to the number. I send this to High Point to-day.

From J. M. Worth.

ASHEBORO N. C. *March 9th 1865.*

I want to urge with all my power I can that Gov. Vance send a man as promised to take charge of what I have been calling the better class of deserters. If he does not do it we are gone. The army that is here cannot submit. The County is full of all sorts of folks moving from Sherman and we are being swallowed up. If the Gov. will send at once a man authorized to enlist the deserters I shall still have a little hope except I am bothered with all sorts of trouble sick, wounded and hungry, robbers and Rangers and every other sort of trouble. If the Gov. will send the man promised *now* all the wavering would be driven in by the forces here and then they could be sent away. I have no time to write more.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH *March 11/65.*

The information received here and believed is that Fayetteville is to be evacuated and is probably now occupied by the enemy. From the Clerk having the care in Richmond of valuable papers belonging to the State I learned that he and all other public officers are ordered to pack up all their papers in readiness for removal. Said to be out of mere caution but probably looking to evacuation.

I was about to send my wagons up fearing that you

Asking for an officer to take command of deserters.

might not be able to get my wheat away from Cane Creek. On reflection I think I should be more likely to lose my teams than to save my wheat. If it be not got off from Cane Creek, I shall lose it all. Try to save it if you can and keep as much as will satisfy you. Exercise the wisest discretion.

I have got leave to pay my tithe corn and rye and wool here. Let the 25 bushels of corn you brought remain where it is unless you deem it safer to remove or to resell it for specie.

I have awful responsibility—am calm and doing the best I can.

From J. J. Jackson.

PITTSBORO, N. C. *March 12th 1865.*

Your letter came to hand when I was away on Deep River. I found it here when I returned on Friday evening. I had been to the River for several days shucking and shelling out corn to bring up here. I thought it would be greatly exposed on the South side of the River and wished if possible to get some up here for bread. I have brought off 7 barrels, and if there is no rain on this place and it is not destroyed, I may have bread until the summer. I have since had it brought away. I immediately went out to try to find waggons to bring down your wheat and thought I had engaged one. But the Home Guards being ordered to come here to-morrow I failed in getting him. The roads are in wretched condition and I failed in getting anyone. I was going up to-morrow but have to leave with the H. G.s.¹ I have written to Alfred Lindly and if he will not haul it, I may get some one else when the roads dry off and I return. People in the community are trying to hide their provisions, expecting the enemy or the deserters. It is hard to tell where the safest place is.

Conditions in
Chatham county.

¹ Home Guards.

There are 100 cavalry here now—they are in the old academy in my stable lot and in the end room of Briny's House and the Col. T. Folk and Capt. Council are staying with us in the office. I found them here when I got back. The Court House is full of them. Folk says he knows you very well. Served with you in the Legislature. Every thing is in confusion although they are a remarkably well behaved set of men. Lucy told them they could occupy the end room of Briny's house if there was no drunkenness, etc. etc. I will do the best I can with your wheat. But am so tied up that I can't leave for Cane Creek.

We got no news last night, only a report that the enemy were at Carthage and expected on Deep River and the coal fields. Love to all.

P. S.—By the provisions of the late act I am bound to do Home Guard duty in the County. I am satisfied it will be a hard and exceedingly dangerous duty, but it can't be helped.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Mar. 13/65.

Fayetteville is occupied by the enemy. Bragg is retreating. Goldsboro being evacuated. Kinston probably occupied. The public stores are being removed from here. The Council of State meet to-day to decide which or whether all the Executive officers shall remove and to what point. The Gov. favors Statesville, and so the Council will probably decide. I think after the valuables are removed that I and the other State officers whose duties are purely civil, ought to remain here for the protection of the capitol. The Gov., I think, does not agree with me, and the Council will probably let him do their thinking. If I am ordered to leave I may go, but my convictions of duty to my State and to my family may take precedence to their orders. They have no legal right to order me.

The advance of
Sherman's army.
Plans of evacuation
of Raleigh.

All sensible men know the days of miracles are past—and that nothing but a miracle can save us. The continuance of the contest, without a miracle, is but to add to the hecatombs of slain and further destruction of property.

This is probably the last letter I shall be able to send you.

I am self possessed and putting all my affairs, State and personal, in the best posture I can.

All well,

To S. S. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Mar. 14/65.

David was at Roxana's Sunday night. A small party of mounted Yankees appeared there in the afternoon. It being understood that they captured all men able to bear arms, at Roxana's earnest request, when they appeared in sight, David took to the bushes. They took 6 of her horses and mules, telling the negroes they would burn the house if they didn't bring up all the mules. They brought up all they could. Six were away. These, I fear, they have got since. D. left at 9 o'clock Sunday night. They robbed Jack Williams and Dr. Williams. They went south of Little River Sunday night. I fear they returned Monday morning and robbed R. of the balance of her mules and corn etc. They took but little of her bacon.

They took four of the negroes, Jim, Frank, Jesse, and young Sam to help them off with the horses, promising to send them back. Sam was in the rear. The Yankee with him alighted to burn the bridge toward Bettie Walker's. Before he got it on fire some concealed person shot him, wounding but not killing. The Yankees mounted and fled and Sam dismounted and ran home. The horse came home.

The negroes were faithful. Dr. Williams took the bushes. The Yankees frightened his wife, made her dis-

Conditions in
Cumberland
county.

close the hiding places of her valuables, stole them and departed. The Dr. came in, took his wife and children in the carriage and abandoned his house, furniture, negroes, and everything. David left them 8 miles from here last night, his wife nearly a maniac. I fear they will be here to quarter on me.

The best information here leads to the conclusion that Sherman's main army will pass east of here—probably by Goldsboro. You are probably safe except from domestic robbers.

March 15.

Failed to finish, but overwhelmed with care. Nothing further from Roxana's, except that the Yankee raiding parties are this side of her. I suppose she is stripped entirely of mules and provisions. Immense forces here and below here—and still they come. If the troops will fight Johnston will arrest Sherman—and they will fight under him if they will fight at all.

Yours of the 12 is received. I thought it probable you would be able to do nothing as to my wheat.

If, as is still believed by our military men, Sherman's main army passes east of here, Chatham will escape, and then save my wheat if you can.

All well.

Beauregard arrived here yesterday. Dick Taylor and his command expected. A vast force is accumulating under Johnston's command.

From Elvira Worth Jackson to Mrs. Worth.

ASHEBORO, March 16 1865.

We have had more peaceable times with the deserters since you left. I hear of no robbing being committed since these troops came in, and a large number of cavalry and wagons, etc. have passed here on their way to Raleigh. You ought to have seen us hiding meat, corn, etc. the other

day. We heard that 4000 Cavalry were to pass here and we knew if they did we would be eaten out and so we went to hiding hay and provisions. Fortunately for us the Cavalry turned off and went by Thomasville. We expected a train of 150 wagons a day or two ago and they turned off at Page's toll house and went to Franklinsville, and yesterday 100 Cavalry and 100 wagons passed here and they went to the same place. I guess they are about eat out at the Factory now. I hope you will write to me as long as there is any communication for I shall continually be uneasy. William Stanton arrived here from Fayetteville yesterday—says Uncle B. G. Worth's house, barn, provisions, etc. were all destroyed—Is it not horrible—said brother was at Roxana's. I hope he may escape. Don't you suppose Sis Julia is in the greatest trouble about him? Not knowing where he is, etc. Roxana had not been pressed for provisions up to that time. Uncle Addison said he intended to stay and tough it out. Pittsboro is full to overflowing with refugees from Fayetteville. I think it is getting time now for this war to cease. It will never be settled by the sword. Peace now would be more acceptable to the people than all the wealth of the world even a peace on Lincoln's terms. I fully concur with the great Dr. Franklin that "there never was a good war or a bad peace.

From S. S. Jackson.

ASHEBORO, *March 16 1865.*

Your letter of the 13th has been received and it makes us all feel so bad to think that all will soon be in the enemies lines, or in the midst of large and hostile armies that must desolate and destroy the whole country—Would it not be best for all or a part of the family to come up here and stay *with us*? If you think it best we would like so

Conditions in
Cumberland
county.

much for them to come up and remain with us during the trouble. We have alarming accounts from Fayette. Wm. Stanton came up by Sister Roxana's on Saturday. David was there. He didn't think that any provisions, etc. had been impressed from her at that time. He came out of Fayette on one side as the enemy came in on the other. B. G. Worth's property was all burned in the country—dwelling, barns, forage, etc. J. A. Worth is going to remain. The enemy arrested Col. Walter L. Steele and other prominent men in the route and drove them into Fayette before them bare footed and in their *shirt* and *drawers*. Our forces burned the bridge at Fayette. The enemy destroyed all the Factories. Burned the store, dwelling and Factory of Murchison. Took off all his negroes; and they say made Mose Murchison ride into Fayette on a mule. Our army took all the provisions that McDiarmid had and left the people in Fayette only three months rations allowed them. E. J. Hale and son are in Pittsboro. They didn't get off the Printing Press—and a great many other refugees are there. It is reported that a part of Sherman's army is moving up the Coal Field R. R.

A wagon train and cavalry are continually passing through this place and the neighborhood on their way to Raleigh, as they *say*, pressing horses, forage, etc.

If you have the time write us how things are getting on—whether there will be a stand at Raleigh and how many troops we have, when Bragg forms a junction with Johnston; and if you have not the time we hope one of the girls will write.

I hope you will remain at home if the authorities will permit it and think about the girls coming up here and let me know if you think it best, they had better come right away.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Mar. 20/65.*

We have no more reliable account of the fight near The fight at Averysboro. Averysboro than that you will see in this day's paper. All accounts represent that we gained a large advantage. Only Hardee's corps was engaged, which, under Johnston's orders, fell back during the night to get a better situation and fight again. From the humblest soldier to the highest officer the most undoubting confidence is reposed in Johnston. Our men are confident under his lead. He seems to be the Greene of old.

We are all packed up—I mean the officers of State, and ready to fly. My family will remain here. It is undecided where we will go. I hope however, and my hope amounts almost to a belief, that the city will not be taken. Johnston has an immense force and Sherman is confronting him near Smithfield. Unless Johnston should risk a general battle and sustain defeat, Raleigh will not immediately fall.

Rumors believed to be reliable, coming from various sources represent heavy fighting yesterday and a resumption before day this morning. Wounded soldiers who came up on the train say the sound of the cannonade receded from the road, from which they infer that the enemy was being driven back.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Mar. 21/65.*

For the double purpose of securing my horses and mules and saving my wheat etc. at Cane Creek, under a passport from the Gov. and David's convoy my wagons will leave here to-morrow morning and will go to Pittsboro via Haywood, if he deem it safe, and go down to advise and assist Preparations for Sherman's army.

Roxana. Persons who live in the line of march of either army generally lose all their horses. I know Roxana has lost half of hers and presume she has lost all. If I lose mine we shall be ruined. I wish them detained in your care and kept out of the line of march of the enemy until Sherman shall be repulsed or shall have passed us. Should they be detained for some time, I hope they can be employed in some way to cover expenses—possibly sent to plow at Roxana's if there is no further danger there. I hope Davis will be able to communicate with you.

I deem everything of mine very insecure there and want all but the hay taken to Pittsboro. I shall have to ask you to go with them. They will have to make two trips unless you can hire help.

I will write you every day as long as I can. I know not what hour I will have to fly.

We have no reliable news for the past few days. The *rumors* are all favorable to our arms. All well.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Mar. 22/65.

Plans to call State conventions.
Gov. Graham's opinion.

No reliable news from the army since the fight of Sunday, excepting the uncertain information received by our wounded sent to this Hospital who report all our combats resulting in our favor. No general battle has occurred. We still have hopes this city will not be captured, but all heavy stores are removed and the light ones ready and cars in waiting to remove those of the Treasury on brief notice.

We may be able to check or repel the enemy for a few months—but all the Gulf States disregard the acts of conscription, taxation, etc.—and the other States are manifestly unable to maintain the contest long. The President holds that he has power only to negotiate to *preserve*—

not to annihilate the Confederacy. He will negotiate only on the basis of independence—and sees that this is impracticable. He concedes the only reasonable hope of avoiding confiscation, pains and penalties—in short total ruin—is reunion, which on his theory, can be effected only by the separate action of the States in convention. With the connivance of the President and his coadjutors, an effort will be made for the prompt calling of State conventions. This is being done by a sort of Congressional caucus. Gov. Vance has called his council. I do not doubt that our Genl. A. will be immediately convoked and that they will take prompt measures for a convention. This is the only hope of saving anything from the wreck. We may avoid further abolition, confiscation, and prosecutions for treason by this measure. * *

I *know* confidentially that Gov. Graham deems the calling of a convention with a view to reunion on the best terms we can get. I hope your judgment will approve and that you will take your stand for it. I think it will be called by acclamation if the Assembly can get together in time.

My wagons and horses will reach you tomorrow to try and secure my effects at Cane Creek.

David started to Roxana's today by way of Haywood. I have heard nothing from him since I wrote you.

Awfully hurried. All well.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Mar. 31/65.

I got home at 2 o'clock this morning from Greensboro, leaving my clerks in charge of the State valuables until Sherman's plans shall be developed. In what direction he intends to move from Goldsboro is now deemed uncertain.

Various items relating to advance of Sherman's army.

I shall remain here until new developments shall indicate where I ought to go and will write you every day. It is generally believed that Sherman will not move on this city. As soon as this shall become certain I shall want my teams sent home and in the meantime, hope you can so employ them that they can save what they consume. If you have already sent them, it will be all right as I can send them off again if Sherman approaches.

As to Roxana, Addison, and Barzillai, I enclose letter to me from Adelaide giving all the reliable news I have. I think we shall lose our boat. It is not burned but the Yankees have it. It is reported they will return it or pay for it. I do not credit this. All our boat hands went to the Yankees.

A letter has got through from Julia. She has not been molested.

Judge S—'s cowardice in not holding the court at Pittsboro and Asheboro is criminal. It is an acknowledgment to the deserters that they have overawed the courts. There was no danger which would alarm a man not excessively timorous. Mr. Gilmer and I went to Court. Jurors, witnesses, and parties were not afraid to attend and were there. The cowardly conduct of the judge invites mob law.

We are beginning to see the natural fruits of civil war—thus far not more bitter than the history of the past led me to expect. If we can get through with life I shall feel grateful.

Johnston's army is strong and still receiving heavy reinforcements from the fragments of Hood's army, but Sherman is in position to receive any amount of reinforcements and he will only move when he has a crushing force. We have nothing to rely upon but a miracle, and our statesmen exhibit their natural sagacity in relying on one.

You inquire my views whether it would be "safe to buy a few thousand dollars worth of property and pay for

it in Con. currency." The question is too general to enable me to advise. If a man has the currency on hand beyond what he needs for necessary expenses, I think it should be invested in the purchase of some property, or converted to specie.

I shall feel extremely solicitous about Steve and Mack. If Lindsay does not protect them they will almost infallibly be robbed.

I learn this evening from Adj. Gen. Gatlin that Stoneman with his cavalry has passed through Caldwell county, directing his course towards Wilkesboro. It is feared his object is to strike Salisbury or Greensboro or some other point where he may destroy our stores and cut off our communications. If his object be frustrated, Johnston's force must be essentially weakened.

On the question of the immediate call of the Genl. A., with the view of calling a convention, the Council (four members only being present) was equally divided. So the A. will not be called

We are all well.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 1/65.* P. M.

The Gov. received a dispatch today that Stoneman with an estimated force of 3000 reached Wilkesboro via Caldwell county on last Wednesday, supposed to be aiming to cut the Piedmont road. The Gov. thinks proper steps have been taken to frustrate the design. I think the measures are inadequate, if Stoneman's force is half as great as supposed.

We have a telegram today that Grant attacked Bushrod Johnson's command yesterday and drove them $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when Johnson was reinforced and drove them back with great slaughter beyond their first line, and captured 700 prisoners. Our loss not stated.

All quiet about Goldsboro. I am anxious to hear from Steve and Mack.

Greensboro is now in more danger from Stoneman than Raleigh is from Sherman, as I think.

All well.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Apl 2/65.* P. M.

No news to-day excepting an article in the *N. Y. Herald* that Lincoln and Seward were at Fortress Monroe meeting a new peace commission—which I do not believe. We are too near whipped for Lincoln to treat on the basis of our Independence and Davis will not treat on other terms.

We have nothing new from Stoneman and only press telegrams as to the late fighting near Petersburg on which little reliance can be placed. They represent Bushrod Johnson as being first driven back 1-½ miles as being then reinforced and driving the enemy back with great slaughter to and beyond the station from which he started. I am extremely anxious about my team—have heard nothing save your letter written about the time they started from your house to Cane Creek.

All quiet about Goldsboro.

To J. J. Jackson.

GREENSBORO *Apl. 3rd* P. M.

The report that Stoneman was at Huntsville and probably marching on the place induced me to come here. Stoneman has moved North towards Wytheville and the place is now deemed safe.

Richmond was evacuated on Sunday after a bloody battle in which we lost many men. It is not known whether

Conference at
Fortress Monroe.
Stoneman's raid.

Evacuation of
Richmond.
Private affairs.

Lee is still at Petersburg but it is believed he is flying, but of course this is conjecture.

Stoneman will certainly move on Raleigh and almost certainly capture it. If Lee escaped with a respectable part of his army I suppose all the State east of here will be abandoned. If any other resistance can be made it must be by the junction of Johnson and Lee in the middle portions of the State. Looking to the want of supplies the vast superiority of the enemies' forces and the repugnance of the people to a further resistance, there is no ground of hope, save to those whose superstition sustains them.

If it were possible now I would have my team go home and take each a load of my most valuable property which could be best spared by the family, including some meat and corn—and go with my hands to Roxana's and make a crop there. I feel certain that Raleigh will soon fall into the hands of the enemy. This however is impracticable, unless David should come up and accompany the team. In this case if the danger should not be too pressing the teams should haul some wood before leaving and Stone should return with one horse to tend my lots and go backwards and forwards to take care of my stock. Should David come up and approve the scheme, he should take my new bellows and Smith tools and bury the anvil—and let Jo work in the shop at Roxana's—If I plant a crop at Raleigh I have little hope that I would be allowed to cultivate it.

This is the best scheme I can think of. If Roxana has force enough to cultivate all her good land, it is probable that good land could be rented of somebody in that region who has lost his horses.

If David comes up submit this scheme to him and if he approves the general idea and can carry it out he may make such modifications as he thinks proper.

Zylpha and Evander might tend a few acres of the best of my place, Steve and Julius doing the ploughing.

I now feel exiled from home in real earnest.

I am quite well—Dined to-day at Gov. Morehead's with Genl. Beauregard.

To J. J. Jackson.

GREENSBORO, *Apl 8/65.*

Preparations for
arrival of Sher-
man's army.

I left home last Sunday, to meet the threatened raid from Stoneman. On my arrival my Wiley went home. He has just returned bringing up your letters. I had not heard a word from Stone and Mack until this morning. I hear from Mr. Wiley that it is not probable that Johnson will make a stand East of Raleigh. The place may fall into the hands of the enemy very soon. It is expected at any time. I have grown extremely anxious to have Stone and Mack go home with the view of sending my stock of horses and hands and as many of my valuables as we can spare to Roxana's and making a crop there, but I can do nothing till David comes with them and fear it will be too late.

I go home to-night and will remain there till the enemy gets near.

I have some 200 bu. of corn at Raleigh. I shall be unable to move it. I will lend you a load if you need it and will send for it. It is shelled. You would have to come or send white man with your team. I am much hurried and have time only to say that little is known—nothing certainly—as to Lee's army. There are reports here that he has had another great fight and won a victory. The report is generally believed—but I can trace it to no reliable source. If it be true it only postpones the catastrophe, with the loss of thousands more of lives.

It is indispensable to my plans that David come soon to Raleigh with my teams. It will do no good for them to come without him. I ardently hope I may find them at Raleigh when I get home.

I have not heard of the 11 bu. of wheat used by Hannibal and I never thought of leaving the fan, or cornsheller. I am well and as cheerful as possible.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 9/65.*

The reports as to the immediate danger of this city are not well founded. I am just from an interview with the Governor, who returned yesterday from Gen. Johnston's headquarters. The signs are that Sherman will move very soon, but whether it will be for Raleigh or to unite with Grant is very uncertain. Johnston has ordered the burning of the bridges over the Roanoke at Gaston and Weldon, and the removal of all the food for man or beast lying between Goldsboro and those bridges. This indicates his belief that Sherman may move in that direction. If he move toward Raleigh, our army will probably fight behind temporary breastworks at every eligible place and retard, if unable to arrest, the advance of the enemy.

Raleigh in no immediate danger.

In this state of affairs, I deem it best that Steve and Mack come home at once. I have got my affairs so arranged that I shall not leave home again until the danger is near. In this event I could go with them to Roxana's. In the meantime I could employ them to much advantage here. Let them come at once. As to their load I can give no very precise directions. You have not said, but I suppose they have hauled to Pittsboro my stack of oats and a part or all my stack of hay. I prefer that they bring the oats and as much wheat as they can haul in addition to the oats. I hope they can bring 10 bushels of wheat in each wagon and all the oats. If they cannot, they must bring less wheat. If the enemy should move towards Weldon or be repelled so that I can make a crop here, it is impossible to get rough food. If they did not get the oats, let them bring hay.

Private business plans.

They can come safely under the pass from the Gov. and me. Let them come by such route as Steve, with your advice, may deem best and bring as much load as they can haul. The roads are now firm and they can haul fair loads. If the ford over Haw river is a good one, I suppose the usual road will be best, but Steve has been over both routes and can best judge. I want them also to bring the flax. I now have some faint hopes that I may be able to retain them here and make a crop, and if not, I want them here as soon as possible.

Not a particle of reliable information has been received since the battle resulting in the evacuation of Richmond.

If I find the enemy advancing in this direction, I shall go with my teams, taking all my light furniture of value, and make a crop at Roxana's or thereabouts.

I do not believe Pittsboro in much danger, but if I can still control my teams I will move my wheat should it seem to be endangered.

Brothers B.¹ and A.² have sustained enormous loss. A. writes me he wishes he had been Sampson with a cart load of the jaw bones of asses and he would have made piles of Yankees.

All well.

To J. J. Jackson.

Co's. SHOPS Apl. 21/65.

Last Wednesday week at 9 P. M. I left Raleigh. The enemy entered the city next morning. I had left the train containing the State valuables at Greensboro. Stoneman had cut the R. R. 10 miles west of Greensboro and the Danville road 7 miles north of Greensboro, by a sudden dash on last Monday week. Our train fled to Hillsboro. On Stoneman's disappearance we returned to Greensboro and when negotiations for peace commenced last Thurs-

¹ Barzillai G. Whort. ² Joseph Addison Worth.

day week and a suspension of hostilities took place we came here. I think the terms of peace are agreed upon subject to ratification. I do not know what they are, but understand they are favorable—the old constitution of the U. S. the basis. Lee's army being destroyed—and as a consequence, Johnston's demoralized, the whole army would have dissolved by desertion, but for the commencement [*suspension?*] of hostilities. If the terms of peace are favorable we are indebted to the clemency of the enemy for them.

Govs. Graham and Swain, as commissioners of Gov. Vance met Sherman before his troops reached Raleigh and secured good treatment to Raleigh. He allowed all the State officers with their effects to return to Raleigh, with assurance of protection with a sort of prison bounds 24 miles in diameter, Raleigh being the center. Davis then at Greensboro, ordered the arrest of Graham—but by the rapid advance of the enemy he and Swain were in the enemy's lines and taken prisoners before the order reached Hampton. Sherman treated them politely—decided as they had got into his lines on good faith they should return in good faith. Johnston evaded the order to arrest, after Graham got back. Our commissioners were exposed to great personal peril in getting back through our lines. Davis with 300 cavalry, left Greensboro last Wednesday. I have heard nothing of him since. It is supposed he is gone west of the Mississippi. Lee was handsomely treated by the enemy. Grant would not accept his sword, nor even exact any parole from him. Both shed tears. Lee is with his family in Richmond. Lincoln shot by an assassin in the theatre at Washington died a few hours afterwards—and Seward and his son dangerously wounded by another assassin.

Meeting of commissioners with Sherman.

The Confederate Government will not let the State officers return to Raleigh. All would return if our authorities would let us, excepting the Gov. who thinks it would be unbecoming in him to become a quasi prisoner.

I have had a dreadful diarrhea for two days past—an very feeble and not yet well, but think I am a little better.

I am distressed as to the prospect of making any crop. From what I hear, I fear you did not get off my teams in time and I fear, and almost believe, that I have lost my teams and wheat. If this be so, it is desirable that I should know it as soon as possible. I could perhaps buy some army mules or horses to make a crop. Try to let me know how you have fared and whether my teams and wheat are gone? How you can do it I cannot suggest. Perhaps you can get word to my family. I have not had a word from them since I left but have no doubt but they and my property in Raleigh are safe.

If you can, forward this letter to brother Addison who will get it to David and Roxana.

I met opportunities to send verbal messages to Sam and Jas. Cotton and others.

The vast stores on this road have been destroyed, stolen, and wasted and the army is subsisting by ruthless imprisonment.

To Dr. Pugh.

RALEIGH July 23rd 1865.

Statement of
financial condition
of State.

I have just returned from Washington where I have been laboring for three weeks to save a little of the wreck of the old North State. I have succeeded to an important extent. I hope to be able to raise \$200,000 to \$400,000 which would have been lost but for my efforts. The U. S. Govt. has seized 1100 bales of our cotton *since* the peace proclamations of Sherman and Schofield. This has not been surrendered as erroneously announced in the *Standard*. I do not despair as to this.

The vast accumulation of letters and business makes it impossible for me to answer your inquiries at present with precise accuracy. An approximation to exactness may

answer your purpose. The entire indebtedness of the State is about \$31,000,000 of which about \$12,000,000. was contracted before 20th May 1861.

About 19,000,000. is war debt—all of which is funded or bears interest except about \$5,000,000. non-interest bearing Treasury notes. The State has about \$4,500,000. in stocks in R. R.s. and a debt of about \$2,500,000. from R. Rs. with which the State has exchanged bonds, and about \$2,000,000 of the debt belongs to the Comrs. of the Sinking Fund; making a set-off of \$9,000,000. and leaving a balance of \$22,000,000. of State debt.

If this statement be not satisfactory I can make it more accurate and will do so upon your request, but it would require much time to make it exactly correct.

The statement that I have written to Alf. Brown or to any body else, that I would probably be candidate for Govr and that I expected to be supported mainly by the Secession war-party is false. There is no public man in N. C. whose whole public record is so completely at variance with the principles of that party. No one who so utterly opposed them in the zenith of their power. That I should feel any affiliation for them when time has demonstrated the correctness of my views and the folly of theirs, would prove me deficient in common honesty or common sense.

Regarding his
candidacy for
governor.

As a constant advocate of civil liberty and republican government, I would have the State government reorganized by the call of a Convention by our Genl Assembly and every body allowed to vote for delegates who is entitled to vote by under our constitution immediately prior to May 20/61. I have no fear that the Secessionists could have carried the elections. If they could it would prove that the people are too foolish to be trusted with the elective franchise. I would at present vote for no man to any legislative office who was a Secessionist.

I suppose my quamdam friend Trogden finds that

many—perhaps most of the Secessionists—respect my consistent opposition to their doctrine and give me credit for honesty—and hence would vote for me in preference to any one whose political course was less consistent.

I thank you and my old friends for your complimentary endorsement of my political consistency and assure you I am now what I always have been—one who seeks popularity only by trying to do right.

To C. B. Dibble.

RALEIGH, N. C. *July 26/65.*

Your letter of the 5th inst. was duly read by me in Washington City and I was advised of the arrival of the bagging and rope in Wilmington—but it has not yet gone up the W. C. & R. R. R., the repairs to the road not being completed. It is hoped the road will be ready for freight about this time. When the bagging goes up I shall lose no time in getting my cotton in shipping condition and forwarding a part or all of it to you for sale.

I think there is no bank in this State which can pay its issues.—If the State shall repudiate all her debts made since the war, the best of our Banks cannot pay more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of their liabilities. Many of them cannot pay $\frac{1}{5}$ if the whole war debt of the State shall be repudiated, which is a rather probable event.

NEW YORK CITY.

To N. H. D. Wilson.

RALEIGH, *July 26/65.*

I left here for Washington City on the 27th ult. where I was detained for more than three weeks on important business for the State. On my return I found such an accumulation of business and so many letters to answer that I have been quite unable to bring up everything. This is

my excuse for the delay in answering yours of the 30th ult.

Since the occupation of the capitol by the U. S. troops, all my reports have disappeared. I have not a copy of my last report nor of the Comptroller's.

The State owes about \$12,000,000 contracted before the war.

Since the war about \$19,000,000. Of this about \$5,300,000. due by Treasury notes—and about \$3,000,000 to Banks.

The last tax was about \$2,000,000—and the State tax of Guilford was about [*Line missing*]. I have not at hand the means of making my guess more accurate. If this does not answer your purpose, let me know, as I hope in a few days I can find time to hunt up the documents and make my answer more satisfactory.

GREENSBORO.

*To Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.*¹

RALEIGH, N. C.

July 28th 1865.

I have ordered the shipping to you, for the State, of a considerable lot of cotton, and will order to you other large lots of Rosin, etc.—provided you send me immediately by Express ten thousand dollars, to be retained with interest out of your first sales. The State has no money and must have this sum to pay expenses of getting her stuff ready for transportation. If you can't make the advance I must ship to a house that will make it. Answer immediately.

NEW YORK CITY.

¹ A firm composed of George W. Swepson, later to become notorious on account of his connection with reconstruction frauds, and Cyrus P. Mendenhall.

To Joseph A. Worth.

RALEIGH, *July 30th 1865.*

Relating to rosin
owned by State.

The State has sundry lots of rosin in beds which must go to market by the Cape Fear—to-wit

7000 bbls at Smith's in Harnett County. This was purchased for the State by J. C. Hood, who can tell what Smith.

22000. in Harnett in charge of R. Godwin.

It is necessary that this be barreled and got to market without delay. I think it best to let out the barreling and getting it to the river to the lowest bidder, but if you will undertake to manage this matter with a view to the best interests of the State, I will leave it to your discretion to adopt the plan you deem best. We have no other means out of which to pay the expenses of the Convention and *expedition* is necessary. If you will undertake to let out this job to a contractor you will be paid a fair compensation. Can the C. F. Steam boat Co. send up flats for it? I want to ship it all to N. Y.—care of Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, Swepson, Mendenhall & Co. N. Y. Give me a prompt answer—If you decline the job recommend some man of capacity and honesty who would be likely to be willing to undertake for me to contract for the doing of this job.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, *Aug. 3/65.*

You have nothing to do in relation to your salt commission, unless there be State property in your hands, or in the hands of others, in which case you will report to me of what such property consists and where it is.

We are all well.

I write to Mr. Wilkes Morris.

To Rev. C. H. Wiley.

RALEIGH, Aug. 11th 1865.

Your letter reached me during my long absence at Washington City. On my return I found such an accumulation of letters and pressing and important business, and the Govr., when well, has been so busy that I could not get his attention to it so promptly as I could have wished. Holden's attitude to Mr. Wiley.

He instructs me to say to you that you are laboring under an entire misapprehension—that he has no unkind feeling toward you, and has no wish whatever to break you down: that he felt a little on account of your apparent resistance towards him after you took sides in his run for Govr—but says he has no unkind feeling towards you.

I never saw the newspaper article to which you refer. I infer it reflected on you in some way, but I never heard how, nor did I ever hear of it at all, except your allusion to it.

GREENSBORO.

To B. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, Aug. 11th 1865.

The decision that the U. S. govt. would not pursue or capture property bona fide sold and delivered by the Confederate authorities, I heard Genl Schofield declare to one of his subordinates. It was, as I understood him, so ordered by the authorities at Washington City. I since learn the same thing on all hands. Regarding seizure of property by U. S.

I suppose your course should be to apply to the officer having charge of this property and exhibit to him Col. Child's transfer of this property to you. It would be best to make this application in writing, accompanied with a copy of Col. Child's transfer. If the officer should doubt his right to return it to you, which I deem improbable, he would refer the application to a superior authority; or

if not you could then lay before the military Commandant of the State, (at present Genl. Ruger) your claim, showing a copy of the petition you had preferred to the inferior officer and asking for an order on him to restore the property to you.

I have ordered the *Daily Sentinel* to you till 1 Jan. next. I am sure it will suit you better than the paper ordered. The subscription is \$4. Dr. Pell is editor. I have not paid for it because I have no money. I have had to borrow about all the money I have used for the past 4 months. Send it to him when you can. The Richardson circular is inaccurate. I will send a more correct one soon.

I don't think you will be any safer by getting your tanner to give his receipt to you. You should notify him that you hold this order and its date and get Bunkringer to state the fact to any officer who may apply for them. I think the U. S. will not take them from you.

I will write further as soon as I get accurate information as to the whereabouts of the rosin.

To J. L. Bason.

RALEIGH N. C. Aug. 12/65.

Regarding State
debt.

Yours of the 10th inst. received. I will address Mr. Springs as soon as I shall think he may be at home.

In reply to your inquiry as to your State bonds, you know all will depend on the Legislative power—and I think the class of bonds you hold are likely to be provided for, if the Convention shall confine itself strictly to amending the Constitution and such other acts as are necessarily preliminary to our full restoration to the Union. Till this is done there can be no free legislation. If the Convention act on the State debt it will repudiate all the debt made since 20 May 1861, and if the whole of this debt, due to our own people be repudiated, it will not be strange if it become popular to refuse to pay the debt contracted before the war, much of which is not due to our citizens.

To N. H. D. Wilson.

RALEIGH, Aug. 12th 1865.

Yours of the 8th inst. came to hand to-day.

The comrs. of the Sinking Fund hold bonds of the State, issued since May 20/61 to the amount of \$2,234,500.

Answer to inquiry
as to Literary
Fund.

The management of the Literary Fund was transferred from my department to a special Treasurer some 18 months ago, and I cannot answer your inquiry as to the amt of State bonds held by the comrs of this Fund, at present. If I can possibly find an hour's leisure shortly, I will hunt up for you this information. The amount, I think, is about \$300,000.—Most of the Literary fund—about \$1,100,000. and all the funds of the University, are invested in the Banks of N. C. and C. F. and these two banks hold a very large amount of the bonds and Treasury notes of the State, issued since the war. If the State pay no part of its debts contracted since the war, the stock in both these Banks will be worthless and a small part of their circulation only can be paid from the their assets. I do not know what amount of State bonds may be held by the Rail Roads.

I have no official information as to your second inquiry—as to the arms and ordinance stores of the State. If turned over to the Con. Govt. I presume it is not material whether paid for or not—The Confederate Govt. owed the State some \$8,000,000. in one way and another, for war expenditures made by this State. I think all the arms and ordinance stores have passed away from the State either to the U. S. by capture or surrender or to the hands of individual citizens.

GREENSBORO.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH, Aug. 12th 1865.

Yours of the 8th inst. is recd.

Regarding furni-
ture of governor's
mansion.

Some of its expressions led me to fear that you feel annoyed at my inquiries as to the furniture of your mansion. If in the fact of making the inquiries or the manner of making them I have given occasion for surprise I regret it, since I am sure nothing could be more foreign from my purpose than to be guilty of unbecoming inquisitiveness or in any way to annoy you. You speak of two letters to Mr. Simonton and one to yourself in relation to this furniture. I do not remember writing but one letter to Mr. Simonton in relation to the furniture. In one authorising him to sell the mules, I mention that he is not to sell the furniture of the Governor's mansion, showing that if I had heard that it had been captured, I had forgotten it. You referred, when I saw you in Washington, to some newspaper article or report you had heard in reference to something sharp Mrs. V. had said to some Yankee official, as to which I had heard nothing. It may be that you then spoke of the seizure of this property. If so I do not now remember it. You seemed to fear that it might be possible Mrs. V., in a moment of irritation might have said something imprudent. If the capture of the property was spoken of I presume it was incidental. At all events I don't remember to have heard the property had been captured until Gov. Holden asked me to write to Mr. Simonton in relation to it. My letter to you simply asked for a list of it. I did not want it sent here, or taken from your possession, there being at present no use for it here.

In using the word "capture" in relation to your letter book I did not mean that it was taken against your will. I knew you had not retained it from any desire to conceal it from any body and have often said the publication of

it would be your most effectual vindication against the attacks of your enemies.

Mr. McPheeters, as I understand, says the great seal was in the box containing your letter book—and I supposed you might know whether it was taken off with the letter book.

I have no intention to pursue money which has been paid to officials by your orders, as compensation for salary or service. I desire to avoid disturbing any irregularity where the intent was all right, and I know of no act of yours of a contrary character. I did not understand from Mr. Shober's certificate whether you had received it or not. If you had caused it to be paid into the Treasury and drawn it out by your warrant, I think it would have been better. I know your compensation as well as mine, was vastly inadequate and hope you may be paid something sometime.

You ask "I should like to know how far back it is proposed to go in compelling State officials to refund." I am not aware of any intention to require any official to refund any thing paid him for salary or services. If money was placed in the hands of any official to be expended for the State and not so expended, he ought to be required to refund. No case of this kind has been brought to my notice excepting Mr. Hayes. According to my present information he has a large bal. of gold placed in his hands to buy rosin which he did not expend. If on fuller inquiry I shall be satisfied that such is the fact, I shall endeavor to make him refund. He admits to me there was some \$2000. of this gold unexpended but claims to be entitled to set it off by a like sum which he alleges he loaned to Mr. White in England. I reject this set off, because I know nothing about it.

In all cases similar to this the official ought to be compelled to refund.

If you are under the impression that I have unneces-

sarily annoyed you in any of the matters as to which I have written you, I regret it. I never entertained an unkind feeling towards you, but the very contrary. I have differed in opinion with you, as you have with me, in some public affairs, but I have always had and expressed the highest regard and respect for you.

Collie & Co. got all the property in the West Indies and the vessels in which the State had an interest towards a debt they claimed against the State.

STATESVILLE.

To D. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, Aug. 16th 1865.

My measures for getting off the State rosin work very slowly. I can't tell with any certainty when I can get any of it off. I fear it will be some weeks—Will notify you as soon as I can. I am making considerable progress in getting cotton—have secured some 300 bales. None of it will pass through your place. I have hopes of getting a good deal in Robeson, Columbus, Richmond, Anson and Stanley. I am in hourly expectation of Mr. Jackson on his way, via Wilmington, to look after it.

* * * * *

My duties are very onerous, but I am gratified with the conviction that I am rendering most important service to the State which I think will be appreciated.

All quite well.

* * * * *

WILMINGTON.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, N. C. Aug. 18th 1865.

I learn that the Hon. Thomas Ruffin Sr is about to file his petition for pardon under the provisions of your proclamation of the 29th May.

Request for the pardon of Judge Ruffin.

From the interest you are believed to have always felt in the affairs of your native State, you doubtless know that he was long the ornament of the Supreme Court of this State, as its Chief Justice, which position he resigned many years ago on account of old age, retiring to his farm and declining to take any active part in the political conflicts of the times.

In the winter of 1861 he was appointed one of five commissioners to meet like commissioners on the part of the other States of the Union, commonly called the Peace Congress, where he labored to preserve the Union.

After war actively commenced, he was elected a member of the Convention of 1861 and voted as did many other members of that body, for the ordinance of Secession, and afterwards, without violence, acted in conformity with this vote.

He is now a very old man. By industry and judicious economy he had acquired prior to the late war, an ample fortune, consisting mainly in investments in stocks and in slaves, both of which are now of no value.

I entertain no doubt, if he shall be pardoned, that he will be a loyal and law-abiding citizen.

He has always been distinguished not less for talent and legal learning than for strict probity and virtue, and I earnestly hope your Excellency will promptly grant his pardon and free him from solicitude, which I am sure will meet the hearty approval of all good men in this State.

To R. S. French.

RALEIGH, Aug. 18th 1865.

Yours of yesterday's date, setting out \$5150. as due you from the State on account of arrearages of your salary as Judge—in which sum is not embraced your salary for Quarter immediately proceeding 1st Oct. 1864, which you are in doubt whether you have received or not.

Relating to State
debt

You desire my opinion whether this claim, or any part of it, will be paid.

It is understood that the Prest. and Cabinet are unwilling that any debt contracted by the State since 20th May 1861, be paid.

If the Convention undertake to pass upon this question, which I think they ought not to do, I have no doubt the whole debt made during the war, will be repudiated. If they confine themselves to amendments to the Constitution and such legislation only as is absolutely necessary to our full restoration to the Union, leaving all other acts to the Legislation to be acted upon after they can legislate with the independence properly belonging to one of the United States. I think the war debt will be scaled to its specie value at the time it was contracted and paid. I think there is a growing sentiment that the Convention do nothing save what is required to do, preliminary to our being admitted into full communion with the United States.

To W. B. Stephens.

RALEIGH, Aug. 21/65.

Relating to State finances.

Yours of the 16th inst. came to hand to-day. I have recd no communication from Mr. Hanes on the subject.

The bonded debt of the State created under acts passed before May 20/61, is \$11,119,500. on which the coupons, due and unpaid, probably amount to \$2,000,000.

Total ante-war debt about-----\$13,119,500.

The total war debt deducting amt held by comrs of Sinking Fund and \$1,500,000.

sent to Europe and not used is about___ 19,500,000.

Total -----\$32,619,500.

I shall make to the Convention a report, which is now being prepared, more in detail and more accurate. This

statement is as accurate as I can now make it and may be relied on as substantially correct.

This statement does not embrace an account of our indebtedness in England, as to which I am officially ignorant. From all I can learn, I think we owe about \$800,000. specie in England.

It is said we have considerable money, perhaps property—in England. I have applied to every person in this country from whom there is any reasonable hope that information could be obtained. I can learn nothing reliable. I wrote some months ago to Mr. White in England asking for a full exhibit; and I hope to have an answer by the meeting of the Convention.

I think every intelligent candidate for the Convention, ought to hold himself entirely unpledged and uncommitted as what debts the State will pay, etc. The Convention ought to do nothing except amend the Constitution and such other acts as are necessarily preliminary to our full admission into the Union and to cause full information to be laid before the public as to our debts. The condition of our Banks, Rail Roads, etc. My ideas are fully set forth in a late editorial in the *Sentinel*, beginning with the inquiry—What ought the Convention to do? Read it. I am so incessantly occupied from morning till night every day in trying to glean up the fragments of our State property which is scattered from the mountains to the sea shore and every where smuggled, that I have not time to answer fully one quarter of the inquiries which are submitted to me. From this resource I think I shall be able to raise enough to pay the expenses of the State for one year. There is no need of jumping at conclusions as to what ought to be done in relation to our State debt, State Revenue, etc. Let information be spread before the Country and let the Genl Assembly act on these matters after we are fully a State and free to act—and possessed of the needful information—and after time is allowed to consider this information in all its bearings.

Read the Editorial referred to for a frank expression of my views.

SALEM.

To E. G. Reade.¹

RALEIGH, Aug. 22/65.

Relating to State
finances.

In compliance with your request, made through Mr. Smith, I will give you an idea of the State debt, near enough to accuracy for your purpose.

Ante-war bonds -----	\$11,119,500.
Supposed amount of unpaid coupons now over-due -----	2,500,000.
	<hr/>
Total ante-war debt-----	\$13,619,500.

War debt

6 per cent bonds-----	\$7,328,000.
8 " " " -----	5,793,500.
Debt to Banks and indi- viduals -----	508,423.
Treas. notes in circula- tion -----	245,326.25
	<hr/>
	\$18,876,259.25

Supposed amount of un- paid coupons -----	1,551,132.
	<hr/>
	\$20,527,391.25

The amt of unpaid coupons is \$4,151,132.07 but my books furnish no means of ascertaining what proportion of them are due on the Ante war—and on the war bonds—My distribution above is conjectual.

¹ Edwin G. Reade, of Person county, was a member of the 34th Congress and of the Confederate Senate. In 1863 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court. He was President of the Convention of 1865. The same year he was elected to the Supreme Court. In 1868, although a Republican, he was elected by the vote of both parties to the Supreme Court.

Of these war bonds the comrs. of the Sinking Fund hold		
8 per cent-----	\$735,000	
6 per cent-----	1,637,500.	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,372,500.	\$2,372,500.

And \$1,500,000. of 6 per cents were sent to England to be used as collaterals for our cotton bonds, which I am informed were not used—and should therefore be deducted -----	1,500,000.	
	<hr/>	
		\$3,872,500.

This amount being deducted from the war debt \$20,526,891.25—3,872,500.=16,654,391.25.

Ante war debt-----	\$13,619,500.	
War debt -----	16,654,391.25	
	<hr/>	

Total State debt

(excluding English debt) \$30,273,891.25

As to the English debt I know nothing officially. From the best information I can obtain, (by no means reliable) I suppose it to be \$700,000.

I wrote Mr. White, from Washington City, some months ago, asking him to give me full and accurate information in relation to this English debt and our resources in England. You know, I presume, that he was Gov. Vance's agent in England. I obtained his address from Gov. V. and hope to have his answer in time to lay before the Convention.

To meet the present wants of the State I am using the following measures—

We had at the date of Genl Schofield's proclamation announcing to the army and people of N. C., that "peace existed" about 600 bales of cotton at Graham and about 500 bales at Manson, small lots in other localities in this State—much rosin in pits in several counties and other property of less value scattered everywhere.

The U. S. since the war, passed an act, authorising the military and naval officers of the U. S. to capture property from "hostile possession." None of this 1100 bales had been captured at the date of this peace proclamation, but some time *afterwards* the whole of it was captured. I went to Washington City and remonstrated against the capture, as unwarranted, in my opinion, by the act of Congress and not sanctioned by the law of nations—but at all events savoring of the rapacious and highly impolitic. The Prest and Cabinet held that my positions as to the rights of capture were questionable—but ultimately agreed to desist from further capture and to allow the Provisional Govt. of the State to collect and use all State property not already in possession of the U. S. officers. The gleanings left us to furnish the only means of supplying the immediate necessities of the State, such as pay of members of Convention, Genl Assembly, support of Asylums, Judiciary, etc.

This branch of my duties is most onerous, but is being vigorously executed with reasonable hopes that I shall be able to realise enough to pay the expenses (excluding all debt) to 30th Sept. 1866. I can go no further into details. I would gladly go more into details, but cannot find leisure. I hope this General Summary may be of use to you. The Convention, in my opinion, should not complicate the question as to our re-admission into full communion with the U. S. by taking up the question of State indebtedness, the validity of laws passed since May 20/61, or any thing else, save amendments to the Constitution and such legislation as is indispensably preliminary to our representation in the Congress of next winter. Let us legislate on all these matters with some feeling of Independence.

I was never more oppressed with my duties and present this as my excuse for my apparent short coming in responding to your request.

ROXBORO.

To J. L. Hathaway & Sons.

RALEIGH, Aug. 23rd 1865.

My brother B. G. Worth lately requested me when I had occasion for a commission merchant in N. Y. to make you my agents.

I am Treasurer for the State during the Provisional Government and required to hunt up and put in market such property of the State which we save from the general wreck—among which is a large quantity of rosin now in pits. As soon as it can be barreled and transported, by the most energetic efforts, I shall send it to N. Y. to be sold, say 20,000 bbls at least. Would it be in your line to sell it for me.

I have of my own some 15,000 lbs cotton, which will be on the W. C. & R. R. within 20 days which I propose to send to your City for sale. Do you sell cotton on commission?

I could invest \$6,000. more in cotton on the same road, at 30 cts. per lb. if I had the money.

Can you not supply it to me, at 7 per cent—say for 90 days?, to be reimbursed out of cotton sales, all of which I would forward to you.

I am worth more than \$20,000. more than all my liabilities as principal or endorsee—have filed my petition and been pardoned and would if required give my brother, B. G. Worth as endorsee.

I could raise the money here on your sight check.

NEW YORK CITY.

To G. W. Swépson.

RALEIGH, Aug. 23rd 1865.

My agent in Georgia telegraphs me that he got 165 bales of cotton in Macon which he had sent to Savannah and which I suppose will shortly reach you. Regarding collection of State cotton and rosin.

I sent 10 bales some ten days ago, the cotton obtained from Graham. Have you recd it?

I have 17 bales here which will be forwarded as soon as I can get it re-baled. I have the bagging and rope.

I have the written relinquishments of the U. S. agent for the loose cotton at Graham. I have the rope and baling there and men engaged in baling it. It is supposed it will make some 30 or 40 bales. It will be sent soon.

My agent on the R. & G. R. R. reports that he will soon have 100 bales ready.

An agent is sent to Bladen, Robeson and Anson where I have good reason to hope for some 400 bales—and I have some hopes of other lots in Georgia and elsewhere.

There will be a very large quantity of rosin, which with every possible exertion will require some time to barrel and transport.

I have expended all the money I can raise on personal account, some \$3,000. for cotton on the W. C. & R. R. R. at 30 cts. the lb. It will be ready in twenty days to start to Wilmington. I could buy to the amount of \$6,000. more if I had the money. I am not liable on my own account or as endorsee for others for more than \$2000. I have bonds on parties of undoubted responsibility for four times the amount, payable in specie. My real estate is worth \$10,000. my stock in factory and steam boats \$5,000. besides much other valuable property. The President has granted my pardon. My credit ought to be as good as any body's in the State for \$6,000 or \$8,000. for 90 days. If you can't loan it to me to be invested in cotton and sent you for sale, let me know at once, as I am determined to get it somehow.

To E. Ingram.

RALEIGH, Aug. 24th 1865.

You are aware, I presume, that the cotton bought of you on the 7th Sept. 1863 was purchased for me by S. S. Jack-

son, my son-in-law. The written contract is in his name and hence you address him on the subject, in your letter without date, sent by Mr. Roberts.

In this letter "you have thought proper under the circumstances not to deliver the cotton to your agent Dr. Roberts". The reasons you assign is the want of validity in the funds you received.

I claim to be willing to do unto others what I would have them to do to me under like circumstances, and from your reputation hope you govern yourself by the same rule.

How are the facts? On the 7th Sept. 1863, we were in the midst of war. We had a currency, the value of which it was known, was dependent on the issue of the war. It was well known it would be worthless if the South was conquered. It was equally well known that the troops on both sides were procuring cotton wherever they thought proper. It could be placed in no safe locality. There was mutual hazard. The cotton was liable to confiscation, seizure by the enemy, destruction by fire, etc. The money as in all cases of paper currency, was liable to become worthless. There is no protest that there was any deception practised by either of us. We weighed the hazards, each for himself, and traded. I sent sheeting soon afterwards to bale it, which you accepted. I have been paying taxes on it as my cotton without the least intention that you contemplated repudiating your contract—indeed I supposed you intended to fulfil your contract up to the day when you wrote your letter to which I am replying, for Dr. Roberts told me you allow him to proceed in packing and putting on the new baling and rope he carried over, until he got 26 bales ready to be sent off and the wagons ready to be loaded before you intimated your unwillingness to deliver the cotton. I had risked all the danger of losing the cotton. If it had been destroyed by our troops or the enemy it would have been my total loss.

We took our risks—fortune favored me. If you lose all, there was no need of such loss. The currency and bonds you received were worth more or less at all times up to the surrender of Genl Lee. The price paid to you was vastly greater than any body would have thought of paying in gold or sound currency. Do you consider it right after the contingency had turned out unfavorably to you to refuse to fulfill your contract? I hope on reflection you will perceive that you do yourself and me great wrong.

From your known character for probity and honor I had relied confidently on getting the cotton after I had ascertained that it was safe, after the proclamation of peace—and my business arrangements are sadly deranged by your decision which all the circumstances lead me to believe, you have been induced to make by injudicious counsel.

You ask for a proposal of compromise—from which I infer that you are willing to deliver a part.

I propose that you send the 26 bales to A. S. McNeill at or near Old Hundred Station on the Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. subject to my orders, with the understanding that the delivery of this quantity shall not prejudice you in any lawsuit or submission to arbitration hereafter, hereafter about the matter. Please answer whether you will do this?

WADESBORO.

To Wm. C. Smith.

RALEIGH. Aug. 25 1865.

I invested all my disposable means in the 25,000 lbs of cotton bought of E. Ingram. He has acted in bad faith and I am greatly incommoded by my disappointment in getting this cotton.

The law, and justice and equity of the case are all on my side—but we have no tribunals to which to resort for

redress for breach of contract. I have seen the Military Commandant of the State, Genl Ruger, who is a good lawyer and an intelligent and upright man. He will take no cognizance of breaches of contract except to this extent—If a party is about leaving the State, or disposing of or removing property, so that the civil Courts when restored would be disabled from affording redress, he will stop the party about to remove, or take care that the property, the subject of controversy, be not sold or placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts when restored.

Understanding that Mr. Ingram is a man of great eccentricity and that relatives of his in expectancy of his estate are less controlled than he is by a sense of honor and honesty, will employ every means to defeat my rights, I fear the cotton will be sold or removed or so exposed as to be ruined before I can have the benefits of the Civil Courts to protect my rights, I desire to get you to give me prompt information should he be about to sell any of his cotton or take other steps to defeat the power of the Courts to give me redress [*Two words illegible*] or agency in my behalf will not be known without your consent.

If from any cause you should be unwilling or unable to do me this favor, I ask will you suggest the name of someone who you think would oblige me?

His written contract bound him to deliver the 25,000 lbs of cotton when called for, 16 bales of it being then properly baled up—the residue in the seed—I to find baling and rope and he to pick and bale in good order and he to “keep the cotton well stored till called for”. He carried some 30 or 40 bales into the fields, as I understand, in March last, where it has laid exposed until it is ruined or greatly damaged. This I will not take.

He will be liable to interest by way of damages from the date of my demand. There can be no reasonable doubt as to my ultimate recovery, and hence his refusal to deliver it will probably damage him as much as me.

If you can by any instrumentality, induce him to deliver the cotton, I will give you 1000 lbs of it, to avoid litigation—delay in getting it, etc.

Please read inclosed letter to Mr. Ingram, seal it—and send it to him by mail or otherwise.

If you should in any way induce the old gentleman to make delivery, I have at Asheboro in care of S. S. Jackson the baling and rope required, which will be delivered to your order; and I will re-imburse any expense you may incur in sending for it—and in having the cotton hauled to Old Hundred—Care of A. S. McNeill.

WADESBORO.

To D. Starbuck.

RALEIGH, Aug. 30/65.

Regarding State finances.

Yours of the 28th inst. (without signature) is before me.

The bonded debt of the State is_____	\$24,241,000.
Issued prior to May 20/61___	11,119,000.
“ since “ “ ___	13,122,000.
Notes to Banks and individuals.....	508,423.
Treasury notes in circulation_____	5,246,336.
Coupons due and unpaid_____	4,151,132.

\$34,146,891.

From this should be deducted \$1,500,000. bonds sent to England to be used as collateral securities for our cotton bonds, and which Gov. Vance says were not used and will be returned.....\$1,500,000.

Bonds held by comrs. of S.

Fund ----- 2,372,500.

3,872,500

Total State debt-----\$30,274,391.

I can give no reliable information in relation to our English debt. I suppose it to be about \$500,000.

As a set off the State holds stocks as follows

In N. C. R. R.....	\$3,000,000.	
“ Raleigh and Gaston R. R.....	682,000	
“ A. & N. C. R. R.....	1,077,500	
“ Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal-----	350,000	
		<u>5,098,500</u>

And bonds on the following corporations with which the State exchanged bonds—to-wit—

City of Raleigh.....	\$ 48,000.	
Interest due on these bonds.	7,200.	
R. & G. R. R.-----	20,000.	
Interest due on these bonds..	600.	
W. C. & R. R. R.....	2,000,000.	
Interest due on these bonds..	112,500.	
Western (coalfield) R. R....	600,000.	
Int. due on these bonds-----	148,325.	<u>2,936,625</u>
		<u>8,035,125</u>

The State owns other stocks and bonds amounting to about a million of dollars in and on other companies in less reliable condition which I omit.

Total State debt forwarded.....\$30,274,391.

Deduct these stocks and bonds----- 8,035,125.

Balance\$22,239,266

How far this amount would be reduced by scaling the war debt to its specie value I cannot tell; and having attempted no estimate I submit no guess.

I could not find my *Sentinel* containing the editorial headed, What Ought the Convention to do. Mr. Pell did me the favor to adopt it as an editorial and it should not be spoken of as my production. I hope your editor will find and republish it.

I wrote an article appearing in the *Standard* to-day—headed Convention, Banks, etc.—Signature N.—Examine it—I will write others, over some signature, if I can possibly find time. My official duties are most onerous.

SALEM.

To S. S. Jackson.

RALEIGH. Aug. 31/65

I have Telegram from Swepson, M. & Co. dated yesterday, notifying me that Swepson is on the way here with \$6000. for me. It will probably reach me tomorrow. How shall I get it to Phillips? Mr. Robins must come here very soon about making up his report as late Treasr of Literary Fund? Why not let him come *immediately* and carry it up?

If yr health will admit I want you to go to Anson and see if Ingram can't be induced to let me have my cotton. Genl. Ruger will not interfere in mere matters of civil contract—but his subordinates in Wilmington and elsewhere have interfered in many similar cases and caused cotton to be delivered. I hope, in some way, you might get it. It is a sad derangement of my plans if I can't get it soon. I wrote to him and W. C. Smith on the subject.

If you can go I will send you copies of these letters.

If you go over you would probably meet J. J. J. there and might help him. I have not heard from him since he left Wilmington.

All well—overwhelmed with work.

*To Nereus Mendenhall.*¹

RALEIGH *Sep. 1/65*

Gov. Holden says he sent yr. memorial to the Prest. some 6 weeks ago—that two weeks ago he urged the matter again—has had no answer—says he will try again by Telegram.

You are quite mistaken both as to my having no money and little to do. I have plenty of money and much more to do in the Treasury than I ever had before.

NEW GARDEN.

To Rev. C. H. Wiley.

RALEIGH, *Sept. 2nd 1865.*

Write out your plans for reviving Com. Schools. Con-
 dense as much as you can consistent with propensity and
 I will endeavor to get it before the Convention.

Regarding pro-
posed revival of
public schools.

The Govr. has your letters in relation to the McAden affair and I suppose will answer.

GREENSBORO.

*To Rev. F. L. Hawks.*²

RALEIGH, *Sept. 2nd 1865.*

The project of relieving our University was originally
 conceived by B. F. Moore and by him submitted to me.

Relating to
financial condition
of the State
University.

¹ Nereus Mendenhall, the most prominent Quaker in North Carolina, was at the head of the school at New Garden, which became Guilford College.

² Francis L. Hawks, a native of Craven county, was a member of the House of Commons in 1821. For five years before that time he had been Reporter of the Supreme Court. He entered the Episcopal ministry, and in 1827 went to Connecticut. He was never again a resident of the State. He was elected a professor in the State University and declined, but his interest in his *alma mater* was unflagging. He was the author of a history of North Carolina and a number of other works.

It has since been considered by the Executive Committee of the Trustees—and Govr. Swain was requested to correspond with you and other friends in N. Y. with the view of ascertaining its feasibility.

Govr. Swain requested me to open and read your letters—and if necessary—to reply. As I do not know when I can get them to him, I will answer so far as I can.

The University owes the Bank of North Carolina about \$90,000. When this Bank was chartered we all thought it rested on the most solid foundations. The University then had \$100,000. stock in old Banks, readily convertible into coin—and the annual receipts of the institution exceeded its expenditures about \$10,000. The Trustees decided to take \$200,000. of stock in the present Bank and give a note for \$100,000. which it was expected could be readily paid out of this surplus income—the Bank agreeing to take the note to be paid at the convenience of the University, the interest being paid every 90 days, I believe. After this subscription an addition was made to the college buildings, which cost about \$40,000. I believe. When the war came the note was reduced to about \$90,000. and so stands now. The other debts of the institution are small and there are debts due the U. from responsible individuals more than equal to all other liabilities.

During the war the Bank made large loans to the State, allowed its debtors to pay in Confederate currency and invested in Confederate bonds. The specie and real estate of the Bank at specie value amounts to about \$400,000.—its circulation and debt due to depositors made before the war amount to \$1,600,000. The effects of the Bank, other than its specie and real estate are of small value and very unreliable. It is regarded as certain that bill holders will lose largely and that the whole stock is lost.

The Bank is bound by its charter to accept its bills,

whether issued from the principal Bank, or any of its Branches, in payment of debts due it. These bills can now be purchased with U. S. currency at from 35 to 40 cts on the dollar. The project is to buy up its bills to the amount of \$90,000. It is supposed \$36,000. in National Currency will be ample to buy the \$90,000. in the notes of the Bank.

It is proposed that the University borrow say \$36,000. in National currency—at 6 per cent int. payable semi-annually—principal payable in 10 years or sooner at the option of the Trustees of the University—and to give a mortgage to the person or persons loaning the money, on all the corporate property of the institution to secure the payment.

It is believed that no loan could be made on more reliable security.—Besides the extensive buildings, the institution owns some 800 acres of land in and contiguous to the village and I believe some 10,000 acres of land in the Western part of the State. Govr. Swain can give you more accurate information as to this, than I can. There can be no safer loan. Let it be assured that the lender upon inquiry, will be satisfied as to the security. If so it was hoped that capitalists could be found, who would be glad to make so safe an investment, at the same time they were saving this noble institution of learning. There can be no doubt but the Trustees, either through the aid of the State or otherwise, would pay off the debt before the maturity of the mortgage.

Can the money be borrowed on this plan or any similar one?

You are at liberty to submit this letter to any capitalist. We will hear any proposition looking to the same end and answer any inquiries from any one disposed to consider our scheme.

To General Ruger.¹

RALEIGH, *Sepr. 5th 1865*

Request that
soldiers be re-
moved from
Capitol.

Allow me to inform you that the State officers are much annoyed by the occupancy of a part of the capitol by the military. The privies are kept in such filthy condition that the odor fills the building. The large number of disorderly persons from the country who visit the officers distributing certificates for rations and who (as I am told) occupies one of the rooms on the second floor of the building, keep the building littered: and are noisy and disorderly. The keeper of the building says he cannot have the house kept in order while this promiscuous crowd are allowed ingress. Will you not favor us by ordering all the military to leave the building?

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Sept. 5th 1865.*

Yours of the 29th ult. came to hand yesterday. I answer though I presume you will have left for Anson before this can reach you.

I approve all your ideas with the exception that I deem it best, as to all the cases requiring military aid, that Sam repeat the facts to me on your return and upon this report I will ask for military coercion. Your first letter in relation to Danl B. Shaw, has not reached me. In this case, owing to its urgency, I inclose process. You have failed to give the County in which he lives and the names of the witnesses by whom the necessary facts can be proved. You will fill the blanks and hand the process to the Sheriff, unless he pay you 30 cts per lb for the estimated weight of the cotton. He has forfeited all

¹ Major General Thomas H. Ruger who was in command in North Carolina.

equitable claim to commission or liberality in fixing the price, by his obstinacy and refusal to account.

As to the man who hauled off 10 bales and distributed 6 to parties who are too poor or need it in quantities too small to be worth pursuing, *if you still think he makes a truthful representation*, let him off as to all but the four bales. He ought to pay 30 cts per lb. and get pay for his trouble from those among whom he distributed the 6 bales.

I consider you fully empowered to make the speculators account—and if they fail to do so on demand, furnish me the names and residences and the names of the witnesses and I will summon them here and make them disgorge.

It will be more efficient to compel the party to come here and answer than to invest you with power to sue them. This power would have to be a personal one to you, and might embarrass me.

Fill the blank as to witnesses. All well—Lucy and children start home to-morrow morning.

To Rev. N. H. D. Wilson.

RALEIGH, *Sepr.* 7/65.

Yours of the 5th inst. to Dr. Craven is just handed to me by him with request that I furnish you the information asked for. Relating the school fund.

The stock held by the Banks of N. C. and C. F. for common schools is about \$1,100,000. This will *certainly* be lost if the State pay no part of the money borrowed of these Banks by the State in 1861 and 1862—principally in the former year.

The Bank of C. F. has not yet filed its report with me—but even after it shall have filed it as well as all other Banks, it will be impossible to know their real strength, because a very large amount of all their assets consists of

notes discounted, before and since the war and nobody can tell you will be able to pay and who will fail—but it is to be hoped and I incline to the belief that both these banks will save much of the stock if the State pay an equitable part of the debt she owes them.

GREENSBORO.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH, *Sep. 9/65.*

Relating to State
accounts with
White and
Flanner.

Your letter, expressing that you did not feel agrieved by any action of mine towards you was read in due time and was gratifying to me.

I have a letter from John White, dated Aug. 6th 1865. He says he returned to London last Decr, he not only found no money but large debts claimed against the State by Collie & Co. Flanner was in Paris and in reply to a letter from White asking him to go over to London, said he had £12,000. or £13,000. but it was not then convenient for him to go over. Has remitted £5,000. but has not been over to settle—is about to make a tour of Europe, etc. We had large amt of goods in the West Indies when the Confederacy caved in—Collie & Co. got all these—and have not yet made up their account.

White has probably left for U. S.—A bad state of things.

I deemed it best not to show your letter relating to yr furniture to the Govr. or any body else, and shall not do so except upon your special request. I have not deemed it my duty to say to the Govr. any thing about the specie you got from Salisbury. I think it was equitably due you—and that I may with propriety say nothing about it.

In searching after State mules—that Mr. Price, A. G. M. Mecklenburg, to take charge of your poney. Have you got the poney?

All the receipts taken for the horses and mules distributed by Capt. Hildesheimer read thus "Recd at Greensboro 25 Apl 1865 of Capt. J. Hildesheimer one (first, 2nd or 3rd class mule or horse) belonging to the State of N. C. for which I promise to pay on demand of the State a fair value."

I feel it my duty to send an agent to collect.

I write this letter presuming the information it conveys would be agreeable to you:—I mean that you would like to know the facts.

I have succeeded in a silent way in impressing on our leading men and Journals here, that the discussion of the questions growing out of our State debt is premature, and that the Convention should confine itself to constitutional amendments and such legislation as is strictly preliminary to our representation in the next Congress.

[P. S.]—Did the State put up the telegraph wire from here to Fayetteville?

STATESVILLE.

*To Mr. Jackson.*¹

RALEIGH, Sept. 9/65.

Yours of the 5th inst, post-marked Raleigh Sept. 4th is just recd. In regard to the State debt.

You are right in yr position that the debt is void unless brought to some stand by legislation. At least this is the ruling of the powers that be, but the material question is ought the State to pay any of its debt? Will it be reputable to plead that is founded on an illegal consideration? I think it will be remiss and disreputable—And that it is [*word illegible*] *expedient* to discouragement [?] and suppose I am wrong in this, will the aggregate wealth of the State be diminished by paying it.

¹ Either S. S. or J. J. Jackson.

I incline to think it will not. The whole war debt is a domestic debt—at all events nearly all of it is held by North Carolinians. It is more equitable that the holders lose all, than that the loss be distributed among the whole people. What you lose by repudiation to the whole State you take from the pockets of individual citizens who confided in State honor. The whole State aided by her representatives made the debt. If you pay nothing you break all the Banks. If you break the Banks you break up Com. Schools and bankrupt the University. Besides you corrupt public morality. Individuals will jump to the conclusion if the *State* dont' pay, *I* ought not to pay. If the break the Banks the holders of the currency of the Banks lose.—Honestly always has been the best policy. It is so now—always will be.

Nobody fully understands the facts—and consequently every body ought to have reserved his judgment till he got the required knowledge of the facts and considered them in all their bearings. There is no need of action by the Convention or Genl Assembly for months to come. I have brought the Journals and all the prominent men to the position I assumed in my speech at Asheboro, that it is unwise for any man to commit himself on this subject before it was possible he could know enough of the facts to enable him to come to judicious conclusion, that therefore for these as well as other reasons, the Convention ought not to act on the question of State indebtedness or any thing else save amendments to the Constitution and such legislation as is necessarily preliminary to our being represented in the next Congress. I know of no prominent man, to whom this view has been expressed, who does not endorse it.

I may possibly, after fuller knowledge shall have been acquired and the subject more thoroughly considered, go for not recognizing any of the war debt—but if I do it will be on a different ground than the illegal considera-

tion. This is properly a good loyal defense between individuals, but enlightened counsels where money has been lost at fair gaining will not advise his client to avail himself of defense which will certainly degrade him among honest men. If the debt be so large that we can't pay it, then let us distribute assets *pro rata* among all our creditors. The old debt is held, as for the greater part of it, among those who have annihilated $\frac{2}{3}$ of our property. Let them lose as our people, if we can't pay all. These are my present views, but on such a question I will not trammel my judgment by the announcement of my conclusions till I shall get all the facts—hear the matter canvassed and obtain all the aids I can to enable me to judge with discretion. I regret that you have committed yourself but would not have you withdraw. Every man should act on his own convictions. Perhaps you can get out of yr dilemma as plausibly as the *Standard* has.

I can give no attention to the buying cotton here or elsewhere. The laboring, etc. I leave with you and such aid as you may employ. You will have recd another letter from me inclosing one from Hathaway & Sons authorising me to draw on them for \$6,000. for 90 days at 7 per cent int. This and the other loan from Swepson are on the same terms. The amt is dangerous if the whole be not skillfully managed and will keep me uneasy. Would you like to have Dr. Roberts join us in the enterprise? I have not hinted it to him and will not till I hear from you. Jack was at Lumberton a week ago. He had got a little cotton and was in good spirits—was going early this week to Sampson. I can buy gold here at about 50 per cent or a little short of it. It may be expedient to convert it to specie.

I wrote Springs, Oak & Co. on the 17 Aug. a full blooded letter for Ben Moffit, setting forth all his creditors and the amount due to each of them—with request that they would confer and report—I have had no answer. I

will try to find time to-morrow to address a like one to one of the other houses. I think he had better wait till he hears.

I write David as you request.

If I felt certain I could advise you discreetly as to withdrawing from the contest, (which I do not) this letter would not reach you in time—So you will consider me as endorsing the course you may have adopted.

We are all well. Lucy Jones left for home to-day.

To J. C. Skeen.

RALEIGH, *Sepr. 9th 1865.*

In regard to action
of magistrates in
Randolph county.

Yours of the 6th inst is just to hand.

You say "some of the magistrates of Randolph are causing persons to be arrested and bound over to Court for acts done by the militia while in service hunting deserters under orders before the surrender of the army".

You further say "The militia were ordered to hold a deserter when found. If he did not stop they were ordered to shoot. In some cases shooting was done because the party did not halt and a few were killed."

I have submitted your letter to the Governor who authorises me to say that he wishes the magistrates to desist from such arrests—that in authorising the Justices of the peace to bind over offenders against the criminal law he did not contemplate having parties arrested who were acting as soldiers under orders nor did he contemplate conferring on him civil jurisdiction to try matters of civil controversy between man and man. He desires that questions of either character may be reserved until the Convention or the Genl Assembly shall have acted on them, and until the Courts shall be restored. While acting as Civil Governor he wishes to exercise no doubtful powers—but simply to preserve order until civil govern-

ment shall be restored—Allow me to say for myself that I shall be truly sorry if my old friends shall allow themselves to run into extremes. You are going off half-cocked on the question of State indebtedness. I am sure there is not one of you has the requisite information to come to a just conclusion. It is wholly unnecessary for the Convention to act on this matter and no discreet man will form and declare his opinion on so grave a question before it is necessary, and before he is as fully informed as possible as to facts essential to conducting him to a wise conclusion.

In arresting militia for obeying orders, take care you don't get to standing so straight [*Line illegible*].

ASHEBORO.

To B. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, *Sepr. 11th 1865.*

I have recd two letters from you since your arrival in N. Y., in one of which you mention that you are considering the expediency of going into business in N. Y. You are more competent than I am to decide on this matter—I have no hesitation that it would be better for you and for every body else who is a white man to leave North Carolina. The South is never again,—at least for several generations—to be the happy and prosperous country it once was. We who were born here, will never get along with the free negroes, especially while the fools and demagogues of the North insist they must be our equals. This will not be tolerated. As an inferior race they will degenerate and retard all prosperity.—If the Yankees come here they will be allowed to kill them. This we are not allowed to do, and would not do if allowed. While the two races remain here in any thing like their present proportions, there can be neither comfort nor prosperity here.

Gloomy forebodings as to the future of the South.

The doubt is whether there will be good government even in N. Y. I think your scheme a good one—but you must keep wide awake as to the currency. A smash must come. All well.

*To Wm. H. Oliver.*¹

RALEIGH. *Sepr. 11th 1865.*

In a book containing the receipts of some 150 individuals for horses belonging to the State, to be paid for on demand at a fair value, I find a recpt signed by Geo. S. Attmore in the following words.

“Recd. of Capt. J. Hildesheimer for Capt. Oliver this 25th of April 1865 at Greensboro N C the following Q. M. Stores viz

14 horses

52 mules—”

Please explain what became of these horses and mules.

NEW BERN.

*To James A. Bryan.*¹

RALEIGH. *Sepr. 11th 1865.*

I have deferred answering yours of the 3rd Aug. till I could see the receipts taken by Capt. Hildesheimer. They are now before us. All of them excepting yours obligate the receiver to pay to the State a fair value for the animal on demand. Yours recites that you had received a horse and mule, belonging to the State of N. C. “to be turned over to some farmer in Wake County by me”. Immediately under this receipt is one signed Jno. D. Whitford per Jas. A. Bryan for a first class mule for which he promises to pay “a fair value”.

¹ A prominent citizen of New Bern.

It appears clear to me that the two animals recd by you belong to the State and I request that they be surrendered to me to be sold for the benefit of the State. I will submit this letter and the receipt book to the Govr, for his reversal of my judgment, if he thinks it erroneous.

NEW BERN.

To Andrew Hunt.

Sepr. 14th 1865.

The duties of my office have been excessively laborious for many weeks past. I directed my clerk to answer your first letter in relation to your coupons on yr old State bonds. I did not see his answer. From yours of the 21st ult. which is before me I fear he did not express himself clearly. He was directed to say that under the Provisional Govt. I neither had funds or authority to pay any State [*debts?*] whatever. The utmost we can do until money is raised by taxation, which the people could not now pay, is raise enough out of the fragments of State cotton, rosin etc. to pay the indispensable expenses of the Provisional Government. The amount of old coupons now due is about \$2,500,000.—more than three times as much as we ever raised, in sound currency, in any year, by taxation. I hope the State will not repudiate.

To Jesse Walker.

RALEIGH, Sepr 14th 1865.

I recd and filed with my recommendations endorsed yr application for the appointment of Newton Newlin as P. M. at New Market. Relating to State debt.

I am sorry to learn that my old friends in Randolph have gone off half-cocked on the State debt. Many of

them, no doubt, thought they were following the lead of the *Standard*. It *now* occupies exactly my position—that the Convention take no action on the subject. The State can pay nothing,—not a coupon,—under the most favorable view, for more than a year from this date. Why hurry to a conclusion. The *best informed among you* have not the knowledge of the subject necessary to conduct you to a judicious conclusion. If you repudiate the whole war debt, you break every Bank in the State, you destroy the University and common school, which own about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the stock in these Banks,—you beggar nearly a thousand widows and orphans whose all is invested in the Banks and State bonds—and as to orphans, so invested by a law passed long before the war—and you blot out of our constellation its brightest star—*Honesty*. You encourage Dishonesty by State example.

The old maxim—“Honesty is the best policy” is true now as it always has been and always will be.

The whole of this war debt is due to our own citizens. If the State pays none of it every body who holds a note on any Bank of this State—a N. C. Treasury note or N. C. bond loses in the ratio that the State gains. What the State gains her citizens lose. Nothing would be gained as to the aggregate wealth of the State. It is just as politic to make those who have confided in the honor of the State, lose all, or should all the tax-payers bear their share of our folly?

I own no Bank stock—no State bonds. I have a good deal of property left. As to getting into the war or getting out of it, I have a better record than any man in the State. I am not willing to disgrace my old mother by making her repudiate her debts—especially when she makes nothing by it. The war debt ought to be sealed.

To S. Whitaker.

RALEIGH, *Sepr 15th 1865.*

Yours of the 16th Aug. is recd.

I failed at Washington to get the Govt. to give up the State property captured *after the proclamation by Gens Sherman and Schofield to the army and people of N. C. that peace existed.* This capture was rapacious and illegal, as I think, and consequently impolitic. I succeeded however in getting an order forbidding *further* captures. I have succeeded in securing a good deal and hope to raise enough to pay current expenses of the State one year.

Relating to State debt.

As to your inquiries—

1. I think the State will pay her ante war debt—but when I cannot answer. There is about \$2,500,000. of due unpaid coupons on this debt. The accruing interest is a little above \$660,000. annually. If the state resume payment soon, the arrearages of interest will have to be paid by the issue of new bonds. The war debt, including 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Treasury notes, is about \$19,000,000. The State holds bonds on R. Rs. and stock in them to amt of about \$10,000,000. This stock is probably as good as the State bonds. The war debt will be scaled if paid at all. I think it a balanced question whether any of it will be paid. The opinion I entertain that honesty and policy require that we pay it (scaled) is gaining ground. There is danger of repudiation once begun, it will reach the whole debt.

2. No interest will be paid before Feb. 1866, if at all.

3. The Treasury notes and bonds issued since the war will fare alike.

I think there will be not the least doubt as to our Convention yielding to the demands of our conquerors, by abolishing slavery. We are nearly unanimous in the Convention that the measure will disappoint its friends—that it will be ruinous to both races—but particularly to the

blacks. No intelligent man sees any bright future. The Yankees who settle among us will kill out many of the negroes—a still larger number will perish by indolence. There can be no more supreme nonsense than the idea of making them the equal of the white man. The negro, as the white man's inferior, will not be taken care of—they will perish out and be destroyed—and in the mean time will terribly clog our prosperity. I think our people do not maltreat the negro. Generally we look on him with compassion—a compassion little felt by the Yankees among us. We will co-operate with our conquerors as far as we can, but we all know the scheme of [*Word illegible*] the negro by this same [*Word illegible*] insolent nonsense.

I am much oppressed with my duties and cannot find time to write more at length.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

To C. B. Mallett.

Sepr. 15th 1865.

I have 12 bbls of blasting powder belonging to the State for sale. It is here. I would like to sell it at N. Y. price. I communicate the fact, hope you may be able to aid me in selling it. If I could sell it *all*, say 1200 lbs, I would send it to Egypt at the expense of the State and take N. Y. cost. I mean by cost its value in N. Y. at the time of the delivery.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To S. Whitaker.

Sept. 20th 1865.

The impression seems to be general that the State will pay her ante war debt. Some however openly declare for straight out repudiation of the whole State debt—others

for compounding. All the men of character and intelligence whom I have seen are for paying the old and new debt, sealing the latter to its specie value when created. I cannot speak with great confidence as to the final decision.

The State cannot, at best, pay any coupons under a year.

If the State can re-instate her credit, she will probably pay her outstanding coupons by the issue of new bonds sometime next year. The amount of coupons on our old 6s is about \$2,500,000. This amt, is too heavy to be paid by a tax.

All the reports as to the mal-treatment of the negroes in N . C. are lies outright.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

To B. Moffitt.

Sepr. 23rd 1865.

We have not heard a word from the election in Randolph. Three Old Whigs elected by an immense majority in Democratic Wake.

* * * * *

To Geo. W. Dill.

RALEIGH. Sepr. 24/65.

Yours of the 21st inst. is received. When I last saw you it was my intention to ship through you so often as I should deem it expedient to ship through your port. I desired for the State's interests to adopt the best lines and not being able to ascertain satisfactorily whether it was best to ship at Newbern or Morehead City, I sent the first lot or two of cotton to Newbern. The cotton, sent from here in good order, arrived minus one bale in bad order in

Explanation of failure to employ Dill.

New York, as reported to me by my agents in New York. I learned that you were agent for a line of steamers owned by the same company which owned the line by which I had shipped from Newbern. I wished to avoid that line and therefore addressed another agent.

I do not recognize the considerations you mention as imposing on me any obligation to employ you. The interest of the State will be the primary consideration with me. Personally I desire to oblige you, but the question whether you lost or gained by the salt works (as to which I am ignorant) or whether your remaining within the lines entitles you to a preference over others; (whether Ramsey remained within the lines or not I do not know) is not very clear to me.

Previous to the receipt of your letter, resting your claims on your remaining within the lines and on your connection with the salt works, my personal prepossessions were strongly in your favor, but no personal consideration will be allowed to interfere with the discharge of my duties to the State. My present information is that you have an interest in the line of steamers to which you refer: that the same Co. own a line from Newbern with which I have reason to be dissatisfied—and if I must ship by this line I prefer an agent who is not interested in the line.

If I have been misinformed and can arrive at the conclusion that the interests of the State will be as well subserved by shipments from Morehead City through your agency as in any other way, I shall prefer you, on account of old acquaintance, and not on account of your remaining within the lines—or your connection with the salt works.

MOREHEAD CITY.

To William Clark.

RALEIGH. *Sepr. 27/65.*

Your letter of the 18th inst. is just recd. Your letter inclosing one to Br. Milton came promptly to hand and very soon thereafter I handed him the letter inclosed to him. Your long letter, in reply to my long one, has not come to hand.

I have written to Manning today asking him for a full statement of evidence of debt due you, in his hands; and also for a statement of any collections he may have made—and from whom.

I learn from Dr. Woolen that you are under the impression that Jesse Walker bought in your real estate for your benefit. This is a mistaken impression. Br. Milton and I held a consultation at the time of the sale and determined to buy it in for you if it went at a nominal price. We had no confidence in the title and had no idea of paying much. At the date of the sale Confed. currency had considerable value and the property went off at a price far above we deemed it expedient to bid. We believed (at least I did, and I think he thus thought) the war would terminate as it has. You owe no obligation to any body here for the protection of your property. I think you ought to come here. If you do, stop here and let me post you fully before you go to Randolph. I am now oppressed with so many urgent duties that I can't write you fully. The Convention meets on the 2 proximo and I have many voluminous reports yet to prepare for it.

I saved yr old negro man from being sold under the confiscation law.

B. G. and daughter were in N. Y. when I last heard from them. In his letters to me he has not mentioned whether he would visit Ia.

Sam Jackson and Zebulon Rush are the delegates from Randolph. Frank Caldwell, R. P. Dick—and *friend* Jonathan Harris from Guilford.

Br. Milton has filed his petition and through my influence it went on with a favorable endorsement from the Govr. No action seems to have had on that and thousands of others from this State.

It was held at Washington that I had been a traitor by holding a seat in the rebel Legislature. I filed a petition for pardon and it was promptly granted.

* * * * *

To I. G. Lash.

Sepr. 29 1865.

Regarding seats in
House of Commons
hall.

On receipt of yours of yesterday I went into the House and found very many of the most eligible seats already labeled—and one labeled for you by yr. friend Hanes, I presume. The seats adjacent to the one selected by him, had been labelled for others. I found three adjacent seats on the first row to the extreme left of the speaker's chair, which I deemed quite as eligible as the one selected for you by Mr. Hanes—and I pulled off his label and seated you, Starbuck and Patterson together in the location indicated, which I deemed as good as I could find unoccupied.

Hoping to profit much by your suggestions in my present important and embarrassing position—

SALEM.

To D. H. Starbuck.

Sepr. 29 1865.

Accommodations
in Raleigh.

I have confined myself to your instructions—simply inquiring for “a good boarding house and the terms; and making no election of a house or a room for.—

The Planters', Yarborough and Cooke's are good houses. The price at the Planters' for a single room is \$3.00 per day—at the Yarborough \$4.00. There may be some abatement at the Planters' if two occupy one room.

I have had no chance to see Cooke. I used to board with him and like his House.

Really oppressed with my duties.

SALEM.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH *Sepr. 29/65.*

I inclose copy of D Heaton's answer—would like to have copies of the evidence taken to prove that the 65-½ bales were not reported or taken into possession by an officer of the U. S. till *after* the 8th July 1865.

Relating to collection of State property.

I am informed by a treasury agent (U. S.) that H. C. Michaux, King's Mountain, Gaston County, N. C., reported to him 400 bales at Cherryville, Cleveland County, 35 miles from Charlotte; and 12 bales at Oat's Factory, Lincoln County. This was probably Confederate cotton. If the evidences were made out against the holder the State could make a generous settlement with the holder and both parties be benefitted.

CHARLOTTE.

To Geo. Makepeace.

RALEIGH *Sepr. 29th 1865.*

I am truly vexed that you have made out no statement of the accounts between Cedar Falls Co. and the State. My attention has been repeatedly called to the 100 bales of cotton you got just at the close of the war. From what you told me I supposed you could show that it was transferred to and was the property of Cedar Falls Co., but that something was due to the State. I get no State property of any consequence except by summoning the parties here and extorting the evidence upon oath. Notwithstanding my interest in the Company, I shall resort to the same

Demanding a statement of account.

course with you, if a written exhibit be not made very soon. Your delay in making this showing, without any explanation, seems to me inexcusable.

FRANKLINSVILLE.

To J. J. Jackson.

Oct. 6th. 1865.

Relating to
private business
affairs.

I have hopes that the efficient measures to compel Richd. Harris and others to give up cotton to the State bought with Confederate money, may wake up E. Ingram to the necessity of letting me have my cotton.

His failure to comply with his bargain has damaged me more than \$100. Dr. Roberts and my two wagons and teams have spent more than two weeks after the cotton and got nothing. Sam. saw Ingram last week. He seemed inclined to let me have the cotton, but thought I would give him something more. Rather than be annoyed with a controversy, if he will pick and pack good cotton, in good order and deliver it, will pay him \$400. more as soon as I can get the cotton to N. Y. and I will send it forward as quick as transportation can be had. To this end you may employ teams and of the 26 bales now packed and the rest as fast as he gets it baled. The baling and rope is at Sam's house in Asheboro and would have to be sent for—and if there is not enough, notify me and I will send enough from here.

Should he agree to put it up for me, get off the 26 bales, and hire an agent for me to superintend the picking and packing of the rest. He has damaged cotton in bales and I fear fraud.

I do not desire you to make at once the offer to pay \$400. After you see him and converse with him adopt the course you deem best—showing him my letter to the Govr. and Genl Ruger's order may not be amiss. He will show you a letter I wrote him after Dr. Robert's return. I may send you a copy of it to-morrow.

I inclose powers of atto. The quantity of cotton he owes me is 25000 lbs.

Mr. Hammond has handed me package of affidavits taken by you which I will try to read to-night. All well.

CHARLOTTE.

To General Ruger.

Oct. 10th 1865.

My agent at Greensboro reports to me that Capt. Lyons had not recd from you the telegram you told me you would send him in relation to State property (other than cotton) in his hands. Presuming you have forgotten to send it, I take the liberty of reminding you of it.

To M. Jarrell.

Oct. 11th 1865.

Did you get a box from me containing some empty bottles and a letter asking you to fill them with some good whisky or brandy and to send them to me by R. R. I am particularly dry.

HIGH POINT.

To John Pool & Lewis Thompson.

Oct. 16th 1865.

I have been in most painful uncertainty for some days past, whether I should allow my name to be used as a Candidate for Govr. Many of my cherished friends, and chief among them, yourselves from prudential motives, as well as personal regard for me, have earnestly pressed

Announcing his
decision to run for
governor.

me, not to consent. Love of quiet, an earnest desire to conform to your views, and the personal kindness I have for several years experienced from Mr. Holden have been weighed against the questions of principle involved.

One of those principles is that it is expedient to yield to the supposed wishes of the Prest.

Believing the Prest. to be a genuine Union man, I deem him incapable of desiring that his preferences should control the vote of the State and for good reasons, he would rather a Union man, of any consistent record, were elected over Mr. Holden.

The course Gov. Holden has pursued in refusing even a hearing to so steadfast a Union man, as Turner, and in recommending the suspension of a pardon to Graham, Gilmer and others of like stripe, while he favored the pardon of Bridgers, Arrington, Cameron and other secessionists, has produced indignation in the minds of many of the best men in the State. With the utmost deference to your views, and with painful misgivings, as to the correctness of my judgment, when differing from you, I think the real interests of the State require that the name of a consistent opponent of disunion ought to be run; and believing that a large number of consistent Union men have their minds fixed on me than on any other man for the present, I deem it my duty to allow them the use of my name, and I assent to this sense of duty with the painful feeling with which I recorded my vote in 1861, against the call of a Convention. If the result shall be now, as then, against the popular will, I shall have now, as then, a consolation of which nobody can deprive me—and which I value above all other things—the conviction that I have done my duty.

I have not made known this decision to any person whatever, and announce it to you first of all, on account of the friendly solicitude you have exhibited to induce me to adopt a different decision.

In casting your votes against me, which I infer you will feel it your duty to do, I beg you to feel assured that I accord to you the right I exercise for myself, to vote according to your convictions of duty, and shall feel for you and other valued friends who may concur in your views the same sincerity of friendship which has always existed between us.

To avoid the collision I would willingly submit to a majority of the Convention a decision of the question whether Gov. Holden or myself shall be the Candidate. I do not know the wishes of one half the members. I have made known this suggestion to no one.

[P. S.]—In my last interview with you I had a strong disposition not to allow my name to be run and so expressed myself to you, but I have never peremptorily decided on the matter till now—and have not even announced this decision to any person whatever, excepting yourselves.

*To W. W. Holden.*¹

RALEIGH, *Oct. 17th 1865.*

I have reluctantly yielded to the pressing solicitations of friends to allow my name to be run as Civil Governor of North Carolina, and as I presume you intend to be a candidate for the same office it occurs to me as possible that you may [prefer] on this account that another should fill the position of Provisional Treasurer during the continuance of your present administration: and I therefore respectfully tender to you my resignation, to take effect at any time when you may make known your wishes to this effect, assuring you however that in the mean time, I will diligently attend to all the duties of the office. I do not propose to make any Canvass, or otherwise withdraw my attention

Announcing his
candidacy for
governor.

¹ This letter was never sent.

from my responsible official duties. I am determined that on my part, nothing shall be done which shall furnish any just cause for any personal estrangement between us; and I am willing, if it be your pleasure, to continue to discharge my duties as I have hitherto done.

I desire that the personal rivalry between us as may be generous, furnishing no occasion for marring the friendly and personal and official relations which have existed between us.

To John Pool.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1865.

Announcing his
 candidacy for
 governor

I have decided that it is my duty to yield my assent to the earnest wishes of my friends, to allow my name to be run for Governor.

On many accounts I have yielded with positive pain. It grieves me to take a step against the wishes of such valued friends as yourself, Thompson, Reade, Caldwell & Donnell: but I am certain that Mr. Holden cannot be elected Civil Governor without extreme dissatisfaction to a very large number of the voters of the State. I am deeply sensible to the expediency of harmony, but this harmony can be attained only in one way, the withdrawal of Govr. Holden.

If he would come out in a card declaring his willingness to withdraw, for the sake of harmony, I think there would be no bitterness of feeling against me and he would place himself in a far more enviable position, than he would occupy, elected Govr. with so animosity existing against him: or, if deemed best, both of us might withdraw, under an agreement that the name of Judge Reade should be run. This, in my opinion, is the only practicable plan of procuring harmony.

To B. S. Hedrick.¹

RALEIGH, Oct. 18/65.

Can any thing be done to counter-act the impression which Holdens' friends mainly rely upon, that my election over him would be disagreeable to the South and the North? It must be done quickly, if at all.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To A. W. Ingold.

RALEIGH, Oct. 18/65.

Yours of the 17th has reached me to-day too late for a reply by to-day's mail. Denying that Holden was the President's choice.

I have no reason to believe that the Prest desires Mr. Holden's election as Civil Govr, and have not the least idea that he or any other disinterested Union man has any repugnance to my election. The whole course of Prest Johnson forbids the idea that he would, by the expression of his will, or otherwise, interfere with the free right of the people to vote. It is a very efficient and unworthy expedient, based on the idea that the Prest is a tyrant and the people servile—but it is inexpedient, as I think, for me to say more for the public than I have said in my circular published in the *Sentinel* of to-day.

You will see that 53 members of the Convention signed an invitation to Gov. H. to be a candidate. Every member was approached. The inference is that 67 refused. Many of those who signed were induced to do so by its

¹ B. S. Hedrick, a native of Davidson county, was a graduate of the State University, and professor from 1854 to 1856, when he was forced out by the trustees, public opinion being much aroused by his abolition sentiments. He became Chemical Examiner of the United States Patent Office in 1861. W. W. Holden had been the first to call the attention of the public to his anti-slavery doctrines, and vehemently demanded in his paper, the *Standard*, Hedrick's dismissal. As might be supposed Mr. Hedrick bore him no great amount of good will.

being represented to them that I would not run. Whether I can be elected or not, with so many men silenced by favors from the Govr—and so many who felt his influence is to be seen: but you may rely on this, that I have numerous and influential men ardently supporting me throughout the State. I know not what support I shall have from the press. I am gratified at the expression of yr intention to support me.

You will understand that no portion of this letter is intended for the press.

I am satisfied that the Prest would prefer my election over Holden but I have not such evidence of it as I can give to the press.

GREENSBORO.

To W. W. Holden.

RALEIGH, Oct. 18th 1865.

Offering to resign
as provisional
treasurer.

I decided two days ago to allow my friends to run my name as a Candidate for Civil Governor of the State. As you are a Candidate for the same position, and I hold the office of Public Treasurer under your appointment, it occurs to me as possible that it may not be agreeable to you for me to continue in my present position. I therefore tender to you my resignation to take effect whenever you shall appoint my successor, assuring you however that in the mean time I will diligently attend to all the duties of the office. I do not propose to make any canvass or otherwise withdraw my attention from my responsible official duties. I am determined that on my part nothing shall be done which shall furnish any just cause for any personal estrangement between us: and I am willing, if it be your pleasure, to continue to discharge the duties of my office as I have hitherto done, so long as it may be agreeable to you.

I desire that the personal rivalry between us for a highly honorable position, may be generous, furnishing no

just occasion for marring the friendly, personal and official relations which have hitherto existed between us.

To A. M. Tomlinson.

RALEIGH, Oct. 18th 1865.

Your neighborhood was the first in the State to propose my name as your first choice for Governor. I am no manager for political preferment, and though gratified by the compliment, had little expectation then that such a pressure would be made upon me as constrains me to allow my name to be used as a Candidate. When you see 53 members of the Convention soliciting Gov. Holden to run you may think him a volunteer. Remember there are 67 more who would not sign it—And of the 53 many were induced to sign by assurance that I would not consent to run. I yielded with extreme reluctance, very many of the 53 who are my particular friends, were under obligations to Gov. Holden for favoring their pardons, giving them or their friends appointments, etc. These wished to vote for me of choice, but felt under constraint. Some of these among them, Pool, Thompson, Donnell, Tod Caldwell and others, begged me not to run, because they greatly preferred me but felt their hands tied. The most of the straight out old anti secession men, would not vote for Holden, who had taught disunion so long. All who would not vote for him with one voice centered on me. The pressure was irresistible. My record is the best in the State, as all concede.

Explaining reasons
for his candidacy.

I inclose my card to the public and snatch a little time to say that my mortification would be great indeed, even if I were elected, if Randolph should not stand up to me as in times past. If she does not, it will be because Randolph has changed and not I. Not one of those who will vote against me contends that I am less competent than my competitor. They insist that an old Secessionist—a new convert to Union, will be preferred by the Prest and

Congress over one whose life is consistently for Union. I need not say to you that this is all guess work.

May I hope for a rally of my old friends? I hope so.

*Mr. Worth's Circular.*¹

His Record As a Union Man. His Consistency, &c., &c.

For some time past, I have been earnestly pressed by my friends in all parts of the State, who respect my constant opposition to the doctrine of secession and my adhesion to the Union, to allow my name to be run as a candidate for civil Governor of this State.

I have listened reluctantly to these solicitations for several reasons. I love quiet, and desire to avoid the vituperation which is unfortunately the common consequence of being a candidate for political position.

A further consideration which has operated upon me, has been the fears of many that rivalry for this position might produce angry discussion at a time when it is desirable that we should quietly and harmoniously resume our place around the board of the old Union.

If I thought my being a candidate would be prejudicial to our full restoration to the Union, I would be the last man to countenance the use of my name. Why should the President or Congress object to my being elected Governor of North Carolina?

Relates his record.

The journals of our General Assembly of 1831, when Mr. Calhoun's splendid talents gave prominence to Nullification, show that I introduced a resolution in the House of Commons, denouncing that doctrine. This resolution, after a violent debate, was adopted by a large majority, and gave the quietus to this doctrine in North Carolina. When it revived in this State under the new name of se-

¹ Published in the *Sentinel* of October 18, 1865.

cession, and was advocated by some of our prominent papers in the session of 1860-61, the journals show, and most of you will remember how, in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted it.

When at last, in January, 1861, a majority passed the bill submitting it to the people in a time of terror and excitement, to decide whether they would have a Convention, the action of which was to be restricted to national affairs, I voted against it, and addressed a circular to my constituents, giving reasons why I thought they should vote "No Convention." The immense majority by which they sustained my views gave me more satisfaction than any event of my political life. This circular was inserted in most of the newspapers published west of Raleigh.

In May, 1861, after the war had commenced, the General Assembly was called in extra session, and on the first day of the session a bill for the calling of a Convention passed its three readings. The journals of the Senate show that I offered an amendment, providing that no action of the Convention amending the constitution of the State or annexing or confederating us with another government should have any validity until ratified by a vote of the people; and upon the rejection of this amendment I voted, on the third reading, with only two others—Turner, of Orange, and Sharpe, of Iredell—against the bill.

The immense majority of my countrymen (above two thousand five hundred votes "No Convention" to forty-five votes "Convention") evinced their approval of my conduct. I was earnestly pressed to allow my name to be run for the Convention of 1861. In a public address to a vast assembly of my countrymen, they will remember how earnestly I besought them not to vote for me. I knew the Convention would secede. I seemed under surrounding circumstances, inevitable; but I apprehended the terrible consequences which has followed and was unwilling to participate.

I could not get the assent of my mind or heart to take part in the beginning, of what I was sure would be one of the most terrible convulsions in history. I have at all times since looked back on its course in all these instances with great satisfaction. How then can my election as Governor of North Carolina give offense to the President or to the Congress of the United States, or to any friend of our glorious Union?

The pretense constantly pressed that no other man whom you can elect, excepting an appointee of the President, would be satisfactory to the President, does him great injustice. He does not demand of us a surrender of our manhood. Every act of his and the military officers in this State under his command proves that he wishes you to cast your votes for men of your free choice. Witness his action in Mississippi, where the Confederate General Humphreys was elected over the nominee of the State Convention, and the President immediately granted his pardon.

Praise of President
Johnson.

The President is a great and sagacious statesman. When we promise our allegiance to the United States, he believes us. He knows that confidence on one side begets confidence on the other. When Governor Sharkey of Mississippi lately ordered the organization of two companies of militia for each county, to preserve order, and invited the young men lately disbanded as Confederate soldiers to join said companies, General Slocum, the United States officer in command in that State, forbade such organization, on the ground that men so lately in the army of the Confederacy ought not to be trusted with arms. The President directed General Slocum to revoke his order, and sustained Governor Sharkey.

In this he showed that he is not a narrow-minded man. He knew that the soldiers who had been true to their colors when fighting under the Southern flag, would not forfeit their military honor when they entered service under

the flag of the United States. Nobody now meditates further resistance to the United States, and I hope the day is not distant when a general amnesty will be granted.

I trust the action of our Convention now sitting, will satisfy the whole nation as to our earnest desire to return to full communion with the United States.

In consenting to be a candidate for Governor, I have no intention to assail any one. Nothing shall be done on my part which can be justly offensive to any person. I hope that any rivalry for a highly honorable position which may occur, will be manly and generous, and that nothing will take place to mar the friendly personal relations which now exist between myself and any other citizen.

I have endeavored as Provisional Treasurer, under the appointment of Governor Holden, to discharge all my duties for the best interests of the State, and consequently for the success of his administration, and he has promptly given me all the aid I have asked of him, in securing the public property, and in the execution of all my duties.

I know of no other matters not embraced in my reports to the Convention, and the ordinances of the Convention, which I approve, about which you may wish to know my opinion.

If it should be your pleasure to elevate me to the honorable and responsible position to which I aspire, my past life and conduct are the best guaranty I can offer, as to what may be expected from me. As far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and from conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it. I should endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness—a return to the habits of law and order and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and so prosperous a people whilst we adhered to the counsels of Washington.

If the great body of those whom we lately called our enemies shall concur, as I hope and believe they will, in the generous policy of the President, the wounds we have mutually inflicted will heal, and fraternity of feeling return.

JONATHAN WORTH.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH, *Oct. 20th 1865.*

Yours of the 13th inst. came to hand by to-day's mail.

I thank you for the fact it evinces that you have confidence in my honor and in my personal regard for you.

I wish I had time to go largely into the subject of your letter.

In the first place let me assure you that if any suspects you of any species of peculation, the suspicion is confined to the band of a very small number of very ignoble men.

Even Lewis Thompson, whose prejudices have allied him with Mr. Holden, admitted to me last week that there was no ground to charge you with peculation or the least connivance at it in any body else.

The proposition to investigate sprung chiefly out of the report of White as to Flanner's detention of a large sum—and the account exhibited by J. T. Hughes as to the disbursement of the \$10,000. gold placed in his hands to buy rosin. His vouchers for rosin bought would not cover \$700. of the gold, but vouchers for traveling expenses and other business than the purchase of rosin,—some thirty or forty thousand dollars, for corn, paid Power, Lane & Co. for repacking cotton,—some \$2200. in gold paid to Major Devereux and Dowd and for freight on cotton from Wilmington to Fayetteville—some \$1500., retained on account of an alleged advance of this amt to the crew of the "Advance" on his return from Europe, and about \$72,000. of Con money, recd for the sale of gold. This showing, on its face, doesn't look well. He rests

Relating to investigation of business operations of the State.

such of these expenditures as are not warranted by his commission, on alleged verbal orders from you.

You will have seen what White says of Flanner. It seems that he has 7000. or 8,000 in his hands which White could not prevail on him to pay over.

No one abhors the tyranny which oppresses you more than I. do. It must be distressing to you, but there is certainly a brighter day ahead for you. I need not say to a man of your determined will, that you must not become dispondent. You have hosts of friends and when they can speak with safety they will speak.

Having been constrained to be a Candidate for Govr., I have tendered my resignation as Public Treas, offering however to continue in my present office until Govr. Holden shall choose to appoint my successor. On several accounts, none of which are personal, I would prefer to remain in office—but I am mistaken if my sin be not visited with swift decapitation.

Give my kindest regards to Mrs. Vance.

STATESVILLE.

To E. M. Welborn.

RALEIGH, Oct. 20/65.

I sent to the R. R. a hasty note to you and some circular tickets, etc. Whether a suitable agency was found by which they could be sent is uncertain,—and Mr. Bynum having agreed to carry a bundle for me, I send another small lot. If from any cause you should be unwilling to support me, I know you will oblige me by placing the inclosure in the hands of some friend who will give the the right direction..

P.S. The press already teems with lies, such as that I am in favor of paying all the war debt—that nobody but Gov. Holden can get us into the Union, etc. They are frightened and will resort to every means to prejudice me.

WILKESBORO.

To B. G. Worth.

RALEIGH, Oct. 20/65.

When I saw you last I inferred from what you said that you had money you were not likely to use for a few months. If so, lend me \$500. to be paid on call.

I have tendered my resignation and think it will be accepted.

It sounds here like I was going to be elected Govr. by a large majority. If not, I shall listen favorably to your propositions.

I will be at Roxana's next Monday and Tuesday. Would like to get the \$500. there. If it were \$700. or \$800. it would suit better.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, Oct. 21 1865.

I inclose the last *Standard*. Read it—particularly the brief article headed “the issue.” It will be hard to resist the effect of the will of the president, as expounded by Mr. Holden, that the issue is Holden and “Go Back”—or Worth and “Stay Out” of the Union. As the *Standard* is edited by a son of Gov. Holden, it is understood as expounding the President's will. I am persuaded the President would allow us a free election. The impression is made that the Prest. requires the election of Mr. Holden as a condition precedent to our re-admission into the Union. This is the only obstacle to my election.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To F. E. Shober.¹

RALEIGH, Oct. 21/65.

I thank you for your encouraging letter of the 19th inst. Relating to his candidacy.

I entered the contest with extreme reluctance, knowing how unscrupulously I would be assailed by my vindictive opponent, and the immense odds the use of his late patronage gives him over me: but the accounts thus far received from every direction are most cheering to me and I now have hopes of beating him largely.

You will see that the *Standard* is itself again.

In this short race every thing depends on the activity of my friends and I am glad to know that they generally enter the race with much more zeal, than the other side does.

It is generally conceded that I will beat him largely in the East.

[P. S.]—Can the Iredell paper be induced to go for me?

SALISBURY.

To J. W. Payne.

RALEIGH, Oct. 23/65.

I found to-day among some papers which reached here with the executive papers from Greensboro the annexed right of Jno. R. Hancock for two-horse State wagon. I don't know Hancock.

Did Col. Ruger have the wagons turned over to you?

What do you hear as to my prospects of beating Gov. Holden?

¹ Francis E. Shober of Rowan, was an opponent of secession, and was a conservative member of the Legislatures of 1862 and 1864. In 1868 and in 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat. He was acting Secretary of the U. S. Senate from 1881 to 1883

It is conceded here that I will get a large majority East of here.

I am told that Mr. Dick gave it as his opinion that Guilford and Randolph would go against me. God forbid it.

GREENSBORO.

To P. R. Harden.

RALEIGH Oct. 23/65

I have inquired of the officer who has charge of the pardoning department in the Governor's office, as to your pardon. He says your pardon has not come to hand—that it has been advertised as having been received, it was a mistake.

Can you give me any information as to what the people say about voting for or against their old school-man for Governor?

GRAHAM.

Thomas Branch & Sons.

RALEIGH Oct. 23/65

No notice has been specially served on the Pub. Treasr, so far as I am informed, forbidding the payment of the Floyd bonds or the coupons thereon—nor can I perceive how the State could justify the with-holding of payment, if such notice had been served. They are all payable to bearer.

PETERSBURG, VA.

To Jno. L. Brown.

RALEIGH, Oct. 25th 1865.

Your encouraging letter is recd. for which accept my thanks. Knowing the power with my opponent wields, the patronage by which he has bought up so many and the vindicative and unscrupulous assaults which will be made on me, I consented to be candidate with extreme reluctance. I am now much cheered by all the intelligence reaching me from every part of the State. I feel confident, if my friends are active, that I shall beat him badly.

Expressing hope of election.

I am surprised that Mr. Yates should prefer Mr. Holden over me.

I think repudiating ordinance does not apply to any of the internal improvement bonds.

CHARLOTTE.

To Dr. W. P. Pugh.

RALEIGH, Oct. 28/65.

Yours of the 26th inst is recd. I thank you for your candor. That there should be division and hesitation among my life-long political friends is painful, and I like to understand facts as they are. That old Union men should prefer a recent convert to one whose whole life has resisted Disunion is strange. I infer from your letter that this division is attributable to my supposed advocacy of assuming the war debt. My position on this is my late speech at Asheboro—and in my report to the Convention was distinctly this—that there was no necessity for immediate action—and that I preferred for myself and the people to have time to consider it in all its bearings. I declared in that speech and my report submitted to the Convention that I had arrived at no satisfactory conclusions and could then submit no recommendations. The *Standard* had taken the same ground. The Governor sent

Explaining his attitude in regard to the war debt.

in my report with his approval. He and I stood on the identical same ground on this subject until my name was announced for Gov. *Since then* the burden of the *Standard's* song has been that I wanted to oppress the people with taxation to pay this war debt. Why should I? I don't own a dollar in Bank or State stock. I have property and must pay my part of the taxes: The question is now forever settled. I am for letting the matter rest where it is. Why should a dead issue prejudice me? even if I had taken a different position from my competitor; but in fact we *agreed out and out on this question* till I became a candidate. Then the *Standard*, with its usual dexterity, brings this charge against me and by continual reiteration is prejudicing me.—

I am what I always was. If an adroit electioneering paper shall succeed in alienating my life-long friends on an eve of an election, I can only regret the mutability of popular favor and fall back on the resource which has often been my chief comfort—a conscience which assures me I have always done what I thought right and for the best interests of my country.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, Nov. 2d, 1865.

Hedrick says the Attorney-General assures him the President wishes the people of N. C. to vote as they please for Governor. If he did not, the granting us an election would be a mockery. If our people have become so servile that their choice is controlled by the supposed dictation of the President, then I do not want to be governor. The pretense that the President requires the election of Holden is based entirely on the affirmation of Holden. If the people are to be thus controlled, an independent man can feel no pride in popular favor.

I have not time to have Hedrick's letter copied.

I send facts for the people, my circulars and Turner's speeches.

On Friday last, Faircloth of Wayne, who was one of the members of the convention who signed the petition asking Holden to be a candidate, in a public speech in Wayne declared he did not feel bound and would not vote for him. The news is that I will beat 2 or 3 to 1 in Wayne. Allen Tomlinson writes me all is coming right in Randolph. I hear nothing discouraging except from Chatham. The issue is whether *Demagogueism* shall hereafter *stalk about on stilts*.

*From Jos. L. Cannon.*¹

RALEIGH, Nov. 15th 1865.

SIR

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that your resignation is accepted, to take effect from to-day and to request you to turn over the records and effects of the office to the Dr. William Sloan, your successor.

Accepting his resignation as Provisional Treasurer.

To B. G. and J. A. Worth.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18/65.

I recd yours of the 31st inclosing your check on J. L. Hathaway for \$500. I deface and return it, having supplied my wants before it came to hand.

Relating to his election.

We have heard from so nearly the whole State that there is no no doubt of my election by some 6000 or 7000 majority. The mountain district, for want of time to enable the people to get information, generally went against me on the idea that it was the only chance to get favor from the Prest.

¹ Private Secretary to Governor Holden.

The Govr. has exhibited his crafty malevolence by removing me as Treas. and appointing his friend Dr. Sloan who was so disastrously beaten for Congress in the Charlotte District.

There is a bed of rosin in Sampson supposed to contain some 6000 bbls about 25 miles from the W. & W. R. R. and about the same distance from Fayetteville. I think the same contract and at the same price could be made for its delivery either at Fayetteville or on the R. R.—Perhaps you could contract for its delivery in Wilmington at whatever it may cost per bbl to deliver the Conwall Stuart bed in Wilmington. It would be a good job for our boat. If anything be done, it cannot be done too promptly.

All well.

To B. G. Worth.

RALEIGH Nov. 21/65.

Yours of the 18th recd. I am elected beyond all doubt—there are however some 25 counties not yet heard from. It is almost certain that 10 of these will give me majorities—15, nearly all in the extreme West, will probably give majorities against me. My present majority is about 7000. The *Standard* at last concedes that I am elected by from 3000 to 5000. It will probably be about 6000.

When the Provl. Govr. will be directed to vacate is uncertain but I presume it will be soon after the meeting of the Genl A.

Private business
matters.

In my judgment only those who have made themselves responsible to the building of the boat have any right to participate in the profits of the sale—and the amount of stock which is taken in the duplicated order ought to be fixed at once in writing. If the enterprise prove a bad one, none will feel bound share the loss—and even if will-

ing to share it, it would be impossible to ascertain the quantum of loss which each one should bear. You understand, however, better than I do, all the facts—and I am willing to abide your judgment in the premises. It seems clear to me that no one is entitled to share profits who would not have been liable for loss.

We are all well and I am getting used to being called Govr. Worth.

I hoped to have visited Wilmington this week. I find that I can't leave here.

To P. R. Harden.

RALEIGH. Nov. 21/65.

If all the operations of your agency for the State be complete, as I suppose they are, it is desirable to have a final settlement with you very soon. Since the result of the election the Govr. has notified me of his willingness that I retire from this office and has appointed my successor. I had made known my willingness, if he desired it, to continue in the office. So it is a virtual removal.

GRAHAM.

To J. M. Worth.

RALEIGH Nov. 23/65.

Your letter and package of Bank notes arrived to-day. I got separate bids from the brokers and sold at the highest price I could get. There were several inaccuracies in the count. I write from home—expected to have gone back after dinner and sent you check and statement to-night—but felt unwell and did not go back. I will inclose check and statement in the morning. My majority, so far as heard from is about 7300. The counties of Currituck, Hyde, Gates, Tyrrell and Onslow will probably give me

Discussion of his election.

large majorities. The counties of Yadkin, Ashe, Mitchell, Jackson, Cherokee, Macon, and Watauga and Beaufort will probably give majorities against me. My final majority will exceed 5000—and may possibly not be diminished below the present majority. There is this peculiarity in the result. My friends are greatly rejoiced while those who voted against me are either pleased or not much chagrined at the defeat of their Candidate. Many of Holden's friends curse him outright for his infamous statements which have appeared in the *Standard* since the election to deceive the North into the belief that his defeat and my election indicate hostility to the Govt. of the U. S.

Most of the old Whig Union counties (excepting Randolph and Wilkes) gave me large majorities—and the ultra secession counties gave me large majorities also. I got the Secession vote, because they hate Holden, their late associate who mainly contributed to getting up the strife and then deserted them while they respected me as a constant and honest opponent.

I propose to inclose my draft on C. F. Dibble and get you to buy for Dr. Roberts and Roxana a small stock of groceries. I have ordered for them from Suckett, Borden & Co. coffee, sugar, cheese, fish and butter—and pepper and spice and pr scales and weights for counter and the firm will be known by the name of W. C. Roberts & Co.

Private affairs.

I have made out no bill. You can judge as well as I can what they can sell. The chief business of the neighborhood will be making turpentine and getting tar timber. There are numerous negroes in the neighborhood. They will have to buy clothes, shoes, etc. Whether it will be better to buy coarse ready-made clothing or material to make them, you can best judge. Buy very moderately of fancy goods.

Buy 1 doz. Collins axes—heavy—1 doz. Turp. axes, 1 doz clippers—1 doz. best saw mill files. 1 full set white tin ware for Roxana and assortment crockery for store.

Also one good cooking stove for Roxana, a fair assortment of shoes, hats and common drugs, hardware and cutlery, dry goods, etc. I would not have the purchase much exceed \$2000. Buy them in N. Y. or Phila. as you may deem best. Insure them to Wilmington.

I have sent 38 bales of cotton to Dibble, which I presume have reached them—and have other cotton in Wilmington which will go forward to them soon, so I presume they will not hesitate to honor my draft. If he should not pay the draft try to get Hathaway and Utley to advance \$2000. The cotton belongs to me and Sam Jackson and may be sold on our joint acct. I furnished the money and he purchased the cotton on joint shares. I will sign the draft Worth & Jackson. -----

I enclose drft of J. G. Williams & Co. on Natl. Bk of the Republic for \$2148.93 a counterfeit \$1. bill and statement of the whole transaction which I hope will be intelligible and satisfactory.

To Col. Whittlesey.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23/65.

My daughter Roxana C. McNeill residing 16 miles North of Fayetteville, is a widow with three small female children with no male relative living near her. She owned the freedmen herein after named prior to their late emancipation. Not knowing what was best to be done, when they were proclaimed free; after the planting of her crop last spring, she told them if they would go on and make the crop, she feeding and clothing them as before, they would be paid what might be deemed right. They have what seem to me to be extravagant ideas as to what they ought to receive. The family, as a whole, could barely make a comfortable living before the war. I desire that you fix the compensation, on the assumption that the facts herein after stated, are true, and she will endeavor to comply with your award.

Relating to his
daughter's serv-
ants.

[*One page not copied.*]

In behalf of my daughter I lately notified him to take his corn and leave the place and stay away and to expect nothing more.

5. Dick—aged 35—fair field hand. Made about 15 or 20 bu. corn, some fodder and peas for himself.

6. Frank—aged 20—left repeatedly without leave during the making of the crop and since same notice given to him as to No. 4—David.

7. Bet—aged 65—milks cows—has had pr of winter shoes cost \$2.50.

8. Chat—aged about 50—He has worked faithfull and has been chiefly relied on as foreman. Has brought his wife and child on the place, who were not wanted. He made for himself 15 or 20 bu. corn, a stack of hay and fodder and has been paid in cash and winter clothes \$15.

[*Next page not legible.*]

11. John Ann with her two small children. Her husband lives on another place and has had notice to move his family. The expense of maintaining them has materially exceeded their earnings.

12. Maria—Very weakly—an expense to the estate for many years. Her husband living on another place is able to maintain her and promises to take her away.

13. Pleasant and her children—no husband—Jesse, who has run away repeatedly during the past summer—aged 15 years

Ban aged	13 years
Merinna aged	11 "
Gaston	" 5 "
Anne Maria	" 3 "
Adelaide	" 1 "

She has had pr winter shoes and coat for Jesse	\$7.50
and pr winter shoes for herself	2.50

[*Another page left out.*]

17. Young Sam—aged about 25—a good hand—lost one week by sickness. He wishes to leave. Has been paid \$18.50.

I can make no satisfactory settlement with these freedmen. They have done little work since the corn crop was made—have sowed no small grain and made no preparation for another crop. None of them have exhibited a vicious disposition but all want to go off, and my daughter prefers that they do so—but is willing that Pleasant and Amey No. 13 and 14 with their children, remain and work for their subsistence and clothing, for another year, or until such time as a more suitable arrangement can be made.

One of late slaves, Jim, who had a wife on the place, went to Wilmington last March, leaving his wife. He returned about the middle of May having contracted pulmonary disease in Camp at Wilmington. He was unable to do any labor afterwards and died a few days ago. The doctor's bill for attendance on him and his wife who also took sick and died and on others of the foregoing freedmen is \$65. He would not attend them except on the promise of my daughter to pay his bill.

My daughter is very desirous that her late servants shall be satisfied that she has acted fairly towards them since they became free, and as they look to you now as their friend, they will probably be satisfied with your award. If you shall be unwilling to make an award, will you suggest some other mode of making the adjustment.

To -----

RALEIGH, Nov. 24/65.

T. J. Hughes, since the making of my report of the 2nd Oct. last to Gov. Holden which was submitted by him to the Convention, has filed sundry certificate from persons

Endorsement of character of T. J. Hughes.

entitled to credit, tending to confirm his account of sale of Gold. He has also filed the letter of Govr. Vance, a copy which is hereto annexed for the purpose of justifying said sales of gold and sustaining vouchers filed by him for payments made by him for other objects than the payment of Rosin—And since the ordinance of the Convention repudiating the State debt, he has paid into the Treasury in U. S. currency \$2180.07 in lieu of the credit claimed by him for gold advanced some 18 months ago to pay the crew of Advance (as claimed by him in his account). In view of these facts I hope no impression unfavorable to the reputation of Mr. Hughes as a business man or man of integrity will be allowed to take hold of the mind of any one. Both he and my successor in office concur that his account ought to be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal established for the purpose by the Convention.—And in the mean time no conclusions prejudicial to Mr. Hughes ought to be indulged.

To C. B. Dibble.

RALEIGH Nov. 27/65.

I have been so fully occupied in the discharge of my public duties that I have neglected my personal affairs somewhat, for the past few weeks.

Worth & Daniel notified me some two weeks ago of the shipment to you for me of 38 bales of cotton. It may have been sent in the name of Worth & Jackson, my son-in-law J. J. Jackson being interested in it.

I have drawn two drafts on you, the one dated 16th inst. in favor of J. G. Williams & Co. for \$600—The other in favor of J. M. Worth for \$2,000. dated 23rd inst. When you shall have sold the cotton, made up and render me your account, charging me with the above drafts which I hope you have honored and also your bill for cotton bagging and rope last spring.

You will have seen that I have been elected Civil Govr. of N. C. I perceive that certain Northern papers, probably taking their cue from the Raleigh *Standard*, treat my election over Mr. Holden, as evidence of hostile feeling in N. C. against the Govt. of the U. S. Exactly the opposite conclusion is the just inference from it. While the old Union Whig Counties generally gave me large majorities, it is also true that the ultra Secession Counties also gave me majorities upon the well known principle of human nature that we hate those who have deserted and betrayed us more than we do our consistent and manly opponents. Holden, for long years, had taught Secession. He deserted and reviled his associates; and hence they hate him, but respect me as an unvarying opponent of Secession. I refer to this in a business letter because I suppose you have known my political status, and that you may be able to contribute something to the correction of public opinion North.

Explanation of
conditions in
North Carolina.

NEW YORK.

To -----

Dec. 6 1865.

The vote of the people has conferred on me the honor of being Governor whether Gov. Holden and the Northern radicals allow me to act or not.

To A. B. Hill.

RALEIGH Dec. 6/65.

Yours of the 1st inst. is recd.

I was elected Pub. Treas. of N. C. in the fall of 1862 and moved here and cannot give you satisfactory information in relation to the Gray mine. If you will address my brother J. M. Worth, who still resides at Asheboro he can doubtless inform you more fully.

I have heard that all the belts and other small matters had been stolen. The buildings had not been burned when I last heard from the property.

I do not think the property has been sold for taxes. If such sale has been made, I presume the sale would be held invalid. It is liable for the U. S. land tax which will be collected, as I understand, sometime this winter.

I thank you for your congratulations at my election as Gov. I fear the North will deprive me of all but the honor of the approbation of my State. A strange illusion prevails at the North. My election is regarded as indicating hostility to Prest. Johnson's plan of re-construction. The old Whig party of the State to which I always belonged, was the real Union party of the State. Govr. Holden was a dangerous secessionist in 1860 turned upon and deserted his associates. The old Union party preferred me for my consistency and the democrats hated the renegade from their ranks—hence both voted for me.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, Dec 15, 1865.

Asking protection
of trees from
soldiers.

The soldiers in the capitol square are supplying themselves with fuel from the ornamental trees in the square. I am not in authority and this communication must not be the basis of any action on your part—but entertaining no doubt that you would restrict this conduct, if known to you, I request that you inquire into it—and make such orders as you deem expedient.

Governor Worth's Address to the People.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH N. C., Dec. 30, 1865.

To the People of North Carolina:

I congratulate you on the discontinuance of the Provisional Government in this State, by order of the President of the United States, and the restoration of Civil Government. This announcement has diffused joy throughout the State. We are now under laws of our own enactment.

Congratulations on
end of Provisional
Government.

In the transition from military to civil government, happily for our country, our past history has furnished us with no precedents to guide us, and hence you will not expect that the whole machinery of the newly organized government will be in perfect order at the start; but in your joy at the return to the form of government to which you have been accustomed, I hope and believe all classes will strive to preserve order, the more because all officers necessary to enforce the laws have not been appointed. The General Assembly will soon convene and finish up the work of reorganization. Under existing laws, it is believed, that the powers of all officers appointed under the authority of the Provisional Government ceased with the discontinuance of the Government.

Where clerks and sheriffs, elected in November last under the ordinance of the Convention, have been qualified, they have power to execute the duties of their offices.

As no Justices of the Peace were appointed by the General Assembly, it may happen in some of the Counties, that the next term of the County Courts cannot be legally held; but where such courts shall be held or other acts shall be done by such Provisional officers, their acts will probably be validated by an act of the General Assembly.

The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts will be qualified without delay, and will hold the Courts at

Outline of necessary
action.

the times prescribed by law; and in the event of the commission of any high crime, upon proper information thereof, they will provide for the apprehension or detention of the offenders.

In the incorporated towns, where the Mayor and other officers were appointed by the Provisional Governor, these corporations can proceed, under their charter and corporate laws, to appoint others. In cases where these elections cannot be promptly held in strict conformity with such charters or laws, the election must be deferred for proper legislation; or irregular elections may be held in the expectation that such elections will be legalized.

The ordinance ratified 18th October last, provides that in all cases of appointments made by the Provisional Governor, of directors in any corporation, they shall continue untill the regular election of its officers.

The ordinance of the Convention providing for the collection of Revenue, authorizes the Provisional Sheriffs, to carry out the same.—They derive their powers to collect these taxes from this ordinance, and their office, as to this duty, is not determined by the termination of the provisional Government.

In a short time all these irregularities will be remedied by the General Assembly; and in the meantime, I am sure you will maintain the enviable reputation of our people as to the observance of law and order, and prove how groundless is the calumny, that there are still among us persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States.

We did not go voluntarily into the late calamitous rebellion. The action of coterminous States forced us to take sides in the strife. We elected to go with our section; and having taken our position, we acted with good faith to our associates and bore ourselves gallantly in the fight. Being vanquished we submit as becomes a brave people. The President, as commander-in chief of the military powers of the nation, magnanimously trusts us.

I do not believe there is a citizen of the State, who is unworthy of this confidence.

I confidently rely on your cordial co-operation in remedying the irregularities which embarrass the beginning of my administration.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Governor of N. C.

From C. Pylic.

WILKESBORO N. C. *Jan. 1st 1866.*

I have the honor to ask you if you cannot do something Appeal for aid in saving horses. for the citizens of this County. Genl Sherman in passing through here last spring left the country very bear of stock. The citizens picked up worn out horses and succeeding in raising a part of a crop, barely a sufficiency for the County. Most of the horses would have died, if not all, if it had not been for the constant care of these good people. Now the horses are called for and if taken will leave good men, with large dependent families, and no horse and no money to get horses. What will they do. Can you not influence his Excellency President Johnson to countermand the order calling in the horses and get his answer here by the 18th. If you will do thus, you will oblige your constituents. We look to your excellency for help.

Wm. H. Bagley to Dr. J. F. P. C. Cohoon.

RALEIGH, *Jan. 6th 1866.*

Your letter to the Governor of the 1st inst. in regard Provisional officers without any power. to the municipal affairs of Elizabeth City, and the reorganization of its government, has been received: and he directs me to say in reply that all the officers, appointed by the Provisional Government, cease to have any authority to act, upon the discontinuance of that Govern-

ment. Your town is therefore and will be until the assembling of the Legislature on the 18th inst. without any corporation officers—the Governor of the State possessing no power to appoint them.

ELIZABETH CITY.

To C. C. Curtis.

RALEIGH, N. C. *Jan. 8th 1866.*

No power to pronounce ordinance unconstitutional.

I would be traveling out of my duty as Governor to undertake to decide that an ordinance of the Convention is unconstitutional. Each tax payer must act on his own convictions, with or without legal advice, and look for his remedy, if he feels wronged, to the Judicial Tribunals of the State. I have no right as Governor, even if I entertained the opinion that an ordinance was unconstitutional, to declare it void. This is a power which belongs to the Courts. I must regard it as constitutional until the Courts shall adjudge otherwise. And I deem it inexpedient for me to give any personal opinion of mine on a purely judicial question.

With every disposition to oblige you and all others, as far as I can do so with propriety, I deem it my duty to refer you to the Courts on this matter.

ROCK CREEK, Alamance County.

To W. A. Caldwell & others.

Jan. 8 1866.

Your petition for the appointment of Mr. Trotter as Collector for the 2nd District accompanied by the letter of C. H. Carpenter has been handed to me this morning.

Some three or four days ago I was notified that unless I *immediately* recommended somebody for Collector in your district, Col. Estes (of Genl Kilpatrick's staff) would

be appointed. I was requested to make a nomination by Telegram, and then knowing of no one who wanted the position and who could take the test oath excepting Wm. H. Thompson of Alamance (a sure and good man I am informed) whom I was informed had been recommended by Govr. Graham, S. H. Phillips, and others, I recommended him.

I make the most favorable endorsement I can under these circumstances.

GREENSBORO.

To Wm. A. Albright.

Jan. 8th 1866.

Yours of the 1st inst. by some unaccountable delay has just reached me.

I can confer on you no power to issue a marriage license or do other official acts—but if you exercise this power I do not doubt that the Legislature will approve and validate your action.

GRAHAM.

To Dr. D. W. C. Benbow.

Jan. 8 1866.

I have no hesitation in recommending you as every way a fit man for Collector in the 2nd U. S. Collection district of this State, if you can take the test oath, which, so far as I know, you may conscientiously do. Some days ago I was requested by B. S. Hedrick by Telegram to recommend some person *immediately*, as otherwise a non-resident of the State would probably be appointed. I recommended Wm. H. Thompson of Alamance, knowing at that time of no other suitable man in the district who desired it.

Recommendation
of Dr. Benbow as
U. S. Collector.

Whether Mr. Thompson or any other person has been

appointed, you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may choose. A petition has also been sent me from your place recommending Mr. Trotter, who, I infer from the names endorsing him is also a fit man. If my recommendation was respected I suppose Mr. Thompson, whom I believe to be a fit man, has been appointed.

GREENSBORO.

*To Dr. Powell.*¹

RALEIGH, *Jan. 9th 1866.*

The pressure of my duties gives me time only to say that I am truly gratified by the receipt of your late friendly letter. The sentiments it expresses are patriotic and I concur in all its leading suggestions you make, and beg you to accept my thanks.

I entertain no doubt of your ability to render important services to the State and of your ardent desire to be of service to all of us.

At present, as you know, I have no authority to appoint an agent for the State at Washington City—and think with you the appointment should be made by the Genl. A.

I have not had notice of my daughter's appointment as P. M. at Mill Grove. The contractor carries a daily mail by her house and she keeps a pair of horses for him. He stops there to exchange horses. There is no office in many miles and the inhabitants are anxiously awaiting her appointment.

None of the pardons granted recently before the election in this State and announced in the news-papers, have arrived. People are here after them every day. Will they be sent to me soon?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

¹Dr. R. J. Powell, a native of North Carolina, had held a position in the United States Patent Office. He had been State Agent under the Provisional Government.

To G. W. Logan.¹

Jan. 9th 1866.

Yours of the 3rd inst. is received.

There will be Supr Courts in the spring as formerly, unless the General Assembly otherwise order, which I deem very improbable. Explaining state of the Government.

I suppose the judges will ride under the old arrangement, having heard of no contemplated change.

As to your general question whether "the State is in full and complete operation," I cannot answer categorically. I think it not while the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* is suspended. The military, as I understand it, *may* but *will not* interfere, except in cases where a negro is a party. This exception, I presume, will be withdrawn if negroes shall be allowed to testify. Martial law still prevails but allows the civil law to operate generally.

In great haste.

RUTHERFORDTON.

To Malcolm Townsend.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9th 1866.

In compliance with your request asking me for my autograph with a sentiment, I give you—

Universal amnesty—and amity among all parts of the Federal Union.

NEW YORK CITY.

To C. B. Dibble.

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 9th 1866.

Yours of the 1st is received. I hope and believe your exposition of Northern sentiment is correct. I am sure

¹ George W. Logan, of Rutherford, had been a leading member of the Peace Party during the war, and as such had been elected to the Confederate Congress. He was elected a Superior Court Judge in 1868 after becoming a Republican. He was at this time a member of his State Convention of 1865-66.

universal amity is the general sentiment of the South. I pray that the Northern Disunionists, such as Sumner, Wilson, Stephens & Co., may not be allowed to chill the good feeling seeking to gain the ascendant.

The pressure of my duties restrain me from a fuller response to your interesting letter, for which I sincerely thank you.

NEW YORK CITY.

To William W. Holden.

Jan. 9th 1866.

As I know nothing of Wm. P. Fuller or his father or Jas. C. Reid who appear to be personally known to you, I request that you make such endorsement on their application inclosed as may be some warrant for my action.

Upon your suggestion I sent for Col. Richardson who says he knows nothing of the certificates of election in the 3rd. 5th and 6th Congressional Districts last Novr.

I do not feel warranted in issuing my certificate on any other information excepting the official certificates of the Sheriffs.

To Thos. Branch & Sons.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1866.

Yours of the 5th inst. recd. to-day.

I think the Genl A. will authorise bonds to be issued for outstanding old Coupons but do not believe provision can be made this year for paying interest hereafter falling due. Our people can't pay this year more than a tax for current State expenses and the U. S. taxes.

The Internal Improvement bonds to which you refer are not repudiated and I hear of no disposition to repudiate them.

My respects to yr Senior.

PETERSBURG, VA.

To Daniel R. Goodloe.

RALEIGH, N. C. *Jan. 11 1866.*

I inclose my recommendation of Mr. Pigott,¹ as requested by you and Mr. Hedrick, having the further assurance of Mr. Rumley, of Cartaret, that the appointment of Mr. Pigott would be satisfactory.

Has a collector been appointed in the Greensboro District—If so, who is he?

Fearing the Prest. may have imbibed the prejudice against me which Mr. Holden has endeavored to instill, I have, by the inclosed letter, assured the Prest. that he may confide in me as his sincere supporter. I do this, because it is true, and because I deem it necessary to enjoy the confidence of the Prest., to enable me to be useful to our people. Will you deliver the letter?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To B. S. Gaither.²

Jan. 12th 1866.

Your petition for pardon is found in this office and this day forwarded with my recommendation that the prayer thereof be granted.

MORGANTON.

¹Jennings Pigott was a native of North Carolina, who had resided in Washington for many years. He returned to the State in 1862 as private secretary to Edward Stanly, who had been appointed military Governor of the State. At an election held by the military government in December, 1862, he was elected to Congress but was not seated.

²Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke, had been Clerk of the Superior Court, member of the Convention of 1835, Superintendent of the Charlotte Mint, State Senator in 1840 and 1844; at the latter session he was Speaker. He was Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District for eight years, and during the whole war was a member of the Confederate Congress. He was a Whig in politics. At this time he was practicing law in Morganton.

From B. S. Hedrick.

Telegram.

WASHINGTON Jan. 12 1866

No collector has been appointed for the Greensboro District since the nomination of Lash who declines, Estes's¹ friends are still pushing him. It is possible that no appointment will be made till after the division of the state into seven districts.

From Josiah Turner, Jr.

HILLSBORO Jan'y 12 1866.

I am truly glad you did not act upon Moore's suggestion and continue the provisional government.

It would have been a sad killing blow to Clark, Winston, Turner and company, in fact I incline to the opinion they would have rebelled against your administration if you had allowed Holden to remain in office one hour longer than was necessary to oust him.

Your commission was as a member of the 39th Congress with all the rights, privileges and immunities conferred by the Constitution on members of the House. Now let me say Governor I am not likely soon to come to my rights and if you should be forced to call out the Militia to enforce your commands let me name Holden and Bedford Brown as Captains to lead the States-rights host. If there is any man willing to die for States-rights it ought to be Holden or Brown. If there are two men unwilling to die, but who should be coerced into Marterdom for States-rights it is Holden and Brown.

The *Standard's* last upon Vance is most vilenous and we have no editor who properly combats him.

I am greatly disgusted at Southern laudation of Andy Johnson—when he is governing us as Warren Hastens governed the East.

¹ L. G. Estes.

I enclose two dollars [for] Mr. Bagley please hand it to him. With good wishes.

To William A. Graham.

RALEIGH, Jan. 12th/66.

I am greatly at a loss on some of the graver matters which I shall be expected to discuss in my message and shall be much obliged to you for any suggestions from you on these or other matters. Discussion of the negro question.

First—the negro question.

I think—per se—that the testimony of negroes ought to be heard in a case where a negro is a party. I am not sure, but incline to think, the cause of few would be promoted by allowing their testimony to go to the jury with no other instructions than those applying to white witnesses—and I think *policy* affirmatively requires that we at once remove the restrictions in the first [*word illegible*] of cases where a negro is offered.

I have no confidence that the condition of our negroes will be elevated by emancipation—but in our present condition I fear we shall have a Freedman's Bureau and military rule over us, if we make discrimination—as admittance in Common Schools. I mean if we educate white children at public expense, we will be required to educate the negroes in like manner—and your school fund being reduced to nothing and our people impoverished, I think the Com. School system had better be discouraged, for a time, and thus avoid the question as to educating negroes.

Is it expedient for me to say anything as to the Constitutional powers of this Govt. to keep up the Freedman's Bureau? If so, I have not enough constitutional learning to write *currente calamo* what ought to be said and ask your aid. My duties leave me no leisure.

Or shall I pass over this whole negro matter, putting it on the ground that an able commission having it in charge,

by order of the Genl. A. and Convention, it would be obstrusive for me to present my views.

Relating to State
debt.

My next great difficulty is the State debt—the old debt—
When the due coupons are funded it will require about \$900,000. a year to pay the interest and say \$200,000. to pay other expenses. This will be about double what we ever paid before the war when our property was worth three times as much as it is now. We have this year to pay a land and Internal tax to the U. S., of the amount of which I am ignorant—but I suppose more than \$1,000,000. With little to raise money, no Banks, and deranged labor, I regard it as out of the question to raise any thing this year with which to pay interest. What then is to become of the coupons falling due this year? Nothing better answers the question than selling new bonds *at par*, thus for the holders to take these bonds, if they will not bring par,—or to hold on to his coupons—And as to the ultimate provision for payment, wait for the development of the future.

K. P. Battle has a plan of starting a National Bank, to which the Bk of N. C. should subscribe its means and pay out its annual profits to the creditors of the present Bank. I incline to favor his scheme.

With these general hints before you I shall be obliged to you for any advise you may feel willing to give.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 12, 1866.

Regarding the
appointment of a
collector.

I received this morning your dispatch asking whether a Collector had been appointed in the (2nd) Greensborough district of N. C. and answered at once that no appointment had been made. The facts are these. Just before the meeting of Congress Mr. I. G. Lash of Salem was nominated by the President for Collector. As this nom-

ination was before the assembling of Congress Mr. Lash might have given his bonds and gone to work without waiting a confirmation by the Senate. I urged Mr. Lash to do this. But Forsythe County is now in Helpers district. But it would have been easy for Mr. Lash in name to change his residence to Greensborough for the time, and when the new districts are formed Greensborough and Forysthe would have been in the same district. But Lash refused to yield to the reasonable request and insisted on the district being changed, which could not be done without upsetting all the appointments already made.

When I returned I found that a Col. Estes of Maine had gone to Holden and got a recommendation to be appointed in the "2nd District". I went to the Sec. of the Treasury and protested against the appointment of a man from another State and then wrote to you. When I received your dispatch recommending Mr. Wm. H. Thompson of Alamance I took it to the Com. of Int. Revenue who laid it before the Sec. of the Treasury. Thereupon Mr. Thompson was nominated and the nomination sent to the President. Estes' friends, including Senator Fessenden and Morrell of Maine with a number of influential men went to the President and had the nomination stopped and there it is now. I fear there is no way of preventing Estes' appointment. In the Int. Rev. Bureau they are now in favor of redistricting the State, making 7 districts and giving the 2nd (Newbern and Wilmington) to Estes. There are several good loyal men in that district who would be glad to take the place. But it looks as if the citizens would be overborne by the Maine influence here with Holden's backing.

I think it would be well for you to make out recommendations for such men as you prefer in the several Congressional districts and send them to me at once. Be sure to recommend no one who cannot take the oath. It is possible that Dr. C. W. Woollen will be the best man to beat Estes with in the 2nd Congressional dist.

I will try and see the President soon, and find what can be done. Matters look quite *blue* just now.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *Jan. 13, 1866.*

Col. Estes has recommendations from Holden, Leach, and many other North Carolinians. Besides he has Senator Fessenden chairman of the Finance Committee to back him, with nearly all New England besides. I do not see that there will be any use in opposing him further, as Fessenden is bent on his appointment. It may be that as a sort of a compromise the State will be divided into seven districts. Of the persons recommended who can take the oath I think the inclosed list will be most acceptable or least objectionable to North Carolinians here. They are all natives except Estes and Piermont. What do you think of the list? The friends of Andrew Jackson Jones of Bladen (I believe) press him instead of Wm. Worth for the Fayetteville district. Wm. H. Thompson is the only one that I ask as a personal favor. I do not know Wm. B. Reid, but he is said to be a young man of intelligence now living in Raleigh. His mother is Mrs. Reid of Raleigh. The men put down for the 7th or Mountain district were named by Mr. Jones, the member of Congress elect. I send you the list as it seems likely to be made up. If you would wish any material alterations made please say so. I think it important that the places should be filled without saying much about it, for if it is once known that there are to be a few new places every Northern Member of Congress will be demanding it for some friend of his.

The appointments will hardly be made before Tuesday next.

From D. F. Caldwell.

GREENSBORO Jan. 14 1866

Since the Convention adjourned I have received letters ^{Regarding State} _{debt.} from the most influential sources pressing me to write the communication enclosed. I wish you to have it published as corrected in the *Sentinel*. Mind my prediction, if five millions of new bonds are issued to pay the compounds now due on the old bonds and for other purposes the whole debt of the State will be *repudiated*. So thoroughly satisfied are the old bond holders of this fact in this section that I know of no one but is in favor of my plan and seems to now jump at the chance to exchange these bonds for conciliatory notes of this kind I have proposed to have issued. It might be best as has been suggested to my mind, in view of one decision on the Supreme Court of the United States to call on the bond holders to *deposit* their bonds for ten years in the public treasury and issue to them certificates of deposit somewhat in this form— This is to certify that John Smith has deposited with the Public Treasury ten dollars which will be paid to the bearer at his option within ten years and to bear one per cent per annum until then. The bonds deposited thus for credit resources and all else to be pledged for their redemption at the end of ten years. This would give us a good currency, *which we must have* and would enable the State by selling our R. R. stock to reduce our debt to a small sum if the proper taxes were collected. In the name of the people of the State—*our credit* and prosperity—I call upon you to immortalize your administration by aiding this Legislature to adopt a financial system that will relieve laboring and down-trodden humanity and diffuse new life and vigor into all the diversified interests of society. Bankers, Banks and Stockholders have long enough controlled and dictated the policy of the State—now if ever is the time for relief and reform. Tyson H. Lindsay and every banker I have seen says I have hit the nail

on the head. A gentleman of the finest financial ability sent me word that he should soon back up what I have said in the *Patriot*. Another will soon make a proposition to the legislature which I think will not vary much from what I have written. He favors the depositing of the bonds as I have and issuing certificates all the outstanding circulating certificates to be redeemed at the end of 10 years by the issue of six per cent new coupon bonds, etc. This is to give more credit and to meet some fine spun constitutional objections, which may be well enough. If you make any recommendation to this Legislature I would advise this plan—You will find it safe and popular and highly beneficial and if it serves not I had rather be right that Governor of N. C.—I desire to see a new order of things begin in N C under your administration. The people like a *bold and independent man one that is honest and is willing to do and dare for them and the State*. I room to say no more—But pray God to bless inspire and direct you during your administration and make you a blessing to us all.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 6, 1866

I received your dispatch recommending Mr. Sol Pool, and I will put him down for the assessor in the Raleigh Dist. If you think it all right I will put A. J. Jones of Columbus for assessor in the 3rd or Fayetteville Dist.

With those changes I think it would be best to let the rest of the nominations stand as I proposed in my letter of Saturday last. I have seen Gen. Estes and have agreed to withdraw all opposition to him. He said he had already determined to identify himself with N. C. and as Holden and Pool and Crews with others have already endorsed him, I do not believe it was well to oppose him

further. If we can get all the rest of the nominations for North Carolina and get them confirmed we will do well. Every Northern Congressman will be pushing his particular friend unless the places are filled soon. Today I feel a little alarmed about Starbuck's confirmation. Holden with his fiendish malignity tried hard to get Starbuck's name withdrawn by the President but did not succeed. He may now try his hand on the Senate on the ground that Starbuck is in favor of paying the rebel war debt. I will try and see some of the Senators at once. Goodloe is confirmed as Marshal. He yesterday handed your letter to the President. Judge Brooks is here.

It is probable that an agent of the Treasury Dept. will call on you in a few days about the nominations to be made of Internal Revenue officers. As I said before, it will be well to have the appointments made as soon as possible, and best to have them all on one list. The appointment of Asst. Assessors must then be looked to.

I find that Calvin J. Cowles of Wilkes is the man that Holden tried to put in the place of S. H. Wiley, and he put a man named Nowell of Chowan for Collectorship of the 1st Dist. in place of Col. E. W. Jones.

A. J. Jones is Holden's nomination for the 3rd. He can take the oath and is said to be a very worthy man. Not one of the new men recommended by Holden can take the oath. Wm. M. Powell who is on my list for Collector of the Raleigh Dist. lives in Warren County and is strongly recommended by Mr. Goodlie. Powell is good to be the only man of influence in Warren County that was *Union* throughout. He can take the oath.

From D. H. Starbuck.

SALEM, *Jany. 16, 1866.*

Regarding saving
of stock.

Our people are much gratified to learn from the papers that you are taking steps to prevent them from having wrestled from them stock which was abandoned by the union forces, and which have been recruited and fattened up by our people. When General Stoneman's forces passed through this section along their whole route for miles wide took every servicable horse that could be found often leaving broken down stock in their stead which have been by good nursing and feeding recruited up by our people so as to very well answer their necessities on their farms, etc. Now there are persons professing to be acting under authority of Genl. Ruger or his subordinates gathering up all these horses about here and taking them to Lexington to be sold. They took a few days since from our friend Genl. Joseph F. Poindexter two of these horses which had been left with him and recruited: this when Stoneman's men had taken last April from him 3 valuable ones and large amounts of bacon, corn, and done him besides considerable damage to property. This is all wrong: and it seems to me it might be remedied so as to do justice to the Government and the citizens by the Government appointing a *commission* to visit each county and *pass on the claims* of all citizens for their losses of property by the Union forces and to investigate their claims to abandoned Union stock and decide according to justice and equity between them, and where a balance is found due the Government from the citizens so award it, and where a balance is found due any loyal citizen so award it and give a certificate accordingly. While you have this matter under investigation I wish you would submit a proposition of this character to the United States authorities. I think a citizen should be required to establish his loyalty to the Government, for no loyal man should be taxed to make up losses sustained by secessionists who involved the country in war and brought the injury on their own heads.

[P. S.]—Also citizens were often induced to swap horses to the Union troops by force of persuasion that they were getting a good title. In all such cases where the citizens have given a consideration for the Union stock he ought to be protected.

From D. H. Starbuck.

SALEM, *Jan'y. 16, 1866.*

If you have not already noticed it, I beg leave to call your attention to an act of Congress passed in April 1862 granting to each State thirty thousand acres of land for each and every senator and representative in Congress but providing that no state while in rebellion should be entitled to it; being for the purpose of establishing a College to encourage the *Agricultural & Mechanical* arts. This act required each State to accept the grant within two years from the date of its passage. In July 1864 Congress extended the provisions of this act to any State that might thereafter signify their acceptance of this law by their Legislatures. Therefore it is becoming vastly important that this Legislature should accept this act and secure thereby 270,000 acres of land to our State, for if it is delayed until after July we lose it. Also it ought to provide for your Excellency to appoint a Commission to locate this land.

I hope you will urge this matter to the consideration of the Legislature. I have named it to Dr. Wheeler of the House of Commons and requested him to call the attention of the Legislature to the matter and I promised him that I would draw up a Bill for the case, but it will come with more weight if recommended by your Excellency.

From Burgess S. Gaither.

MORGANTON, *January 17th 1866.*

Relating to his
pardon.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th instant, informing me, that you found my petition for pardon in the Executive Office, which you had forwarded to the President, with your recommendation that the prayer thereof be granted. I am very greatly obliged to you for your kindness and fully appreciate the favor you have conferred on me.

I was greatly surprised to hear that my petition had not been forwarded by Gov. Holden, and was under the impression that my application had been filed long since and was with the superior courts at Washington and am really gratified that Gov. Holden did not consider my application worthy of his notice. He and myself entertain of each other similar opinions, and any contempt which he can possibly entertain for me, is more than reciprocated on my part. I enclosed my application for pardon to Mr. Caldwell while he was in Raleigh, last August, acting as one of Holden's aids, with the request, that he would present the same to Holden for his endorsement, and in case he did not recommend it, to enclose it back to me. In our course of mail, the petition was returned to me without endorsement, in a letter from Mr. Caldwell, informing me that Holden could not recommend it. I put myself to no further trouble in the matter, until the Western members of the Convention were passing through this place on their way to Raleigh, some of them enquired if I had obtained my pardon and I gave them the information of Holden's conduct. Some of them insisted that I should send it back and I gave it again to Mr. Caldwell, and I understood from some of the members of the Convention on their return, that ten or fifteen of them had joined in a written communication to Holden enjoining him to recommend my application. Since which time I have heard nothing, until I received your note. I had written

to no one upon the subject, either at Raleigh or Washington or elsewhere and was quietly waiting the result, with no great anxiety in the matter. I have lost everything by the war, have nothing to confiscate, and if it is thought necessary to prosecute me for treason and hand me, I do not know that it is a matter of much importance to me or the public, in the present state of the country.

Permit me to congratulate yourself and the country upon your success in the recent election, and assure you that you have no friends in the State who feels a deeper interest in your administration of public affairs, or who will give you a more decided support and confidence.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, N. C. *Jan. 17/66*

Yes—I protest against the nomination of any non-residents. I can nominate men who live in the State who can take the oath.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *Jan. 17, 1866.*

I have just received your dispatch saying that you "protest against the appointment of non-residents". None of the names on my list were non-residents, and only two were natives of other States. Gen. L. G. Estes states that he has been a resident citizen of N. C. for the last 7 months; that he has purchased property there and intends to make North Carolina his home. Dr. Piermont is a native of Virginia but has long lived in Elizabeth City. I did not prefer him, but as he has been appointed Relating to Federal appointments.

since Holden was Gov. I thought best to leave him, unless the citizens of the 1st Dist. objected to him.

As you are aware, Estes was not my first choice. But I sincerely believe that it is for the interest of the State and of your administration that under the circumstances he should be appointed. Mr. Thompson's nomination with your endorsement was sent to the Senate last week, but was withdrawn on the remonstrance of Senator Fessenden who insists that Estes is a citizen of N. C. and must have the place, yours and my recommendation to the contrary notwithstanding. I wish I could tell you how matters are here. Holden has still power to deform you and the State. He with many others have pressed Estes's nomination. With all the N. C. nominations before the Senate is it well to provoke an issue just now? Would it not be better to yield the point, especially as Estes seems really to be a resident?

All the other new names on the list are worthy men, natives of the State, who will in all things have the greatest sympathy with our people.

I understand a special messenger from the Treasury Dept. has gone to Raleigh to consult you. He will explain matters as they relate to the Treasury and the President. I do not know whether the matter of the Senators will be referred to.

I have put down Prof. Sol Pool for Assessor in the 4th Dist. and A. J. Jones for the 3rd Dist. Dr. C. W. Woolen is now Asst. Assessor in the present (old) 2nd Dist. and knows something of the work. Mr. Wm. Powell lives near Warrenton.

I fear very much that your dispatch today will produce serious trouble. If Holden had been an honest man the whole matter would have been settled long ago.

Some orders have been issued on the "horse question" which I hope you received.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *Jan. 23, 1866.*

I received on the 21st yours of the 18th inst. and have tried to see the Attorney General in regard to the matter of pardons, but so far without success. But will try again tomorrow. I would however say that I know that the President is reluctant to issue pardons just now, mainly for the reason that there are other very important matters pressing upon him and it is not well to ask him to do more just now in the way of pardons until Congress shall give some expression of opinion in regard to what has been done. I would say to the pardon seekers that it would be best to wait a litte while. There is no disposition to put them on trial or hang them, and the President has so clearly indicated his policy in regard to the South, that it seems to me that no one can doubt his desire to restore peace and harmony with as little harshness as possible. And in Congress while there are many that manifest a degree of savage ferocity which is well calculated to alarm the whole country, still I think there are even among the Radicals many who only desires that the South shall have peace on a sure basis. If I believed that the overwhelming radical vote in Congress was given by those bent on ruining the South, I would indeed despair. But something must be done to make the better part of the radicals vote with the real national party that is yet to grow up. I hope a few months will indicate how this is to be done. In the meantime the so-called friends of the South, the copper-heads, will lose no opportunity to drive all sorts of Republicans into what is called the extreme radical wing.

Yesterday Geo. W. Brooks of Pasquotank was confirmed by the Senate as U. S. Dist. Judge for N. C. and D. H. Starbuck as U. S. Dist. Attorney D. R. Goodloe

Relating to pardon matters and Federal appointments.

was confirmed a few days ago as Marshal. So the U. S. Dist. Courts in N. C. are now duly organized. I think N. C. is the first State since the collapse of the rebellion to reestablish the U. S. Courts. All the principal officers are natives of the State.

Nothing positive has been done about the appointment of the Internal Revenue officers. Last week the Secretary of the Treasury sent an inspector to N. C. to visit the offices already open and he was directed to call to see you on his way, and report. It is expected that his report would have reached here ere this. I hope he will bring word that the list, substantially as handed in, is approved *as a whole*. I understand that A. J. Jones declines the place of Assessor in the 3rd Dist. According to the original agreement in case Jones declined, then Wm. Worth, who is now Assist. assessor at Fayetteville was to have the place. A young man, Pendleton King has written that he has applied to you for a recommendation for that place. King would make a good officer, but I do not know that he is any better than Wm. Worth. They are both unobjectionable, and I think both about equally deserving. I hope your report by the Inspector will be received soon for every days' delay will make it more difficult to secure the appointment of as good a list as that now before the Secretary.

I have carefully read your message to the legislature and most heartily approve it. The only part that can be objected to at the North will be that relating to the Freedmen's Bureau. I believe there is but little of N. C. that could not deal justly by all classes of citizens as soon as the Courts are established, but still there is some uncertainty in the matter. And very great uncertainty in regard to other Southern States. Congress will not discriminate between the several Southern State lately in revolt. It is quite probable that Trumbull's bill will pass both houses of Congress very soon. I have not had time to

read it. As the South must have the Freedman's Bureau in some shape, it has already seemed to me the best plan to make the commissioners partly local, so as to give them a chance for more intelligent action, and to act as a check on abuses. Now everything depends upon the character of the particular individual who happens to be sent to a neighborhood.

Nominations for Collectors and Assessors as sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

1st	Dist.	E. W. Jones (appointed)	Collector
"	"	R. Piermont (appointed)	Assessor
2nd	"	L. G. Estes	Collector
"	"	Jenning Pigott	Assessor
3rd	"	Chas. W. Woollen	Collector
"	"	Wm. Worth	Assessor
4th	"	Wm. M. Powell	Collector
"	"	Solomon Pool	Assessor
5th	"	Wm. H. Thompson	Collector
"	"	Jesse Wheeler (appointed)	Assessor
6th	"	Sam H. Wiley (appointed)	Collector
"	"	H. H. Helper (appointed)	Assessor
7th	"	John B. Weaver	Collector
"	"	Wm. W. Andern	Assessor

From William A. Graham.

HILLSBORO, Jan. 26th 1866.

I observe in the *Sentinel* of yesterday a telegram from Washington saying that Dr. Powell "State Agent for North Carolina" was about to set off for Raleigh, etc. I supposed that a State Agency in Raleigh was only maintained under the Provisional Government, and that the Constitutional Government of the State did not need, or authorize, any State Agency there. If the Government of

Protest against
title of State agent.

the United States is about to send a clerk of the Treasury department to Raleigh on business, and chosēs to advertise his advent as such, there is no objection. But if he has no authority as State Agent, and I presume he has none, there is an arrogant assumption in gazetting him by that title, which the press of the State ought to correct.

Your message is, I think, very well received at home. I take no paper abroad but the *National Intelligencer*, which has only a negative kind of notice. I fear the Bureau of Freedmen is to be fastened upon us for some time: and if so, there can be but little security to the white men in any asserted rights. Thefts are of daily and nightly occurrence in this vicinity, and negroes with arms are traversing the country under pretence of hunting but really for stealing. The Legislature might change the law of homicide, so as to excuse whenever there is a trespass on the curtilage in the night time with intent to steal. Indeed the attempt to commit crime ought in all cases to be indictable and punishable.

I hear nothing from Washington except what is contained in the papers. The temper of Congress is not more favorable to justice to the Southern States since the recess of Congress than it was before. But the discussions: if they are published at the North will, I think be favorable to us. The speech of Rev. G. Johnson, which has been sent me in pamphlet, and of Doolittle against treating the States as conquered provinces, must have effect where any sense of truth remains.

I may visit Raleigh in the course of next week.

To General Ruger.

Jan. 27th 1866.

I inclose extract from a letter from A. Mitchell, one of the Circuit judges of the State to Judge Fowle of this City.

I especially call your attention to it and wish to know whether if the facts be as cited, you will deem it your duty to have the matter investigated.

I learn that one of the parties released from the prison is a terror to the orderly citizens of that part of the State. I get this information from Judge Fowle.

Enclosure.

(Extract from a letter to Judge Mitchell from Judge Fowle.)

STATESVILLE, Jan. 25th 1866.

“A detail of U. S. soldiers from Salisbury under command of Q. M. Sergeant assigned to the duty getting up Government stock in the surrounding country, on Sabbath evening last, constrained the jailer (as he alleges) to surrender to them his key and they released the prisoners committed by you, Cook and Blackwell, and escorted them out of town, and they made their escape and they remain at large. I cannot say their commander was privy to it but by some it is said he was inclined to extenuate the outrage. A representation of the transaction has been made to Genl. Packard, Commandant at Salisbury, but he has given us no response—Such an act naturally causes irritation and tends to paralyze the influence of the Judicial administration.”

Violence of United States soldiers.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 27th, 1866.

I have just seen the Attorney General in reference to the “300 applications for pardon” mentioned in your letter of the 18th inst. He directed his clerk to make out pardon papers for the whole of them, and said he would sign them. They will then go at once to the President and be signed I presume. *They must not be published.*

Regarding pardon matters and Federal appointments.

I have just seen the list of Collectors and Assessors as you finally sent it in. I feel a good deal mortified that Wm. H. Thompson could not have the place of Collector for the 5th Dist. I have worked so hard and so long to get it for him that it is too hard now to fail. He would have had it last October, but Holden out of spite to me kept him out of it. I thought that now you had recommended it, that it was to be considered good. I do not know what influence Lash may have had to embitter him to over-ride Thompson. But this I know. If Mr Lash had only accepted the nomination tendered to him just before the meeting of Congress, we should never have got into the Estes business. I begged Lash to accept the place, just to have the matter settled. But he would do nothing. The fact is Lash cares little about the place, as he is a man of wealth, an old batchelor, and can do much better for himself and the State by taking care of the Banking System for the State. But what is done is done. I understand the list as sent in will go to the Senate on Monday. It is very important that it go through as soon as possible, for every day there is some new applicant turning up for one of the places, some outsider. There is a fellow here named Steadman, formerly of New York, late of Beaufort who thinks he is entitled to something. From sources worthy of the highest credit I learn that he is a good deal of an imposter, and has been borrowing money from nearly everybody about Beaufort.

I suppose Sol. Pool does not want the place, as Mr. Harrison is put in the place for what you formerly nominated him.

I see that old Powell telegraphed from this city on the 24th inst. that he was still "State Agent". He and some others started the story here soon after Holden was relieved that *Holden* was to have all the patronage of the office of Gov. and on that condition you were permitted to go into office.

From D. F. Caldwell.

GREENSBORO N. C. *Jan. 27th 1866.*

As I feel unusually solicitous for the success of your administration I trust you will pardon me for troubling you again with my views on an financial policy. There is unusual anxiety and solicitude throughout this section of the State I give it as my decided opinion that if the legislature funds the bank interest on the old bonds of the State, as provides for the payment thereafter as Gov. Graham's (Berry's) bill provides; or attempts to have a desire to pay it, very few who vote for these, any one of these measures well considered worthy of the confidence of their constituents hereafter. This repeal or modification of our usuary laws will be still more distasteful to a large majority of our people. Honestly believing that the above is a correct statement of public sentiment among influential as well as the more humble in life I do hope for your sake if nothing else. Your friends will deliberate long and well before they are prevailed upon to adopt any of these measures. I can name many of the old bond holders who think with me that if such a course of policy is adopted repudiation will of necessity follow—why not pass a bill to sell out all the State's stock for these bonds as you recommended. This measure is exceedingly popular with the people. I have, in fact, heard but one man oppose it and he was Thomas Fuller the former President of the N. C. Rail Road. Then get the legislature request all the other bond-holders to *deposit* the remainder of the old bonds with him and issue to the holders thereof certificates of deposit for the same redeemable and fundable in new coupon bonds bearing six per cent interest payable in Raleigh in 5, 7 or 10 years as may be thought best. The bonds ought not to be exemp from taxation when reissued (I mean the six per cent coupon bonds). These certifficates should be made redeemable for

Advice as to State financial affairs.

all public dues and all other demands that may be made on the State and county treasuries. Let the holders of these certificates have the power and authority to loan them at seven per cent per annum. If this is done we will soon have currency a plenty but not too much. Then let a good and judicious tax be levied and collected gradually increasing at every year and thus reduce the indebtedness of the State. If the certificates depreciate in value let the tax be increased in proportion. And my word! every bond holder will get nearer par value for his bonds by this plan than any other. I have little faith in the National Bank and currency. These Finances are likely in my opinion, with other fillabusters to get us in a foreign war if so good bye to National Bank and Greenbacks. I have and I think all reasonable men would soon have greater confidence in our Treasury Certificates than on the old bonds—deposited—though for safety they should be destroyed—and this faith and credit of the States than any paper currency that has been put in circulation in the State since it has been organized. For this single reason it rests on a better and more reliable basis as I can demonstrate to the satisfaction of any reasonable intelligent mind in the State I press this matter upon your consideration from the purest and best of motives. I understand Jesse H. Lindsay is going down to night. There is literally no money in the country. This Legislature will be compelled to give us some sort of paper Why not adopt the measure proposed it will not be obligatory on any one to comply with the terms proposed. If any of them can provide to get pay for their bonds on the interest due on them more certainly or at an earlier day I have no objection.

To Wm. Foy.

RALEIGH, *Jan. 29th 1866.*

Immediately upon the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. I communicated a copy of it to Genl. Ruger, soliciting his aid in remedying the grievances to which you call attention. As the State is not permitted to arm its militia, I feared our embryo civil authorities would be unable to suppress the armed robbery you describe.

I inclose a copy of my answer which would have been sent sooner but for pressure of urgent business.

NEW BERN.

From B. S. Hedrick to Kemp P. Battle.¹

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jan. 29, 1866.

Inclosed please find a letter for the Governor, which please read and lay before him as soon as convenient. If the Gov. should substitute Thompson for Lash please telegraph me. I shall not delay the appointment on account of the change for I think it very important that the appointment be made with as little delay as possible.

We are all well. I have not yet had time to pack up and send the Finance Reports, but will do so soon. I have spent so much time of late over N. C. matters that I am behind with my office work. Did you see the *Progress* of the 26th in regard to Powell?

¹ Kemp P. Battle was at this time Public Treasurer. His previous public service had been as a member of the Convention of 1861.

From Geo. Stronach.

MOREHEAD CITY *Jan 29th 1866.*

At the request of the firm (Henshaw and Thorburn) with which I am at present connected, and other firms of this place, I respectfully ask your views on the following, viz

Whether or not Merchants who have been transacting business during the war, in the State of North Carolina, and who have been paying the tax required to the U. S. Govrmt. for Mdse reed (prior to the end of the war) will be required to pay the same tax again under the "Tax Bill" passed by the Convention.

It is a matter of much importance to Merchants who have been located here for 2 or 3 Years and they would like very much to hear your views on the subject.

The net amt of Tax (Rev. & Gov) paid by our firm to the Govmt of the U. S. prior to the end of the war was over \$1000 and they consider it very unjust for them to be compelled to pay the same again. Many other Merchants are similarly situated.

Hoping that you will favor us with your views.

To Lewis Hanes.

Jan 29 1866.

Lack of official
election returns.

No return can be found in this office of the Congressional election in the 3rd 5th and 6th Congressional Districts. Consequently I have no basis on which to rest a certificate of election verified by the great seal of the State.

I have called on Gov. Holden by a written note appraising him of this fact. He replies, offering no explanation as to the absence of official evidence, but giving his opinion that I may well give the official certificate, be-

cause it is notorious that Fuller and Walkup are elected—and that Col. Brown admits that you are elected. This opinion seems to me to be absurd.

I am not aware of any precedent for a case where the official certificate of the Sheriffs is wanting. It seems to me that I might be warranted, in the absence of the best evidence in resting my certificate on the *next best* evidence, and the next best evidence I think would be the certificate, under seal, of the Clerks of the several County Court Clerks, showing the vote of his County for Congress.

I submit this state of facts and suggestions for your consideration.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, Jan. 30th 1866.

Yours of this date covering copy of a communication to me of the 26th inst. the original of which has not come to my hands, is before me. You say "orders were given through Headquarters District of Newbern to the Sheriff of Craven County restraining the collection of taxes on business done by the following named persons under permits granted by the United States Treasury Department, and for which they paid the required tax to the Treasury Department until its legality can be determined by the proper legal tribunal.

Regarding collection of Federal taxes.

A. G. Craven	Philo Z. Malloy
Evernon & Co	Taylor & Wheaton
T. S. Stale	Fisher & Hascall"
Taylor & Daniels	Garrelson & Vanveruck

The fact that a citizen has paid to the United States any tax imposed for the support of that Government has not been regarded as relieving him from paying a tax on the same subjects, for the support of the State Government,

and I do not deem it expedient to discuss the constitutionality of our Revenue law; and I regard it as important that the anomalous relations now existing between the United States and this State be as well defined as possible.

As you have arrested the collection of this tax, I of course assume that you have examined the ordinance empowering it which requires that the Sheriff shall have collected, paid into the State Treasury and completed their duties under said ordinance on or before the 1st day of February 1866.

Your order arresting the collection was not reported to me till yesterday except in the indirect way of a telegram from the Sheriff of Craven.

I am not now informed whether the order restraining the collection contains instructions protecting the State in case the "proper tribunal" shall decide that the tax is lawfully imposed, whereby the tax payer on his property shall be forthcoming—nor am I furnished with a copy of the *ex parte* statement of facts on which your order rests.

Your order, as I conceive has deprived our State Court of jurisdiction, the only provisions in the ordinance for enforcing the payment of tax, being rendered nugatory by the order having issued just as the time was expiring when the powers of the Sheriff cease,—I am at a loss therefore to know to what tribunal you refer as the "proper legal tribunal", your action has deprived the State of the only remedy provided for enforcing the payment of the tax. I learn however that an amendment to the ordinance has been prepared within a few days extending the time of collection to 20th of February 1866. So that if you would now make by your order the matter might yet be brought before our Courts.

I admit that the remedy of the tax-payer ought to be more expeditious, but I trust the interference with the civil government is not to rest on the opinion of the General who may at the time have Military command whether

a law be constitutional, or unconstitutional, or the remedy proposed an adequate or an inadequate one.

I learn that all of the parties who have obtained these restraining orders have recently settled in the State while those who have long resided in Newbern have paid their taxes. I proposed to-day to the General Assembly a summary trial on cases agreed, in the Supreme Court for the purpose of getting a decision on the constitutionality of this ordinance from which decision either party, may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Jan. 30th '66.*

I regret with you the substitution of Lash for Thompson—and Harrison for Pool. I could not have acted otherwise than I did (the assembly being here) without much criticism and censure. It was the right course.

North Carolina
political appoint-
ments.

Not a pardon shall be published which passes through my hands—and the plan I have suggested will strengthen the President's popularity here, without prejudicing him anywhere.

Dr. Powell has not been re-appointed State agent by me—and if there has been any understanding as to his patronage, I am not a party to it. I have requested the *Sentinel* to correct the impression, made in the telegram that he is agent for the State. If Holden has reserved any patronage on leaving his position as Prov. Govr. I am neither a party nor privy to it. In haste.

[P. S.]—I earnestly hope the pardons will come.

*To Mr. Yates.*¹

Reply to congratulations of Union soldiers upon his election.

I have recd a communication from yourself and the soldiers in service of the United States, from the counties of Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Yadkin, Sampson, Craven and Forsythe in which you congratulate me on my election as Gov. of North Carolina, and expressing your hope that thorough Union may soon be restored and each of you allowed to return to peaceful homes.

I am one of those who always believed that extremists North and South had driven the better portion of the nation into unwise strife. The extremists of the South, with whom I never had sympathy, are conquered and generally ready to become loyal citizens. The triumphant extremists and disunionists of the North are more potent and more intent on domination than ever. If peace—and quiet—and prosperity are to return extremists must cease to govern. The brave men who have periled their lives on either side of the terrible strife, have generally magnanimity and respect for each other and I hope will place themselves as a break-water between the mad elements which still threaten stability of government.

Let us all now seek by some concession a forbearance toward each other to restore the amity and concord between the parts of our great country in which alone the happiness of the greatest number is to be attained.

With an earnest desire in all ways, personal and official to restore our unhappy country to friendly relations and you to your home and friends, I subscribe myself.

*To Bedford Brown.*²

RALEIGH. *Feb. 5th 1866.*

I do not find on the files in this office the joint returns of the Sheriffs of the 5th Congressional District, showing

¹ A member of Co. D, 4th United States volunteers.

² Bedford Brown, of Caswell, was a member of the House of Commons from 1815 to 1818, and again in 1823. He was State Senator in

the result of the election for a member of Congress on the 9th Nov. last. Mr. Hanes has filed your letter of the 19th Dec. last admitting his majority of 24 votes in the district, but in the absence of the general certificate of the Sheriffs, I do not feel authorised to certify his election. Govr. Holden does not know where this certificate is. In your letter to Mr. Hanes you say that you have the certificate of election signed by the returning officers. If you still have it, will you send it to me to be filed in this office.

With the best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am,

To General Walkup.

RALEIGH Feb. 5th 1866.

I learn from Govr. Graham and others that the certificate of the Provl. Govr. will not be recognized as to the election of a member of Congress. The certificates of the Sheriffs of the 1st 2nd—4th and 7th districts are on file and I have issued my certificates. The others are not on file and Gov. Holden knows nothing about them. I presume they are in possession of the gentlemen in whose favor they were issued. I hope you will suddenly get notice of your admission to your seat, and if so, you would prefer the Danville route I presume. On producing the certificate I will make out my certificate and forward it to you, as you may direct.

Relating to certificate of election.

MONROE.

1828, 1829, 1842, 1858, 1860, 1862, and 1868 In 1829 he was Speaker. He was United States Senator from 1829 to 1840, when he resigned rather than obey instructions from the Legislature. He was elected to Congress in 1865, but was refused a seat. He was throughout his life a Democrat but was not a secessionist.

To Thos. Fuller.

RALEIGH *Feb. 5th/66.*

Relating to certifi-
cate of election.

I learn from Govr. Graham and Mr. Pool and other members elect to Congress that your certificates, given by the Provl Govr. will not be recognised. Upon your producing the certificate of your election I will issue the certificate required of the Govr. I find the certificates on file as to the election of Stubbs, Clark, Turner and Jones. The other three are not filed and I presume are in possession of the gentlemen in whose favor they were issued. The law does not require the filing of them. Govr. Holden knows nothing about them.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To Hugh McCulloch.¹

RALEIGH, *Feby. 5th 1866.*

Injustice of United
States land tax.

I herewith inclose a memorial from the inhabitants of the town of Plymouth, which presents a great grievance applicable to many other individuals and places in the State.

The land tax is now being collected in Plymouth. When the taxes are collected on the valuation of 1860, on real estate, the chief value of which was the improvements since destroyed, the hardship is grievous. I have not had time to examine the Revenue laws, and it may be that you have no power to relieve the petitioners and others (many others) in like conditions. If you have not, I earnestly request you (as we have no representation in Congress) to ask for such legislation as may be necessary for the relief of the petitioners and the others similarly situated. If anything can be done for their relief, it must be prompt, as the collectors are now exacting the taxes upon the assessment of 1860.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

¹ Secretary of the Treasury.

To T. L. Russell.

RALEIGH, Feb. 5th 1866

Yours of the 2nd inst is received. The unanimity with which my constant friends at Crawford's sustained me as a candidate for the elevated position I now fill is most gratifying to me. I am conscious of having served my country through a long life with what ability I could and hoped to have retained their confidence and respect to the end of my life. It was deeply mortifying to me when I learned that the result of the late election indicated that a majority of my old friends preferred Mr. Holden over me. No public man more constantly opposed Secession and Disunion than I did. When war came no one was more solicitous to restore us to peace. All Randolph—the whole State knows that at the beginning I predicted and did my best to avert the calamities which have befallen us. They knew my opponent had for long years taught secession—and fomented the sectional strife which ended in war. They knew when he pretended to favor peace, he uniformly denounced any peace not based on Independence, which all sensible men knew was not attainable. That a man who had been all things to all men should beat me in my own County, was mortifying. While the old Whig counties, which knew me best—Richmond, Montgomery, Stanley, Anson, Davidson, Guilford, Orange, etc. gave me overwhelming majorities it touched me deeply when the vote of Randolph was cited as proof that those who knew me best did not confide in me. I am persuaded, however, that they were misled by the fear that my election would retard or prevent our restoration to the Union and that now that they perceive this was a mistake, very many of them regret the votes they gave. I forgive them, believing and knowing that I deserved their confidence, if I ever did.

Contrast of Holden's record with his own.

[P. S.]—If the election between me and Holden were to come off now I should beat him 30,000 votes.

NEW HOPE ACADEMY.

To Geo. Stronach.

RALEIGH, *Feb. 5/66.*

Relating to certain taxes levied by the Convention.

The extreme pressure of official duties has prevented an earlier reply to yours of the 29th ult.

B. F. Moore has given a written opinion that merchants trading in insurrectionary districts under a license from the Secretary of the Treasury, are not liable to the convention tax during the time they were so trading. So thinks Genl Ruger, who has issued orders restraining the Sheriff of Currituck¹ from collecting from 8 merchants in Newbern who had so traded.

I deem it very doubtful whether this opinion will be sustained by the Supreme Court: but for the benefit of both the State and the merchants I am endeavoring to get an Act through the Genl. Assembly whereby an opinion of the Supreme Court may be promptly obtained to settle the question.

In the mean time merchants will have to pay under protest—or apply to Genl Ruger or refuse to answer and be bound over to answer for a misdemeanor. If they pay under protest, if the Supreme Court decide against them, it will be all right, and if for them, I think the money will be promptly refunded.

MOREHEAD CITY.

To G. W. Swepson.

RALEIGH, *Feb. 6th 1866.*

The State defrauded by A. J. Jones and Dr. William Sloan.

I sent my certificates to the two gentlemen you mentioned, to-wit Griswold and Swift, which I trust will be satisfactory to them. They left by the mail a day or two ago.

To-day I recd C. P. Mendenhall's letter showing a villainous transaction. I have taken no action on it as yet, but must do so. I deem it best before acting to have cer-

¹ Governor Worth probably meant Craven.

tificates from your employces, who can speak from their own knowledge, fully explaining the transaction. C. P. M. communicates what he learns second hand from them.

A large quantity of cotton, (besides the 37 bales on hand) seems to have been sold by Dr. Sloan to A. J. Jones, which had been shipped from Macon Ga. and which had not arrived. Did this purchase money pass through your hands. How many bales were thus sold and what price. Were the insurance, freight and other charges paid by Jones?

Let the statements be made by those who know the facts and let them be full and clear.

NEW YORK CITY.

To William Sloan.

RALEIGH, Feby. 7th 1866.

I received on yesterday a communication from a gentleman in New York City, setting forth that you as late Provisional Treasurer of this State had sold to A. J. Jones Esq. a large quantity of State cotton at prices much below the market value. The character of the gentleman from whom I have received this communication imposes on me the duty of making inquiry into the alleged transaction.

I deem it due to you and to the relations you have sustained to the State, to appraise you of this fact, and to say, if you made such sale under the circumstances alleged and you think proper, that I shall be glad to have from you any communication you may desire to make.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, N. C. February 7th 1866.

I have been so excessively occupied with indispensable duties for the last two or three months that I have not been able to answer all your letters.

Relating to pardons.

I beg you to accept my heartiest thanks for your attention to all my requests.

If you can help Mr. Mason engineer through the pardons for this State so that I can get them to distribute through the agency of the members of the Assembly, you will do me, the parties pardoned and the President a great favor. Very many of them are obscure persons who always abhorred Disunion, but were Post-masters or held other petty offices or were \$20,000 men. They complain when they know so many prominent secessionists have been pardoned.

I approved for pardon all the petitions presented to me because none of them were men more culpable than many who had been pardoned.

No rule to guide me has been laid down and I said in my letter accompanying the large lot of petitions which I found in the office that in view of the pardons which had been granted in this State I could think of no rule of discrimination which would warrant me in recommending the rejection of any of them. T. L. Clingman, hearing of this, appealed to me and I recommended his pardon to make myself consistent, but I have since though I ought not to have done it. He did more than any body else (except Holden) to foment discord between the South and the North. He and Asa Biggs and a few others should wait for the General Amnesty.

I have written to Lash, asking him to give Wm. A. Thompson the best appointment within his gift.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Dr. Nathan Stanton.

RALEIGH, Feb. 8th 1866.

Yours of the 25th inst. is received.

The reports you hear as to the dangers here of being killed on the high-ways are greatly exaggerated. A man

may travel in North Carolina with as much security as in any State in the Union. This does not mean the same security as before the war—Cases of disturbances, save in the chief towns, are almost unheard of and in the chief towns they are much less frequent than in your cities.

If a man demean himself with propriety he has little to fear.

I hope you will return—My mother was here to visit me a few days ago in fair health.

EDEN PRAIRIE, *Minn.*

To _____.

Feb. 13th 1866.

The bearer, Mr. Button, visits the Southern States for the purpose of giving a wider circulation to the *World*, a news-paper published in the City of New York.

The tone of such numbers of the paper as I have seen, is National in its character. It is a Union paper, ably advocating the admission of the Southern delegation to seats in Congress, in contradistinction to the Disunion Press of the North which treats the South as a conquered province and taxes us without allowing us representation. The *World* sustains the President in his efforts to do justice to the South.

I hope Mr. Button may succeed in his object.

*To Reverdy Johnson.*¹

RALEIGH, *Feb. 15th 1866.*

Asking assistance
towards relief from
U. S. tax.

As the South has no representation in Congress, you will pardon me for calling your attention to a matter regarding legislation for the relief of many of our citizens.

The United States land tax is now being collected in this State. The assessment of land made in 1860 for the purpose of raising State taxes, is taken by the United States Collectors as the basis, and the tax demanded is 80 cents on the \$100. valuation.

It is known that throughout the South since 1860 whole towns have been destroyed by fire, as well as great numbers of dwellings, plantations, mills, etc. in the rural districts. Lots with the structures on them in 1860, are now rendered comparatively useless by the destruction of the buildings then on them. The collection of the tax under this rule is exceptionally oppressive on many. The inhabitants of one of the towns of this State (Plymouth) where the taxes are now being collected and which has been almost totally destroyed by fire since 1860, sent me a memorial a few days ago praying for relief. I sent it to the Sec. of the Treasury, requesting him, if he could give me no relief, as we have no representation in Congress, that he would ask for legislation. He replies that he has no power to relieve, and adds that in his annual report, a copy of which he incloses, he has made such recommendations, as in his opinion, he could with propriety make, and that he hopes for early action of Congress carrying out his suggestions, and granting other effective relief.

On examination of the report I do not find any suggestion for the relief of the very numerous class, the value of whose real estate has been diminished by the destruc-

¹ Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, formerly Attorney General of the United States and now United States Senator. He was a member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

tion of the buildings on it since the valuation of 1860. Some expeditious mode of re-assessment ought to be provided for such cases, and I hope our peculiar situation will be deemed a justifiable excuse for asking your interference in our behalf.

In the Eastern District of this State the tax collected was 60 cents on the \$100. valuation, and I learn that at various places it is 27 cents. If you can inform me to whom I may address an inquiry for an explanation of this seeming inequality I will be obliged to you.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To A. M. Tomlinson & Sons.

Feb. 17th 1866.

The notes you hold on the Banks of N. C. and C. F. are the best in your list and are both worth a good deal more than Brokers are paying for them. The specie and real estate at gold value held by the Bank of N. C. are sufficient to pay 25 cts on the dollar on all the indebtedness of the Bank. It has other assets in the shape of debts due it, equal as I think to 25 cts to the dollar. I would not take less than 50 cts on the dollar in present currency, for notes on the Bank of N. C.

Condition of North
Carolina banks.

The C. F. notes ought to bring in present currency 40 cts in the dollar.

The other N. C. Banks on your list are of unequal value—the Farmer's Bank the best of them, but all not only insolvent, but very largely so—and I attach no importance to the provision in the charter of all of them (excepting the Bank of N. C.) making the private property of the stockholders liable to twice the amount of the stock, in case of the insolvency of the Bank. The insolvency must be established by some judicial proceedings before the stockholder can be held liable and after that the remedy is uncertain—probably by bill in Equity at which all bill

holders and creditors must be made parties, and the decree in favor of all in possession to the amount of their respective claims. The stockholders don't intend to pay and will resort to *any measures to avoid payment*.

The Banks of Fayetteville, Clarendon, Washington and Yanceyville are almost worthless—and not likely to improve their assets as compared to their debts being nominal.

I think none of them will get worse soon, and if you do not need money I would hold on—but the Banks last mentioned are not likely to improve much.

I can give no information in regard to the Banks out of this State.

BUSH HILL.

To Scott Welborn.

Feb. 20th 1866.

Relating to a stay
law.

Yours of the 19th inst. is received.

Neither the Genl Assembly or State Convention can make any law or ordinance impairing the obligation of contracts because the Constitution forbids a State to pass any act impairing the obligation of a contract.

I know not what law the Genl Assembly may pass as to sealing existing contracts, but am satisfied that no binding rule can be established which will not do great injustice.

My views on stay-laws are well known to the public and the Genl Assembly. They are condensed in the old maxim that honesty is the best policy.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

*To John Baxter.*¹

Raleigh, Feb. 26th 1866.

* * * * *

The resolutions in N. Y. on the 22nd inst and Mr. Seward's speech cast a damper on my hopes founded on the President's veto, message and speech. If the Freedman's Bureau is to be kept up another year upon the absurd assumptions that war exists now; and if nobody is to be received into Congress from the South save those who can take the test oath it is a substantial exclusion. The N. Y. platform is only a shade less obnoxious than that of Sumner & Co.

To J. M. Worth.

March 3rd 1866.

Yours from Shops is received.

A bill has passed the Commons and I think will pass the Senate, authorising the holders of coupons over-due from our old State bonds to take a new bond for them. If this bill passes the value of your coupons will go up. I have therefore deemed it best for you not to sell them for the present.

Send me a check on S. M. & Co.² for as large amount as you can conveniently. If it be for more than enough I will pay interest at 7 per cent. on the excess until I can fully refund which I shall be able to do very soon.

[P. S.]—I owe S. M. & Co. \$6000, subject to credit for 13 bales of cotton.

COMPANY'S SHOPS.

¹ John Baxter, a native of North Carolina, had been a member of the House of Commons in 1842, 1852, and 1856. He was Speaker in 1856. He moved to Tennessee and was there a member on the Convention of 1870. In 1877 the President appointed him Judge of the Sixth United States Circuit.

² Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.

To Swepson, Mendenhall & Co.

Mar. 5th 1866.

Jones-Sloan cotton
deal.

The trade between Sloan & Jones & Company, as to State Cotton will not be recognized. Pay no more money on account of sales of State Cotton, except to Kemp P. Battle, Pub. Treasurer, or by his *order*.

NEW YORK CITY.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, Mar. 6th 1866.

Asking for return
of State property.

The letter book of Ex. Gov. Vance, the great Seal of the State, and probably other documents belonging to the Executive Department of this State were captured by the military authorities of the United States last spring and were sent, as I understand, to Washington City, with the exception of the great Seal, which I presume was lost or kept by the individuals who captured it.

If there be no reason for the longer detention of this letter book or other documents belonging to this State, I respectfully ask that they be put in possession of Gov. Swain to be returned.

Any book or document belonging to the State can be examined under your orders at any time or copies furnished if requested by you.

To David L. Swain.

Mar. 9th 1866.

Asking for pardon
of N. W. Woodfin.

I, do not know the rules of action which govern the action of the President in granting pardons nor the principle which governed the Provisional Governor. Many persons who held seats in the State Convention of 1861 have been pardoned. N. W. Woodfin was a member of that

Convention. He is an aged man and, so far as I know, did nothing in bringing on or conducting the war making him more culpable than those who voted for the act of secession. I entertain no doubt that Mr. Woodfin is now loyal to the Government of the United States and a sincere and ardent supporter of President Johnson's policy—and would be gratified if the President would pardon him.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, Mar. 15th 1866.

The pressure of my duties has prevented an earlier reply to several communications from you for which I am much obliged to you. Relating to the granting of pardons.

I inclose a list of names, in compliance with your suggestion, for which I make special application for pardons.

Our Convention passed an ordinance allowing all parties who have failed on petition for a pardon to vote in the elections of the 9th Nov. last provided their pardon had been advertised by the Prov. Gov. as having been granted, although the pardon had not come to hand. Immediately upwards of 500 were advertised as having been pardoned, whereby they became entitled to vote. Of course each of these is importunate for his pardon. From what I can learn, they had not been pardoned. Their names were probably passed for pardon by the Atty. Genl. Is there any reason why these would not come at once? There has been an official advertisement in the *Standard* that they had been pardoned. If necessary I will send a copy of the paper containing the announcement. I state the fact in order to get the pardons and make a commentary on the motive of his premature announcement a few days before the Governor's election. How the Prest. is to be prejudiced by the issue of these pardons already officially announced, I cannot understand.

It is not possible that I can tell whose cases are most urgent. I inclose a list of applicants to whose pardons I think there can be no objection, all of whom, I have reason to think will be much inconvenienced by delay. I dislike to annoy you with this pardon business.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To E. Beckerdite.

RALEIGH, Mar 15th 1866.

Yours of the 9th inst. asking me to recommend you as Depy Collector in your district.

Before I had received your letter I had given a recommendation to another applicant. But for this there is no man whose fitness for the position I would more cordially certify.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper.

I would write you at large if pressure of duties would allow.

SALEM CHURCH.

To E. J. Hale.

RALEIGH, Mar. 15th 1866.

Yours of the 13th is just received.

Although the taxing of us while we are denied representation is a flagrant violation of an axiom in our system of government and the President has declared his disapproval of it, the land tax has been in course of collection in this State for more than six months. In the Newbern district 60 cents on the \$100. valuation in 1860 was collected. In this district and in others from which I have heard 80 cts on the \$100. has been collected. In Virginia 27 cts on the \$100. Of course the Prest is not ignorant that this tax is being collected: Further, he recently sent

here an agent requesting me to give my opinion whether the State ought to be divided into seven instead of three districts for the collection of the internal revenue—and requesting me to suggest the names of suitable men in each district as collectors and assessors, restricted to those who could take the teste oath. I refer to these facts to show that these taxes are being collected with the assent of the Prest. Whether he refrains from interference because of want of power or from motives of expediency I do not know. I strongly impressed on the Prest, in a personal interview in July last the impoverished condition of the State, and endeavored to get him to postpone the collection of the land tax.

The land tax is collected on the State valuation of 1860, since which in a large number of cases throughout the whole South Factories and other structures have been destroyed;—the lot on which they stood being now scarcely worth as much as the taxes. I recently asked the Sec. of the Treasury to grant relief if he had power—and if not, to call on Congress to provide a remedy. He answered that he could not give relief and that he had asked Congress in his regular message to make all needful modifications of the law. He inclosed me a copy of his annual report. It had no reference to this manifest wrong. I then wrote to Reverdy Johnson, presenting the grievance and asking him, as we were unrepresented, to have the act modified—and also to ascertain for me, if he could, why less was collected in the Newbern district than in other districts of the State. I have had no answer, though more than enough time has elapsed.

Govr. Swain has now gone on a public mission for myself and the Pub. Treasr. to Washington City with written instructions to look into all these matters and put measures on foot for our relief, if possible. I fear nothing can be effected. If he accomplish any thing, I will appraise you on his return.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To J. Parker Jordan.

RALEIGH Mar. 16/66.

I saw Genl Ruger and endeavored to bring him to my conclusion that upon the evidence Mrs. Ball was not guilty of manslaughter. It seemed to me to be a clear case of justifiable homicide. I failed to convince him.

I know not whether there is a right of appeal from his decision. If there be not, I would sign a petition for her pardon, believing that the finding was not warranted by the evidence.

HENDERSON.

To Sion H. Rogers.

RALEIGH, Mar. 16th 1866.

I ask your opinion as to the salary due to the State Supt. of Common Schools.

He was elected to this office in 1862 and the law creating the office provides that the incumbent continue in office until his successor shall be appointed. He was probably re-elected in 1864, but at all events he has not been ousted by the election of another.

By the 5 Sec. Chap' 76 Rev. Code all officers elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit is required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—and by the 4th Sec. of same Chap. he is required to take an oath of office.

By an act ratified Sept. 21/61 all such officers are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

The ordinance of 19th Oct. last declares vacant only

¹ Sion H. Rogers was a member of the Legislature of 1860, of the Thirty-third and Forty-second Congresses. He was Attorney General of North Carolina from 1862 to 1868. He was for a short time Colonel of the 47th North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A.

those offices whose incumbents may have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

The State Supt. calls on me to issue a warrant for \$150. in part payment of his salary, averring that he never took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

I desire your opinion whether he is entitled to such warrant? He has been paid nothing towards his salary since May last.

To David L. Swain.

RALEIGH, Mar. 16th 1866.

I inclose the negro testimony act. I am at a loss to know what is to be the effect of the first proviso to the 9th section. I used every legitimate means to have this proviso stricken from the bill, but a large number of the members who had pledged themselves to their constituents to vote against negro testimony—now convinced that both justice and policy required the opposite vote,—thought this proviso a necessary shield between them and their constituents. But for these pledges the bill would have passed almost unanimously without the proviso.

Relating to negro
testimony

My object in addressing you is that you and Gov. Graham, if he still is in Washington, confer as to the expediency of asking the Prest. to make the 9th section operative, by requiring the chief of the Freedman's Bureau to make an order to his subordinate in this State (communicating the same to me to be communicated to the Judiciary) that "Jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen is fully committed to the Courts of this State." You may probably be able to devise some better means of preventing this proviso from defeating the effect of the 9th section.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To George R. Ricketts.

RALEIGH, *March 17th 1866.*

* * * * *

Conditions in the
South.

Your Northern friends—many of them—seem still to regard all of us alike. Sherman's army had two distinct organizations—the one fighting men—the other the meanest set of thieves—who stole and destroyed and who seemed to be licensed and encouraged to steal and destroy without discrimination. They robbed and stole from black and white, rich and poor, the widow, the halt, the blind—they destroyed what they could not steal from non-combatants.

All our people feel conquered and not one thinks of any further resistance. Nobody is now disloyal in the proper sense of the term—but it would be false to assert that many of our people love our conquerors—their discontent is not lessened by the refusal of Congress to receive our representatives, while they keep the tax collector busy among us.

I could not tell formerly which I most abhorred: the abolitionist who wanted to break up the Union to destroy slavery—or the secessionist who wished to break it up to preserve slavery. Your Northern Disunionists who now look to accomplish what the secessions could not effect, are the most detestable of the human family.

If the schemes of Thad. Stephens & Co. are sustained by the North our whole Country will be ruined. I hope the great body of the Northern people is not impelled by the unstatesmanlike and malignant feelings which govern Congress.

I very much fear that the Congress represents truly the feeling of those they represent.

NEW YORK CITY.

To W. J. T. Miller.

RALEIGH, Mar. 20/66.

I have not a copy of the order issued by Genl. Ruger Relating to abandoned army stock upon my remonstrances. It was published in the *Sentinel* and I believe, in the other news-papers of the State, about 14th January last.

1. It forbade the employment of citizens in hunting up the animals.

2. It forbade the seizure of unbranded animals, excepting on special orders from Head Quarters based on evidence that the U. S. owned the animals.

3. It limited the time within which animals branded C. S. could be seized to 1 Feb. 1866.

4. It required that the animals captured should be sold (unless for special reasons) in the county where captured.

Fearing I might not remember the provision of this order I have sent for the paper and had a copy prepared which I inclose.

SHELBY.

To John Baxter.

RALEIGH, Mar. 20/66.

Yours of the 2nd inst. came to hand to-day.

* * * * *

I have read with hearty approval the resolutions you offered on the 22nd ult at Nashville.

I had often heard your views at the beginning and during the progress of our late troubles—and believe there was uniform concurrence in our views. I am glad to find that now actual war has ceased most of us can exercise a forbearance towards our erring neighbors which recent converts to our views do not exhibit. The culture of animosity and hatred among our people is equally repugnant to Christianity and Statesmanship.

I inclose you a copy of my late annual message.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

To Calvin H. Wiley.

RALEIGH, Mar. 21/66.

Regarding Wiley's
salary.

On receipt of yr letter of the 15th inst I addressed a note to the Atto. Genl, then in the City (of which I inclose a copy) asking his opinion whether I would be warranted in issuing the warrant asked for. I have not received his answer. The Treas. had propounded some questions to him and being required to be on his circuit, I suppose he had not time to answer my inquiry. As soon as he shall answer, I shall take pleasure in granting the warrant, should he decide that I may lawfully issue it.

I greatly deplore the suspension of the Public Schools and the consequent discontinuance of your office.

GREENSBORO.

To Louis P. Griffith.

RALEIGH, Mar. 21/66.

Relating to State
finances.

Yours of the 19th inst is before me.

The Genl Assembly has passed an Act authorising the Pub. Treasr. to sell the 6 per cent coupon bonds running 34 years (provided that they shall not be sold at less than par) in sums of \$100.—\$500. and \$1000. to raise money for the payment of all her bonds now due and falling due this year, and for the payment of coupons now due and falling due this year. As these bonds may not bring par the holders of these securities will have to take them. This is the best the State could now do for her creditors. The issue of these bonds will raise our State debt to about \$15,000,000. We have stocks in our R. Roads and bonds on R. Roads secured by mortgage to the amount of \$9,000,000. If Congress would receive our members, leave us to manage our Internal affairs, and allow us to believe that our Northern brethren cared anything for our

welfare, whereby apprehension that all we hold dear is in danger, might be removed, the State could pay this debt—and would pay it. As most of this debt is held North and our debt continued during the war, which was a domestic debt, has been repudiated as a condition precedent to full restoration to the Union, and new conditions are being imposed, and we are taxed without representation and our loyalty still suspected in the face of our renewed oath of fealty and our known impotency to resist, the difficulty of getting our people to provide for this debt is daily increasing. We have no disloyal men, in the proper sense of this term and if Congress would act like Statesmen all would be right.—

NEW YORK CITY.

To P. H. Winston.

RALEIGH, Mar. 21 1866.

Yours of the 12th inst. is just received.

In the contingency to which you refer it will give me pleasure to nominate you alone to the Council and I do not apprehend any hesitation as to the ratification of the nomination.

Two members of the Council of State, Mr. Yeates¹ and Mr. Cowles²—may have voted for Mr. Holden—I presume they did—but I think each of them willing to sustain my administration. All the others were my straight out supporters.

[P. S.]—My Council is called to meet on the 14th proximo to make a Literary and Int. Impt. board.

WINDSOR.

¹ Jesse J. Yeates.

² Calvin J. Cowles.

To Nereus Mendenhall.

RALEIGH, Mar. 22/66.

Reports of emigration of Friends.

If you read the *Standard* and *Progress* you will have perceived that the alleged cause of the recent removal of large numbers of Quakers from this State is continued persecution towards them since the close of the war, and that the names of Gov. Graham and myself have been mentioned as somehow responsible for this oppression. I am persuaded that this insinuation could not be more unjustly made against any men in this Country, each of us having uniformly been their outspoken defenders, publicly and privately all our lives.

I think it a misfortune to the State that they leave us, and if this exodus is attributable to any cause which I can control, I desire to know what that cause is.

GREENSBORO.

To Henry C. Bullmy.

RALEIGH, Mar 23/66.

I have no right to replace the mules so cruelly taken from you during the war. If you can find them, you can recover them from the person having them in possession.

The signature to your letter, according to improved modern fashion, is illegible, by any one not knowing the name independent of the writing. I imitate as well as I can.

TARBORO.

To John H. Wheeler.¹

RALEIGH, Mar. 26th 1866.

Yours of the 14th inst. was delivered to me by Gov. Swain. the latter part of last week.

Need of a State agent in Washington.

As we have no representative in Congress I wished for authority to appoint or that the Genl A. would have appointed an agent until our representatives shall be elected. Dr. Powell desired this agency and his friends introduced a bill proposing the appointment of such an agent for a term of years, with a large salary \$2000. or \$3000. a year.—stationery and other perquisites. The bill failed and no other was brought forward. I have no authority to draw on the Treasurer to pay such agent for his serving and hence feel reluctant to trouble any friend. The pardon question is the one which gives me most trouble. Some 800 petitions are pending. The Convention passed an ordinance allowing any petitioner to vote at our last Nov. election provided Gov. Holden should have advertised such petitioners as having been pardoned. A few days before the election he advertised the names of 500 as those actually pardoned. I have tried in vain to get these pardons. I found over 300 petitions for pardon which have laid in the office for months. I forwarded them early in January last. I got my friends Mason and Hedrick to make an effort. I am satisfied they have done their best but in vain. I have been in office about three

¹ John H. Wheeler was a native of Hertford county. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1827 and 1828. In 1831 he was Secretary of the Commission on French Spoliation Claims, and in 1836 Superintendent of the Charlotte Mint. In 1842 he was elected Public Treasurer and served one term. He was a member of the State Senate in 1852. In 1853 he was made Minister to Nicaragua; he returned in 1857 and resided in Washington. When the war came on he returned to North Carolina, and in 1863 went to England to collect material for a new edition of his *History of North Carolina*, published in 1851. This appeared in 1884, entitled *Reminiscences of Eminent North Carolinians*. Wheeler was a warm friend of Andrew Johnson.

months. Only one pardon has been sent to me, excepting a few—some dozen—brought on about 1 Feb. by Dr. Powell. I have no authority to pay an agent. If you will get our archives—among them the letter books of Gov. Vance and as many of those pardons as possible, I will recommend and I do not doubt but the Genl. A will pay you.

I understand the 500 were recommended for pardon by the Atty. Genl in October last and therefore advertised as pardoned by Gov. Holden.

Gov. Swain assured me he could have got the pardon of Weldon N. Edwards, but the petition could not be found. It appears to have been forwarded by Gov. H. and recommended for suppression on the 1 Aug. 1865. I saw Dr. Powell since the return of Gov. Swain. He says it and all others were duly filed.

My regards to your family.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH, Mar. 26th 1866.

I sent to you by Govr. Swain my certificate that the weights and measures belonging to this State had been lost and asked that we be re-supplied. This was nearly a month ago. He reported to me on his return that he had left my certificate with the proper officer and was assured they would be immediately sent. They have not come to hand. We are incommoded for want of them, many of the Counties having lost their weights and measures during the war. You will much oblige by causing them to be forwarded soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Sion H. Rogers.

RALEIGH, Mar 26/66.

I call to your attention Chap. 3 Sec. 13 Rev. Code, providing for appointing State Geologist.

The office became vacant in 1864 by the death of Professor Emmons, and on the 28th Nov. 1864 W. C. Kerr was appointed by the Govr.

Did the Govr. have authority to fill such vacancy?

If the Govr. did have the power the question arises whether the incumbent is still in office by virtue of said appointment.

He avers that he has never taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and that consequently his office was not vacated under the ordinance of the 19th Oct. 1865. It is admitted he did not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as a qualification to said office. Chap. 76 Sec. 5 Rev. Code requires every officer before entering on the execution of his office to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The preamble to the ordinance of our Convention, ratified 19th Nov. last page 63, declares that no one can rightfully claim any vested interest in any office until he shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Are the Supt. of Common Schools and State Geologist officers required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the U. S.?

In view of all these facts is Mr. Kerr State Geologist— or is he entitled under his appointment in 1864, now to take the oath of his office? and demand induction into office?

You will see that no form of oath of office for State Geologist is prescribed in the Revised Code.

An early answer is desirable. Should you be in doubt on the question presented, in what way can the question be brought up so as to be decided by the Supreme Court at its next session?

From A. M. Tomlinson.

BUSH HILL, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

27th of the 3rd month. 1866.

Denying emigration of Friends.

I am acquainted with nearly all the Friends residing in Guilford, Randolph and Davidson counties, and I have heard of no prosecution or ill treatment whatever, and there have but very few removed since the close of the war, and none from oppression that I know of. There have some two or three companies of people moved out of the above said counties, but there were but very few, if any, Friends among them.

To G. W. Brooks.¹

RALEIGH, Mar. 29/66.

I have made divers efforts to obtain the information sought by your letter of the 26th.

I recently got Gov. Swain, who went to Washington City at the instance of the Pub. Treasurer and myself to attend to sundry matters of State to inquire into the matter and especially to get some member to propose relief to the owners of real estate, whose factories, mills, and other houses were burned since the valuation of 1860. He consulted Hon. R. Johnson and others and not being able to get the required information, drew up in his own name a memorial to Congress on the subject which you will see was presented by Hon. R. Johnson and referred to Com. of Finance.

I have also written Hon. E. A. Rollins and as soon as I shall obtain any reliable information will inform you.

¹ George W. Brooks was a member of the Legislature of 1852. During the war he remained at home but was an outspoken adherent of the Union. He was a member of the Convention of 1865, and in 1866, being able to take the test oath, he was appointed United States District Judge.

To Nereus Mendenhall.

RALEIGH, Mar. 29/66.

I have summoned the Council of State to meet on the 14th Apl. next, when, among other things, I shall have to nominate a Literary Board, consisting of three persons.

If you will accept I propose to nominate you as one of the board. Will you accept?

GREENSBORO.

From P. H. Winston, Jr.

WINDSOR 29 March 1866.

I thank you for your kindness. The health of Judge Barnes continues bad and he will resign. Regarding State politics.

Conferring with you confidentially and without reserve I suggest the omission of my name in filling the two Boards. If appointed on either of them I should still apply for the Judgeship which I am sure will before a great while be vacant.

I know but little of the status of public affairs in Raleigh.

If Ferebee should oppose you and no one else runs you need not concern yourself with the election. There is no danger in that quarter.

Your danger if any is from some popular man who may endeavor to prejudice you because a good many secessionists supported you.

Of course Graham, Turner, Phillips, Berry, the Moreheads, Wiley, Caldwell, Gilmer, Stubbs, Winston, Winbourne Latham McClees Willey, W. N. H. Smith, Cowper and so on over the State will give you their support.

Oliver H. Dockery is a good man and I would be glad to hear that you and he were good friends. Lewis Thompson likes you I know. The Haywoods including Dick Badger and Dock Hogg I hope are now your friends.

A straight forward continuance in right is what the people credit you for and you will I am sure deserve their support and get it.

By the way it now comes out that Holden did, by a partisan, one sided and untrue telegram to President Johnson obtain the telegram ordering the repudiation of the new State debt.

I find some little prejudice down here in the negro evidence question. Our people however are fair minded and a little reflection convinces that the question is one between admitting the evidence on the one hand and placing the State in a position of defiance on the other, isolated defiance at that.

My opinion is that the proposition of Stewart of Nevada for universal amnesty on the one hand and universal suffrage on the other will be carried.

We fishermen are catching now fine hauls of fish. Our farmers are at work. Labor is very high here. Negro men make in fishing and in lumber from 1.25 to \$3 per day.

From Calvin H. Wiley.

Confidential.

GREENSBORO, N. C. *March 30, 1866.*

Suggestions as to
appointments.

In my last I promised to make some additional suggestions as to the Literary Board. There is no difficulty in getting your men—but the trouble is to get such among the active politicians, and to arrange them properly with reference to existing parties. After much thought I think I can recommend such a Board, and I beg to call your special attention to the suggestions.

I would name H. W. Hustead, J. W. Cunningham, and Mr. Conigland. Of these two will be old democrats and one voted for Mr. Holden, while all are of that conservative, honest class which you can boast. If you still

wish to give Mr. Dick a place I would suggest him instead of Conigland.

We all feared, a while, (last year) that Mr. D. had some radical tendencies; that is, that he was inclined to lean to those who were for the Tennessee and Missouri programme, and for disfranchising the better half of the State. When the Confederacy failed Mr. Dick took high and honorable ground, and won golden opinions on all sides. When he went to Washington he expressly avowed that he did so to oppose Holden and radicalism and I heard him say as much himself. But we thought he came back an altered man, and by the time the election for the Convention was over he had greatly lost ground and was losing it every day. I hope he has seen enough and is working back again. Nothing is to be had by appointing a radical—he will never come to you, and be only in your way. I have had to be in Raleigh so much since the Fall, and have been so absorbed with the school question, that I am not fully posted as to Mr. Dick's position now. I have heard it intimated that he is disgusted with Holden. I believe I would constitute the Internal Improvement Board as you suggest, Hale and Winston—and as a set-off have two old democrats on the Literary Board. Cunningham has the confidence of both wings of the old democracy, and I know is a trusted personal friend of Hon. Weldon Edwards, Gov. Bragg, Gov. Clark, etc. I like Conigland's honesty, but if you think it best to take a full Holdenite, I recommend Mr. Dick.

To R. R. Heath.

RALEIGH, Mar. 31/66.

I take pleasure in inclosing to you the certificate of commission which you expressed a willingness to accept in your late letter.

Holden's policy.

Nothing note-worthy here. Gov. Holden perseveres in his efforts to please the Northern radicals by traducing any body except Holdenites in N. C. He hopes if the radicals over-ride Prest. Johnson (of which there is too much danger) that he will get the benefit of the thrift which comes by fawning.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

To Calvin H. Wiley.

RALEIGH, Mar. 31/66.

Salary of C. H. Wiley.

You are aware, I presume, that the Genl Assembly refused to make provision for any arrearages of salary due to any of the Civil officers and which accrued during the war. Several had warrants payable 1 Apl. and prior to that period—Mr. Brogden among the number, pressed his claim. Several of the judges had such warrants. The Genl Assembly refused to provide for the payment of these claims. Under these circumstances do you think I could justify myself in giving you the warrant you ask for? It seems to me I am prevented as an executive officer, from looking into the merits of the question. I know you would not have me grant you the warrant, except on the clearest conviction that you are entitled to it and that I ought to grant it.

I know that in submitting a report for the Genl Assembly which was accepted and ordered to be printed—and in your attendance before the committees you acted under a well founded conviction that you were in office—and as a legislator I would pay you for this service—but as executive I do not feel justified in granting you the warrant: but shall feel gratified if you can convince me that I will be legally and morally justified, under the circumstances, in issuing the warrant.

As to the expenses for stationery, etc., it is a claim which must be audited by the Comptroller and if allowed

by him, it will be my duty to issue my warrant accordingly.

This is to me a most painful affair—and you may be assured it will be most gratifying to me to relieve you if I can be satisfied that I can do so consistent with duty.

GREENSBORO.

From Nereus Mendenhall.

NEW GARDEN, N. C. 3rd Mo. 31st 1866.

Thy letter of 22nd inst stating that some of our papers hold thee and Gov. Graham in some way responsible for the prosecution and abuse of certain members of the Society of Friends who were thereby compelled to leave the State, did not reach me till the 28. The evening before I had seen in the *New York Tribune* a statement that 75 members of the Society of Friends from Randolph passed through Washington on their way to Indiana driven away by the ex-soldiers of the rebel army. All this was news to me and subsequent inquiry has convinced me that not more than one-third of those 75 persons were Friends and that the departure of these was not requested by their neighbors—that they were in no sense driven off. I know of ~~no~~ such persecution or disposition to persecute either the Society of Friends or others, and were such persecutions to occur, thyself and Gov. Graham are among the very last men whom I should expect to find giving countenance thereto.

Denying emigration of Friends.

[P. S.]—At present I seldom see either the *Standard* or *Progress*. If I learn anything throwing a different light on the matter, I will write again. I think unless objected to by thee I shall forward thy letter to the *Friend's Review*, as I believe thy position is misunderstood.

Since writing the above I have had full information in every way reliable and have altered and interlined accord-

ingly. A few persons (not Friends) who were likely to be prosecuted for their bad conduct during the war have recently made their escape from Randolph.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH *Apl. 2 1866.*

I inclose a communication from John A. Young, Chmn. of the Executive Com. of the Mecklenburgh Agricultural Society to which I respectfully call your attention, and ask for the restoration of the property to the possession of the Society, if upon investigation the facts be found to be correctly stated, of which I have no doubt.

This Society was formed in pursuance of the laws of the State for the encouragement of agriculture, which laws are still in force entitling each County Society to draw from the treasury annually a specified sum in aid of the object. It is very desirable that these societies which lost vitality during the war; may be revived. That of Mecklenburgh was a conspicuous one prior to the war. May I hope that the property will be restored to the Society?

To R. R. Heath.

April 2nd 1866.

I made out and sent you some days ago the commission for taking probate of deeds, but think I omitted to answer yr inquiry as to what our Genl A. had done in relation to our old debt.

It authorised the Treasurer to sell 6 per cent coupon bonds running 34 years, at par, to raise money to pay all the ante-bellum bonds and coupons now due and falling due this year. These bonds are to be for \$100. 500 and 1000. These bonds and coupons payable as the old ones

in N. Y. At present the holders will have to take the bonds as they will not command par. Some of the old bonds have been due some two or three years. The holder is to be allowed interest from the maturity of the bond.

This was the best we could do and is in conformity with my recommendation in my message to the Genl Assembly.

There are persons among us who would like to run a candidate against me who would go for out and out repudiation—but so far they have been unable to find a man of any pretensions to respectability, so shameless as to run on this issue.

Does D. K. McRae know that Mr. Gales of this city has in his possession a letter found in this office in the handwriting of Mr. Holden addressed to Brownlow asking the latter to restrain Mr. McRae from practise in Tenn? I presume Mr. Gales will furnish him a copy.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

To L. C. Edwards.¹

RALEIGH, *Apl. 3rd 1866.*

I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd inst. and have made a diligent search for your letter recommending your young friend as a cadet for West Point. I remember making my favorable endorsement on it and thought I had inclosed it to you. I fear it has by mistake been inclosed in some other letter.

I was unfortunate in my explanation as to your holding the position on the Literary Board. Let me explain. Regarding oath of office.

Sec. 5 Chap. 76 Rev. Code requires all officers elected or appointed to any office of trust or profit within the State to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. During the Confederacy this Sec. was amended

¹ Leonidas C. Edwards, of Granville, a Whig lawyer who had been one of the Secretaries of the Convention of 1861. He became a Republican about this time.

by substituting for "United States"—"Confederate States."

The Convention vacated all offices where the officer had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

At first blush I thought the affirmation of the incumbent that he had not taken this oath would entitle him to hold his office until the contrary was proved.

On further reflection (the point arising in many cases) I had doubts whether an officer accepting an office after the law requiring him to take an oath to support the Constitution of the C. S. was not presumed to have complied with the requirements of the law; and if so, whether his affirmation could be heard to rebut this presumption. The Supt. of Com. Schools averred that he had not taken the oath and asked me for a warrant for the payment of his salary to the date of the abolition of his office. I submitted the question in writing to the Att. Genl. who, after much consideration and conference with the lawyers responded that he could not come to a satisfactory conclusion and recommended a proceeding to raise the question for the decision of the Supreme Court.

Nobody would doubt the verity of your affirmation, but the question is, if the presumption of the law be that the incumbent of the office took the oath prescribed as a preliminary to his entering on the discharge of his duties, can that presumption be rebutted by the affirmation of the officer, to the contrary.

I meant only to say that some officers choose to avoid the question by resigning.

I never doubted that your feelings toward me, personal and political, were entirely friendly and understood that you uniformly so expressed yourself in yr public speeches last Fall. I never entertained a doubt that your vote as between me and Gov. Holden was based on your conviction of duty, and hence the kind feeling I always enter-

tained for you were not in any degree changed. I am glad that you do me the justice to allow that I acted in conformity with my convictions of duty—and not from personal aspiration for office. I believe then as I do now, that my election, at home and abroad gave much more general satisfaction than would that of my opponent.

I hope this explanation may be entirely satisfactory to you.

OXFORD, N. C.

To John A. Gilmer [Jr.]¹

RALEIGH, *Apl. 4 1866.*

I tender you the appointment of Adgt. Genl of the Militia in this State.

To enable you to decide whether you will accept the appointment I inclose a copy of the Act of our last Genl Assembly.

If you accept I shall rely on your aid almost exclusively in the discharge of my duties as Capt. Genl and Commander in Chief of the militia in relation to which I know little.

Please answer soon.

GREENSBORO.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 4th 1866.*

On the 21st ult. I had the honor to inquire of you whether there would be any objection on your part to my proceeding to organise the Militia under an Act of the last session of the Genl. Assembly. Having received no answer, I am proceeding to act in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

¹ A son of John A. Gilmer before-mentioned. He became later a Judge of the Superior Court

To Col. Charles R. Jones.

RALEIGH. *Apl 4/66.*

Yours of the 31st ult. was recd to-day.

An act passed the last Session of the Genl Assembly for re-organizing the militia. It re-enacts the Chap. of the rev. code entitled militia and authorises the employment of the officers appointed in conformity with the ordinance of the Convention, in effecting such re-organization.

I am proceeding to execute this Act.

WILLIAMSBURGH, IREDELL CO.

To John Livingston.

RALEIGH *Apl. 4th 1866.*

State swamp lands. Yours of the 24th ult. addressed to me at Asheboro has been forwarded to me in this city where I now reside as Chief Magistrate of the State.

My successors at Asheboro are Jackson & Robins, each of them a good lawyer and reliable business man.

Under our laws each County has a County Surveyor who is generally well acquainted with all the lands in the County.

This State owns in its most Eastern and South Eastern Counties some millions of acres of swamp lands, many of them of incredible fertility and some of them having large bodies of cypress and juniper and other valuable timber on them. They were vested some 40 years ago in our board of Literature, of which the Govr. of the State, for the time being, is ex-officio chairman. Some of them were partially drained some years ago. The soil in many of them was analysed by our State Geologist, whose report has been published, representing them as not being excelled in fertility by any lands in the world. In our prosperity they were neglected. The Genl Assembly at its re-

cent session, authorised the Board of Literature to sell them. The proximity of these lands to the ocean makes them very desirable. If your land company would like to invest in them, the magnitude of the enterprise would warrant sending a competent agent to report on them.

NEW YORK CITY.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 4 1866.*

On the 1 Mar. last I addressed a note to you informing you that Helsebeck's horse had been sold at *private sale* to Jno. W. Thomas of Thomasville.

Helsebeck informs me that Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Hendricks sold the horse claimed by Helsebeck and another, both unbranded, to Thomas at \$350. or \$375. for the pair—Helsebeck's being the better horse.

This horse was captured on the 18th January.

Your order forbidding the further seizure of unbranded horses was dated Jan. 12th.

You will remember that when Helsebeck went to Lexington intending to buy his horse (knowing no other means of regaining possession) he was detained all day under promises that the horse would be offered for sale, but at night was told he had been paired off with another horse and would not be sold. Very soon thereafter he was sold at *private sale*. The facts warrant the suspicion that the proceeds of sale were appropriated to the personal use of the vendors.

The old man Helsebeck, I have good reason to believe, took no part in the war but opposed it all the time. He was despoiled of all his horses, money, etc. by the U. S. troops—is old and very poor. His horse having been captured six days after the issue of your order forbidding such captures and the circumstances strongly indicating that the zeal of the captors looked to their illegal personal gain.

I hope a day may be fixed for an investigation of the transaction some two weeks hence so that Mr. Helsebeck may be notified in time to be present with his evidence at such place as you may designate. If it turn out that Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Hendricks have wronged Mr. Helsebeck I trust they will be required to make reparation.

If the course proposed be inadmissable, will you allow Mr. Helsebeck to bring an action in the Supr. Court of law of his County against Capt. Campbell?

I would like, if the investigation be accorded, that it take place before Genl. Packard.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 5 1866.*

Daniel Worth, Company's Shops, N. C., writes me that he purchased last spring a mule, having no brand so far as he could see: that he loaned this mule to H. C. Stout, who refuses to return the mule because of a notice, from Capt. Stone, a copy of which notice I inclose.

Will you inform me whether this notice still imposes on Stout the duty of holding the mule for the U. S.? Stout seems to have held this mule about 9 months under color of this order.

From W. H. Bagley to David B. Bullock.

RALEIGH, *April 5th 1866.*

Your letter to the Governor, of the 29th ultimo, stating that you had in your possession a horse given you by an impressing officer who had impressed yours—that the horse, then in your possession, was impressed from another citizen of your County, and requesting an order from his Excellency authorizing you to keep him—has been received.

The Governor instructs me to reply, that he has no power to issue such an order; that the question of title can alone be settled by the Courts, and that, if the horse be demanded of you, you had best consult a lawyer.

TARBORO.

To Rev. S. H. Helsebeck.

RALEIGH *Apl.* 6/66.

I inclose copy of communication recd from Genl Ruger.

I think you had better go at once to Salisbury and see Col. Packard. If he shall require other proofs than you can make, he will doubtless assign a day and cause the witnesses to be summoned whom you may designate.

As I understand the case it will be necessary for you to prove that your father's horse was one of those sold by Capt. Campbell to Mr. Thomas. If you can establish this fact I have no doubt Col. Packard will cause justice to be done to your father. I know Col. Packard and believe him to be every way a gentleman.

GERMANTOWN.

To Dr. R. J. Powell.

RALEIGH *Apl.* 6/66.

Thos. A. Butler's petition for pardon—12th exception—was forwarded 20th Oct. recommended for pardon and has been advertised as granted. He has immediate want of it to be exhibited on some trial in Knoxville. Will you endeavor to get it and forward it to Jno. Baxter Knoxville—stating to him what fee will satisfy you for your trouble?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Tod. R. Caldwell.

RALEIGH, *Apl 6 1866.*

Yours of the 3rd inst. has been received.

Mr. Freeman says the bill to which you refer was enrolled and not ratified.

I will endorse for you the Engrossing Clerk's certificate, but without the ratification of the Speakers I could not certify "that such a law received the sanction of the Legislature and the State to all intents and purposes and is fully pledged to guarantee the payment of the sum therein named."

I regard the certificates as essential to give it the validity of a law.

I have submitted your letter to R. S. Donnell and S. F. Phillips, each of whom expresses the opinion that the bill cannot now be ratified.

I expect to be absent from the city the early part of next week—will be back on Saturday the 14th. Should you need any certificate I can properly make, let Major Bagley know and I will forward it to you, to such place as you may designate.

MORGANTON.

To James R. Love.

RALEIGH, *Apl 6 1866.*

Yours of the 22nd ult. without post-mark came to hand to-day

The petition of Thos. A. Butler was forwarded from this office on the 20th Sepr. and his pardon recommended.

An ordinance of the Convention authorised all persons to vote in the elections of the 9 Nov. last, whose pardons should be announced by the Govr. although the pardon had not been recd. A few days before the election upwards of 500 were announced by the Govr. as having been pardoned.

I learn from Dr. Powell, Gov. Holden's agent at Washington City, that these pardons were announced by Gov. Holden, as soon as they passed the preliminary examinations of the Atto. Genl. They were not then pardoned. I have used in vain every exertion to obtain them. Mr. Butler's, I presume, has not been granted.

Dr. Powell lately assured me he would attend to my special application. He is not now State agent. I am not supposed to appoint one. He told me he would expect some pay from those who could pay in convenience and that he would charge nothing to others. I presume he could get Mr. Butler's pardon on special application.

I write Dr. Powell to get the pardon and forward it as you request to Jno. Baxter, Knoxville.

ASHEVILLE.

To Lewis Hanes.

RALEIGH, *Apl 6th 1866.*

I recd and read with interest and hearty approval the first number of yr paper. I have not seen any of the subsequent numbers. I inclose \$5. for my subscription for such time as it will pay.

I would like to commune with you on the present aspect of public affairs. I fear a serious convulsion is about to be inaugurated by the radicals, but hope the impregnable positions he maintains and his courageous front may keep them at bay.

SALISBURY.

To Colonel Whittlesey.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 7th 1866.*

I have recd to-day from the County atto. of Craven, an order addressed to the Sheriff of that County, by G. A.

Regarding act of
Freedmen's
Bureau.

Seely, purporting to be one of your subordinates, in which he states that a case is pending in the County Court of said County against Sarah Richardson (colored) for selling liquor without license. He says "negro testimony not being by law admitted, you are informed that the County Court will not be permitted to exercise jurisdiction. You are therefore directed to suspend any proceedings you may have commenced against the deft. and to leave the complaint for investigation by the proper officer of this Bureau."

Will you please inform me whether his interference meets with your approval or not?

From William H. Bagley to John A. Gilmer, Jr.

RALEIGH, April 7th 1866.

Under instructions from Governor Worth, I herewith forward your commission as Adjutant General of this State. You will take and subscribe to the accompanying oaths and forward to this office. The Governor directs me to say that he does not expect you to reside in Raleigh, upon the limited salary attached to the office. When necessary you can come down to Raleigh upon the summons of the Governor. All orders from you, however, will have to be drawn as though issued from your office in this city.

[P. S.]—The Governor desires that you will mature a plan of reorganization of the Militia as soon as practicable, and then come to this city.

To Major Thomas L. Eckert.

RALEIGH, Apl. 7th 1866.

Recommendation
of a youth to West
Point.

I have a young friend 16 yrs old last February, of most exemplary character, of excellent parentage and superior

intelligence and good English education who would like to be admitted as a cadet at West Point. His father died many years ago. His mother is a most excellent lady, straitened in point of fortune, lives in this city.

Is there any possible chance of getting him admitted? He can give the best testimonials from the first men in the State. If you can aid me by suggesting the best plan of accomplishing the object, or in any other way, you will place me under great personal obligations to you. I am intimately acquainted with the youth and know him to be so deserving, that I shall feel greatly gratified if he can be admitted.

We all feel here that the President's plan of restoration is statesmanlike and wise in reference to the general welfare of the whole United States, and therefore all classes of white people sustain him and all our negroes, who have sense enough to understand the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*To W. L. Steele.*¹

RALEIGH, *Apl 7th 1866.*

Your petition with upwards of 300 others were found on file here by me, and forwarded on the 5th Jan. last with my recommendations that the pardons be granted. I wrote the Prest that in view of the pardons already granted in this State, I could perceive no rule of discrimination which would warrant me in rejecting any of them. I have assurance that they would be granted from time to time, but notwithstanding urgent importunity, none have been granted save those to parties who went to Washington in person or who employed a special agent to make

Relating to
pardons

¹ Walter L. Steele had been a Democratic member of the Legislatures of 1846-1850, 1854, and 1856. He was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Conventions of 1860. He was later a member of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses.

special application. If you deem it important to get your pardon soon, write to Dr. R. J. Powell or Jno. H. Wheeler or other personal friends. Dr. Powell will get it without delay if you propose to pay him a moderate fee.

I know no one who is not ardently for sustaining Prest. Johnson, unless it be W. W. Holden. He professes to sustain him, but the course of his journal sustains Thad. Stevens & Co. His influence in this State was never at so low an ebb—His false representations as to our loyalty does us mischief abroad.

ROCKINGHAM.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 9/66.*

The article in the *Sentinel* on Att. Genl Speed to which you refer did not attract my attention. I had got the impression that the Att. Genl did not cordially support the president's plan of restoration. I think there are not now and never were any worse disunionists than those who oppose the president. I am glad to learn from your letter that Mr. Speed is not a Disunionist. I regard all men who now seek to prevent complete restoration either by direct means or by the more exceptionable plan of prescribing an unconstitutional test oath, as disunionists,—and under the circumstances less manly and equally criminal with the original Secessionists. I will see Mr. Pell on the subject.

I do not understand the President's plan as to pardons. His telegram to Gov. Holden immediately after his non-election, declaring that the elections in this State had damaged our chances of restoration which Mr. H. continually interprets as having peculiar reference to the Governor's election, warrants the conclusion that the Prest. had much confidence in Gov. H.—Gov. H., in Oct. last, *officially* publishes the names of above 500 persons as having been pardoned, whereby these 500 persons were entitled to vote

Relating to
Holden's action in
regard to pardons.

under the ordinance of our Convention, on the 9th Nov. last. If the publication was *true*, why cannot these persons, six months thereafter, get these pardons? If the publication was *untrue*, how is it that the prospects of the State are damaged by the non-election of one who officially publishes a falsehood, likely to increase his chances of election? These pardons ought to come or Holden to be exposed. The 300 which I sent on and which had been for months in this office, were probably not embraced in the 500 lot, because he could not rely on their voting for him. Charity itself could ascribe the discrimination to no other motive. I can perceive nothing more that I can do after the efforts made by you, Mr. Mason and Gov. Swain at my instance, without subjecting myself to the imputation of want of proper self respect. Not a single pardon has been granted at my instance since I came into office.

A foul murder and robbery was committed in a frequented street of this city before bed-time a few months ago. The murderer was detected and committed to prison and escaped. I have reason to believe he is in Springfield, O., but I am not sufficiently certain to send after him, until I can obtain more reliable information. Can you procure for me, without too much trouble, the name of some reliable person in Springfield of whom I may make inquiry. The chief of police, if there be such an officer, would be a suitable man.

Gov. Swain assures me that both you and Mr. Mason have done your best to get the pardons and in behalf of the petitioners I cordially thank you for your disinterested exertion in their behalf. As I have not authority to reward you for your trouble I cannot impose on your liberality to make a further effort.

Our construction of the President's peace proclamation is that martial law is at an end in this State and the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus restored? Is this the construction at Washington?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 9/66.*

I have a package from Worth & Daniel directed to you to my care said to contain \$700. in notes of Bk of Fayetteville, sent by Isaac J. to pay debt in that Bank. What am I to do with them?

We do not know what are to be the effects of the President's proclamation of peace. We understand it as putting an end to martial law and restoring the right of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

So far I hear of no disposition to bring out a candidate against me. At the May Courts my friends ought to pass resolutions endorsing my administration and recommending my re-election. In Chatham I suppose all would join in it. All well.

To J. J. Jackson.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 15/66.*

Concerning
appointments.

My Council of State confirmed my nominations yesterday for a board of Internal Improvement—to-wit, Dr. J. G. Ramsay of Rowan and P. H. Winston of Bertie—also for Board of Literature, Nereus Mendenhall, H. W. Husted and Stephen D. Pool.

It was impossible to make these nominations without occasioning some dissatisfaction. John D. Whitford who is my warm friend and was turned out of the Presidency of the Atlantic Road by Holden, was importunate for the nomination of a New Bern man on the Internal Improvement Board. He wanted me to appoint my friend Charlie Clark, member elect to Congress. He was my ardent friend as against Holden. I declined because I deemed it wrong *per se* and impolitic. There is antagonism between New Bern and Morehead City—and commercial rivalry

between New Bern and Wilmington. The appointment of Clark would have roused feeling against me in Morehead City, Wilmington, and on the part of J. M. Morehead. I deemed it more just and less likely to array feeling against me to appoint two men of high character, unconnected with the rival interests of the State, uninfluenced by local interests. Some dissatisfaction will be felt by my New Bern friends, but the plan adopted is right and I think will meet general approval. No objection will be raised, I think, to Mendenhall, Husted, and Pool [who] were old Whigs and what Holden calls latter day war men. The straight sect men will not endorse their appointment.

If any opposition be got up against me, it will come from some one who will come out for repudiation of our ante-war debt. I believe the great body of the people are opposed to paying it. Many very respectable men insist that the North, which holds most of it, has demolished our wealth by forcing us to emancipate our slaves and by wanton spoliation not warranted by civilized war,—and thus absolved us from any obligation to pay, and they further insist that the National taxes will be as much as we can pay. The action of Congress is greatly increasing unfriendly feeling. If such a man as Gen. Leach should take the stump with repudiation for his hobby, it would be an exciting contest—but at this time, nothing could be more impolitic. Assuming that we never intend to pay, policy would require us to withhold the avowal of it till our members are admitted into Congress. If we were to elect a repudiation Governor, it would shut us out indefinitely and would furnish an excuse for excessive and discriminating taxes and burthens.

At the May court my friends ought to get resolutions endorsing my course and nominating me. Will it not suit to get Manning and Haughton to put themselves right by taking an active part in it?

Say to Wm. Haughton that I have not considered the

matter as to the appointment of directors on the R. R.s and cannot now give any assurances to anybody. Much sensitiveness prevails and I must withhold any promises for the present—but assure him that I will not forget his application when the proper time for action shall arrive.

To Colonel Whittlesey.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 16th 1866.*

The bearer Madison complains to me that certain freedmen who have squatted on a square of this city belonging to the State are disorderly in their conduct. They claim to have built on this square under authority of your Bureau. It is made the duty of the four chief executive officers in the Capitol to remove trespassers from the public squares and we are not authorized to allow buildings to be erected on them.

If these persons have located on the square under leave from you I hope you will hear the bearer's statement—and take such action as you may deem expedient.

To Z. B. Vance.

Private.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 16/66.*

I had decided on accepting the proposal of another manufacturer of artificial limbs before I recd your letter. Dr. Warren never reported any of the effects belonging to his department after the surrender of Johnson, as in his custody, nor gave any information to aid the State in recovering any of them. His desertion of yourself while your troubles were greatest did not increase the little respect I had for him before. His chances would have been bad if I had not closed a contract before receiving his proposal, but it is sufficient to say the application came too late.

I shall always be glad of an opportunity to oblige you and hope you will command me accordingly.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

To John D. Whitford.

RALEIGH, *Apl 17 1866.*

You will remember that I informed you some weeks ago that I proposed to nominate P. H. Winston as one of the Board of Internal Improvements. You expressed your approval as did also our other friends then present. I afterwards obtained his consent to accept the position should my nomination be confirmed.

Explaining his reason for certain appointments.

Owing to the many rivalries and supposed conflicting interests between our Rail Roads and commercial towns, I had made up my mind to select as the other member of the board a gentleman of undoubted intelligence and standing, no way connected with these rival interests, whose decisions would be free from suspicion of any other motive excepting the promotion of the interests of the State, having due reference to the rights and interests of others. If I had selected as the second member of the board, a citizen of Newbern, Morehead City, or Wilmington or an individual largely interested in any one of our works of Internal Improvement it would have given dissatisfaction to the other rival towns or roads. In fixing on Mr. Winston and Dr. Ramsey I conceive that I exhibit impartiality and give nobody cause to complain.

There are no two men in the State whom I would more gladly oblige than yourself and Mr. Clark, but his locality and the fact that he holds a commission as a member of Congress make it inexpedient that he should accept the position of a member of the board of Internal Improvement and I think the appointment would have excited prejudices injurious both to him and to me. I had fully committed myself to the appointment of Mr. Winston and

the appointment of both members of the board from the East would have occasioned some remark.

In advance of the meeting of the board, which I think I shall not call till after the meeting of the Convention I will gladly hear from you or Mr. Clark or any other citizen of your section any suggestions you may be willing to make in relation to your road,—whom you would deem suitable Directors, etc.

*To Thomas M. Holt.*¹

RALEIGH *Apl.* 17/66.

Yours of the 16th inst. is received in which you express your willingness to accept the appointment of State Director on the N. C. R. R.

I have been so pressed with duties requiring immediate attention since I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my position that I have given no attention to the subject of State Directors on our R.Rs., it being some two or three months before it will be necessary to act. I am not willing now to make any specific promise as to the appointment of any Director until I shall look into the matter more fully—but can assure you that your claims will receive the favorable consideration due to your fitness for the position and the friendly personal and political relations between us. I have reason to be very grateful to your County and yourself and family for the honor they have repeatedly conferred on me.

HAW RIVER.

¹ Thomas M. Holt, a farmer and manufacturer of Alamance. He was later for many years president of the State Agricultural Society and president of the North Carolina Railroad. He was State senator in 1876, and in 1888 was elected lieutenant governor, becoming Governor on the death of Governor Daniel G. Fowle.

To John D. Whitford.

RALEIGH, *Apl 17th 1866.*

In determining upon the appointments for the Internal Improvement board, the claims of your section and those of our friend C. C. Clark Esqr were fully considered. Two reasons influenced our action. In the first place you know I had determined to appoint our friend P. H. Winston for reasons I had explained to you and which met your approval. He being from the East led us to conclude that it would be considered improper to appoint another Eastern man. Secondly Mr. Clark being elected and holding a commission from me as a member of Congress, led to the conclusion that it would be inexpedient if not improper, to issue upon him another commission. Hence we selected a gentleman from the West in whom we had entire confidence and who will no doubt give satisfaction to our friends.

Explaining an appointment.

Please assure our friends that the true interests of your road shall be cared for. I shall always be glad to receive suggestions from our friends in your section of the State. Accept for your self and assure my friend Clark of my high regard.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 18th 1866.*

Yours of the 14th inst is recd.

I inclose to you as requested the *Standard* of Oct. 31/65 containing names of more than 500 names of persons whom Gov. Holden certifies had been pardoned. In his issues of the 2d and 4th Nov. he certifies some 40 more. I do not send the two latter numbers supposing the paper sent will answer the purpose. I have withdrawn it from a file I am preserving as a curiosity and wish it returned. I could not elsewhere procure it.

Holden's action in relation to pardons.

These persons were selected, the Govr. no doubt believing they would vote for him, at the election to come off on the 9th Nov.—The petitions of 300 others were not sent, though most of them had been months on file and were petitioners generally because of having held some petty office or under the \$20,000. clause. I suppose he was not willing to trust these 300.

The list of names ratified as Collectors and assessors for this State is improved by the changes made.

I entertain no doubt that the best interests of the whole nation would be prompted by the repeal of the teste oath out and out, but members of Congress seem to be governed more by hatred to the South than by the noble considerations which control Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To P. P. Mart.

RALEIGH *April 18th 1866.*

I am referred to you by W. C. Dodge, of Washington City, as a reliable and suitable man to procure and forward to me the information herein asked for.

Last winter a harmless man was murdered and robbed in a street of this city. It was a diabolical killing to get money. The murderer was arrested and committed to jail, from which he made his escape some two months ago. I heard of him soon after in Petersburg, Va. and sent a messenger to arrest and bring him back. The murderer had a sister here who by some means ascertained that her brother's whereabouts was discovered. She got on the R. R. in advance of my messenger and warned her brother who left Petersburg before the arrival of my messenger.

I now have reason to believe that the murderer and his sister were recently in your town, probably settled there—and possibly passing under assumed names. The sister's real name is Fanny Miller. She is about medium height—

black hair—about 25 or 30 years old—good looking—speaks very slowly—rosy complexion—always dressed in black—wears No. 5 shoes—full lips—nose slightly inclined to turn up.

Her brother the murderer is named Joseph Sugg—about 5 feet 7 inches high—chunky—red complexion—hair very dark—nearly black—hair coarse and straight standing straight out from his head—speaks very loud and rather drawling—and passed under the name of Smith after he left Petersburg—about 19 or 20 years old—generally wore soldiers clothes here. He may try to pass as U. S. soldier but never was in U. S. army.

If you can in some private way ascertain whether the murderer is in your place or his sister with whom he is no doubt in correspondence and communicate the intelligence to me, I will make a regular demand for him on the Govr. of your State and send a messenger to apprehend him. I shall offer a reward for his apprehension. I shall be glad to hear from you at an early day.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

To M. A. Jobe.

RALEIGH *Apl. 18/66.*

If, in your opinion, any thing can be done on my part as Governor of the State, to expedite the re-establishment of the mails in this State, I will be obliged to you, if, at your earliest convenience, you will call upon me and explain wherein you may think my co-operation will aid you in bringing about this most desirable object.

RALEIGH, N. C.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 19th 1866.*

My leg manufacturers are waiting on me to furnish a house in which to commence their operations.

In view of the contingency that you may decline to let us have the buildings on the Baptist Grove lot, occupied by the Qr. Master's hands, I have been making a tour around the city to see what other building can be had which would suit; and find the building occupied as a butcher and provision storehouse in the North part of the city much more eligible than those on the Baptist Grove lot. So much of the building as is South of the main entrance would be quite as much as we would want, leaving a large part of the building on the North and which we would not need. This property does not belong to the State. I understand it was used—perhaps erected, for the manufacture of bayonets.

Can any arrangement be made with you by which the State can occupy the building, or so much of it as lies South of the main entrance into it?

To Dr. P. J. Connor.

RALEIGH *Apl. 19/66.*

Yours of yesterday is received.

I send you Prof. Emmons Agricultural report covering his reports on the Swamp lands of N. C.

I have not his mineralogical report. I understand it can be had of Mr. Pomeroy—Bookseller on Fayetteville Street in this city.

I shall be glad to impart to you any information I can in relation to our Swamp lands at any time it may suit you to call upon me.

To Stephen D. Pool.

RALEIGH *Apl. 19th 1866.*

I regret that you cannot be present at the meeting of the Board of Literature on to-morrow. The chief business on which the board will be called upon to act to-morrow will be the giving of instructions to the State Geologist, under the 13 Sec. Chap. 3 Revised Code.

The looking after the Swamp lands belonging to the State is one of the duties expected of us by the Genl Assembly. If you can make any suggestion in writing as to the best course to be pursued in relation to these lands, you will much oblige me.

GOLDSBORO.

To A. J. Dargan.¹

RALEIGH. *Apl. 20th 1866.*

I herewith inclose to you your commission as one of my aides.

As there is little or no complaint against my administration, excepting the murmurings of the *Standard*, it seems to me that the interests of the State will be best subserved in the avoidance of a contest for the Governorship next summer, especially as I allowed my name to be used last Novr. only upon the most urgent importunity of those who believed my name to be the most available one to be run against Gov. Holden.

I heard of one man who supported me last Novr. who wishes to have opposition run against me this summer.

I am much obliged to you for the confidence you express in my administration and the belief you express that your section and County will give me next summer a more unanimous vote than they did last Novr.

¹ Atlas J. Dargan, of Anson, was a popular lawyer. He had been a member of the Legislature from 1850 to 1860, in 1864, 1866, and 1870.

I am in correspondence with the Prest. as to whether he considers his peace proclamation as abolishing martial law and restoring the right to the Writ of Habeas Corpus. I hope to have his answer by Monday next.

ASHEBORO.

To Dr. W. H. Wheeler.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 20/66.*

Explaining selection of a certain make of artificial legs.

The merits of the Palmer and Jewett leg seemed to me so nearly equal, my judgment inclining to the latter, [that] I got Gov. Swain who went to Washington on a State business lately, to make inquiry into their relative merits. He and Gov. Graham, after what they deemed the necessary inquiries, advised me to adopt the Jewett proposition, and I have entered into a contract accordingly. If I could have felt assured as you do, that "there is no better limb manufactured in the world than the Palmer leg," *your wishes* would have been decisive with me in making my election. I deem Jewett's preferable and I get it \$5. per leg cheaper than Palmer's offer. I am truly sorry that the responsibility was thrown upon me to decide this matter. There are so many manufacturers of merits apparently so nearly equal, that I have had great difficulty in deciding among them. After making my decision Marks's leg was exhibited to me, which is cheaper and I believe more useful than any of them.

I am in correspondence with the President in relation to his interpretation of his peace proclamation. I hope to have his answer soon. I hope he designed it to put an end to the martial law in this State and to restore the right to the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 20th 1866.*

SIR

I beg leave again to bring to your attention and ask your favorable consideration of the application of Mr. George Davis, of Wilmington in this State to be pardoned for or on account of his complicity with the late revolutionary or rebellious action of the Southern States.

Request for pardon
of George Davis.

From the statements of citizens of Wilmington in whom I have entire confidence, I learn that Mr. Davis while a prisoner at Fort LaFayette during the past year, preferred his petition to your excellency, praying for a pardon and also for a release from his then confinement: and that your excellency was graciously pleased to grant his prayer so far as to relieve him from actual imprisonment. Since that time Mr. Davis has been in Wilmington on his parole and I am well assured he is altogether and in all respects a true and loyal citizen and firm and decided in his support of the government of the United States.

He is a gentleman of great purity of life and of most conservative devotion to the laws, and these characteristics, added to his high standard of integrity and Honor, afford the strong guaranty of his faithful adherence to the solemn oaths he has taken to support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder.

Mr. Davis has but little property except a very ordinary dwelling house in Wilmington and that is in the possession of the Freedman's Bureau. He has a family of six children not long since deprived by death of their mother, and he and his children are without a home, and are now really living by the charity of others.

Believing Mr. Davis to be in all respects a fit subject of that clemency which has characterised your action as President of the United States, I would most respectfully and earnestly invoke its exercise in his behalf.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 20th 1866.*

Relating to
pardons.

Yours of the 16th inst is received.

Please send me by mail, the pardons to which you refer, when obtained—and accept from me and the parties pardoned sincere thanks for the zeal and trouble you have exhibited in obtaining them.

A party here whose name was published as being pardoned just before the election of the 9th Nov. last, told me yesterday that he had recd his pardon, and that it was dated Mar. 6th 1866. This was Mr. Blount of this city. The publication of the 500 or 600 pardons just before the election, is an incredible instance of official villainy on the part of our patriotic and noble Govr., as the *Chronicle* denominates him. The Prest. and the public ought to understand it. I had supposed, after the publication officially made by Gov. Holden, that the Prest. could issue them without prejudice to him—It seems from your letter that he cannot.

It is difficult for me out of some 800 names to call out those whose cases are more urgent than others. It seems to me that those who petitioned under the 13th Section and as petty office holders, ought to have their pardons issued at once. When they know that R. R. Bridgers, William Johnston, Weldon N. Edwards, N. Woodfin and others who were conspicuous Secessionists have been pardoned—When they know that W. W. Holden who for years had done more than any other citizen of North Carolina to teach Secession and alienate and demoralize our people, are pardoned, the poor Union men who held a petty office to keep out of the war feel the discrimination against them. I do not object to these pardons, much as I abhor and always abhorred disunionists, North and South. No good can come from keeping up animosities: but the apparent discrimination is impolitic. I do not entertain the idea that the Prest. intends to make such discrimination, but

the practice of yielding special pardons to those who are able to incur the expense of going to Washington in person or procuring an influential friend to get the pardons for them, while the more humble and generally less guilty are left unpardoned, is not right to occasion dissatisfaction. The whole list of petty office holders and petitioners under the 13th Exception should be culled out and pardoned at once. The radicals can injure the Prest. more by dwelling on the discrimination, than by referring to a large number of pardons granted, based upon a general rule.

I had occasion yesterday to make the rounds of this city looking for a suitable building for our leg shop. I was annoyed to find all the extensive public buildings—the Govt's mansion and out-buildings, the fair ground buildings, enormous houses erected during the war for hospitals, Quarter Master's Store, manufacture of arms, etc. occupied by the military. Nothing can be more absurd than the enormous expense of keeping this military establishment. Nobody in N. C. thinks of resisting the Govt. any more than he does of making a trip to the moon. It produces disgust and ridicule from all classes—even from the better class of negroes.—

The contrast Forney draws, in the article to which you call my attention, between Holden and me, in N. C., would produce only a hearty laugh. Ignorant indeed are the people to whom such stuff can be acceptable.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To William B. Buchanan.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 20th 1866.*

I have applied to Gov. Holden to enable me to answer your inquiry of the 28th ult. He says nothing was officially promised to the justices for administering the amnesty oath and therefore nothing can be paid until the Genl Assembly or Congress shall provide for it.

GRASSY CREEK P. O., MITCHELL CO.

To Nereus Mendenhall.

RALEIGH *Apl. 21 1866.*

A majority of the Literary Board failed to attend yesterday. A State Geologist has lately been appointed. He acts under the directions of the Board of Literature. It is important to have an early and full meeting. We are expected to give special attention to the Swamp lands belonging to this State.

It is desirable that the State Geologist explain and attract attention to our mineralogical resources. Whether his first attention will be directed to Swamp lands or mineralogy will be a subject for our consideration. I have appointed next Friday—April 27th—for a meeting of the board. The business will probably require a sitting of two days. I beg that you will not fail to attend.

GREENSBORO.

To Nereus Mendenhall.

RALEIGH, *Apl 23/66.*

Yours of the 20th to my private Secty who is absent from the city is recd. The State Geologist acts under the direction of the Board of Literature. It is very important to have an early meeting to give instructions. The State Swamp lands and mineralogy of the West are the two important matters requiring attention. To which of them shall we first require his attention?

I notified you by letter of the 21st inst. sent to you under cover of a letter to Cyrus P. Mendenhall, not being sure to what post-office to direct a letter to you, that we failed to get a quorum of the board last Friday and that I have fixed 11 o'clock A. M. next Friday for a meeting. I hope you will attend. We can get through in two days.

My plans are not well digested and hence I particularly desire the aid of the board.

I would explain more at large if the pressure of my administrative duties would allow.

NEW GARDEN.

To Thomas L. Vail.

RALEIGH *Apl. 23/66.*

Yours without date, post-marked Charlotte, N. C. Apl 22 came to hand to-day. A petition is placed on the books, written I. L. Vail Mecklenburg appears to have been sent off by the Provl Govr. on the 28th Dec. with his favorable recommendation. This was a few days after he was notified that he was relieved as Provl Govr.

No answer has been received. If you will write to Gov. Holden's agent at Washington City, Dr. R. J. Powell, and promise to pay him something if you are willing to do so, I think you will get your pardon promptly. I am doing all I can, but the pardons come slowly. I observe that every one who goes on or makes application through a special agent gets his pardon.

PROVIDENCE, MECKLENBURG CO.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 23rd 1866.*

Yours of the 21st inst is recd. I am truly obliged to you for the interest you constantly exhibit in the affairs of your native State.

Relating to
appointment to
West Point for
Ferrin Busbee.

Not wishing to tax you too much I addressed to my friend Major Thos. L. Eckert Asst. Sec. of War, on the 7th inst. a letter making inquiry whether there is any chance now for this State to have a cadet admitted to West

Point. He has not answered. I may have misdirected my letter or he may not still be in office. I think he would have answered if he had received it.

The youth for whom I wished to get a place is Perrin Busbee, of this city, grand-son of Mrs. Taylor, of this city, whom you may know. He is a most exemplary youth, of superior intelligence. His father died many years ago, and his mother, a most excellent lady, by devoting herself to teaching is struggling to educate her children. He is 16 years old. I shall be truly gratified if it be possible, to get him into West Pt. He and his family are well known and much beloved and esteemed and his application can be backed by any of the prominent men of the State. From his age and the fact that his mother and grand-mother were both widows long before the war, there can be no objection to him growing out of the war.

Will you make inquiry whether any one can be reed from N. C. and if so, what steps must be taken to effect the object.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To John Pool.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 23rd 1866.*

Explaining his official appointments.

In the absence of Major Bagley I open and read letters addressed to him, most of which relate to the duties of this office. In this way I have just read yours to him, of the 13th postmarked the 16th inst. which came to hand this morning.

You express views in relation to the summer canvass which I do not understand. You say that "good policy requires that those who were prominent in the rebellion should stand aside, for the present and that a distinct issue should be made on this in the summer elections." That you "very much regret that I did not enable you," (referring to the conversation between us at my house when

you were last here) to put the matter beyond all question that only one candidate would be in the field for Govr. this summer"—that you were sorry to see that my recent appointments were such as to make success in this still more doubtful." You speak of me as the "leader of an organization of the leading war men as in the last election," and add "if this is not ignored by him, they will run a candidate and conduct a most determined and thorough canvass," etc. "In it they will have the *President* with them."

I do not know whom you embrace among those "prominent" in the rebellion. Does this classification embrace every body who was a member of the Convention of 1861—Every body who was a member of the Confederate Congress—every one who took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States—every one who opposed Secession up to the 3rd May 1861, but afterwards sustained the South by arms or otherwise. I do not know from what class my organization must be made to be such as would conform to your ideas of "good policy." It appears that my nominations thus far do not conform to them.

I cannot suppose you refer to Dr. Ramsey or P. H. Winston whose political antecedents and present views conform exactly with yours and mine, so far as I know, save only as to the expediency of electing Govr. Holden as civil Govr.

I cannot suppose that you refer to my nomination of Supervisor of the Lunatic Asylum, as surely nobody fit for the position would desire it. The appointment imposes onerous duties—and has no pay or power which would make any body seek it. Did your plan contemplate an inquiry into the *political* antecedents of men appointed to execute a public charity. The act authorising me to appoint them contemplated the appointment of men resident in or near the city. I looked only for men distinguished for benevolence, business capacity, and fitness for the dis-

charge of their duties. Govr. Bragg was a reluctant Secessionist. Mr. Mordecai, what the *Standard* calls a latter day war man—Mr. Dewey and Dr. E. Burke Haywood were not politicians and I did not know when I appointed them and don't now know their political antecedents. I know the former is a good accountant and the latter is an eminent physician, respected by his professional brethren, and every body else whom I ever heard speak of him. Whether he voted for me or Mr. Holden I don't know. Mr. Solby is an old uniform ante-secession Whig. They represent the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. There ought, in my opinion, to be no objection to these men.

My Literary Board consists of Messrs. Mendenhall of Guilford—a consistent Quaker who presides over the Quaker School at New Garden, and Major Husted of this city, and Stephen D. Pool. The two latter, I understood, were old Whigs—never Secession—but strong for the war, after war came. All men of probity and intelligence and whom I have selected because I thought them fit for the positions. I think all of them voted for me.

The State Geologist—Mr. Kerr—was an old Whig—could take the test oath, I think. I never inquired and don't know whether he voted for me or Holden.

The keeper of the Capitol whom I re-appointed voted for Holden. I remember no other appointments, excepting Messrs. Ferebee and Smith to examine into the affairs of the A. & [N.] C. Road. The former was Mr. Holden's Director. Both were appointed because I had confidence in their fitness for the position. I have not heard of a man or paper which objected to these appointments, excepting the *Standard*, until I saw your letter.

Quite a number of Directors on the works of Internal Improvement are to be made. These are the most important appointments over which I have any authority. I appointed Ramsey and Winston, because from their location, they could not be suspected of favoring any of

the rival works or towns and because from their known character for intelligence and fairness I hoped to have their co-operation in selecting good directors. All these officers, I believe, were Holden men. None of them will be displaced by me on that account, but some of them are mere partizans and not selected in reference to their fitness for the positions. There are several of them whom I will displace, if I can, to fill the places with better men.

I have no unkind feeling towards any body who voted against me and I intend to demonstrate it in the appointment of Directors.

I have always had profound political abhorrence for disunionists—whether North or South and no hope of political preferment has hitherto restrained or shall hereafter restrain me from so expressing myself on all fit occasions. I always abhorred the Northern quite as much as the Southern disunionist—the latter being now impotent and the former in power I will not disguise that my affection for the Northern Disunionist has not grown any of late. If favors are to be bought by bowing the suppliant knee to the Northern disunionist, now that he has his foot on the neck of his vanquished foe, I am not the man to make the purchase.

You seem to apprehend that Govr. Graham has an undue influence over me. This may be so. It is certain that I know no one whom I esteem higher for wisdom and virtue and manliness—none who despises more cordially the artifices of the demagogue: but I am unconscious of being influenced by any thing but my conviction of right and wrong.

You say to Major Bagley that he may show me your letter—You say “his (my) election was considered a political success of the war man, as an organized party, running him (me) for availability only.”—This is the most surprising part of a letter, all of which is an enigma to me. This is the slander of Holden and his personal admirers. I did not expect you to say it to me—especially in the

face of the votes of Guilford, Forsythe, Iredell, Anson, Montgomery, Stanley, Richmond, Camden, Gates and Rowan, Halifax, Hertford and other counties of steadfast union proclivities. *You* personally know that the individuals most active in inducing me to be a candidate, were Phillips, Turner, Clark, Winston, Polk, Rush, of Randolph, Russell of Brunswick, Starbuck, Lash, Cowper, Spencer of Montgomery, Wright of New Hanover, and others of like stamp. Many of the Secession Counties voted for me as a choice of evils. Not one of the Secession counties West of the mountains voted for me. The most constant Union men of the State supported me generally. Bertie, Northampton, Randolph, and Beaufort are conspicuous exceptions, the reason of which no one understands.

I have no time to say more if I would.

I supported you with as much zeal and success in my County for Govr. as you opposed me in yours. Each of us, I believe, acted from a sense of patriotic duty—Consequently I favored your election to the Senate of the U. S. afterwards. It seems my course as Govr. does not meet your approval and I shall expect, if a candidate next summer, to find you acting on your convictions of duty. Nothing has governed my action hitherto but a desire to promote the interests of the State and no other motive shall control my conduct hereafter. If you mean that my chances for re-election depend on showing *special* favor to the men who voted against me in the last election, I wish it understood that I cannot buy the favor at this price.—Many of them are good men:—These will receive due consideration from me.

WINDSOR.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 25th 1866.*

The writer of the within is on his way to N. Y.—will return and stop to see you some 10 days hence. He filed his petition under the first exception, having held a petty county office. There seems to be very special reasons why he needs an immediate pardon. Will be much obliged if you can get his pardon so as to hand it to him on his return through your city.

[P. S.]—I inclose a letter of Gov. Holden's to Mr. Matthews on the subject. He is from Gaston. I presume you will find his name in the *Standard* I sent you.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To John A. Gilmer.

Confidential.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 25th 1866.*

If you can find time to give me the aid of your advice as to the appointment of State Directors I shall be much obliged to you. If you shall be coming down here, call on me: if not, write me.

I shall take no action until June. J. Turner wants to be President and promises, if appointed, to devote his attention to the road: I know that Webb wants to be re-appointed.

I want to appoint a set of Directors *fit* to manage the road.

GREENSBORO.

To Z. B. Vance.

Confidential.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 25/66.*

Jo. Turner, for like reasons as yourself, made to me an application through Berry of Orange for the same posi-

Promise to appoint
Turner President
of road prevents
appointment of
Vance.

tion you seek, some weeks ago,—and not knowing of your wish for the place and believing Jo. Turner would make a good officer, I promised to favor his application on condition he would devote his attention to the Road.

Why would not the Presidency of the Western N. C. R. R. suit you? It may be that the man who was displaced by Caldwell ought to be re-instated. I don't propose to call my board of Internal Improvement till June, when the Convention is sitting—and have been so incessantly harrassed by pressing business that I have scarcely given a thought to the important duty of appointing directors on our roads. Shall be much obliged to you for any suggestion you may be willing to make me.

Whom would you appoint a Director in Davidson?

Whom in Wake—and Johnston?

CHARLOTTE.

To -----¹

RALEIGH, April 25th 1866.

* * * * *

I shall not favor the re-appointment of Tod. R. Caldwell or Mr. Boyden,—because I think the State's interests will be better promoted by the appointment of others. Although I do not like the politics of Bridgers I believe he is the best Prest. that Road has had for many years—and I think I shall favor his re-appointment. The competitors on the Atlantic Road, I suppose, will be Whitford and Thomas. I have no partiality for either. It will embarrass me much. I have much need of information—will see Judge Ruffin—and will gladly hear from you any thing you may be willing to say in writing or verbally—shall not convene my Board till June, during sitting of Convention—I am overtaxed with work.

¹ First page missing.

To John M. Morehead.

Confidential.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 25th 1866.*

I thank you for your suggestions in your letter of the 20th inst. post-marked 24th. Appointment of
Railroad Directors.

The appointing of Directors on our Roads is my most important duty and is most embarrassing to me, because of want of information. I presume most of the present incumbents were appointed, not in reference to their fitness—but on account of their loyalty to Holden. Some of them may be fit men. If so, I think policy and duty would require that some of them be retained—but I have not decided whom I will retain or whom I will appoint. I have been excessively annoyed already by importunities. I have committed myself to nobody—but there are a few things which are pretty well settled in my mind. I think suitable men may be found of different stripe. I am sure there were some very good men Old Union democrats and Whigs who did not vote for me. I think it would be wrong and impolitic to seem to proscribe them. I would like to appoint some of them. The ultra war men, in view of their own and the State's interests had better remain in the back-ground for the present. I may be justified in appointing a very few of them, in such counties as Warren and Franklin.

I had about decided to appoint Genl Means of Cabarrus, and Jo. Turner of Orange, on the N. C. R. R.—Wiley Jones on the R. & G. R. R. J. M. Parrot on the Atlantic. I have not fixed on any other names. What say you to these?

On the Atlantic Road I shall be unable to give satisfaction, I fear. How would it do to nominate Whitford and Thomas both? Whom could I nominate with them whose interest in the road and elevated character would insure fair dealing and the good management of the Road? You ought to be one. Would you prefer the appointment

from the State or the Stockholders? I would like to have a full conference with you. I shall take no action till June. I have not appointed a day for the meeting of the board. When you are next here make it convenient to dine with me and give me the benefit of a full conference. I am constantly oppressed with administrative duties.

GREENSBORO.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, *Apl 26/66*

Please do me the favor to read enclosed letter from Judge Brooks—and enable me to answer. Major Bagley my private secretary is absent. I wish to have Judge Brooks' letter returned.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 26th 1866.*

On coming into office as Civil Govr. for N. C. I found many petitions for pardon which had been filed from time to time since June last. I inclose a list of those filed under the 1st and 13th exceptions, which I forwarded on the 5th of January last or soon afterwards with my recommendation that the petitioners be pardoned.

If your Excellency will order these pardons to be placed in the hands of B. S. Hedrick to be forwarded to me, you will do nobody any detriment and greatly oblige the petitioners and your obt. Servt.

To James H. Everett.

RALEIGH *Apl. 26/66.*

I have not the power to change the stock you have lately purchased in the Atlantic Road. You will apply to the Secretary of the Company.

I thank you for the friendly expression of your regard.

So far as I have heard there is no popular wish in any County in the State to have out opposition to me this summer, but there are several gentlemen who would run, if encouraged. Mr. Settle and Genl Leach are spoken of. The latter is anxious to run.

GOLDSBORO.

To Mrs. E. Emmons.

RALEIGH, *April 28th 1866.*

The works of your late lamented husband Dr. Emmons, as Geologist for this State, from 1858 to the time of his death, had not been reported by him as ready for publication. In the latest report from him which I have found, addressed to Gov. Ellis and published in 1861, he speaks of having visited Jackson, Macon and Cherokee—also of report then in his hands, made by his assistant, Mr. Smith of Franklin, to which he proposed to make additions. He says "A series of reports was undertaken last spring, which have resulted in the publication of three only. It was estimated that sufficient matter had accumulated to make about 12 or 1300 octavo pages, embracing subjects relating to the agriculture of the midland, western and mountain Counties: the mining resources of the mountain Counties, and additional facts relative to the mineral resources of Deep River and the Midland Counties, together with a report on the grape, which is peculiar to a section which we may properly call the wine district of N. C."

Asking for manuscript of her husband's report.

Of these 1200 or 1300 pages only about 300 have been printed. The rest of the matter together with certain maps which he was making or had finished, has not come to the possession of the State. Dr. Kerr and myself have made efforts without success to get these valuable papers through the agency of your son. He fails to furnish them or any satisfactory reason for his omission to do so.

As the State has made a large expenditure for which she will have recd no benefit, if these documents be not turned over, I hope you will communicate this letter to the personal representative of Dr. Emmons and use your influence to have them so turned over. If you cannot comply with this request, will you please inform me who is the executor or administrator of Dr. Emmons in this State.

ROBESON P. O., BRUNSWICK CO.

To J. Turner, Jr.

RALEIGH Apl. 28/66.

P. B. Ruffin's petition was forwarded Oct. 20/65 with recommendation that he be pardoned. The pardon has not been granted. Upon *special* application of some member of Congress or other influential individual, it would be granted. I am doing my best for *all*. I can't make *special* applications unless for *special* reasons.

HILLSBORO.

To A. G. Foster.

RALEIGH, Apl 28th 1866.

Relating to State
politics.

My duties regular and anomalous deny me time to correspond with my personal or political friends to any considerable extent. I learned by a letter from J. J. Jackson that he had information from you that Genl Leach would probably be my competitor for Govr. next Aug. I since learn from J. W. Thomas that your suspicions were well founded—at least to the extent that he will run with very little—perhaps without any encouragement.

The virtue and intelligence of the State and of all political parties is for me and I doubt whether Genl Leach could get the support of a single news-paper in the State. I know however that his demagogue arts unrestrained by

any scrupulousness and the indefatigable canvass he would make, might make a big impression: I cannot believe a successful one. If he run, he would rely much on a big lift from Randolph and Davidson. Gov. Graham suggested lately that my friends, at the May Courts, ought to pass resolutions nominating me. It has struck me if this suggestion were managed well in Randolph and Davidson, Leach would not run.

In Randolph Joel Ashworth and Blount and Dr. Black, after perceiving here the estimation in which I am held in other parts of the State, I think decided on supporting me next summer. They would like to make peace with my friends by putting their opposition to me last Novr. on the grounds of temporary expediency. I think it can be easily managed to get all three of them to take a prominent part in nominating me. You would have to prepare the resolutions.—Through Nat. Steed or other suitable agency, you could get each of them to take part—probably by making speeches in favor of the resolutions. This need not to commit you to support their re-election—but will make the ticket which may be run for the Genl A. in Randolph, a unit as to the Governor's election. Leach will be at Court—but I don't believe he can defeat this scheme,—and if it succeed, it will defeat him. Col. Rush and Shff Rush will co-operate with you. If you can carry out this suggestion in Randolph—and something of like character in Davidson, which you and Mr. Hanes will best know how to manage, it will stop Leach from getting up a tempest.

I would commune with you on public affairs but have not time to-day.

If Genl. L. don't run I am pretty certain no opposition will be got out. Jno. Pool is restless—and would get up a contest if he could contrive one to enure to his benefit. I think he can't manage it. Genl Leach is the only man in the State who wishes to run against me.

THOMASVILLE.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH *Apl. 30th 1866.*

For the very special reasons assigned by Mr. Murphey in inclosed papers I hope his pardon may be obtained without delay. The books of this office show that his petition was recommended and forwarded by Gov. Holden on 31 Oct. last.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *Apl. 30th 1866.*

You inquire whether you shall send pardons to me or to the parties—when you get them. If not too much trouble to you I would much prefer that you send them direct to the parties. I heretofore asked that they be sent to me, because I thought the mailing of them would be too much trouble to you—and I was not aware they could be franked.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To J. A. Worth.

RALEIGH, *Apl 30/66.*

I was not aware that the U. S. Collector of the land tax was annoying you. I am glad you paid the taxes. You say you paid on one tract Jno. McNeill Senr. and two tracts Jno. McNeill jr. Your receipts will show how this is. I presume Roxana will have money and can pay you on her return from Wilmington. If not draw on me at sight. I can settle with Roxana when I see her.

Duncan Shaw is much mistaken in supposing me pledged to negro suffrage. I have made no such pledge, but the exact reverse. I suppose what he means is that I am in

favor of allowing them to testify. This is true. All fair minded men will be for it as soon as they understand it.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To Mrs. J. J. Blankard.

RALEIGH *Apl 30th 1866.*

Your telegram notifying me that a committee has at its disposal ten thousand dollars for this State from the Southern relief fair was duly recd, in which you ask whether it will be advisable to send money or provisions. Acknowledging relief fund.

My personal opinion is that your benevolence will be most effectual by sending a large part of the amount in provisions, but it ought to be settled in advance how much of it should be stopped at our seaports—and what portions should be sent to the interior. This would require a more thorough knowledge of the urgent needs of the different parts of the State than I now have. I venture to suggest as the best means of diffusing judicially your noble benefaction among the needy of this State, the constitution of the clergymen of this city a committee to act as your agents.

Your telegram does not warrant the foregoing suggestion. It simply asks whether it would be advisable to send provisions or money. If you have decided on your plan of distributing your munificent benefaction, you will please excuse this suggestion.

In behalf of the many among us whom the war has left destitute, I make my most profound acknowledgment to the benevolent ladies who conceived and carried out this noble scheme of charity.

BALTIMORE, MD.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH *May 1/66.*

The inclosed petition of Mr. S. E. Loftin was filed in this office in July 1865. It had no oath attached and was filed away where it did not attract my attention till very recently. When I found it I notified Mr. Loftin and he sent me the oath of 5 Decr. 1865, which is attached to the petition.

I have recd to-day your views as to the new plan of reconstruction and the *Chronicle*. Being overwhelmed with administrative duties I must postpone an answer to your observations until I can more deliberately consider the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To P. H. Winston.

RALEIGH, *May 2/66.*

Relating to various
proposed appoint-
ments.

I thank you for accepting the appointment of member of the board of Internal Improvement.

I propose to invite Dr. Ramsey to meet us during the sitting of the Convention. I prefer to postpone the meeting until near the close of the session of the Convention, assuming that this will be sometime in June.

It will be a matter of much difficulty to make proper appointments of Directors of the several works of Internal Improvements, without producing much dissatisfaction.

The primary consideration, in my judgment, will be the selection of men who will manage these works judiciously—and secondly to avoid a ferment of discontent.

Webb, Jo. Turner, Vance and perhaps others want the Presidency of the N. C. R. R. I think Boyden will not ask re-appointment. If he does, it will not do to re-appoint him. He has neglected the duties of his position. Such is the universal sentiment of the stockholders.

Tod Caldwell has been so malignant a Holden man that our friends would revolt at his re-appointment.

Whitford and his Newbern friends will regard us as guilty of treason to our party, if we do not dis-place Thomas and re-appoint him—while Morehead City and Govr. Morehead will insist that we will sacrifice the interests of the State to party and Newbern, if we re-appoint Whitford.

Bridgers who is probably the best R. R. Prest. in the State, was a fire-eater.

I know nothing as to the combinations on the A. & C. Canal. My information at present leads me to the conclusion that Parks must be dis-satisfied.

I drop these hasty suggestions for your consideration. I rely much on the advice of yourself and Dr. Ramsey.

Mr. Pool, as I think, deems me in the way of his re-election to the Senate, and will manoeuver to get up opposition to me to effect his personal objects. He regards his position and Gov. Graham's as antagonistic and truly considers me as coinciding with Graham rather than with him. I think he will go for any body against me. He contemplates some big move on the political chess-board which I do not understand save that it looks to placing him in the ascendant.—Genl Leach desires to oppose me;—on what other issue save demagogueism I do not know. I know no one who will favor his pretensions except Pool, who will favor him or not as he deems such contest as beneficial or otherwise, to him.

This hasty sketch is confidential.

[P. S.]—I shall rely much on your advice as to R. & G. R. R. The competing candidates for the presidency will be Hawkins and Lassiter.

WINDSOR.

To W. F. Craig.

RALEIGH May 4th 1866.

Duplicate Coms have been issued as requested in yours of the 21st ult. to Chas. Mackey and Isaac A. Reed.

I am truly gratified to learn from your letter that your people are not likely to suffer for the necessaries of life and that the freedmen are doing well with the exception of indolence—a feature in the character of the African for which he should no more be held responsible than the leopard is for his spots. It is his nature.

I am truly gratified that my administration has been thus far satisfactory to the people of McDowell. The difficulty of steering the ship before the political storm has fully subsided, are, as you know, very great. If the people of McDowell, a majority of whom did not concur in my election to my present position, approve my actions, I accept it as gratifying evidence of their candor. I used none of the arts of the demagogue to be made Govr and intend to deserve the confidence reposed in me.

MARION

To David Cobb.

RALEIGH May 4th, 1866.

Yours of the 1st inst. is recd.

The ordinance of the Convention of the 19th Oct. last, declares "that all debts and obligations created or incurred by the *State*, in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void." This ordinance is silent as to debts created by the *counties*. It is a question of construction whether these County debts, created by virtue of acts of the Genl Assembly, for the support of the families of indigent soldiers, are repudiated by this ordinance. The Convention may make this clear; or it may be settled by the judiciary. It is clear to me that the County Courts

Reply to request
for interpretation
of ordinances of
Convention.

had better wait for future developments before making provision for the payment of these debts. My opinion as to the probable decision of the Judiciary on this question of construction would be of no value to you, even if I had a very decided conviction.

My judgment is very decided that it is inexpedient now for the County Courts to take any steps in the matter.

TARBORO.

To W. H. Seward.

RALEIGH, *May 4 1866.*

SIR

In compliance with your Telegram of the 2nd inst. requesting me to send you "copies of any Acts of the Legislature of this State on the subject of freedmen, the abolition of the ordinance of Secession and the rebel debts; so-called," I herewith inclose printed copies of all the ordinances of the Convention and Acts of the Genl Assembly; passed since the suppression of the rebellion.

I used what influence I could against the first proviso to the 9th Sec. of the Act entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood," ratified Mar. 10/66. The educated men of the State generally were opposed to the adoption of this proviso. I have heard of no judicial decision as to the effects of this proviso. You will perceive that the proviso provides that "This Section" (not this act) shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the Courts of this State. Assuming that the effect of this proviso is to render this 9th Section inoperative, it leaves all other portions of the act in full form. By other sections of the act all our acts compelling a negro to testify are repealed. It seems to me that the effect of the act is to restore the negro to his rights to testify as at common law.

I understand that our judges are receiving negro evidence in all cases where a negro is a party.

To Dr. R. J. Powell.

RALEIGH *May 4/66.*

David Murphy, now at New York, will call on you in a few days to try to get his pardon. I hope you will give him all the aid you can. His petition, filed by you, under Gov. H's recommendation, was suspended till 1 Jan. 1866. I recommend that he be pardoned. We are all well.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To P. Murphey.

RALEIGH *May 4/66.*

I have written Dr. Powell, recommending your father's pardon—but have had reliable assurance from the Prest. that pardons have been ordered on all the petitions from this State under the 13th Exception.

WILMINGTON.

To William H. Worth.

RALEIGH *May 5th 1866.*

I cannot designate a man in either of the Counties in yr Collection District who can take the test oath. I advise you to write to the gentlemen representing each of the Counties in the Genl Assembly, requesting him to recommend such assistants, as they may deem acceptable, capable and willing to take the oath.

The members are

Brunswick	Daniel L. Russell jr
Columbus	T. M. Smith
Bladen	J. J. D. Lucas
Sampson	P. Murphey, J. C. Williams
Robeson	Jno. H. McEachern & Ray McNair
Richmond	Jno. W. Cameron
Harnett	Genl. A. D. McLean
Moore	Wm. Black
Anson	A. J. Dargan
Stanley	John Furr

FAYETTEVILLE.

To Lewis Hanes.

RALIGH *May 5th 1866.*

I have seen yours of the 4th inst. to Major Bagley. I thank you for your friendly advice. It will be respected.

SALISBURY.

To D. Mallard.

May 5th 1866.

You have been misinformed as to the money for the relief of the destitute of this State having been placed in my hands. I have received the information that \$10,000. has been set apart for this purpose, but none of it has reached me. When it does, provided it meets the approval of the donors, I propose giving it to the clergymen of this place for distribution, as my office duties are such as to allow me no time for attention to it.

KENANSVILLE.

To Thomas S. Kenan.

RALEIGH *May 5 1866.*

Relating to
pardons.

In reply to yours of the 30th ult. recd to-day I state that I have reliable assurance of getting all the pardons in a few days for petitioners from this State under the 1st and 13th exceptions. As to others I can give no confident assurance. They had better make special application in person or by a special agent in Washington City.

KENANSVILLE.

To John Pool.

RALEIGH, *May 6th 1866.*

Explanation of
his course as
Governor.

If I had time, which I have not, I should deem it inexpedient to make a full reply to yours of the 3rd inst. I fear that my letter, to which yours is in reply, (if not both of them) contains expressions not exactly in accordance with the candid cordiality which has marked all our previous intercourse. When you come up to the Convention, I hope on a personal interview, we may understand each other better.

You still think my election over Mr. Holden damaged the chances of this State's return to the Union, and you cite the President's telegram to sustain your views. I do not concur in your opinion or give to the telegram a construction sustaining your views. I do not *now* perceive the utility of discussing this question. It belongs among the past. Each of us gives credit to the other for having voted in conformity with his conscientious convictions of public duty.

Without citing your language, the impression made on me by your letter to Major Bagley was that my administration had countenanced the apprehension of those who did not vote for me, but I was inclined to give prominence to the Secessionist in the State government—and that

some action or declaration of mine must remove this impression, or otherwise I would not be reelected without "determined" opposition.

I would not accept a re-election under a pledge that I would carry my hostility to my late political adversaries so far as not to appoint one of them a trustee of a school, director of a R. R. or Supervisor of any State Institution of Charity. On that same principle I should exclude from them social intercourse.

With the exception of my appointment of Supervisor of the Asylum, I have not only appointed no "prominent" Secessionist but I have not appointed any Secessionist prominent or not prominent, to any position political or otherwise.

It was necessary under the new plan of governing the Asylum that its manager should live in or near the city. If there are any Holden men in the city equally fit as those appointed by me to manage that charity, I do not know them or do not appreciate their merits. I could not think of *one* such, who is habitually at home, or I would have appointed him to avoid clamor.

My *future* conduct will be in accordance with my convictions of duty,—and I am still unfortunate in not comprehending what new program you would better have me lay down for the future. I hope I shall understand you better when I see you. I abhor as cordially as my whole life shows I have always abhorred Disunionists—And hence I detest the dominant power in Congress quite as much as I ever did the Southern Secessionist—and each of them will have to satisfy me of a thorough conversion before receiving support from me for any political position unless constrained to choose between evils. It would be an awful alternative to me to be compelled to choose between Jeff Davis and Thad. Stephens.

I am in no way responsible for the editorial of any newspaper. I have not time to read the half of those of

this city. I am very greatly surprised at your assertion that there was a spirit of "*unkindness*" in my letter. I have not a copy of it before me. I disavow any such feeling. I confess that I expected, from our first antecedents, that if I should be a candidate for re-election next summer, that I would have your support,—and I draw from your letter the conclusion that unless I changed the tenor of my administration, there would be "determined" opposition to me, and I was then, as I am now, unfortunate in not being able to understand in what my past errors consist, or what conduct in the *future* would be satisfactory to you: If, with this state of feeling, any expression escaped me which can be properly denominated "unkind," such expression was unjustifiable and I regret it.

I am weary of the eliminations to which political life exposes me, and may deem it my duty to relieve both my friends and my enemies from any further trouble on my account.

With much respect and esteem.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *May 7 1866.*

The extreme pressure of my administrative duties, denies me the opportunity to answer all of your interesting letters. The State owes you much for the interest you have taken in her affairs. I have not the power to make you any adequate return. I inclose to you a complimentary ticket between Raleigh and Weldon, as the only substantial appreciation of your services which I can *now* give.

I have read with care yours of the 29th ult, in which you seek to point out wherein there is fault both with the North and South, in adopting a scheme of re-construction. I thank you for the expression of your views. I have not

time to submit any commentary. My summing up is this. We had a party previous to the war, North and South, who desired Disunion, with different objects. The Southern and weaker of these divisions is vanquished and now willing to return to and support the Union: The Northern and now stronger Disunion party desires to continue disunion and domineer over the weaker and vanquished party. The late report of the Disunion Committee (ludicrously denominated "re-construction Committee,") looks to indefinite Disunion and domination over the South. I do not doubt that many partizans of both sections really believe that they are serving God and their Country, but in my opinion the plans of both are equally hostile or at least equally calculated to perpetuate disunion. I never had any confidence in the democratic party North or South. Disunion was always its staple. At present, the Northern Democracy is right as to re-construction,—but domination is now, as it always was, the basis of its actions. I abhor the *strong* disunion party of the North quite as much as the *weak, annihilated* disunion party of the South,—and sincerely admire the uniform adherence of the President to genuine Union, regardless of the fury of either faction!

To Dawson A. Walker.

RALEIGH May 7 1866.

Yours of the 1st inst. is received.

The time within which grants were to be assigned was extended by Acts of our last Genl Assembly. Send your grants to the counties in which the lands are situated and they will be admitted to registration.

There is no disloyalty in the proper sense of the term, in N. C. The Disunionists now are Thad. Stephens, Sumner & Co.

DALTON, GA.

*From D. M. Barringer.*¹

BALT., *May 8th 1866.*

Distribution of
relief fund.

At the request of the committee of the "Ladies Southern Relief Fair" for N. C. whose meetings I have been requested to attend I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., received only this morning.

They thank you for the suggestion it contains, but as there was so much delay with receipt they had already adopted a plan of sending monies to all the principal points in the State, for distribution to the needy and destitute under the direction of sub-committees in these different localities. Their only regret is that the sum allotted to our State \$15,000. will not relieve more suffering than is possible over so wide spread a territory of destitution.

May I ask you to furnish me, *on receipt of this*, with the names of two or three respectable, responsible persons, including a *lady* at each place if possible, in the following named towns to whom monies could be sent for the Charitable objects of the Association; Viz.—in *Asheboro, Troy* and *Carthage*? You can address either *myself*—or Mrs. A. D. Egerton the Secty of the N. C. *Committee* in this city, who has done so much for our Southern Soldiers during the war.

P. S. As I am anxious to return to Raleigh can you tell me when the Military will probably leave N. C.?

¹ Daniel M. Barringer had been a member of the State Legislature from 1828 to 1835, 1840 to 1844, and 1854, a member of the Convention of 1835, member of Congress from 1843 to 1849, Minister to Spain under Taylor and Fillmore, member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866.

From S. L. Fremont.

WILMINGTON, N. C. *May 8 1866.*

Enclosed you will find free passes for yourself and family over this Road for the current year.

We have taken the liberty of naming [one of] our four new and splendid engines—"Gov. Worth" in honor of the Governor of our State that we believe has the good of our State and all her works of internal improvement at heart.

Only hoping that the Engine will prove as useful as the Governor has been faithful to every trust.

P. S. I may say in this P. S. that not unlike your honored Sir I was *before* the 16th of April opposed to disunion, yet when the majority decided to resist I stood with my people and my home to the last and like them am I now desirous of healing old wounds and rebuilding our broken Athens *in the Union* if the Radicals will let us.

To E. M. Stanton.

RALEIGH, *May 9th 1866.*

I am informed that several Confederate prisoners of war have recently returned from Point Look Out, who report that there is yet at that place a considerable number of soldiers of this State who have been unable to leave by reason of wounds or disease, and that some are there alive who were long since supposed to be dead.

Will you oblige me by causing inquiry to be made whether this report be true and whether the United States will furnish them with transportation to their homes. If this may not be done I desire to know it, to the end that the State may assist them to go home.

Asking for information as to certain prisoners at Point Lookout.

*Wm. H. Bagley to Commanding Officer, Point Lookout,
Md.:*

RALEIGH *May 9th 1866.*

Requesting information as to prisoners.

The Governor of this State has been informed that several prisoners of war have recently returned to their homes in this State who report that there is yet at Point Look Out a considerable number of North Carolinians who have been unable to leave on account of wounds and disease. The Governor directs me to request you to inform him in regard thereto at your earliest convenience, with a view to giving them such assistance as may be in his power.

To Walter A. Thompson.

RALEIGH, *May 12/66.*

Immediately on receipt of your of the 8th inst. and one of the same date from Gov. Graham, I addressed the Sec. of War on the subject. When I shall have heard from him I will communicate with you further on the subject.

HILLSBORO.

To S. L. Fremont.

RALEIGH, *May 12th 1866.*

Yours of the 8th inst. reached here in my temporary absence from the city.

I feel honored by the compliment your Company has paid me in giving to one of its "new and splendid engines" the name of "Govr. Worth."

Your are right in your belief that I feel a heart-felt interest in every thing which I think tends to promote the

substantial interests of North Carolina, and to preserve her honor (about all she has left) untarnished.

I hope your enterprising Company will find nothing in my future history to make them regret the mark of respect which the naming of this engine indicates.

You omitted by accident to inclose the complimentary ticket to which your refer, and of which I hope I may find leisure to avail myself before long.

I could never approve Disunion: and hence do not love the Radical who would perpetuate it.

WILMINGTON.

To William A. Graham.

RALEIGH, 12/66.

On receipt of yours of the 8th inst. in relation to certain soldiers from this State supposed to be still detained at Point Look Out I addressed the Sec. of War on the subject. When I shall have heard from him, I will appraise you of the tenor of his reply.

HILLSBORO.

To H. C. Jones.¹

RALEIGH May 14/66.

You are mistaken as to my having the distribution of the bounty to the distressed from the charitable ladies of Balt. Col. D. M. Barringer, now in Balt. writes me that they have sent the money to divers agents at the chief towns of the State. He does not give me the name or

Distribution of relief fund.

¹ Hamilton C. Jones of Rowan, Lieutenant Colonel of the 57th N. C. Regiment in the Civil War, at this time a lawyer. He was later editor of the *Charlotte News*. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1870. In 1885 he became United States District Attorney.

society of any of them. There is doubtless one in your place. If not, by sending a telegram to Col Barringer, you can get the information desired.

[P. S.]—I inclose your communication.

SALISBURY.

To D. Mallard.

RALEIGH, *May 14/66.*

Col. D. M. Barringer, now in Balt., writes me in behalf of the charitable ladies of that city, that my letter recommending the clergymen of this city to distribute their bounty, was detained by the irregularities of the mails, until the ladies adopted the plan of sending the money to sundry individuals in the prominent towns of the State for distribution. He does not furnish me the names. If you address him by telegram or letter you can learn the names of the agent nearest to you.

[P. S.]—I inclose your application.

KENANSVILLE.

To John H. Wheeler.

RALEIGH, *May 14 1866.*

Soon after I sent you the commission authorising you to receive and forward to me Gov. Vance's letter book and any other records and Documents belonging to this State which were seized or captured by the military authorities of the United States, Mr. Hedrick and Dr. Powell made such progress in getting the pardons for our N. C. petitioners that I deemed it inexpedient to send you a commission in relation to them.

I have not heard from you in relation to the prospects of getting the letter book of Gov. Vance and other archives

Distribution of relief fund.

Regarding return of State property.

removed from this capital by the military authorities of the U. S. I learn that a number of important and official letters written by and to Gov. Vance, a short time previous to the seizure of his letter book and which had not been recovered, were in the box containing his letter book. I can conceive no object for the longer detention of this book and the letters and other documents—and I beg you to press for their return.

Our Genl Assembly passed an Act accepting the donation of lands by the Congress of the U. S. for the purpose of supporting an Agricultural College and assenting to all the conditions. Govr. Swain said the President ordered the scrip to be issued and that the officer whose business it is to issue the scrip, assured him it should be made out soon afterwards. If you will make inquiry and can see any probability of getting the scrip, I will send you authority to receive it and will recommend that you be paid for your services. Please oblige me by answering soon.

Acceptance of
land scrip.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Dr. R. J. Powell.

RALEIGH, *May 14th 1866.*

Yours of the 6th inst. is recd. It would have been answered sooner, if the pressure of business would have allowed.

Regarding pardons
and relations with
United States
Government.

The plan you suggest for sending the pardons would save me much trouble as you kindly suppose, but for the fact that many of them are in great anxiety to get them,—and if directed to members, I would not know what ones are inclosed. I think you had better send them to me direct.

It would be as satisfactory to the great body of our people to exclude us absolutely from Congress as to limit

us to the selection of men who can take the test oath. Few of our representative men, many of whom are as loyal to the U. S. as any body in the Northern States, can conscientiously take this oath. I can scarcely name any body who can, unless it be persons wholly incompetent. I can find nothing from which to derive hope, except in the old adage that the darkest time is just before day—and the Roman virtue of the *Prest.* which I am persuaded will ultimately command the admiration of the great body of the American people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *May 14th 1866.*

Republican policy
of reconstruction
criticised.

Yours of the 12th inst. stating that you have 233 pardons in hand still.

You say that if you do not hear to the contrary that you will forward them by Express Monday or Tuesday—to-day or to-morrow. On reflection I believe it will be better that they be forwarded to me. H's course as to pardons damages him much, and I believe the distribution direct from this office, benefits me more than the direct transmission.

The unity of the Republicans in disfranchising more than nine tenths of Southern men and thus continuing Disunion and Sectional antagonism evidently with the purpose of retaining power in their hands is distressing to me as a true Union man. They fear the South will coalesce with the Copperheads and get control of the government—but surely none of them can be so blind as not to see that their course tends to produce alienation and a coalition with any party North offering less rigorous terms. The real Union men of the South generally regard the democracy with bringing on the war and hence they had

no affection for that party. If the Republicans really have no intention of restoring the South to the Union, their course is intelligible.

Most ardently do I desire to restore fraternal relations between the alienated Sections and I fear that Congress reflects the will of the Northern people and if so, that their purpose is to inflict on the South a degradation incompatible with the restoration of good feelings between the Sections. I have never felt more gloomy forebodings.

With your approval I desire in some appropriate way to make a public acknowledgement of your disinterested exertions to get through the pardons for our people.

[P. S.]—I inclose petition of Chas. T. Haigh, an old and excellent friend. If you can get prompt action on it you will much oblige him and me.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To C. C. Henderson.

RALEIGH, *May 14/66.*

Yours of the 11th inst is recd.

Of the 500 persons advertised by Govr. Holden as pardoned about the last of Octr. 1865, few, if any, were then granted. Yours, I presume, was in the number. I found the petition of V. A. McBee in this office and forwarded it with more than 500 others so found, on the 5th Jan. last with my favorable endorsement. All or nearly all of these last have been pardoned and daily expected. Mr. McBee's is doubtless among them. Govr. Holden would have the public believe that I have no influence at Washington—but it somehow happened (without any State agent) those sent by me are pardoned first.

LINCOLNTON.

From J. S. Kirkpatrick and Others.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

May 14th 1866.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

J. WORTH GOV. OF N. C.

I take the liberty of laying before you the case of Mrs. Martha Whitlors of this vicinity, in order that if you shall deem her worthy of it, she may receive a share in the benefaction of the Ladies Fair of Baltimore, which, it has been stated has been placed in your hands for disbursement.

Mrs. Whitlors is the widow of M. C. Whitlors a soldier of the Confederate army. He died in actual service. She was left with seven children the oldest of whom is now only twelve years of age. She has no near relatives who can assist her in maintaining herself and them. Her only means of support are her personal labor, but the demand for such work as she, with the charge of her children, can do is very limited, and the means of paying her are still more limited with those who would gladly place work in her hands.

She is a woman of excellent character—is industrious, saving, uncomplaining and grateful. A worthier object of kindness it would be difficult to find

J. S. KIRKPATRICK

Pres. Dav. College.

The woman referred to in this letter I know personally and can bear my testimony to the truth of the facts therein stated.

DAVID A. CALDWELL.

CHARLOTTE *May 30/66*

HIS EXCELLENCY J. WORTH

My dear Sir

I am personally acquainted with the Rev. J. S. Kirkpatrick, D.D. and D. A. Caldwell, Esqr.—They are both

citizens of this county, and are gentlemen of excellent character. Any statement that either of them may make, is entitled to full credit.

Very Respty.

Yours etc.,

JNO. H. WILSON.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH *May 15th 1866.*

I return your reply of the 5th April to my note of the same date, with the affidavit of a witness tending to show that the mule in question was unbranded and the opinion of the witness that the same did not belong to the U. S. or Confederate government.

It seems that Stout borrowed the mule of Danl Worth—and has held the same more than 9 months under color of the order of Capt. Stone, having no other pretence of claim.

I hope this evidence will be deemed sufficient to warrant you in remanding the mule to Mr. Worth.

To William Murphy.

RALEIGH. *May 16 1866.*

I was mistaken as to your petition for pardon. It was forwarded by Gov. Holden Oct. 31 with a recommendation of pardon.

B. S. Hedrick, who, at my instance, has been indefatigable in trying to get pardons for our people, informs me that he has got your pardon and that it is on the way.

SALISBURY

*To J. W. Osborne.*¹

RALEIGH, *May 16 1866.*

I have pleasure in informing you that through the indefatigable efforts of B. S. Hedrick at my instance many of the pardons falsely published by Gov. Holden as having been pardoned in Oct. last so as to entitle them to vote in the election of the 9th Nov. last, have at last been granted, (among them yours) and are now on the way to me. Those of W. F. Phifer and S. A. Cohen of yr county are among them.

The 500 persons officially announced as being pardoned last Oct., were not *then* pardoned and only a small number of them are *now* pardoned.

CHARLOTTE.

To J. H. Jackson.

RALEIGH *May 17 1866*

Yours of the 15th inst. is recd.

I heartily concur with you in the principles which ought to control the Board of Internal Improvement in the appointment of Directors, and I intend to act on these principles. I am making no pledges as to my nominees, because I wish to get all the information I can before taking action. Your claims will be submitted to the board and duly considered.

You are reported in the last annual report as owning two shares of stock. Have you acquired any since.

There were many good men who did not vote for me for Govr. I desire to appoint some of them by way of showing that my action is not controlled by partizan influence. I hope I can make up the boards of fit men, representing all political shades.

KINSTON

¹ James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and died in office.

To W. L. Kistler.

RALEIGH, May 17/66.

Yours of the 15th inst. inquiring about your pardon is before me. Relating to pardons.

Your petition was forwarded and recommended for pardon by Gov. Holden on the 20th Oct. last and probably advertised by him, with some 500 others forwarded at the same, as being granted a few days before the election on the 9th Nov. last. These pardons were not then granted. Very few of them have been granted since. I have used every exertion to obtain them. I think yours remains unacted upon. The publication lately taken from Northern papers that all the N. C. petitioners had been pardoned was untrue.

I have reason to expect that yours will be granted shortly—Some 300 petitions, found here by me when I came into office have been granted.

SALISBURY.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, May 18/66.

Yours of the 16th, but not the pardons, is recd. I presume they will come by next train. Refusing to be held responsible for the *Sentinel*.

Have you forgotten my inquiry in behalf of my friend Perrin Busbee as to getting admitted to West Point as a cadet?

I have no control over the *Sentinel*. It is owned exclusively, I believe, by Mr. Pell, but I furnish him your criticism and seek to restrain him from any remarks which may be justly offensive to the North. As we do not understand all the undercurrents, but perceive that Stephens, whom we deem a fiendish leader, followed by the great body of the Republicans. In commenting on the actions of the party he leads, expressions of the press often escape too acrimonious for all, the leader being in the mind of the writer.

Nobody in America more ardently desires than I do that *real harmonious* Union be restored—but *I* cannot love those who declare me unworthy to vote for a Prest. of the U. S.—If *real* Union is desired the policy of the President and not that of Congress ought to prevail.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Charles F. Haigh.

RALEIGH, *May 18/66.*

I have a letter from the special agent, B. S. Hedrick, by whom I made application for your pardon, that the Prest. has ordered that it issue.

I interfered and secured the release from imprisonment of young Mr. Robinson of the *Fayetteville News*. The *Standard* republishes a late fiery article from the *News*, and comments on the fact that the editor was released from military arrest through my interpositions. The *News* editorial is not before me. It struck me as highly imprudent. There is a dignified medium between mean subserviency to radicalism (it should be called Disunionism) and impetuous defiance. You will have seen the article. If you concur with me, you will much oblige me by admonishing our young friend.

I retain all my life long impressions as to our National affairs. From principle as well as policy I always opposed Sectionalism, but when the war ended I thought and still think there should have been universal amnesty—As between me and Holden the Secessionists generally preferred me, from respect, I hope, to my constant consistency. The effort now is to make the impression that I favor the Secession party to the neglect of my old political friends and hence such imprudent articles as that to which I refer are quoted to my prejudice. I think they do harm to the State—and no good.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To George C. Round.

RALEIGH May 19th 1866.

Yours of the 15th inst. is before me in which you ask Conditions in North Carolina.
my opinion on the following interrogatories.

1. Would Northern emigrants be safe in North Carolina, provided it were known that they voluntarily took part on the side of the National Govt.?

To this I answer without hesitation that they would be safe here as in any place in Christendom, provided they treated our people with respect. Such persons would not only be safe, but they would be allowed without offending to maintain that the North was right in suppressing the rebellion by use of arms, provided this was done in respectful terms. Many of us, to the manor born, among them the men who may justly claim to be a representative man, owe much of our popular favor to our constant opposition to Disunion, but we think that the war being over as much charitable oblivion as possible should be thrown over the past—and if strangers coming to settle among us, should proclaim against our errors in passionate terms, they would incur little personal danger, but they would not command the respect of our people. All classes of our people *cordially* endorse the policy of Andrew Johnson, not on the ground that it favors *the South*, but because we think it tends to harmonious re-union. While we think that the policy of Thad. Stephens, whom the North seems to endorse, looks to continued Disunion, and our permanent degradation. Emigrants of his stripe in politics, would incur no great personal hazard here—but they would not be esteemed or respected.

2. "Would such emigrants ever arrive at positions of honor and influence in your State, provided they were men of equal talent and character to native North Carolinians?"

I answer in the affirmative, with the restrictions contained in my answer to your first interrogatory.

3. "Would you advise a personal friend who had been

through N. C. with Genl. Sherman to make N. C. his home, provided he liked the soil, climate, and people, Secession sympathies excluded."

If the policy of Thad. Stephens is to prevail I could not conscientiously advise any body to emigrate to North Carolina. That policy would degrade nine tenths of our adult population, a large majority of whom are as patriotic and loyal as any citizens of America. A residence among a degraded people who could not remain attached to a government which would thus degrade them, would not be desirable.

If the North would now offer us the fraternal hand it would be joyfully seized and there would be nowhere a more law-abiding and Union preserving people, and no more desirable place to which you could emigrate.

You wind up by saying "the whole question resolves itself into this: would we have to fight our way through life if we should come to N. C.?"

I answer that N. C. invites virtuous and energetic emigrants and will receive and treat with hospitality all Northern men—all men from any part of the world, who may settle among us, and so act as to deserve hospitality.

You mention that you belonged to Sherman's army. We do not hold each member of that army responsible for its general atrocities, but no army ever made itself more odious to a vanquished people. Its bumper organization, designed to lay waste the country,—which with apparent license stole and robbed and burned without any discrimination as to age, or color or sex, our Union non-combatants suffering quite as much as those who were active in bringing on and conducting the war, will long be remembered with abhorrence by all our people.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH, *May 19th 1866.*

I thank you for the suggestion as to loan in England to aid in the extension of our R. R.'s.—I will see you at Commencement and interchange views with you.

R. R. Bridgers writes me from New York that he is very confident he can find capitalists in N. Y. who will finish the W. N. C. R. R. to Paint Rock if the State will relinquish to them so much of the Road as is now conserved.

Carry Collie's letter with you to Chapel Hill and we will discuss the matter there.

CHARLOTTE.

To Asa Biggs.¹

RALEIGH, *May 21 1866.*

Yours of the 18th inst. came to hand to-day.

Relating to
pardons.

When I entered on the duties of Govr. in December last, I found above 300 petitions for pardon, generally filed in July and August last, on which Gov. Holden had taken no action. More than 500 had been advertised officially as pardoned on 31 Oct., whereby under the ordinances of the Convention they were entitled to vote in the election of the 9th Nov., not one of which was on file here. This matter of pardons belonged to the Military Government. I was not sure that action by me as Civil Govr. would be deemed officious. I addressed the Prest. to know his wishes. He answered requesting me to forward petitions with my en-

¹ Asa Biggs, of Martin County, had been a member of the convention of 1835. He was a member of the legislature from 1840 to 1846, and again in 1854. He was a U. S. Senator from 1854 to 1858, when he became a U. S. District Judge. He was one of the compilers of the North Carolina Revised Code of 1854. He was a member of the convention of 1861, and resigned to become Confederate District Judge. He was a Democrat and an ardent secessionist.

dorsement, favoring or disfavoring the granting of the pardon but prescribing no rule to govern my discretion in the premises.

I forwarded all the petitions on file with my recommendation of pardon—and a letter to the President, stating that I favored universal amnesty, and that in view of the pardons already granted in this State I could perceive no principle which would warrant me in advising the rejection of any. I was not authorised to submit my views on any petition which had been forwarded by Gov. Holden, and therefore abstained, but my letter showed my views as to all.

Nearly all of those forwarded by me have been granted. There are a few exceptions, among which is Gov. Clark's petition. Of the 500 advertised as being pardoned just before the election, very few have been granted. The announcement of their pardon by Gov. Holden was premature and unwarranted. This extraordinary duty of attending to pardons has imposed much labor on me, but I have left no legitimate means untried to obtain *all*, as well those forwarded by Gov. H. as myself. I do not feel warranted in making special application for the pardon of any one whose application was forwarded by Gov. Holden especially while the pardons of such men as Gov. Graham and Jo. Turner, always anti-secessionists—are withheld, neither of whom has asked for or received any special consideration.

To Andrew Hunt.

RALEIGH. *May 22/66.*

Yours of the 21st inst. received. I have sent to the brokers and learn that to-day \$525. could be had for your State bond including coupon and about \$25. per share for your R. R. stock.

The N. C. Treasury notes, under present legislation, are

worth nothing and there appears at present no reason to expect that they will ever be worth any thing.

LEXINGTON.

To Mr. J. C. Bain.

RALEIGH, *May 22 1866.*

Yours of the 17th inst is received.

I am sorry to say your pardon has not been received.

Relating to
pardons.

When I entered on the discharge of my executive duties I found on hand upwards of 300 petitions for pardons, most of which had been months on hand. All of these were forwarded on the 5th of Jan. last with my favorable endorsement. Nearly all these have been granted while more than 400 recommended by Gov. Holden and advertised by him as pardoned in Octr. last, have not come to hand and in fact have not been pardoned. I find that your petition was recommended and forwarded by me on 31 January. Whether it was found in some part of the office where it was not discovered when the others were sent I do not remember but I know no petition has been detained here since I came into office. I hope it will be granted soon.

You say old Randolph will be all right next Aug. I sincerely hope so. I was much mortified at the vote of Novr. If I ever deserve the confidence of the County I did *then* and *do now*. I perceive your neighbor Dr. Sellars is still assailing me. He made a false publication in the *Standard* last Novr. to injure me and now perseveres in doing me injustice.

TROY'S STORE, RANDOLPH CO.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, *May 22 1866.*

Gov. Holden recommended Jas. H. Fry, of Onslow, for pardon on 20th Oct. last and soon afterwards advertised

that his pardon had been granted. His pardon has not been received. He has been elected to fill a vacancy in the State Convention which re-assembles next Thursday. I respectfully solicit that his pardon be forwarded.

To L. S. Gash.

RALEIGH *May 22/66.*

The resolutions of the County Court of Henderson with your letter of the 5th inst. are just received. Having no authority whatever and no money over which I have control for the relief of your people, I have laid the whole communication before Col. Whittlesey, whom I understood to be authorised to extend relief to our destitute white population as well as to the negroes. He replies that he has sent to Washington a copy of the resolution and of your letter and awaits instructions.

I am sorry that I have no power to do anything more for the relief of your suffering people.

HENDERSONVILLE.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH *May 23 1866.*

The Hon. W. Lander, of Lincoln County, filed his petition for pardon which was forwarded by Govr. Holden, with recommendation that it be suspended, on Aug. 1 last. I learn that he is nearly blind—his fortune nearly gone: and others similarly situated having been pardoned I recommend that he be pardoned.

To A. H. Jones.¹

RALEIGH, May 28th 1866.

I have carefully considered the petitions of sundry citizens of Henderson County and a letter accompanying the same from L. S. Gash Esq., endorsed by yourself, praying for a pardon for Daniel Case, convicted of a Riot and sentenced by Judge Merrimon to six months imprisonment.

Refusing an application for pardon.

The grounds on which the petition rests are, first,—the allegation that the deft. had “twice before been indicted and punished for the same riot”: and secondly, his good character and the destitute condition of his family.

The petition avers that the fact that he had been so convicted and punished appears by the record of the Court. If this be so, it would have been a complete defence on the trial and the petitioners should have explained why he did not avail himself of this defence.

Mr. Gash says in his letter that he would not be surprised if judge Merrimon would heartily approve of the pardon.

Since you filed the petition a counter representation has been made to me in writing giving a detailed statement of the facts, which, if true, makes the judgment of the Court merciful.

As a general rule I think a proper respect for the Courts on the part of the Executive, forbids the exercise of the pardoning power, unless in cases of extreme hardship, made clearly to appear.

Giving due regard to the petition and counter-petition I do not think in the absence of any statement from the judge who tried the case, that I would be warranted in granting the pardon. If Judge Merrimon, who tried the

¹ Alexander H. Jones, of Henderson, was a farmer and editor of the Hendersonville *Times*. He sided with the North in the war and was imprisoned for a time. He was a member of the convention of 1865, and in that year was elected to Congress and refused his seat, as was he in 1866. In July, 1868 he was admitted upon re-election, and was again elected in November, 1868.

case, recommend the exercise of executive clemency, as it is suggested in Mr. Gash's letter which is endorsed by you, he would probably do, I should have no hesitation as to my duty in the premises.

As a general rule I think the Executive must presume that the Courts have acted discreetly and properly, until the contrary is made *clearly* to appear and I therefore feel constrained to decline the pardon for the present.

To R. Bingham.

RALEIGH. *May 30/66.*

Regarding distri-
bution of relief
fund.

The newspapers have misled the public as to my agency in distributing the money set apart by the benevolent ladies of Balt. for the distressed people of N. C. My opinion was asked as to the best plan of distribution—whether in money or provisions. I answered immediately but the agent of the ladies wrote me some two weeks afterwards, saying that my answer was delayed by some mail irregularity and did not reach them. When they received my letter they had already decided on the plan of distribution and sent forward a part or all to their agents in this State. I have not been informed of the particulars of the plan or the names of the agents.

My family are all well and desire to be remembered to yourself and wife.

David is quite unwell but was improving when I last heard from him.

MEBANESVILLE.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 1, 1866.*

Yours recommending Mr. Busbee was received on Tuesday, and the recommendation of Mr. Bagley was received on Wednesday. I had an interview with the President on Wednesday afternoon in regard to the matter. So far nothing definite has been done. The President is waiting for an opinion from the Atty. General in regard to certain acts of Congress relating to the matter of appointments. I will see him again soon. Today all the public offices are closed in respect to the memory of Gen. Scott.

I learned from the President's private secretary that hereafter *all* N. C. Pardons will be sent to *you direct*. He said the order was from the President.

There is just now a lull in the excitement in regard to the difference between Congress and the President. What is the exact nature of the quiet I am not able to say, but many think that the differences are to be either waived or settled for the present. Congress seems now to have made up its mind as to its plan of restoration. The Senate Amendments will probably go through the House without much opposition. The fall elections are now coming on and all parties see the necessity of coming to some definite proposition. The intention of the Senate plan is to grant full and complete amnesty to the great mass of Southern people, and to exclude from office all those who after taking an oath to support the Constitution of the U. S. joined in the rebellion. The main object is to cut off all the old Federal officials who while holding offices of honor and trust under the Govt. entered into a conspiracy for its overthrow, and also to exclude all the officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S. who deserted their Flag to fight against it. It is the general opinion that the rebellion could never have assumed the proportions it did but for the failure of the sworn officials civil and military to stand

Conditions in
Washington.

by their oaths. The same feeling is manifested against all the Army and Navy officers of the U. S. who joined in the rebellion that was shown in the N. C. Legislature of N. C. last against those who deserted from the rebel army. Such as Mr. Hill of Randolph whose nomination of J. P. was rejected almost without opposition from any one.

I have the "*Sentinel*" of the 30th. The article "What the people Want" is exactly the point. It is the way I have wished to see it discussed all the time.

To A. S. Merrimon.¹

RALEIGH, *June 2nd 1866.*

Certain papers, copies of which I inclose are referred to me by the Prest. of the U. S. I have called on the delegate in the Convention from Cherokee and Clay, Mr. Dickey, who gives me no information save the popular sentiment of all parties that you held the scales of justice as a judge should do—and that the course of the Solicitor was less satisfactory.

I will thank you for any information you can give me touching the matter referred to me.

ASHEVILLE.

To Capt. J. J. D. Lewis.

RALEIGH, *June 4/66.*

The ordinance of the Convention "to organise a temporary force for the preservation of law and order" provides that "this ordinance shall continue in force until the or-

¹ Augustus S. Merrimon, of Buncombe, was a member of the Legislature in 1860, and from 1861 to 1865 solicitor of the Eighth District. In 1866 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, and in 1867 resigned rather than obey military orders. He was defeated for governor by Caldwell in 1872, but was elected to the U. S. Senate. He was later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

ganization of the militia or until modified or repealed by the Genl Assembly." You will therefore continue to discharge your duties until commissions have issued and the militia shall be fully organised. Of this you will be duly notified.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

From A. S. Merrimon.

ASHEBORO, N. C. *June 7th 1866.*

The Hon. A. H. Jones writes me from Raleigh asking me to recommend the pardon of one Daniel Case convicted for a Riot before me at the last term of the Superior Court of Henderson County. The Riot was without a parallel in this part of North Carolina:—A body of armed men on a day in August last, when the people had assembled at Hendersonville to take the Amnesty oath, paraded the streets the greater part of the day, beating several persons outrageously, driving others from the town, and offering the grossest indignities to others; they entered the house of some persons, and went into the room of a lady then lately confined, sending for her husband, threatening to kill him, etc., etc. The mob silenced the civil authority; the Magistrates, or most of them, those present were actually afraid to step forward and order the rioters to disperse:—such a scene of outrage has seldom been heard of in the State. Case was proven before me to be a chief and ring-leader in this riot; there was not one mitigating circumstance in his favor. I was anxious to find some excuse for him, but he offered none. The measure of punishment was not too great for him. The only matter that gave me trouble, was the condition of his poor family. I did and do sincerely sympathize with them and I would be glad to do them any act of kindness. If Case is pardoned the pardon ought to be out of favor to his poor fam-

Opposing the
pardon of Daniel
Case.

ily, and not to him. I cannot recommend his pardon and have a due regard for official duty.

I am of opinion, there ought to be a general amnesty for all offences not capital up to the first of July 1865. Most of the offences committed up to that time, were more or less the offspring of the late war, and the sooner we can get rid of all disputes and prosecutions growing out of the war, the better for the country. But this is not all, the number of prosecutions in this Judicial Circuit is so great that the whole of the regular terms of the Courts will be engaged by them for several years to come, and the costs will be overwhelming. I trust there will be a general amnesty, leaving off [*illegible*] felonies, perjuries and such offences.

P. S.—Case was imprisoned for six months. He was not fined.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 7, '66.

I cannot find pardon papers for R. K. Jones of Wake, but I find for Redding Jones of Wake, and some other Joneses. I will try and get all of that name in Wake Co. The list contained in the [*illegible. Probably Standard*] are all made out and would be issued if the clerk had time to attend to them. By making special application I can as matters now stand get them. So whenever there are cases in which it is important that the pardons be issued soon by writing a note to that effect and sending it to me I can bring the matter at once to the notice of the President or his Secretary and get speedy action. But over-worked as the clerks are they do not feel like sitting down to a *pile of six hundred*. The probability is that not more than one hundred of the six hundred care at all about the matter. For that reason it is best to send a special request for such as are really urgent.

Mr. Wash Matthews of Gaston has not yet called for his pardon. I was requested to retain it till he returns this way from N. Y.

I will write soon what I think of the political prospect. Your friends should make up their minds to run your name for Gov. in August. North Carolina is doing better now than any other Southern State, and with the assurance that you will be reelected it will be better still. Holden will take nothing by his notion if the honest, upright part of the people will only act together. It will be time enough to inquire what effect the proposed Amendments will have after they are adopted by the requisite number of States which will not be this year. In the meantime a good home government, such as will command the respect of the people of N. C. is of more importance than the National questions which will settle themselves about right in good time. But the building up of the wasted fortunes of the people, and securing domestic quiet must be the work of the people of N. C. themselves quite independent of all the other States North and South.

North Carolina
politics.

From A. Coleman.

ASHEVILLE, *June 8th 1866.*

Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Judge, has shown me a letter from you accompanying papers referred to you, by the President; viz; first, a petition, by various petitioners, in favor of W. C. and T. R. Ledford, of Clay County, touching an indictment then lately found against them, in October 1865; and secondly, a petition, after their trial, by *them alone*, (though doubtless other signers, as to every petition, might have been found), with the certificate of Sheriff Galloway.

Regarding certain
accusations.

It is not necessary for me to make a statement of facts, regarding the trial, evidence, etc., Judge Merrimon having

made one, and having read to me that portion of it—as to which my recollection fully agrees with his—nor am I called on to do so.

I cannot, however, be insensible, nor indifferent, to the fact that an investigation ordered from so high a source; though, I am aware, the “reference” made, would, naturally, be a matter of course. It would, therefore, not be worth while to trouble your Excellency with any notice of a communication not addressed to me, were it not that the charges and innuendoes of the petitions are in accordance with certain accusations made against Grand and Traverse juries of Western Counties—Sometimes, perhaps, (covertly), against Courts and Solicitors, by some delegates in the Convention, and one newspaper of position—the “*Standard*.”

I can have no hesitation in saying, that, so far as concerns this Circuit, these charges against the juries have no foundation. I have not sought to know their political complexion, but have reason to believe that in at least a majority of the counties, a majority of the Grand Juries were men known before the close of the war, as “Union Men,” and that in all the Grand, and generally in the Traverse Juries, this element, if not a majority, was always strongly represented. Yet, their action, in accordance with the spirit of the able and just charges of the presiding Judge, has been eminently impartial, towards men of all shades of political opinion. If any partiality has been shown, it has arisen from some personal influence—and this to a less extent than I have observed it prior to the war.

Judge Merrimon I need not defend. Myself I deign not to defend. The great body even of original Union men in the Circuit do that. The only men I know of who attack my course, are those indicted for crimes or grave misdemeanors—including the editor of the Hendersonville “*Pioneer*”—a newspaper of which your Excellency has probably never heard.

I fully appreciate and participate in, the desire of the President and your Excellency, to see restored harmony, Union, law and order. The best method by which I can aid in this, in this Circuit, is by the course I have pursued and expect to pursue—doing my duty firmly, impartially, and according to law.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, *June 9th 1866.*

Genl. A. M. Scales filed his petition for pardon last summer which was forwarded by Gov. Holden recommending the suspension of the same. I am satisfied that Genl. Scales is now sincerely loyal to the Government of the United States and that all his actions since the surrender of the Southern armies have been in strict obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States—and I therefore recommend his immediate pardon. Pardon matters.

To Andrew Johnson.

RALEIGH, *June 9th 1866.*

When Mr. J. R. McLean filed his petition for pardon last summer Govr. Holden recommended its rejection. About the time he was relieved he recommended that the pardon be granted and I endorsed my approval on this latter recommendation. I have long personally known the petitioner and entertain no doubt as to the sincerity of his professions of loyalty to the United States and that he has acted in conformity with these professions since the pacification by the surrender of the Southern armies. The obtaining of his pardon is greatly desired by him to enable him to dispose of a portion of his real estate. Pardon matters.

I recommend his immediate pardon.

To George W. Brooks.

RALEIGH, *June 9th 1866.*

I am requested by the Sec. of the Treasury to recommend a suitable man as Collector of Internal Revenue in the first district, to take the place of E. W. Jones, the present incumbent. The person nominated is to be one who can take the oath.

As I am not sufficiently acquainted in the district, to make a judicious nomination, and am desirous of making a recommendation acceptable alike to the people of this district and to the government, you will much oblige me if you will confer with your fellow delegates from the first District and see if you cannot harmonise on some suitable man.

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH, *June 9th 1866.*

Yours of the 5th inst. came to hand to-day.

I can confidently recommend Richd. W. King, a member of the Convention now here as an eminently fit man to be appointed Collector of the Customs at Newbern. He can take the oath and will accept. His Post office is Kinston.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From B. S. Hedrick.

> WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 10, 1866.*

Affairs in Washing-
ton and in North
Carolina.

As was generally expected the proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution passed the Senate by a *three fourths* vote, having united the radical and conservative elements of the Republican party. The House will probably pass the measure by a still larger vote. So that it may be safely taken as the final action of Congress. I think all

the Northern Legislatures will adopt it, but as that will not give the $\frac{3}{4}$ vote required for ratification, a few of the Southern States will be induced to adopt it. Tenn. and Ark. are counted upon as likely to ratify. It is quite possible that the coming elections in N. C. will be made to turn upon the acceptance or the rejection of the Congressional plan.

John Pool was here on Wednesday and Thursday and with Dr. Powell had a two hours interview with the President, as I understand to ascertain his views on the subject and take his advice whether to accept or oppose the Congressional plan. Mr. P. said the interview was satisfactory, and to my question whether he could give the "key-note" when he returned, he said he could. I do not think however that Mr. Pool felt altogether satisfied. He did not look so. In view of the probability of the Congressional plan being adopted, the next thing is what must be done as regards North Carolina. My opinion is that the men who elected you should hold together and reelect you. The amendment cannot be adopted until after the 1st of January next, and I do not understand that if you were Gov. at the time of the adoption that you would be "legislated" out. So with Judge Pearson, Battle and others, I am not certain as to that point, but that is the way it seems to me. Those who are in office at the time the proposed amendment goes into effect will I think be permitted to serve out their term, long or short. But if this should not be so, as soon as a good representative delegation for the State enters Congress, and the true state of the case is known, it will be easier to get a two-thirds vote in your favor than in favor of Holden. But if Holden and his crew should carry the State Govt. in August, everything would be thrown into the hands of the old secession politicians, and the State would be governed by the same influences which plunged it into war five years ago.

It seems to me that the *Sentinel* is getting more *cross* than ever. It is making unnecessary issues. It is not necessary that Mr. Pell should grieve his soul to death because of the suffering of New England. That *benighted* land can manage to make a living for itself, and spare many of its biggest charlatans to go South to "teach school" and edit so called Southern papers.

P. S. Some days ago I learned from a cabinet officer that the Congressional plan just from the Senate, was urged by many Southern Union men, and that there was one man from N. C., that I would be utterly astonished to hear he was strongly in favor of it. This man was not Holden, my informant said, but he declined to say who it was. I would really like to know who it was. I thought of John Pool, but as he himself would be included in the list of the "proscribed" I could hardly think he was the man. But as I was told I would be *astonished* to hear who it was, I gave up guessing.

I asked Mr. Pool who would be candidates for Gov. He said he thought there would be no opposition to you. I have always thought that there were two points on which the North would insist almost unanimously. One is that if the negroes are not fit to vote, they are not fit to count as equal to a white vote at the North, in the making up of the representation. The other point is that Army and Navy officers who deserted their flags and went into the rebellion and those civil officers who while holding offices of honor and trust under the U. S. Govt. conspired for its overthrow, shall never again be permitted to hold office. The main object of the proposed amendment is to secure these two points.

From Zebulon B. Vance.

GREENSBORO, 12 June, 1866.

I have met Leach here this morning. He is *not* a candidate and says he *will not* be under any circumstances.

I thought you would like to know.

*From Edward R. Stanly to Nathaniel Boyden.*¹

NEWBERN, June 12, 1866.

It was my intention while at Raleigh last week, to have had some conversation with you, relative to Rail Road matters, more particularly about the A. and N. C. R. R. and its management.

From all I can learn, there has been a very great pressure upon the Governor and internal improvement board against the present management, of *whom I am one*. Now Sir, I desire for the present management is, that they should stand upon their true merits, as I do not propose to speak specially of their claims to reappointment but there is one thing that I will speak of, and that is, that the pressure I speak of, is confined to a section and to a "clique", which I regret to say is in my own town and may be denominated the Whitford and Green "clique."

Regarding railroad appointments.

The paper here (Spelman's) *their organ*, undertook to

¹ Nathaniel Boyden, a native of Massachusetts, came to North Carolina in 1821. After teaching for a time he became a lawyer. At various times he lived in Guilford, Stokes, Surry and Rowan counties. He was a member of the Legislature in 1838, 1840, and 1844. He was a member of Congress in 1847 and in 1868. He was a prominent member of the convention of 1865. In 1871 he became a Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

show up the present management, but finding it was injuring the cause of its friends, has quieted down and given up the chase. This is the first letter I have ever attempted to write in reference to the management of any corporation and were it not, that I am acquainted with you personally and you with me, I would not now presume to do it. It is well known to you, that I have taken a personal interest in the R. R.'s of the State, not only by using what influence I had to get others interested in them, but by contributing of my time and means toward the building of them. I attended in your Town the first meeting relating to your Road and I am one of the original subscribers to it, and when our Road was chartered, I was one of the Commissioners named in it and did all I could to aid in securing the charter and when we were in condition to organize, was one of its first directors and its first secretary and treasurer, which office I resigned to take the first contract, being prompted to do so, because no one came forward who would take the entire contract and not enough to take it in smaller quantities, it was therefore decided that I should take the first contract proposed to be let, from Newbern to Kinston (33 miles) which included the completion of the road, excepting the cross ties and rolling stock, which I completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer and board of Directors. I mention these things merely to show that I have some claims to be heard and I trust that I have too high an appreciation for honesty and truth, to misrepresent. In reference to the present and past management of this (our Road) I must say with all its bad management, to any unprejudiced mind, a comparison with the former, or Whitford Management, would certainly do its present managers no harm. Let us look at it as it really is—They took the road when it was new and required no repairs and ran it up to the war and what was its condition? It was gradually, or I may say rapidly running down and up to that time, never had paid a Dollar of the loan of *Four Hundred Thousand Dollars* due

to the State, nor one cent to its stock-holders. Now let us see what is the new state of things during the year, or part of year of its present management, (for you know the road was held by the military for some time after their appointment) and until as every body believed and said, they had brought down all there was to come over the road. We took the road with everything out of order and no money to do anything towards rebuilding it, or to purchase or repair cars, engines, etc.

What is our condition now? Notwithstanding the broken down condition of the Road, and every thing appertaining thereto, the road is in good running order, and its rolling stock as good, if not better than when the former management first took hold of it and it has all been paid out of the earnings under its present management.

In a short conversation with Mr. Winston when in Raleigh, which was rather courted by himself, I made statements about the same as the above, which were prompted by his stating that there was a great pressure against the Governor and also the fact that I had heard it before.

I make these statements to you, because of my long acquaintance with you and also because of your acquaintance with Dr. Ramsey and Mr. Winston as well as the Governor, and shall take it as a favor, if you will make such statements in reference to me, or any statements I have made as you may consider, from your acquaintance with me, they are entitled to. I do not make the statement I have, with any view or expectation of influencing the appointing power, but simply to present the matter in its true light, believing that improper representations have been made to the prejudice of the present management.

I am aware that Mr. Whitford and his *clique* have many friends that are anxious to have him get control of the road, but it is more on account of advantages accruing to them personally than from any superior management

of Mr. Whitford and his friends, for I am sure that if his superior management has benefited any one, it has been himself and them and not the state or stock-holders. If I were not satisfied (I might say if I did not know) that their object in opposing the present management was an impure one, and one purely of a selfish nature, I would never have attempted to say one word in reference to it. It has always been so managed in this County, that the Proxy of this County has been put into the hands of Mr. Whitford's friends and I have no doubt with that influence and the one share stock-holders that *he* and his friends can be elected by the stock-holders and consequently if he can succeed in getting such appointments as he wants by the state, the entire management will be in his hands. I did not intend in this letter to say anything especially of any member of the present management, but without saying anything about the future Presidency it is due to Mr. *Thomas*, the present President to say, that he has devoted his entire time to the interests of the road and in my judgment (and I speak from personal observation) his management as such, fully equals, if not surpasses the former.

To say that every member of the present Board are thorough business men, would be saying what can rarely be said of any similar number of men appointed as they were, but one thing I do say, and that is, so far as I have known, they have shown every disposition possible, to use whatever of business talent they have for the benefit of the road and not to forward the personal interests of themselves, or a clique. I do not desire any public display of what I have said, but make the statements to you as a personal friend, that you may, if not inconsistent, put me right before those to whom prejudiced statements have been made.

[P. S.] Reference to the list of stock-holders will show the amount of pecuniary interest held by myself and others.

Governor Worth's Circular.

To the People of North Carolina:

Having been elected by you as your Governor in November last, for a term, which will expire on the 1st. of January next, and believing that my administration has met your approval, I announce myself a candidate for re-election in August next. 1866.

Explaining his policy as Governor, and asking re-election.

I do not propose to canvass the State. The constant pressure of executive duties, many of which grow out of our anomalous political condition, require my constant attention. If the practice of canvassing at any time be a wise one, I am sure I could not do it at this time, without detriment to the public interests. Nor do I deem it expedient to address to you an extended circular. My past life and actions furnish the best guaranty you can have as to my future conduct. Into them I invite your candid scrutiny.

Upon some of the matters now engaging public attention, I deem it my duty to present you my views.

I think the chief attention of a State Executive should be directed to State affairs; but in our present unfortunate condition it is proper, and it will be expected that I shall give you my views on national affairs.

As a part of my early education, I was required to commit to memory and rehearse that portion of the farewell address of the father of his country, in which he so earnestly warns us to indignantly "frown upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest." This became a fixed sentiment with me. The preservation of the Union has been the polar star of my political life. In the circular by which I announced myself as a candidate for the honorable position which I now fill, I referred to the fact that I had offered, in the House of Commons in 1831, resolutions denouncing nullification; that as a Senator in the General Assembly of

1860-61, in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted everything which I thought tended to disunion; voting in May 1861, with only two others, against the call of a Convention. I referred also to a circular which I addressed to my constituents in January 1861, when the question of Convention or no Convention was to be decided by their votes, in which I urged them not to be deceived by the cry that the Convention was to be called to "save the Union," that it was called to "destroy it." I then circulated among my constituents the celebrated speech of Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee and now President of the United States, in which he denounced with equal fervor *Northern disunionism* and *Southern disunionism*. I concurred with him then, as cordially as I do now.

In my circular of last October, I stated to you that I had always looked back on my course in all these instances with great satisfaction. In the ensuing election many of you who had always concurred with me, and many who had formerly differed with me in these views, voted for me. All who voted had recently renewed their allegiance to the United States by taking the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation. I entertain no doubt that they took this oath with the honorable and sincere purpose faithfully to observe it. All desired that our former relations with the Union should be speedily renewed. I regarded the cordial vote for me by many of those who had maintained the doctrine of secession, as in accordance with their recent pledge of loyalty to the United States, and as a token of respect for my consistent political record, and hence I received their support as alike creditable to them and to me.

I declared in my circular to you last Fall, and I now repeat, that if elected, "as far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and from conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war, now hap-

pily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it. I shall endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness,—a return to habits of law and order, and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and prosperous a people while we adhered to the counsels of Washington.” I have endeavored to act in conformity to these promises.

I refer to these prominent points in my political record and the circumstances under which you did me the honor to elect me last November, to counteract the unjust impression which many have sought to make, at home and abroad, that my election was a disunion triumph. The imputation is grossly unjust to me, and as I believe equally unjust to everybody who voted for me.

My conduct in the discharge of my administrative duties is known to you; and I have so recently had occasion, in my message to the General Assembly, to present my views in relation to State policy, which message was very extensively circulated throughout the State, that I deem it unnecessary to reiterate them.

Wise policy requires, in order to restore prosperity and order, that every citizen quietly and industriously pursue his occupation, and obey the laws of his country while they are in force, however distasteful some of them may be. If we would have peace and plenty we must look for them as the fruit of order and industry.—The wisest legislation without these will be unavailing; and with them, the worst legislation will but retard the return of prosperity.

We are, as I think, unwisely and unconstitutionally excluded from the National councils, but the results of war have made us powerless. It is unwise to indulge in denunciations of the dominant power, and not inconsistent with real dignity and proper self-respect, to abstain from intemperate remonstrance. Let us quietly pursue our several avocations, and hope that Providence will ultimately

guide the minds of our late foes to counsels becoming magnanimity and wise and generous statesmanship.

The great object of all good men and wise statesmen should now be to mollify the passions which have grown out of the late conflict, and by all their influence to endeavor to restore *cordial reconciliation* between the lately alienated sections. The good of our whole nation requires *sincere* and *universal reconciliation*. This cannot be if proscription and mutual crimination be indulged. The sublime injunctions of holy writ which forbid the indulgence of malevolence, are universal in their application.

In such a convulsion as that from which we are emerging, many will have received grievous injuries. No good can spring from the indulgence of revengeful feeling. Let every good citizen exert himself to repress it. Both philosophy and our religion rank forgiveness and charity among the chiefest of virtues, and as there are few of us who have not to ask forgiveness for our own acts, let us be merciful to each other.

If you shall re-elect me as your chief magistrate, I appeal to my past conduct to sustain me in the assurance that I will do all I can to prove myself worthy of your renewed confidence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

To General Ruger.

RALEIGH, *June 13th 1866.*

The Gov. of S. C. asks me—"Are your tribunals (State) authorised to try all cases, civil and criminal for and against freedmen and have provost Courts been abolished? If they have not, in what classes of cases do they still exercise jurisdiction?"

If you can aid me in answering his interrogatory, I shall be obliged to you.

He asks me for copies of our negro code also which I am ready to send.

His letter has been long delayed. An early reply from you will much oblige me.

To James L. Orr.¹

RALEIGH, *June 13th 1866.*

I send you to-day by Express a copy of our Revised Code and the recent Acts of our Genl Assembly relating to freedmen.

The premises in the 9th Sec. of our late Act page 102 have been stricken out by our Convention now in Session.

Our Courts have been allowed to take jurisdiction in all criminal matters and in all civil matters of importance to which freedmen were parties, but I have heard of recent instances of interference in petty matters, by officers of the Freedman's Bureau. The military authorities have laid down no well defined rule of jurisdiction.

With the view to answer your inquiry more fully I have addressed to Major Genl Ruger, Military Commandant and Chief of the Freedman's Bureau in this State a request that he will furnish me his views as to the extent of jurisdiction which he claims in relation to controversies to which a negro is a party. When I shall have received his answer I will apprise you of its purport or send you a copy.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

¹ James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Speaker of the 35th Congress, Treaty Commissioner of South Carolina in 1860, member of Confederate Congress, and at this time Governor of the State.

From Judge D. F. Caldwell.¹

SALISBURY, June 13th 1866.

Asking for a
recommendation
for pardon.

I herewith inclose you my application for a pardon at the hands of President Johnson. When his Amnesty proclamation first issued I very soon appeared before Hill Spain and took the oath prescribed before him the original of which I herewith inclose. No questions were asked me about the value of my real estate, and as I had been during the whole war an humble officer in the Bank, and from Dec. 1861 a paralysed officer, and at no time had taken any part in the war, I did not think or believe it was necessary for me to make a special application to the President for a pardon. At the first election which first happened after I took the Amnesty oath the Justices of the Peace refused my vote at first, but being my near neighbors and knowing me and all about me allowed me to vote on my taking the oath, a copy of which I also inclose you. Several of my friends advised a special pardon from the President, but I distrusted their advice as I had done nothing, and only happened to own over twenty thousand dollars worth of land in N. Carolina and Alabama.

I lost one hundred and thirty negroes and soon found that my condition required me to sell my real estate, and I am sorry to say I shall have to sell it all to meet all my losses of the war and pay debts. I am in very feeble health, and desire to sell as soon as possible. Tho' the attack was not violent, yet I have been growing weaker every day.

Now my dear Sir you and I were raised in adjoining counties, and my political life is well known to you, and I beg you to let the President know of my steadfast opposition to Nullification and Secession. I can say truly that my open and decided opposition to both made me very many enemies. I admit after the War began my feelings

¹ David F. Caldwell had been a member of the Legislature from 1816 to 1820 and from 1829 to 1832. In 1844 he became a Judge of the Superior Court and held that position until the close of the war.

were with the South, but in my judgment I condemned the War. I failed however in my duty to the Federal government at this time and in approbation of President Johnson's course of conduct owing to my private affairs and my very feeble state of health, I must rely on you to get this matter through speedily.

Your conduct is approved in this Dist. and you may be at ease. I beg your kind and speedy attention to this matter. Some of the persons desiring to purchase may object to my title till I have a special pardon. I was advised by Mr. Blackmer that it was not necessary that I should affix my oath to this application. I pray you to keep me advised.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, June 13/66.

The Convention is about to provide for a Lt. Gov. A State politics. large number of the prominent men, (among them Pool, Thompson, Dick, Settle and others it is understood) have decided to unite in my election and have no opposition—but they will probably run a man for Lt. Gov. who did not vote for me last Novr, while Mr. Pell and many others of my friends will insist on running Ferebee or other ante-Holden men on this ticket with me. I choose to stand entirely on my own legs—and hence have announced myself. I send a few copies of my card. Write me what you think of it.

At present all talk of opposition to me has about ceased.

From J. M. Coffin.

SALISBURY June 13th 1866.

If it is not too presumptuous on my part I would like to receive the appointment of State director on the N. C. R. Asking for an appointment as Railroad Director.

R. for the next year. The only favor that ever has been shown me by officers and stockholders of the Road, was to elect me last year as one of the committee of finance, which I have tried to discharge my duty, etc. I think it very doubtful that any of the same board will be elected again, as I understand the old committee are all candidates again. I feel that I have some claims on the Stockholders, as I am one of the hundred men that came up and took eighty shares of stock each which I still yet own, and I spent over two years of hard work on the Road, and again I learn that there is now some of the directors that does not own one cent of Stock in the road.

Your attention to the above will be thankfully recd.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 13, 1866.*

R. W. King of Lenoir (Kinston, and Member of the Convention) has been nominated as collector for Newbern. I have frequently heard Mr. King mentioned as a Union man and as one very competent for such an office, but I was under the impression that he could not take the test oath, that he had been rebel Salt Commissioner, or held some petty office under the Confederacy, so as to prevent him from taking the oath. If this is so he had better decline the office in advance.

Mr. Manning who was recommended sometime ago for Edenton, was very highly recommended by Judge Brooks.

I have just seen your circular, and am well pleased with it. There are only three words in it that I would have desired to have omitted, and they are substantially the same as were in your last message. In the message the words were "our late enemies" and in the circular "our late foes." The report of the reconstruction Committee

Relating to his
circular.

utterly ignores the existence of a single Union man in the South. So far as N. C. is concerned this is a great wrong and unexcusable. But to make all the people of the North "our late foes" seems to me to be adopting the theories of this Committee, that all are Union North and all rebel South. The President and Mr. Lincoln also would never admit that the rebel Govt. was any Govt. at all, and so they always refused to treat with the Confederacy in any manner. The Govt. of the U. S. would recognize insurgents in the field with arms in their hands, and treat with them in regard to exchange of prisoners and terms of surrender, but it always refused to recognize the rebel Civil Govt. So it seems to me that the term "late enemies" was not the proper term to apply to the U. S. The only parties in the contest are the lawful authorities of the U. S. and the *individuals* who set that authority at defiance.

The tone and spirit of the circular will I think commend itself to the right minded men of the State, and I believe it will be a bond of harmony. Nothing could be more imprudent now than to have a bitter controversy over the local affairs of the State.

The President's private secretary has promised a few more pardons for N. C. which I hope will be sent in a few days.

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH June 13 1866.

After conference with the delegates in the Convention from the vicinity of Edenton, I concur in the recommendation of Chas. G. Manning as Collector of the Customs for Edenton, N. C.

WASHINGTON D. C.

To

RALEIGH, June 14 1866.

I have returned the bonds issued during the war. Nothing can be done with them *now*. It is possible future legislation may make them worth *something*. Keep them and await events. They will bring nothing in the stock market—or next to nothing *now*.

I have retained 8 coupons from old bonds each for \$30.—amounting to \$240. Under the act of the last Genl Assembly you are entitled to fund these in new bonds. The bonds must be \$100, \$500.—or \$1000, and the Treasury is not authorised to pay any change. The bonds will bear interest from 1 January last. On the 1 day of Novr. next two \$100. bonds will amount to \$210, requiring 7 of your coupons. As to the remaining coupon of \$30., I can sell it at 53 per cent. in currency—or can buy at about the same rate and get \$70. more of coupons and get three bonds of \$100. each. I can sell all your coupons \$240. for \$127.20 currency.

So much uncertainty rests on the future that I beg to be excused from advising you which of the three plans is best. I incline to the taking of two bonds and holding or selling the remaining coupons. Write me what to do.

From Joseph Addison Worth.

FAYETTEVILLE June 14th 1866.

Private business
matters.

I am at a loss to know what to do or say, and consequently call on you for advice. A number of persons are very anxious that I should run for the Legislature, and strange to say some of them are men who last year voted for Holden against you. This town must go down to a poor affair if the Western Road is not extended to Greensboro, and how it can be done I can not see.

There are two candidates only, John W. Baker, Jr and Col. Wm. Alderman both of them are hard cases, and both are Holden men, but will not I think be willing to own it.

I see no way to leave my business. The boating requires the closest attention and at that will not pay much profit. The *Host* is under repairs now and will cost from 3 to 4 thousand dollars to get it done. The *Governor* is doing as much work as all the rest of the Boats, but the price of freight is so low she cant' make much money. I was compelled to give in the tax for the State on the whole amt. of the income or dividends. I suppose you understood that and did not give in your dividend. If so you did wrong. All the taxes of the Company have been paid by the Agents. When B. G. gets here we will consolidate the two boats into one company. I have as yet got no settlement of our Northern debts but think I will do so soon. I shall have to pay all that is paid. Our mule operation turned out poor. Just as we started off with our mules cotton and Gold Lumber Turpentine and all were fully fresh. We drove them to Savannah, Ga. and part of them back to Lumberton before we sold them and had to sell many for notes and acceptaney which do not fall due till Nov. I think I may get out of the Rosin operation with a loss of \$1000. and shall think I have done well. If I could have got through with the job could have made each \$12000.00 Business is dull here and I see but little chance for improvement. I will not attempt business till I see things settle down to something.

What coms. business I do I cannot get paid for. No one talks of paying an old debt. I do not know what to do with my children they must go to school. I had hoped to be able to send John to Chapel Hill but I find I cannot. Is it a good school and about what is the cost of sending there. John has a good head and would make a man if he has a chance, is a sober and steady as can be, let me know what you think of the thing in full.

Barzillai is making money fast in N. Y. but his children will be forever ruined if he does not get them under his immediate eye and attention. They are wild and *almost* crazy. I hope he may be able to get them where they can be managed. As soon as we get *The Host* done and the Election is over we shall send for you and such of your friends as you may choose to bring to come down on a frolic to Washington.

I do not think it possible for the Holden faction to make a showing in this County again in fact he has but a few a very few followers left here, and you will get almost double the vote you got before. Your circular is as non-committal as I could wish. I think the true plan is not to make a pledge or commit yourself on any thing. I fear old Pell does you harm now and then by pitching into such men as Pool, Dick, etc. but I do not know that I am a Judge. Love to all.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 14, 1866.*

Pardon matters.

After a good deal of delay a small parcel of Pardons have been issued, and will I understand be sent to you direct from the President's office. Of this number G. W. Purifoy of Orange and Wm. B. Edmundson of Wayne, (now living in Wilmington), have written letters to me stating that they write at your suggestion, and that they are much in need of their pardons. I put in two Jones of Wake, hoping thereby to get the right Jones, viz Redding Jones and J. M. Jones. I could find no papers from any other Jones from Wake. Atwell of Rowan is a neighbor of my father, so I put him in. S. A. Norfleet and Cotton of Bertie I put in at the request of Hon. John Pool, and he will take charge of them. As it is impossible to get the whole issued at once I selected about fifty at random, and from such information as I had, and asked that

they be issued at once, and I think they will be. There are about five hundred remaining to be signed, in fact most of those announced as *pardoned* by Holden previous to the last election. The pardons belonging to that list you will early recognize, as they are all dated in Nov. 1865. They were filled up at that time, but for some reason went to the garret of the State Dept. instead of going to the Executive Mansion.

To J. M. Coffin.

RALEIGH. *June 15/66.*

Yours of the 13th inst. is recd.

I had decided some time ago to tender you the appointment of proxy for the State at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of N. C. R. R. D. A. Davis will expect the appointment as Director. If you and he and my friend Dr. Ramsey can arrange the matter satisfactorily I will be glad.

I would be glad to say much to you—have not time. When you come to Raleigh make my house your home.

SALISBURY.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 15, 1866.*

I received this morning yours of the 13th inclosing your circular. I heartily approve of every sentiment in it, and have no fault with any words except as indicated in my letter of yesterday. I shall be really glad if our people will all agree to re-elect you without opposition, for there is so much to be done yet before what you have undertaken is accomplished, that I wish that the people may give you

Advice as to affairs
in North Carolina.

such hearty and unusual support as will make you independent of parties and factions.

If the Convention is determined to have a Lieut. Gov. then of course there must be candidates for it. But I would prefer the old way of having the President of the State Senate the Lieut. Gov. instead of making a Lieut. Gov. to be *ex-officio* President of the Senate. If they should make the office of Lieut. Gov. an office to be filled by the people, I think it would be as well to have the office of Sec. of State also elected by the people. The State ticket would then embrace Gov., Lieut. Gov. and Sec. of State.

If different parties in the State insist upon a trial of strength, then the plan of running two tickets, one say with you and Ferree, and the other with you and Settle or Dick, I do not think a great deal of harm would come of it. It might perhaps be the means of recovering party strength. But in such a combat I feel quite sure that the ticket with Col. Ferree on it would run behind the one with Dick or Settle. In the first place the West has the most votes, and they would likely go for the man from that end of the State, and in the 2nd place those who go with Mr. Pell's views are in a minority in the State. But for having the embodiment of Secession and demagoguing in the person of Holden for a candidate the party that Holden wished to vote for him would have carried the State. I do not know whether that would have been of any great advantage. I rather think that we have a better chance to get rid of old devil issues and parties by the course that things have taken. By next year there will be new issues and new parties, when every one can arrange himself according to his opportunities. This year it is better to cultivate good feeling and endeavor to assuage party feelings. The people need to be better informed in regard to national affairs than they are likely to be under the present order of things. It seems to me that there is

not a paper in the State that treats national affairs so as to command respect for disinterested parties abroad. Until they can do that they cannot expect to have any weight with those opposed to them.

Col. E. W. Jones of Plymouth has resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 1st Collection District and it is necessary to find a suitable man to succeed him. I think that Mr. W. H. Ritch of Beaufort County (town of Washington) will be the best man in the District. Mr. Ritch was a thorough union man throughout the war. He went off with Holden last summer but I think was satisfied before he got through the year that he had gone into bad company. He and Col. Jones are good friends, and I believe it would be but an act of justice to let Mr. Ritch have the place. He suffered greatly in property during the war. Would you be willing to recommend Mr. Ritch, or would you prefer some other man? Mr. Ritch was a resident of Washington, N. C. many years before the war, and is a man of good business capacity and of sterling integrity.

With highest regards,

[P. S.]—I think it would be best to publish the pardons as received.

From Lewis Hanes, to Dr. J. W. Jones.

SALISBURY N. C. June 16th 1866.

I expected to have received a package of money from you this morning, but was disappointed. Since I saw you I have received a little from other sources, and my prospects generally look much better, my list of subscribers as well as my advertising patronage is on the increase. If you can succeed in getting me \$150. or \$200. I think I can get along, relying upon something from my friends in Raleigh. I have stated in my paper that *The Old North State* was now established upon a *permanent basis* and appealed to my friends to aid me in extending my circulation.

I have had to borrow to \$125 upon the hope of getting that much in a few days through you. If you can do anything please attend to it by the middle of next week. I hope you have seen my last paper.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *June 16th 1866.*

Explaining his language in circular.

The North and the South, as sections, were lately arrayed against each other as armed beligerants. All the people in each section did not concur in the war, but the great body of the people arrayed themselves on the side of their sections. The words in my late communications to which you except, "late foes" or "those whom we lately called our enemies" were used but as synonymous with a longer phrase, "the people of the States who, during the late rebellion, did not join the Confederacy, but adhered to the United States." They were certainly our late foes. The two sections were at war with each other. I am truly gratified that the main sentiments of my address to the public meet your approval. I am not able to perceive the force of your objection and hope, on reflection, you will arrive at my conclusion, that the difference is simply one of taste and verbiage, having nothing substantial in it.

Pardon matters.

It will scarcely be possible for me to make you realise the labor and trouble to which I am subjected in explaining to the five or six hundred men, published as pardoned, in Oct. and Nov. last, why their pardons do not come to hand. You say I can recognize these "as they are dated in Nov. 1865. They were filled up at that time but for some reason went into the garret of the State Dept., instead of going to the executive mansion." I can give no satisfactory explanation as to these petitioners, officially advertised as pardoned in Oct. and Nov. last.

At present the opposing elements seem to conspire in

re-electing me Govr. without opposition. The extremes unite on me, with reluctance—And some of my very zealous friends injure me. Every indiscretion of any paper supporting me is held up by Holden as *my* indiscretion. I have no news-paper *organ* and never have had. I am justly responsible only for what appears over my name. Mr. Pell is my sincere friend but he says much which I would prefer were left unsaid. Holden is politically dead. I fear father Pell's galvanic battery imparts some vitality to him.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*From J. M. Leach.*¹

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 16th 1866.*

The Collectorship of Wilmington is narrowed down between J. P. Foster a friend of yours who worked for your election, and a Lt. Fuller ex United States Quarter Master and Massachusetts radical and against you. Foster is well-qualified and has recommendations of Wilmington merchants, Secty. McCulloch will appoint him on your recommendation. Please telegraph to stay matters and write immediately. I am here for McLean and Genl. Scales.

¹ James M. Leach, of Davidson, was educated at West Point. He began the practice of law in North Carolina. He was a member of the Legislature from 1848 to 1856, 1865 to 1867, and in 1879. He was a member of Congress from 1859 to 1861, and from 1871 to 1875. He was a Colonel in the Confederate service and a member of the Confederate Congress.

From Tyre York.

TRAP HILL, N. C. *June 16, 1866.*

Political matters.

I understand General Leach is to oppose you this summer on a general repudiation platform which is very obnoxious to our people. I am very much surprised at the General to throw his ship upon such a boisterous sea, but nevertheless men sometimes have to be taught a lesson and I think the General will learn one this summer that he will remember a long time.

Gov. let me say to you in the way of a stimulant that your vote will be much increased in the west in our county on last election your vote was small but this time I feel sure you will carry the county by a handsome majority—people do not like the principle of repudiating private contracts and will not support any man who favors such. I do not expect to become a candidate this summer again but expect to make several speeches in your behalf, and think most of the candidates will be your friends though I do not want you to fall slack in your efforts. I will write you again before long and let you know how times are, etc., etc.

To Z. B. Vance.

RALEIGH, *June 17/66.*

You will see in the *Standard* to-day that notice is made to you and Jo. Turner as desiring to be appointed Prest. of the N. C. R. R. Your letter to me was marked *confidential*. It is possible you may think I have spoken of your expression indiscreetly. This is not the case. Col. Little, Mr. Pell and others of your ardent friends, without any agency of mine, in some way unknown to me got knowledge of your wishes and pressed the matter on me so vehemently that I was forced to make to them the same

explanation I made to you. You must have confided your wishes to others besides me—and petty demons of the Raleigh press have by some means gotten hold of it. I can't breathe aloud but some indiscreet friend or base scoundrel misconceives or inverts or perverts what I say or what I do not say.

From J. M. Leach.

[*Telegram.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 17th 1866.

The Foster I request you to recommend is a conservative gentleman not of course the would be member of Congress. The President and Secretary desire and wait your recommendation for your friend Foster. Please forward by telegraph and letter.

To W. H. Seward.

RALEIGH, June 18 1866.

On the 10th Oct. 1865 our State Convention passed an ordinance that all persons who had proffered petitions for pardon under the President's proclamation of the 29th May last, and whose pardons should be announced by the Governor, although the pardon should not have been received, should be entitled to vote in the election for Governor, members of Assembly, etc to take place on the 9th Nov. following. On the 20th Oct. some 400 petitions appeared to have been forwarded and within a few days thereafter 100 more were sent, *all* recommended for pardon. And on the 31st Oct. and for a few days thereafter some 600 names were announced by the Prov. Govr., in the *Standard* newspaper of this City, as pardoned. These pardons so announced did not come to hand when I en- Pardon matters.

tered on the discharge of my duties as Civil Govr. on the 28th Decr. last. I have made repeated efforts through Gov. Swain, Mr. Hedrick of your city, and others to get these pardons. It is represented to me that upon their passing the Atto. General's office, they were advertised as pardoned, but that they are still detained in your department.

I am grievously annoyed in answering inquiries in relation to these pardons. From various considerations, all who have been led to believe by the official announcement that their pardons have been granted, are importunate to get the evidence of it—and hard to satisfy as to the detention.

I beg you, if there be not sufficient reason to the contrary, that these pardons, officially announced by Gov. Holden as granted last Fall may be immediately forwarded to me'

If a list of them be required, I will forward it. Mr. Hedrick has the *Standard* of 31 Oct., announcing some five hundred of them. I forwarded it to him to be exhibited to the Prest. or to you or some proper officer.

I hope I shall be excused from pressing the matter upon your attention. I am supplied with inadequate clerical force and continually compelled to answer inquiries about these advertised pardons, without being able to give any satisfactory explanation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Telegram.]

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH. June 18th 1866.

I am assured by a reliable merchant of Wilmington, that Richard Savage is the unanimous choice of the merchants of that place as Collector of the port of Wilming-

ton. He resides in New York, but is a native of Wilmington. I hope he will be appointed. Will write by mail.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH, June 18 1866.

I am in receipt of a telegram from Hon. J. M. Leach of this State, now in your city, informing me that J. P. Foster and a Lt Fuller are competing for the Collectorship at Wilmington N. C. and desiring me to recommend the former. I know nothing of either beyond what he states. Upon the facts, as stated by him, I should have no hesitation in preferring Foster. I have written to Wilmington for information. If you desire it, I will recommend, as soon as I am sufficiently informed to warrant me in making a recommendation. I have asked for an answer from Wilmington by telegram.

WASHINGTON D. C.

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH, June 18 1866.

I have received two telegrams from Washington City from a citizen of this State, within the past two days, notifying me that a Mr. Foster and a Mr. Fuller were competing for the appointment of Collector at the port of Wilmington N. C. Not knowing anything about either of them, I sent a telegram to a discreet merchant in Wilmington inquiring whether the one or the other would be acceptable; and in the event some one who could take the oath, would be preferable to either of them, to advise me. I have received for answer that Richard Savage, native of Wilmington and now residing in New York, is the "unanimous choice of the merchants of Wilmington." I have no

hesitation in recommending the appointment of Mr. Savage in preference to either of the other competitors.

To J. G. Ramsey.

RALEIGH *June 19th 1866.*

Concerning
railroad appoint-
ments.

To enable us to understand and perform our responsible duties as to the appointment of Directors on the several Railroads I have proposed to Mr. Winston and obtained his concurrence that we attend the annual meetings of the stockholders of each Company and appoint the State Directors after collecting all the information we can. I have mentioned the design to a number of men of intelligence and all concede it is a proper departure from old usage.

The annual meetings, so far as I have ascertained the times and places of meeting are as follows—

A. & N. C. R. R.	Beaufort	last Thursday	in June
R. & G. R. R.	Raleigh	first	“ July
N. C. R. R.	Hillsboro	second	“ “
W. N. C. R. R.		last	“ Aug.
W. & W.	Wilmington		Novr.

I hope you will concur in this plan. By letter of Govr. Morehead recd this morning he informs me that he, Dr. Holt and Will. Murdock will leave Co.'s Shops on Tuesday morning 26 and examine the road to Goldsboro and on Wed. and Thursday go to Newbern and Beaufort. They will go on a special train. He invites us to go with them. I wish to accept the invitation. Will you join them at the shops?

On consultation with Mr. Winston, I find we cannot accept Gov. Morehead's invitation. We will go down by the train leaving here Wednesday night about 9 o'clock.

ROWAN MILLS.

To John M. Morehead.

RALEIGH. *June 19th 1866.*

I have decided to attend all the annual meetings of the R. R. stockholders with my board, but cannot join you. I will go down Wednesday night with Mr. Winston and Dr. Ramsey. Railroad appointments.

The provision in the charters of several of the roads requiring the Gov. and Council to appoint Directors I regard as repealed by the act subsequently passed conferring this power on the Board of Internal Improvement. This is the interpretation given to the act by all administrations since its passage.

Our party may come back with you.

GREENSBORO.

To James L. Orr.

RALEIGH *June 19/66.*

Since writing you a few days ago I find our Convention has repealed the 11th Sec. of our law relating to free negroes whereby an attempt to commit a rape by a negro on a white female was made a capital felony,—the attempt to commit this crime by a white man not being a felony. This discrimination was made the grounds of complaint by the officers of the Freedmen's bureau and our Convention by the repeal of the two provisos to Sec. 9 and the ordinance which I inclose have sought to avoid all pretext of interference with our Courts in the administration of justice where one of the parties is a negro.

To B. S. Guion.

RALEIGH *June 20/66.*

The constant pressure of imperative business and the want of adequate clerical force furnish my excuse for not giving you an earlier answer.

I shall appoint directors on the R. R. in reference to their fitness to discharge the duties required of them and do not propose to ask and do not desire to know for whom they will vote as Supt.

I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have submitted your inquiry.

I shall attend, with my board, all the annual meetings of the stockholders and there appoint the State Directors. It is not yet decided whom we will appoint.

LINCOLNTON.

*To Alex. M. Davis.*¹

RALEIGH, June 20 1866.

Destitution in the State.

At your request I make the following statement as to the destitution of certain counties in this State. This information is derived from the members representing these counties in the Convention now sitting here, and other reliable sources.

Catawba County) Cherryville, the terminus of the
Cleveland ") Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruth-
Rutherford ") erford R. R. is the most conven-
Polk ") ient Depot. The most expeditious
route is by Portsmouth Va. and this city and Charlotte
N. C.

Buncombe County—Depo—Morganton—Via Portsmouth,
Va. Raleigh and Salisbury N. C.

Madison County—Depo Greenville Te. by R. R. from
Richmond to Chattanooga.

These remote Western Counties were devastated by the contending armies, and by robbers not in either army. They were stripped, not only of food, but of the horses and mules necessary to make a full crop. They had not an adequate amount of seed wheat and corn and potatoes.

¹ One of the staff of the New York *Tribune*.

At the close of the war they had no money and almost literally nothing to sell. There being no Bank of discount in the State and public and private credit almost annihilated, it has been impossible even for those left with property, to procure provisions. Many well to do in the world, I am assured, cannot get enough bread, and many apprehend that actual starvation will occur. The State has neither money nor credit to spare for their relief.

If the benevolent associations North, of which you spoke to me, are disposed to do any thing for the relief of these destitute people, let them send flour or corn. Many of them say give us bread, and we will do without meat.

If any thing shall be sent to Madison County, Geo. W. Gahagan, P. O. Marshall, Madison County, N. C. assured me he would distribute it to the most needy. He is a member of the State Convention which is expected to adjourn two or three days hence.

If any thing be sent for the other Counties and I shall be notified of it, I will procure suitable men to make proper distribution of it.

I could buy and forward corn from the Eastern Counties if I had money.

The Asst. Comr. of the Freedman's Bureau, on the 8th May last, furnished me with a copy of a resolution, offered in Congress, by Mr. Kelly and adopted on 1 May last, looking to the relief of the destitute in the late insurgent States. I immediately requested the Sheriffs of the different Counties to report to said Comr. the condition of their several Counties. I have not heard of any subsequent action looking to the supplying of the destitute.

To A. S. Merrimon.

RALEIGH, *June 20 1866.*

I have forwarded your report as to the Ledfords. I Relating to charges against Coleman. called on Mr. Henry and let him read what you said. He

responded fully endorsing your narration. I requested him to put his statement in writing to be forwarded with yours. He limited his written statement to a certificate that you are an impartial judge, and a wish that your suggestion as to the appointment of a commission to inquire how justice has been administered in this State. He spoke in high terms of Col Coleman's conduct as Solicitor, but made no reference to him in his certificate. He declined to certify the correctness of your narrative of the facts, on the ground that his memory, on reflection, did not entirely accord with yours.

In forwarding yours and Henry's certificates I made no reference to your suggestion as to a commission to examine into the administration of justice, emphatically asserted my belief that justice was as ably and impartially administered in N. C. as in any State in the Union and commended your narrative to careful consideration.

I peremptorily refused to pardon the Henderson rioter without your recommendation and am glad I resisted it. Gash and Jones joined in the petition. I am surprised they did so.

I will grant no pardon on an ex parte petition, without hearing from the judge who tried the case.

The Holden men now threaten to bring out Dockery against me with Settle as Lt. Govr.

P. S.—I am satisfied that certain men here do Col. Coleman great injustice.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 20th 1866.*

I have not yet received Monday's (18th) *Sentinel*, so I do not know what it may contain, but I have Tuesday's

(19th) and see from it that the last small lot of pardons has been received. I do not now a days see the New Bern "*Times*" and do not know what fault he finds with your circular, but judge from the slight extracts found in the "*Sentinel*" that the "*Times*" finds it rather difficult to "gnaw."

The latest sensation is that W. W. Holden has been nominated for Minister to San Salvador. I think that this proves what I have often said that Holden has completely humbugged the President as to his antecedents. Forney last summer puffed up Holden as an ultra Union man, who had been fighting Jeff. D. for four years. This nomination of Holden will bring matters to a head, unless Holden has the smartness to decline in advance of any action by the Senate. But should the President leave his nomination before the Senate, as I hope he will, the Senate must either confirm or reject him. If he is confirmed the horror of radicals about "traitors" for office, will be pretty well shown up. If they reject him it will be for cause, and then the people of N. C. will learn a few things about the influence of the great humbug W. W. H.

Gen. Leach, Bob. McLain and Alf. Scales are here. Leach says he has been several times solicited to run against you, but that it is all given up now.

There is still some contest here about collector of Wilmington. I have not got the *straight* of the matter. A man named Fuller, and another named Foster are now the contestants. Savage was in on one side of a triangular fight, but I think has withdrawn. I have taken no part with either. I did not know till recently that Mr. Quince was to be removed. Had I known that there was to be a change I should have urged my brother John A. Hedrick for the place. He has served four years at Beaufort, N. C. and I believe with entire satisfaction to the Department. The charges alleged against Mr. Quince are that he is negligent and inefficient. Fuller and Foster are both recently from the North.

Mr. Bond of Edenton on your recommendation has been nominated for Collector of Int. Rev. for the 1st Dist. I do not know much about him, but if he has sufficient business tact, will I judge make a faithful officer. He is favorably spoken of by Judge Brooks and others who know him. I thought Mr. Ritch would have been the better man, but do not know enough of Mr. Bond to form an opinion.

P. S. The more I think of it the more I feel that Holden has urged for this nomination as Minister only for the purpose of declining. It may be that he thinks he can get confirmed and then decline. In this I think he will run considerable risk.

From Josiah Turner, Jr.

HILLSBORO June 20th 1866.

I have just had a talk with Samuel Means. I deem him a *special good director*.

He thinks it would be bad policy for the Governor to attend the various meetings soon to be held of the different corporations in the State. His reasons were that there were so many to be disappointed and dissatisfied that the Governor had better do it at a distance, it would not hurt so bad. Morehead he said would certainly be a stockholder-director. He thought the appointment should be made a few days before the meeting. He did not tell you so but the more he thought of it the more he was convinced of the correctness of his opinions. I wrote you a week ago as to Starbuck, asking if he was to be a director please inform me.

To J. M. Leach.

RALEIGH, *June 21 1866.*

The Wilmington merchants say that Savage's application was withdrawn only when told that Fuller had been appointed—and that it has been renewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *June 21 1866.*

Savage is the unanimous choice of the merchants of Wilmington. He is a native of Wilmington. He resides in New York—can take the oath. I have recommended him. Hope you will aid in getting him appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To B. S. Hedrick.

RALEIGH, *June 21 1866.*

I sent on the 5th Jan., in my long list, a petition for Jno. B. Cawthorn, of Warren.—13th Exception.—I also sent on the 19th Jan. the petition of Robt. T. Gray—Forsythe—1 exception—Wm. B. Whitehead—Wilmington petitioned 20 Oct.—recommended for pardon by Govr. Holden. None of these men are politicians or ever were as I understand. Each of them has special reasons for urging his pardon. Try to get them and much oblige.

The friends of Holden have held two considerable caucuses, last night and the night before to bring out opposition to me. Dockery for Govr. and Settle for Lt. Govr. is their present program. Pool and Dick and Thompson and many others oppose this scheme. They have agreed

to postpone for the present. Settle urges the thing. I do not hear of the defection of any body who supported me last Fall. Vast numbers who voted for Holden are now zealously for me. If I can repress the imprudent zeal of many of my supporters all will be well.

If the Senate will approve and H. will go to San Salvador it will be a most happy riddance to this State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From Messrs. Holland and Wilder.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, [RALEIGH N. C.]

June 21st '66.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We called upon the Judge Advocate, but he thinks, that his official position would make it inadvisable for him to go to the General relative to the Parol for Major J. H. Gee,¹ and hence we have to trouble you with the request that your Excellency will call upon the General this forenoon if convenient, for that purpose (as the General will not be likely to be at the Head-Quarters in the afternoon). Major Gee was very ill yesterday, and will not even admit his actual condition except to his friends, anyone however can see the marked change in him for the worse in the last ten days.

He has severe dyspepsia, and a terrible cough. We are willing to give any kind of parole or security that may be required for his not leaving such limits as may be prescribed—and if this cannot be done—we beg he may be removed from the dreadful surroundings which are at the place where he is. If the General will even permit him to go to some other place or room and designate it himself we will give any parole or security for his staying

¹ Major John H. Gee, of Florida, was tried by military commission in 1866 for cruelty to Union prisoners at Salisbury. He was acquitted.

where he is ordered. The suffering condition of this our friend and client is our excuse for thus troubling you. If he is acquitted as we believe it is dreadful that he should be thus confined.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's Obt. Servt.

HOLLAND & WILDER

Counsel for J. H. Gee.

To Dr. Eugene Grissom.

RALEIGH, June 21 1866.

Your letter some weeks ago in relation to the Superintendence of the Lunatic Asylum was duly received, and at the first meeting of the Supervisors was laid before them and spread on the minutes of our proceedings. The first question which presented itself was whether the office of Superintendent was vacant, and if not vacant, whether we had power to declare it vacant and appoint another.

I did not know then nor do I now know the opinion of any one of the Supervisors (save my own) as to the expediency of making a change as to Superintendent.

We were unanimously of opinion that the place was not vacant and that we had not the power to remove the incumbent, the term for which he was elected not having expired and there being no charge preferred or proved of infidelity to his trust, gross immorality or incompetency to discharge the duties of his office. Rev. Code Chap. 6 Sec. 8.

I mentioned the question of power to Mr. Bynum, because I had heard he had given consideration to it, and because I regard him as a good man and learned lawyer, and he gave it as his decided opinion that the office was not vacant, and I have heard of no lawyer who dissents from this opinion. I have heard there was much discussion on the subject in the last Genl Assembly. I took no interest

in and heard no part of the discussion, and never understood by report or otherwise, the points of drift of the debate.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON D. C. *June 22, 1866.*

North Carolina
politics.

Your dispatch, in regard to Savage was received this morning. I had heard that Fuller's nomination had been withdrawn but do not know for certain. The Sec. of the Treasury is very strongly in favor of Fuller. I do not know for what reason. He was nominated at the urgent solicitation of the Sec. The President is in favor of appointing citizens whenever they can be found properly qualified. So the best plan is for Mr. Savage to see the President. Today is cabinet day and so no chance to get in the White House, and for the last week it has been very difficult to get an interview with the President.

I heard that you had recommended still another man for Collector of the 1st Dist. Rev. Dist. as Collector. I think Bond and Ritch are the best men in it for the place.

I think it was a shabby trick of the Convention to put off the elections. But the best way is to say nothing about it. It was evidently intended as a sort of "Micawber" move to have "something turn up." But let them fight each other. I judge from what I hear that there is a good deal of scheming going on yet. Leach is still thinking that he would make good material for a Candidate, but I judge that his friends will think differently. Settle also is urged. But with anything like prudence on the part of your friends I believe there will be no chance for a respectable combination against you. I did not get the *Sentinel* of Monday, June 18th. I would like to see it, and will return it to you.

My notion is that it is best to let the various factions op-

posed to you fight among themselves, and not do anything that would cause them to harmonize.

I decidedly object to the logic of Mr. Pell's leader on the Constitutional Amendment in the *Sentinel* of the 20th. By the present constitution treason is punishable with death. Now it is not *ex post facto* to prescribe a milder punishment for a crime than that which is the law at the time of the offence. In fact it is the rule of criminal practice whenever the new law prescribes a milder punishment to take that instead of the penalty at the time the offence was committed. Now it can hardly be said that exclusion from office is a harsher punishment than hanging. Besides I believe that Congress will give the two thirds vote for those in the South who are hearty friends of the Const. At present the complaints against the unrepentant rebels from the South are increasing. The President is constantly beset by persons who detest outrages every where committed against union men. I knew very well that one must be very careful now not to believe everything they hear but I think there must be some truth in the statements that numerous indictments are being found against the Union men in the Mountain Counties for offences committed by outlaws and others who refused to go into the rebellion. It would have been better if the Convention had given a general Amnesty for offences growing out of the Civil War.

To W. W. Land.

RALEIGH *June 23 1866.*

I had the honor to receive some days ago your letter as Chairman of the committee of arrangements for the celebration of the approaching 4th July, inviting me to attend and participate in the festivities of the day. I have delayed answering, in the hope that I could make certain alterations in previous business arrangements, where-

by I could accept your invitation. I have not yet succeeded in making such arrangements but still entertain the hope that I may be able to be present with you on the interesting occasion.

May each of the lately alienated sections of our country so act that future celebrations of our National anniversary may be distinguished by genuine fraternity and concord among all the parts of our complicated government.

NEW BERN.

To Josiah Turner.

RALEIGH, June 23/66.

Railroad matters.

From what I can learn J. L. Morehead, D. A. Davis, C. P. Mendenhall and Thos. Webb will be elected by stockholders.

Jo. Turner, Berry (Thomas or Roberts) Dr. Mordecai and Genl. Means. I am not fully decided whether I will appoint Jno. W. Thomas or B. B. Roberts for Davidson. I cannot decide this until I get my board together. This will leave three more to be appointed by the State. The selection will probably be made from the following names—Starbuck or Belo, Salem—Mr. Murdoch Salisbury or O. G. Foard Salisbury: Jesse H. Lindsay or J. A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Rufus Tucker, Wake, P. R. Dickinson, Wilmington. I think I shall not appoint Starbuck.

I will probably attend the meeting with my board.

To Lewis Hanes.

RALEIGH, *June 23/66.*

It is expedient where there are plenty of good men of Railroad matters. all political shades, that my 8 directors shall represent all of them. I can't fix it any way to appoint less than six old Whigs—Jo. Turner, Means, Dr. Moore, Jesse H. Lindsay or Jno. A. Gilmer, Jno. W. Thomas or Roberts. The rest I think must be selected from the following names—P. R. Dickinson, Wilmington—Belo or Starbuck, Salem, O. G. Foard or Wm. Murdock, Salisbury, Ruf. Tucker, Raleigh—Berry, the only old line democrat—Thomas the only Secessionist.

Favor me with your remarks.

[P. S.]

J. L. Morehead	} likely to be selected by stockholders.
D. A. Davis	
C. P. Medenhall	

SALISBURY.

From David Heaton.¹

NEW BERNE, N. C., *June 23rd 1866.*

Permit me to introduce to you F. A. Fuller, Esq., whose name was recently submitted by the President to the Senate, in connection with the Collectorship of Customs at Wilmington.

Mr. F. desires to have a frank interview with you on the subject, and as he has been for years one of the truest

¹ David Heaton had been, before the war, an Ohio lawyer and a member of the Ohio Senate. He had also been three times a member of the Minnesota Senate. In 1863 he came to North Carolina as a special agent of the Treasury, and took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party. In 1868 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and later was elected to Congress and in 1870 died in office.

and most competent men in the public service I earnestly bespeak for him a candid hearing on your part.

The high personal character of Mr. F. and his admirable qualifications, point him out as excellently adapted to discharge the duties of positions of much greater importance, even, than that to which he aspires.

To H. G. Daniel.

RALEIGH *June 25th 1866.*

Fuller is here soliciting my recommendation. I declined on the ground that I would recommend no one unless acceptable to merchants of Wilmington. He said he could get 100 Wilmington merchants to recommend him, but was on his way to Washington and could not go to Wilmington. His name was before the Senate and was withdrawn by the President on receipt of my recommendation of Savage. If petition be promptly got up by merchants of your town, showing Savage's fitness and acceptability and brought to me, there is ground of hope.

WILMINGTON.

From B. S. Hedrick.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *June 26, '66.*

Pardon matters.

Dr. Powell says he sent the pardons of John V. Cawthorne of Warren to Wm. A. Jenkins, Esq., of Warrenton.

I have not yet seen the President in reference to the other cases.

Whenever you write in regard to pardons please have the letter wholly about that subject, so that I can if opportunity offers send the letter into the President by his Secretary. In that way I can sometimes avoid the ne-

cessity of seeking conversation with the President, which always takes time, and sometimes much more time than I am able to afford. I am always glad to have your views on current rumors and such things for I wish to keep well posted. But always have these on a sheet separate from matters that I must bring to the notice of the President or the Departments.

I judge that Congress or the Senate will not be able to give the State relief by returning Holden to the mosquito regions. But most people will agree that the State would [not] be hampered by his leaving. But the fates will have it that N. C. must be still further prevented from rising, and Holden seems to be the instrument for that purpose.

From John A. Gilmer.

June 26th, 1866.

I have thought over the matter on which we talked. I much sympathize with you. One thing is certain that the appointment of R. P. Dick, will do you no harm. My business before the Court is all finished. I got home this evening.

To D. A. Davis.

RALEIGH, *June 27th 1866.*

I am sick and unable to go to Beaufort as I had de- Railroad matters.
signed.

I learned from Genl. Means and others that it is well understood on your road that the stockholders will elect J. L. Morehead, yourself, C. P. Mendenhall and Webb.

Relying confidently on your being in the board by the election of the stockholders and being impelled *by every proper consideration* to appoint Mr. Boyden—and upon

your suggestion, approved by my own feeling and judgment, I appointed J. M. Coffin State proxy. It would not do to appoint two directors and State proxy from same County. We all want you on the board and we confidently hope all will come out right by your election.

SALISBURY.

From N. G. Daniel.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT *June 27 1866.*

North Carolina
politics.

I had a talk with W. F. Leak today and he says that he knows it to be a fixed fact that Genl. Dockery will be a candidate for Gov., that he is satisfied that his name will be made public in two weeks, he has been appealed to, to support him, and he declined, says he advises his party (States rights) to stick to you, not even to support a man of their stripe if brought out that it would be impolitic to do so, he says Dockery ran away from the Convention to keep from casting his vote on important bills, if he is all that and will take the field against you, your chances for re-election are beyond a doubt, but I hear the old War party are anxious to have a candidate, and I see a Communication in the *Dispatch* yesterday urging the claims of Matt Ransom, that paper has not shaven its head yet, and from what I know of the Concern, would not be surprised if it died before the Campaign is over, it's a weekly concern. I write this for what it may be worth to you in the way of information. I hope and trust you will not have any other man than Dockery.

To Hugh McCulloch.

RALEIGH N. C. *June 27 1866.*

All the active business men in Wilmington, as I am informed and believe, have great repugnance to the appointment of a stranger as Collector of their port, while they

present the name of a native every way eminently fit for the position.

I earnestly recommend the appointment of Mr. Savage.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To R. F. Lehman.

June 28th 1866.

The petition of yourself and others in behalf of A. H. Case to the Prest. of the U. S. is received.

The law passed at the last session of the Genl. Assembly in relation to freedmen was amended by the Convention, striking out the two provisions to the 9th sec. and abolishing the discrimination in the punishment provided for in the 11 sec. of the Act.

I learn from the Sec. of State that in the course of next week these ordinances will be printed when I could send the Prest. the whole of our legislation on the subject and make the sending of your petition the occasion for asking the Prest to define the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Will any inconvenience arise to your client by such delay?

NEW BERN.

To F. A. Fuller.

June 28 1866.

A memorial signed by every commercial firm of any importance in Wilmington, as I am informed (excepting one or two at the time absent) has been submitted to me and forwarded to the Sec. of Treasury with my favorable endorsement recommending Richd Savage, a native of the town belonging to one of its old and valued families, as collector of the port. He is recommended as eminently competent and every way a suitable and acceptable man.

As requested by you I communicate to you this information. Yr friend Shackelford joins in the petition for the appointment of Savage.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To D. H. Starbuck.

RALEIGH, N. C. *June 29th 1866.*

Railroad matters.

Genl Means had to be appointed a director and J. M. Coffin State proxy, because of their fitness and the fact that each had subscribed \$10,000 towards building the road.

Davidson could not be overlooked. R. B. Roberts on the recommendation of our friend Harris and others was nominated. Jno. A. Gilmer, who labored so much to give existence to the road and subscribed \$10,000. was nominated. It is argued on all hands that there ought to be a director at the shops, at the great center of the operation of the Company, and Dr. Moore was appointed.

Jo. Turner was appointed because of his fitness and the fact he wished the nomination. They had a strong claim politically on all anti-Holden men.

This list embraced no Democrat or Holden man. Without either the nomination would be denounced as a political proscription. Berry was appointed as an old Democrat and Boyden as having leaned to Holden, both being otherwise eminently fit men.

This made 7 directors. The one farthest east on the line was at Hillsboro. The name is not yet fully agreed on. It will probably be Dr. Hogg of Wake.

I am sure this brief review will be apology enough to you for the omissions to nominate you. We all thought if you had been present you would have advised us to make the above nominations.

I am quite unwell and must close.

To John L. Morehead.

RALEIGH, N. C. *June 29th 1866.*

I have learned from Genl Means, C. P. Mendenhall Railroad matters. and others that it was considered a settled fact, that you, Davis, Mendenhall and Webb, would be elected by the stockholders.

Relying on this your name, which was acceptable to every member of the Board of Internal Improvement was left for the stockholders.

Our nominations fully agreed upon, are Messrs. Boyden, B. B. Roberts, Jno. A. Gilmer, Dr. Moore, Turner & Berry, and for the 8th name Dr. Hogg or Tucker, probably the former.

The names we were constrained to omit for various reason are numerous. I fear several will feel hurt. I wish the stockholders would elect Gov. Graham. Can't you manage to have him elected?

My friends and enemies have cooperated to make this nomination of R. R. Directors the most infernal ordeal through which I have ever passed.

CHARLOTTE.

To Charles C. Clark.¹

RALEIGH, N. C. *June 29th 1866.*

I am notified this morning by the Sec. of the Treasury that it is necessary to make a change in the office of assessor of Internal Revenue, for the second district of N. C. in the place of Jennings Piggott.

The secretary requested me to send him the name of a suitable person who can take the oath and the nomination will be submitted to the President.

If you will suggest a name which you deem suitable and

¹ Charles C. Clark, of New Bern, was elected to Congress in 1865 but was not seated.

will recommend accordingly. If you decline, I can make no recommendation of any citizen of your district, because I know no competent man resident of the district, who can take the oath.

If you decline, do you prefer that I nominate Jonathan Harris, an old Quaker of Guilford, rather than have a citizen of one of the Northern States. I consult you alone as the representative of the district. On a full review of the action of the Board of Internal Improvements I confidently expect your approval.

Do you think I should accept or decline the invitation to be present at the 4th July celebration in your place.

To B. S. Hedrick.

June 29 1866.

I now have the most thoroughly satisfactory evidence of the unquestionable competency and fitness of Richd. Savage as Collector of the Port of Wilmington. Henry Nutt brought me yesterday a memorial signed by every mercantile house of any note engaged in shipping (excepting one or two then absent) in which they represented him as eminently qualified—as a descendent of an old and valued family of the place—as able to take the oath having been in the service of the U. S. in San Francisco, in the custom house, and not in the South, during the war. Mr. Fuller has been here since the withdrawal of his name from the Senate, strongly desiring my recommendation. I told him I would recommend no one unacceptable to the merchants of Wilmington. He told me he was well known in Wilmington and could get such recommendation. I told him I would recommend *him* if he could produce such recommendation from them. He replied that he was on his way to Washington and could not go. I gathered that he had been notified of the withdrawal of his name and was on the way to Washington to warm up his friends. He wrote, as you will see by inclosed letter, to

his friend in Wilmington and got a rebuff even from his select friend.

It will be a great error if he be confirmed in preference to Savage.

You may use this letter as you think proper.

The memorial was sent to the Sec. of the Treasury yesterday with my emphatic approval.

From P. H. Winston, Jr.

KITTRELLS 29 June 1866.

I saw Doct. Hogg last night. I told him that we were considering him as a Director on the N. C. Rail Road. Railroad matters. He said that he would consider it a high honor to be appointed but if our arrangements would not permit it with convenience he would not be disappointed. He told me that if appointed he would vote for Turner, that he preferred Turner to Vance, Webb or any other man.

I hope that Tucker will oblige us far enough to take the C. F. and Deep River plan and let Doct Hogg be appointed.

Can't Mr. Pell see Mr. Little and aid Mr. W. H. Jones in the suggestions to which I referred. I did not see W. Pell on the subject so fully as I desired. Devereux will be an extremely popular appointment. I am in hopes it can be done.

I hope you will notice Bob Moore with some favor. I spoke to Moore and told him that you often wished the benefit of his counsel. He said you never asked it. I told him you were always overdone with people and business in your office and could not go out to hunt him up.

A very little attention to Bob will make him a strong Worth man.

Let us by all means make Wake County sustain us.

[P. S.] Doct Hogg will consider it an extra honor to be appointed.

From P. H. Winston, Jr.

KITTRELLS 29 June 1866.

Railroad matters.

I have just met Maj. W. D. Jones of Wake. He expressed to me quite a disappointment in not being made a Director on the R. & G. R. R. He stated that you had broached the subject to him and given him to understand that he would be appointed.

I have talked him over and soothed him down. I have told him that I should write you and get him appointed on the finance committee .

Jones does not like it. Get him on that committee.

If John Devereux is left out of the Directory get him on the Finance Committee.

