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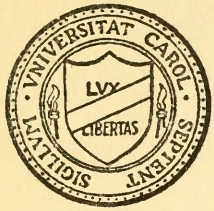

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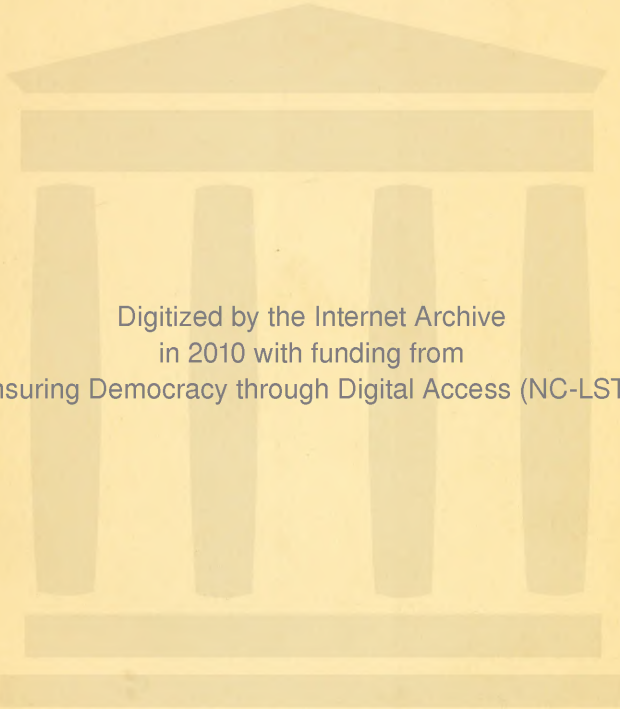

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DOCUMENT No. 1.] [2ND EX. SES., 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

It is the duty of the Executive at the meeting of the General Assembly to lay before them a statement of the affairs of the State and such suggestions as may aid them in their deliberations.

Having so recently taken charge of this office, with an extraordinary pressure of business upon it, and with such limited opportunities for preparing a statement of this kind, I might well be excused from this duty.

But the very great respect I have for the Legislature, and my earnest desire to secure their aid and co-operation, prompt me to make this communication, however imperfect or unsatisfactory it may be.

For the first time in the history of this State we have to deplore the death of a Governor. The Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of this State, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 7th July last.

This communication might afford an appropriate place for a tribute to his worth and merit; but his public and private virtues have but recently been canvassed through the State, and their thorough endorsement by the people constitute his highest reward while living, and a rich legacy to survive him.

The great struggle which now rages throughout our country excites the most intense interest at home and abroad. It is needless to argue to ourselves, or the world, the justice

or propriety of our course. We patiently yielded to every expedient and listened to every promise in behalf of that Union, around which had so long clung our interest and dearest affections. But suddenly the mask was raised, and we saw before us the sword of the Tyrant, and henceforth there was no hesitation in our course.

An Extra Session of the Legislature immediately convened, and with no dissenting voice, submitted the issue to the people in Convention, which unanimously passed the ordinance of separation and deliverance; and that act has been sustained and ratified by the people with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of the political struggles of the world.

Men who but yesterday were fronting each other in fierce and angry debate on this very issue, are to-day marshaled side by side in the same ranks,—banded like brothers, and staking "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in the common cause.

The unanimity of North Carolina in this great struggle, while it must ensure success, embellishes a page in her history, as brilliant as the victory which achieves her independence.

Suddenly thrown into this great struggle, without an army or the organization to support one, we find offered to us an army of volunteers, who have come forward with brave hearts and willing to enlist in the cause of their country. To sustain this course and make it effective in the field, the Legislature have voted ample powers to the Executive, and devolved on those entrusted with the administration of affairs a fearful responsibility.

The Convention which assembled soon after, not foreseeing the increasing demand for troops, and disapproving of the provisions of the Legislature for raising and equipping volunteers, repealed them without providing a substitute.

Under the influence of the action of the Convention Companies were disbanded, and a check was given to volunteering, which was likely to prove injurious. These circumstances,

with a certainty of a call for more troops, induced me to vary somewhat from the policy prescribed by the Convention—a change which I think they themselves would have sanctioned under the changed aspect of affairs. I might safely say that the defence of the coast, and the call for troops from Virginia, rendered it necessary.

The Convention, with ample powers from the people, repealed this law of the Legislature. But they did not repeal or modify the power of legislating granted by the Constitution to the General Assembly; and as it was only a concurrent power exercised by the Convention, the General Assembly have still the same power to legislate on that particular subject as before; and the Convention making its repeal to take effect only after the meeting of the Legislature seem to indicate a design or expectation that something should be done. I must, therefore, press it on your immediate attention.

In connection with the subject of volunteering, I will suggest the propriety of some regulation whereby it may be equalized among the several counties and among the different districts of the same county. Some counties and parts of other counties have already furnished more than their full quota, while others have been more tardy in their movements, and thus have not the envied privilege of serving their country. This could be done by selecting those counties which have furnished fewest volunteers, and pointing out the mode of enrolling them from those counties. It is fair and equitable, that in each county a just proportion should be observed, between those who remain to take care of the homes, and make provisions for the absent soldiers, and those who go forth to risk their all for the country.

The expenditures of the State have been and continue to be very large. The great and hurried demand for troops in Virginia has strained every point to equip and send them forward as rapidly as possible, and it has been the aim of the authorities to furnish our troops with every comfort consist-

ent with our means. If we have not been entirely successful, we have at least been flattered with the compliment of sending the best equipped troops that have gone to Virginia, and we are taking every means of continuing these comforts. The subject of blankets and winter clothes for the troops have occupied our attention, and we are making efforts and appeals to accomplish this necessary object; and medical aid for the sick and suffering shall be extended by every means in our power.

I should like to communicate to your body the whole defence and armament of the State, the force which has been sent out, and that which is still equipping in the State, the state of the coast defences, and the plans for giving them still more strength. It is your right and duty to know these facts, but from prudential considerations, I consider it best such information should not be communicated in a public message.

With your committees I invite a full and free conference, and, through them, hope to communicate every information that may be desired.

I will here call your attention to a heavy source of expense in the equipment of troops. Modern warfare has made a large demand for cavalry and flying artillery, and the furnishing and equipping of horses exceeds all prudent calculations made for the war, and runs our expenses further than we can meet them in justice to other branches of defence.

If the cavalry regiments—one authorized by the Legislature and one by the Convention—are to be fully equipped, this Legislature must provide more means than we now have the control of.

The great length of coast that now requires guarding has also drawn largely on our funds, but not larger than its immense importance deserves; and whatever amount of men and money it needs must be furnished. In some parts of the coast we have been unfortunate in obtaining proper officers and engineers, but better management I trust is now prevailing. This properly falls under the care and direction

of the Confederate Government. The State naval armament has been transferred pursuant to an ordinance of the Convention, and is now being properly manned and transferred to the defence of our own waters, and I feel a great confidence that it will contribute materially to their defence. An officer of the Confederate States has also been sent to inspect our coast defences and batteries, preparatory to assuming the control of them, but as yet it has not been accomplished. I have lately addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and am daily expecting a favorable reply.

The curtailment of expenses has occupied my most anxious consideration, and I trust to have your efficient aid in this all-important matter.

The Convention postponed the issuing of Treasury notes authorized by your body un til 1st March next, and in the mean time allowed the Treasurer to borrow three millions of dollars of the Banks, less the amount already borrowed under the act passed at your extra session. A large portion of the sum borrowed has been expended, and the additional sum to be borrowed is, I fear, more than the Banks will be prepared to loan. More full information on this head can be had from the Treasurer's Report.

I would invite your especial attention to any revisal that will give more efficiency to the militia. It has been suffered to go down by being undervalued, and the nearer you can bring it back to the old standard, the more likely you are to succeed. The system of exemptions is very detrimental. Require the same duty of all, and it will be more cheerfully submitted to. A militia system, with arms in the hands of the people, should be sustained as one of the main institutions and props of a free country. They are the Volunteer National Guards of a Republic—a substitute for the standing army of Despotism.

It is mortifying to our State pride to think that we have hitherto been so dependent on the Northern States for even the means of defence, including all the munitions of war, and

apprehensions have been felt among us, that the want of these might impair the means and resources of maintaining this war. But from a recent survey made by our able State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, I am gratified to state that we have in our midst, within a few miles of the North Carolina Rail Road, a most extensive and valuable supply of lead, now ready to be taken up; and he further reports that we have the material for the manufacture of gunpowder. The most valuable ingredient of powder, saltpetre, is found abundantly in the limestone caves in Tennessee, Georgia and North Alabama. A company is now engaged in the western part of the State, for the manufacture of powder, and if any assistance is required, I would suggest that the State should furnish aid for the purpose of facilitating the supply of this necessary material, which the blockade of our coast now effectually cuts off.

The blockade of our coast and the non-intercourse around our borders have established two very important facts. First, that in our commercial relations we have become entirely dependent on the North for almost every article that we use connected with machinery, farming, merchandize, food and clothing, both the luxuries and necessaries of life, including almost every article needed for our defence. The second and more important fact is also now established, that we have the means and material for supplying all these wants within our own borders. Necessity is developing these resources and driving us to the use of them.

The continuance of this war and blockade for two or three years may inflict much personal suffering, but it will surely accomplish our national and commercial independence.

If the war were to terminate soon, our political rights might be secured, but trade would resume its old channels. Time alone will successfully divert the course of trade, but when once diverted it becomes more difficult ever to restore it. Once check and turn off the great flood of Northern trade, and Southern labor, Southern trade, and Southern capital

will roll their strength together to establish Southern prosperity and independence.

And it is equally important to us to establish our commercial as our political independence. A decisive victory may establish our political rights in a single day, but a continuance of this war and blockade can only accomplish the other.

To us the blockade and war is a sharp but temporary pain, but it is a slow consumption preying on the vitals of Northern wealth and commerce.

I must conclude this communication by stating that there are some other subjects that I must submit to the consideration of the General Assembly in a special message, which I will do at the earliest moment.

HENRY T. CLARK.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
August 16th, 1861.

Document No. 2.] [2nd Ex. Ses. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

COMMUNICATION FROM PUBLIC TREASURER.

Treasury Department of North-Carolina,
August 17th, 1861.

Sir:—Though this is an Extra Session of the Assembly, supposing that the members would wish to be informed of the operations of this Department, especially for the last few months, I have concluded to present a statement showing the receipts and disbursements from the close of the last fiscal year to the 13th instant. The vouchers for these are on file in the Comptroller's Office.

Having presented in my report to you at the regular session a detailed statement of the different sources of revenue, the ordinary disbursements, the debt of the State, &c., I suppose it is unnecessary to repeat them on this occasion. Just as the Bank of the Republic in New-York was about transmitting by Adams Express, to Raleigh, a package of our coupons, which had been taken up and cancelled by said Bank, all communication between the North and the South was suddenly cut off. We had no money in that Bank at the time, and have none there now, as shown by the accounts and their letters to me.

It will be seen that our expenditures for the war have al-

ready been very heavy, but I am happy to say that all drafts for the support of it, have been promptly met at this office. I respectfully submit that the present revenue law be so amended as to increase the revenue next year at least twenty-five per cent., and in addition to the authority now existing to issue small treasury notes after the 1st March next, I recommend that authority be given, with proper restrictions, to issue treasury notes to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in sums of $5, $10 and $50. The Legislature may perhaps deem it proper to delay the issuing of these until the expiration of the present Provisional Government of the Confederate States in February next.

I have the honor to be
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer.

HON. W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of House of Commons.

From October 1st, 1860, to August 13th, 1861.

RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC FUND.

1860.					
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,	$ 5,000			
	Insane Tax,	144			
	State Library,	15			
	Tax on Bank Stocks,	2,705	50		
	Tax on Collaterals,	98	25	7,962	75
Nov.	Coupon B'ds, Prin. $68,000, Int. 408,	68,408			
	Cherokee Bonds,	1,000			
	Interest on Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Bonds,	646	45		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	182	75	70,237	20
Dec.	Coupon Bonds,	300,000			
	General Assembly,	30			
	Interest on Bonds of Wil., Char. & R. R. Road,	12,000			
	Tax on Corporations,	25		312,055	
1861.					
Jan.	Coupon Bonds,			200,000	
Feb.	General Assembly,	104			
	Insane Tax,	1,769			
	Tax on Corporations,	100		1,973	
March.	Insane Tax,	2,057	39		
	Int. on Bonds of Wil., Char. and Rutherford R. Road.	6,000			
	Int. on Bonds of Fay. and Western R. Road,	6,000			
	Money remaining in hands of Clerks, &c.	88	55		
	Public Taxes,	5,651	92		
	Tax on Bank Stocks,	875			
	Tax on Corporations,	50			
	Tax on Attorney's Licenses,	555	75	21,278	61
April.	Contingencies (Anonymous letter,)	1			
	Public Taxes,	9,022	02		
	Tax on Corporations,	25		9,048	
May.	Cherokee Bonds,	1,100			

From October 1st, 1860,

1861.					
	Contingencies (Anonymous letter,)	$ 200			
	General Assembly,	6			
	State Loans,	623,342	54		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	10,648	20		
	Tax on Collaterals,	3,900		638,296	74
June.	Coupon Bonds,	250,000			
	Public Taxes,	6,000			
	State Loans,	289,500		545,500	
July,	Military Appropiation,	9,350			
	Public Taxes,	10,506	86		
	State Loans,	512,497			
	Tax on Corporations,	25		532,378	86
Aug.	Public Taxes,	12,246	63		
	State Loan,	260,500			
	Tax on Attorney's License,	57		272,803	63
				$ 2,611,533	81

to August 13th, 1861.

DISBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLIC FUND.

1860.					
Oct.	Agricultural Societies,	$ 1,600			
	Atlantic & N. C. Rail Road Investigation,	479	68		
	Board of Internal Improvement,	23			
	Bogue Banks,	47	50		
	Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,	2,673	58		
	Comptroller's Department,	250			
	Commissioners of Revenue,	200			
	Contingencies,	72	57		
	Fugitive from Justice,	8			
	Geological Survey,	250			
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	120			
	Judiciary,	2,905			
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	86,010			
	" " Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Bonds,	15			
	Pre'm on Northern Funds,	18	74		
	State Department,	200			
	State Library,	508	78		
	Supt. of Public Buildings,	65			
	State Library,	85	21		
	Western N. C. Rail Road Survey,	5,000		$105,532	06
Nov.	Agricultural Societies,	150			
	Atlantic & N. C. Rail Road Investigation,	188	15		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	3,152	33		
	Commissioners of Revenue,	198	50		
	Contingencies,	120	83		
	Fugitive from Justice,	12			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	45			
	Judiciary,	2,530			

From October 1st, 1860,

1860.					
Nov.	Presidential Election,	$ 945	21		
	Public Arms,	5	25		
	Public Printing,	51	50		
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds,	2,500			
	Western N. C. Rail Road,	68,408		$78,306	77
Dec.	Agricultural Societies,	100			
	Board of Internal Improvement,	15			
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	1,696			
	Commissioners of Revenue,	11	75		
	Contingencies,	662	56		
	Capital Square,	150			
	Executive Department,	750			
	Electors for President and Vice-President,	254	80		
	Expenses of Sinking Fund,	30			
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Judiciary,	4,631	97		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	7,602			
	" " Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Co.,	120			
	Pre'm on Northern Funds,	3,920			
	Presidential Election,	52	50		
	Public Printing,	799	26		
	Pensioners,	120			
	State Department,	200			
	" Library,	184	45		
	Supt. Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50		
	Western N. C. Rail Road Survey,	6,000			
	Western Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal-Fields,	100,000			
	Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road,	200,000		333,052	79
1861.					
Jan'y.	Agricultural Societies,	200			
	Binding Laws,	52	94		

to August 13th, 1861.

1861.					
Jan'y.	Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.,	$ 3,437	97		
	Comptroller's Department,	250			
	Contingencies,	144	36		
	Council of State,	254	80		
	Executive Department,	75			
	Fugitive from Justice,	7	50		
	Geological Survey,	1,193	33		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Begistered Bonds,	3,795			
	Judiciary,	3,585			
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	127,377			
	" " Fayetteville and W. P. Road Bonds,	2,730			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.,	4,665			
	Military Appropriation,	227			
	Pre'm on Northern Funds,	2,045	04		
	Presidential Election,	95			
	Public Printing,	48			
	Pensioners,	50			
	Public Tax Refunded,	1,000			
	State Library,	205	92		
	Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,	200,000		$356,438	86
Feb'y.	Agricultural Societies,	150			
	Bank Tax Refunded,	27,562	60		
	Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.,	1,500			
	Commissioners from Georgia,	10			
	Commissioners to Alabama,	522			
	Contingencies,	1,840	85		
	Convention Election,	102	50		
	Fugitives from Justice,	500			
	General Assembly,	55,609	30		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	540			
	Judiciary,	1,232	70		

From October 1st, 1861,

1861.					
Feb'y.	Interest on F. and W. P. Road Bonds,	$ 390			
	Military Appropriation,	9,067	29		
	Public Arms,	150			
	Public Printing,	445	98		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	789			
	Pensioners,	100			
	Public Tax Refunded,	406	09	$100,918	31
March	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	500			
	Bank Tax Refunded,	6,750			
	Comptroller's Department,	250			
	Contingencies,	1,590	89		
	Convention,	419	96		
	Copying Laws,	459	50		
	Executive Department,	75			
	Geological Survey,	625			
	General Assembly,	1,342	40		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	90			
	Judiciary,	2,002	50		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	14,631			
	" " Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.,	945			
	Military Appropriation,	19,730	58		
	Pre'm on Northern Funds,	4,001			
	Presidential Election,	35	83		
	Public Printing,	327	93		
	Public Tax Refunded,	1,000			
	State Library,	112	50		
	Supt. of Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50		
	Western N. C. Rail Road Survey,	2,653		63,294	59
April	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	500			
	Appropriation for Educational purposes,	1,200			
	Binding Laws,	116	65		
	Bank Tax Refunded,	3,250			

to August 13th, 1861.

1861.					
April	Commissioners to Alabama,	$ 221			
	Contingencies,	1,905	52		
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Council of State,	258	40		
	Convention,	135	50		
	Executive Department,	750			
	Geological Survey,	1,125			
	General Assembly,	106			
	Judiciary,	1,082	50		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	726	54		
	Military Appropriation,	6,295	68		
	Public Printing,	616	56		
	Post Office,	47	82		
	State Department,	200			
	" Registered Bonds,	17,000		$35,612	17
May	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	400			
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	1,425			
	Commissioners to Alabama,	201	80		
	" of Revenue,	360			
	Contingencies,	689	46		
	Commis'ers to Washington,	880	60		
	General Assembly,	11,987	10		
	Convention,	305	02		
	Copying Laws,	78	50		
	Commissioners from South Carolina,	10			
	Electors for President and Vice-President,	3			
	Fugitives from Justice,	100			
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	700	02		
	Judiciary,	5,052	30		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	3,705			
	Military Appropriation,	296,001	13		
	Presidential Election,	13	17		
	Public Printing,	740			

From October 1st, 1861,

1861.					
May	Public Tax Refunded,	$ 50			
	State Registered Bonds,	32,500		$360,202	10
June	Board of Internal Improvement,	33	50		
	Contingencies,	113	87		
	Commissioners to Washington,	219	60		
	Convention,	17,877	14		
	Commissioners to Virginia,	105			
	Executive Department,	825			
	General Assembly,	151	40		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Judiciary,	3,449	15		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	6,792			
	" " State Registered Bonds,	120			
	Interest on F. and W. P. Road Bonds,	90			
	Military Appropriation,	447,397	95		
	Presidential Election,	117	65		
	Public Printing,	134	94		
	Post Office,	58	52		
	State Department,	200			
	Supt. of Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50		
	State Library,	112	50		
	Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,	250,000		733,550	72
July	Appropriations for Deaf and Dumb,	1,200			
	Contingencies,	1,720	58		
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Convention,	719	73		
	Copying Laws,	54			
	Executive Department,	19	15		
	Geological Survey,	1,000			
	Int. on State Reg'd Bonds,	2,595			
	Judiciary,	3,277	40		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	53,004			
	Interest on Bonds of F. & W. P. Road Company.	2,640			

to August 13th, 1861.

1861.					
July	Interest on Bonds of C. F. & Deep River Navigation Company	$ 1,620			
	Military appropriation,	525,436	96		
	Public Tax refunded,	45	12		
	State Library,	169	75	593,576	69
Aug.	Contingencies,	142	78		
	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	400			
	Convention,	257	82		
	Geological Survey,	170	84		
	Judiciary,	100			
	In't on Coupon Bonds,	9,528			
	In't on Fayetteville & W. P. Railroad bonds.	150			
	In't on Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bonds.	1,905			
	Military Appropriation,	154,463	84		
	Presidential Election,	25	83		
	Public Printing,	126	75		
	Sheriff's for settling,	21	16		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	390		167,682	02
				$ 2,928,167	08
	By cancelled coupons paid off as per account Bank of Republic.			88,263	23
				$ 3,016,430	31

From October 1st, 1860,

RECEIPTS INTO LITERARY FUND—PRINCIPAL.

1860.				
Oct.	Entries of vacant Lands,		761	37
Nov.	" " "		209	44
1861.				
Feb'y.	" " "		1,860	68
March.	" " "		196	35
April.	" " "		354	33
May.	" " "	$ 308 30		
	Individual Notes,	1,300		
	Yadkin Navigation Co'py,	2,000	3,608	30
June.	Entries of vacant Lands,		149	82
July.	" " "		55	31
Aug.	" " "		32	81
			$ 7,228	41

to Aug. 13, 1861.

LITERARY FUND INCOME—RECEIPTS.

1860.			
Oct.	Tax on Retailers,		$ 30
Nov.	Bank Dividends,		27,220
1861.			
Feb.	Bank Dividends,	$ 30,162	
	Rail Road Dividends,	16,000	46,162
May.	Bank Dividends,	27,220	
	Navigation Dividends,	650	27,870
July.	Bank Dividends,	20,108	
	Navigation Dividends,	650	20,758
Aug.	Tax on Retailers,		90
			$122,130

From October 1st, 1861,

DISBURSEMENTS FROM LITERARY FUND—INCOME.

1860.						
Oct.	Common Schools,	$	3,037	58		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		2,000			
	Expense account,		73	24	5,110	82
Nov.	Common Schools,		57,369	37		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		2,000			
	Expense Account,		596	60	59,965	97
Dec.	Common Schools,		23,474	01		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000			
	Expense Account,		147	70	24,621	71
1861.						
Jan'y.	Common Schools,		5,975	64		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		3,000			
	Expense Account,		1,244	82	10,220	46
Feb.	Common Schools,		1,486	56		
	Expense Account,		15			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000			
	Expense Account,		500		3,001	56
March.	Common Schools,		1,258	32		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000			
	Expense Account,		399		2,657	32
April.	Common Schools,		1,287	72		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		2,000		3,287	72
May.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000			
	Expense Account,		248	85	1,248	85
June.	Common Schools,		18,097	08		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000			
	Expense Account,		150	52	19,247	60
July.	Common Schools,		9,554	76		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000			
	Expense Account,		375		10,929	76
Aug.	Common Schools,				1,555	74
	" "				319	26
					$142,166	77

to August 13th, 1861.

RECEIPTS INTO SINKING FUND.

1860.		
Oct.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	$ 4,965
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Dividend,	19,500
		$ 24,465

DISBURSEMENTS FROM SINKING FUND.

1860.		
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,	$ 5,000

RECAPITULATION.

Public Fund.

Balance due this Fund, October 1, 1860,	$ 637,752	73		
Receipts ending Aug., 14, 1861,	2,611,533	81	3,249,286	54
Disbursements ending Aug. 14, 1861.			3,016,430	31
Balance due this Fund Aug. 15, 1861.			$ 232,856	23

From October 1st, 1860, to August 13st, 1861.

Literary Fund.

By balance over drawn October, 1860.	$ 22,136	57		
Disbursements ending Aug, 14, 1861.	142,166	77	164,303	34
Receipts ending August 14, 1861,			129,358	41
Over drawn by this fund,			$ 34,944	93

Sinking Fund.

Balance due the fund October 1, 1860,	$ 75			
Receipts ending Aug. 14, 1861,	24,465		24,540	
Disbursements ending Aug. 14, 1861.			5,000	
			$ 19,540	

Balance due Public Fund Aug. 14, 1861.	$ 232,856	23		
Balance due Sinking Fund Aug. 14, 1861,	19,540		252,396	23
Over drawn by Literary Fund,			34,944	93
Leaving in hands of the State Treasurer Aug. 15, 1861,			$ 217,451	30
Disposed of as follows:				
Bank of N. Carolina,	83,479			
Do do Sinking Fund,	19,575			
Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh,	106,539	85		
Amount in vault as follows:				
Check G. W. Johnson, Treas.	2,000			
Check Rich'd Walke on W. W. Vass,	646	45		
Cash and vouchers,	5,211		$ 217,451	30

DOCUMENT No. 3.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

TABLE,

Of the Population of the State of North Corolina, according to the 8th Census, arranged by Counties Alphabetically.

COUNTIES.	White.	Free Col'ed	Slaves.	Federal	Total.
Alamance,	7,987	421	3,445	10,475	11,853
Alexander,	5,392	19	611	5,778	6,022
Anson,	6,562	151	6,951	10,884	13,664
Alleghany,	3,357	27	206	3,507	3,590
Ashe,	7,423	142	391	7,800	7,956
Beaufort,	8,172	729	5,878	12,428	14,779
Bertie,	5,846	279	8,186	11,036	14,311
Bladen,	6,233	435	5,327	9,864	11,995
Brunswick,	4,515	260	3,631	6,954	8,406
Buncombe,	10,623	100	1,931	11,882	12,654
Burke,	6,647	219	2,371	8,288	9,237
Cabarrus,	7,402	104	3,040	9,330	10,546
Caldwell,	6,297	114	1,088	7,064	7,499
Camden,	2,940	276	2,127	4,492	5,343
Carteret,	6,064	152	1,969	7,398	8,185
Caswell,	6,581	279	9,355	12,473	16,215
Catawba,	9,038	28	1,664	10,064	10,730
Chatham,	12,555	304	6,246	16,607	19,105
Cherokee,	8,609	38	519	8,958	9,166
Chowan,	2,978	151	3,713	5,357	6,842
Cleaveland,	10,108	109	2,131	11,495	12,348
Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	7,612	8,597
Craven,	8,795	1,288	6,190	13,797	16,273
Cumberland,	9,561	978	5,830	14,037	16,369
Currituck,	4,671	221	2,524	6,406	7,416
Davidson,	13,378	147	3,076	15,371	16,601
Davie,	6,001	101	2,392	7,537	8,494
Duplin,	8,286	374	7,126	12,936	15,786
Edgecombe,	6,880	388	10,108	13,333	17,376

TABLE—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	White.	Free Col'ed	Slaves.	Federal	Total.
Forsythe,	10,716	211	1,764	11,985	12,691
Franklin,	6,490	541	7,079	11,278	14,110
Gaston,	7,009	102	2,199	8,431	9,310
Gates,	4,180	362	3,902	6,883	8,444
Granville,	11,189	1,121	11,086	18,962	23,396
Green,	3,826	152	3,947	6,346	7,925
Guilford,	15,738	693	3,625	18,606	20,056
Halifax,	6,642	2,450	10,349	15,301	19,441
Harnett,	5,351	104	2,584	7,005	8,039
Haywood,	5,488		313	5,676	5,801
Henderson,	8,981	85	1,382	9,895	10,448
Hertford,	3,948	1,111	4,445	7,726	9,504
Hyde,	4,682	259	2,793	6,617	7,734
Iredell,	11,141	29	4,177	13,676	15,347
Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,416	5,528
Johnston,	10,548	193	4,916	13,690	15,657
Jones,	2,210	107	3,413	4,365	5,730
Lenoir,	4,903	177	5,131	8,158	10,211
Lillington,	2,933	124	3,228	4,994	6,285
Lincoln,	6,000	80	2,115	7,349	8,195
Macon,	5,370	115	519	5,796	6,004
Madison,	5,693	2	213	5,823	5,908
Martin,	5,435	451	4,303	8,468	10,189
McDowell,	5,542	273	1,305	6,598	7,120
Mecklenburg,	10,543	290	6,541	14,758	17,374
Montgomery,	5,781	45	1,823	6,920	7,649
Moore,	8,725	184	2,518	10,420	11,427
Nash,	6,319	688	4,681	9,815	11,688
New Hanover,	7,684	642	7,104	12,588	15,430
Northampton,	5,912	656	6,808	10,653	13,376
Onslow,	5,198	159	3,499	7,457	8,856
Orange,	11,318	522	5,109	14,905	16,949
Pasquotank,	4,473	1,484	2,983	7,747	8,940
Perquimans,	3,287	392	3,569	5,820	7,248
Person,	5,708	318	5,195	9,143	11,221
Pitt,	7,480	127	8,473	12,691	16,080
Polk,	3,317	106	620	3,795	4,043
Randolph,	14,768	380	1,645	16,135	16,793

TABLE—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	White.	Free Col'ed	Slaves.	Federal	Total.
Richmond,	5,211	345	5,453	8,828	11,009
Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5,456	13,307	15,490
Rockingham,	10,021	407	6,318	14,219	16,746
Rowan,	10,522	135	3,929	13,014	14,586
Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	10,617	11,573
Sampson,	9,106	489	7,028	13,812	16,623
Stanly,	6,590	42	1,169	7,333	7,801
Stokes,	7,847	86	2,469	9,414	10,402
Surry,	8,949	184	1,246	9,881	10,379
Tyrrell,	3,203	143	1,597	4,304	4,943
Union,	8,903	53	2,246	10,304	11,202
Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	24,334	28,627
Warren,	4,923	402	10,401	11,566	15,726
Washington,	3,596	296	2,465	5,371	6,357
Watauga,	4,771	82	104	4,915	4,957
Wayne,	8,721	734	5,451	12,726	14,906
Wilkes,	13,280	261	1,208	14,266	14,749
Wilson,	5,944	280	3,496	8,321	9,720
Yadkin,	9,110	168	1,433	10,138	10,711
Yancey,	8,229	64	362	8,510	8,655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	861,435	992,667

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, in and for the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the number of white, free colored, slave, federal and total population of each county in this State in 1860, and the total of each, as appears by a statement sent from the Census Office at Washington, and now on file in this Office.

Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1861.

RUFUS H. PAGE,

Secretary of State.

DOCUMENT No. 4.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, August 21st, 1861.

To the Honorable,
the Speaker of the House of Commons:

SIR:—In response to the accompanying resolution of the House of Commons, I submit herewith a Report from the Paymaster General of the State, to whom the same was referred, and which contains all the information I have upon the subject.

HENRY T. CLARK.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
August 19th, 1861.

To His Excellency, HENRY T. CLARK, *Governor, &c.:*

The House of Commons has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House whether any arrangements have been made for the payment of North Carolina State Troops and Volunteers—whether such payment is to be made by the State Government or the Confederate Government, and whether he has any official information of a failure or refusal by the Confederate Government to fulfil its engagements.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.

By order,
J. H. MOORE, C. H. C.

QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 20th, 1861.

His Excellency, HENRY T. CLARK, *Governor:*

SIR:—A resolution of the House of Commons requesting you "to inform the House whether any arrangements have been made for the payment of the North Carolina State Troops and Volunteers; whether such payment is to be made by the State Government or the Confederate Government; and whether he has any official information of a failure or refusal by the Confederate Government to fulfil its engagements," having been referred to this Department, I have the honor to report:

That about the 1st of July I had a personal interview with the Secretary at War, in Richmond, which resulted in my addressing a letter to the Quartermaster General of the Confederate States, to which the following reply was promptly made, viz:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, July 5th, 1861.

"COL. L. O'B. BRANCH,
Quartermaster General N. C., Raleigh:

"I have received your letter of July 3rd, inst., and in reply have to inform you that volunteers are paid by the Confederate States from the date of their muster into the State service, on the transfer of their Muster Rolls to the Confederate service, and when they have not been mustered into the State service, they are paid from the date of the order directing them to proceed to any destination by the War Department. If the volunteers of North-Carolina are mustered into the State service, and the men are borne on the Muster Rolls from the date they were accepted by the Governor, they will be paid from that date.

Yours very respectfully,
A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster General."

This letter was explicit and left nothing in doubt. Our volunteers were to be "paid by the Confederate States from the date of their muster into the State service, on the transfer of their Muster Rolls to the Confederate service."

This sentence of the letter embraced all of our State Troops and provided for their payment from the date at which they became entitled to pay from the State of North Carolina.

But I had informed the Secretary at War and the Quartermaster General that our twelve months volunteers were entitled to pay under our laws, not from the date of their muster into service, but from the date of their acceptance by the Governor, and therefore the last sentence of the letter was inserted to provide for their payment from the date of their acceptance by the Governor.

I have, therefore, to report that arrangements were made under the authority of your predecessor for the payment of all the wages due or to become due to the North Carolina State Troops and Volunteers, and that the payment was to be made by the Confederate Government.

In reply to the remaining branch of the resolution, I have the honor to report that no official information has been received at my office of a refusal on the part of the Confederate Government to fulfil its engagement. On the contrary, it is known that several of our regiments have been paid off, and the balance are being paid off apparently in the order in which they entered the service, the men being paid from the date of their acceptance by the Governor.

Delay has undoubtedly occurred in making payment, and will continue to occur. No Government in time of war is able to pay its troops with punctuality. How much less is it to be expected of a Government provisional and temporary which came into existence only a few months ago, without an army, without revenue, without anything organized, and that, in that few months, has raised and put into the field an army of ——— men and repulsed a powerful enemy threatening its capitol and blockading all its coast.

As a military organization cannot be perfected by magic, even when money abounds, delays of payment may be expected to occur as long as the war continues.

Appreciating the distress and inconvenience thus imposed on the officers and men, and anxious if possible to afford them some relief, you directed me on the 24th July last, to proceed to Richmond and propose to the Confederate authorities that the State would pay off its own troops to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, if the Government would issue to the State its bonds for that amount.

I proceeded to Richmond and made the proposition but it was not acceded to. I earnestly hope that the General Assembly, if it can do so, will make provision for raising the money, and direct all the North Carolina State Troops and Volun-

teers to be paid from the State Treasury. If invested with the authority and provided with the funds, I can with the aid you are ready to give me, cause the twenty-five organized Regiments to be paid in ten days. But I am at present without either the funds or the authority.

It is not deemed necessary to notice in this communication the few exceptional cases in which you have directed payments to be made. They are all peculiar, and the payments thus made amount to but a small sum in the aggregate.

The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Quarter Masters, Commissaries and Adjutants of our Regiments have been refused payment by the Confederate States on a question of regularity of appointment. If that question cannot be adjusted so as to secure their recognition, they will be entitled to payment from the State for the time during which they have served.

Some cases have been brought to my notice in which payments have been refused because of the entire absence of, or defects in, the Muster Rolls. Such difficulties can be obviated by the Field Officers of Regiments taking the precaution to procure from the Adjutant General's Office here, perfect Muster Rolls, and carrying them with them to Richmond to be filed.

The cases that present most difficulties, are those in which companies went into Fort Macon and Forts Caswell and Johnson immediately on the breaking out of the war. Many of these Companies did not wait to make out Muster Rolls, nor to obtain from the Governor, a formal acceptance of their services. Some of them having been largely recruited, have since been attached to Regiments and gone to Virginia, whilst some have been disbanded and the individual members have joined other Companies. In the absence of Muster Rolls and all other evidences of service, these cases present almost endless complications, and it is and will continue to be extremely difficult to settle them. They are recognized however as amongst the most worthy of prompt payment,

and under general orders issued by you, every effort is being made to settle them.

Whilst writing this communication, I have seen a letter from Col. J. Johnson Pettigrew, of the 12th Regiment Volunteers, dated at Richmond, the 14th of August, in which it is stated that the Authorities say, "they have no authority to pay beyond the date of our (their) marching orders." As their Paymasters were at that moment actually paying our Regiments from the dates of their acceptance by the Governor, I am forced to the conviction that Col. Pettigrew misunderstood the Quartermaster General of the Confederate States.

It is presumed that Col. Pettigrew's Regiment will be paid in its order, that is, after other Regiments that have been longer in the field have been paid. I will immediately address the Quarter Master General on the subject, and his reply will be laid before you when received.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

L. O'B. BRANCH,

Q. M. & P. M. General.

Document No. 5.] [2nd Ex. Ses. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Subsistence Department,
Raleigh, *August 23rd*, 1861.

To the Honorable W. T. Dortch,
Speaker of the House of Commons:

Sir: In reply to a resolution of the House of Commons, in regard to the number of subordinates in this Department, the pay of each, what amounts have been paid to each, and what is still due them, with a full statement of the disbursements through their offices, when and by what order made, I respectfully submit the following:

No lieutenant-colonel, as provided for in the bill creating this department, has ever been asked for or appointed. Had this office been filled, the pay attached to it would have been $165 per month.

D. G. Fowle, Esq., was appointed Major about the 20th of May last, and resigned on the 22d of July, since which time this office has been vacant. The pay attached thereto is $162 per month.

A. S. Merrimon, Esq., was appointed captain in this department about the 1st of June, and resigned on the 20th instant.

The following are the subordinate officers connected with this department:

Captain Wm. W. Morrison, Captain David Schenck and Captain H. M. Drane. The pay of each captain is $140 per month. D. T. Carroway, of Newbern, is 1st Lieutenant in this department, and is entitled to the pay of $100 per month.

No rations, quarters or extras of any kind have been allowed to any of the above officers. Two agents have been temporarily used to collect subsistence and make partial disbursements, for whose acts the Commissary-General is responsible.

It is proper to remark that Captains Morrison and Drane have each received the appointment of captain in the Confederate service, and are subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. Gatlin.

As all the officers are paid through the Quartermaster's department, the undersigned begs to refer to the Quartermaster-General's report for the amounts received by each of his staff, as well as the amounts still due, this department not having the information at its command.

The entire sum received by this department from the treasury of North-Carolina amounts to	$155,000 00
From other sources,	13,100 00
Total,	$168,100 00
The entire expenditures are,	141,951 08
Leaving a balacne on hand of to August 22, 1861.	$ 26,148 92

The sum of $13,100, stated above, as received from other sources, refers principally to amounts received from the Confederate Government for bacon, the sale of condemned stores, &c.

Of the $141,951.08, the total expenditures of this department, $61,009.32 have been disbursed directly by the

undersigned ; the balance of $80,941.76, by the subordinate officers and agents of the department, viz :

Maj. Daniel G. Fowle,	16,729 10
Capt. Wm. W. Morrison,	10,000 00
" John Devereux,	13,912 66
" H. M. Drane,	8,500 00
" A. S. Merrimon,	3,500 00
" David Schenck,	4,300 00
Lieut. D. T. Carroway,	4,000,00
James Sloan,	8,000 00
Hugh Johnston,	12,000 00
	$80,941 76

The above respective sums have been paid to the different officers at various times as the wants and necessities of the different military posts required, and have been generally promptly accounted for. All subordinate officers report monthly to the head of this department, where their accounts are examined and passed over to the Military Board to be audited. Their bonds are made payable to the State of North-Carolina.

All disbursements of this department to officers and others have been made by checks of the undersigned through the Bank of North-Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Commissary-General.

DOCUMENT No. 6.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Prnter to the State.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

SENATE CHAMBER,
August 21st, 1861.

To the Honorable WARREN WINSLOW, *Military Secretary.*

The following Resolution has been passed by the Senate, and ordered to be transmitted to you, viz :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Military Board be requested to furnished this General Assembly with the number of Regiments that have been formed in this State ; how many men ; how many arms have been furnished to each Regiment ; together with the kind of arms each one has received.

L. W. HUMPHREY, S. S. *pro tem.*

By order,

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. S.

HON. HENRY T. CLARK, *Speaker of the Senate :*

SIR : In answer to the resolution of the Senate, I have to report that since the commencement of the war, there have been organised eleven Regiments of State Troops ; fourteen Regiments of Twelve Months Men ; and parts of

four Regiments have been rendezvoused preparatory to formation. They are as follows:

1.	State Troops,	Infantry,	Col. Stokes.
2.	"	"	" Tew,
3.	"	"	" Meares,
4.	"	"	" Anderson,
5.	"	"	" McRae,
6.	"	"	" Pender,
7.	"	"	" Campbell,
8.	"	"	" Shaw,
	Artillery,	"	" Bradford,
1.	Cavalry	"	" Ransom,
2.	"	"	" Spruill.

1.	Volunteers	.....	Col. Hill.
2.	"	.....	" Williams,
3.	"	.....	" Pender (late)
4.	"	.....	" Daniel.
5.	"	.....	" McKinney,
6.	"	.....	" Lee,
7.	"	.....	" Martin,
8.	"	.....	" Radcliffe,
10.	"	.....	" Iverson,
11.	"	.....	" Kirkland,
12.	"	.....	" Pettigrew,
13.	"	.....	" Hoke,
14.	"	.....	" Clarke,
25.	"	.....	" Clingman.

Of these troops the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Regiments of Infantry, State Troops, are on service in Virginia, as are also two Companies of the Artillery—Reily's Heavy Artillery, attached to the Fourth, Anderson's Regiment, and Ramseur's Light Battery.

Moore's Light Battery is under orders to move to Virginia.

Brem's Light Battery is on guard service at Raleigh.

The remaining three Companies of Artillery are on garrison duty on the coast.

The Seventh Infantry is under marching orders to Virginia.

The Eighth Infantry and first and second Cavalry are in Camp of Instruction, not yet fully equipped and armed.

Of the Volunteer forces, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, are on service in Virginia.

The 7th and 10th are on garrison duty on the coast.

The 25th is at Asheville with marching orders to Raleigh.

Parts of the 26th, at Raleigh, of the 27th, at High Point, of the 28th, at Asheville, and one or two unattached Companies at Newbern.

Four unattached Companies, with three Companies of Artillery, are at Fort Macon.

The whole force in Virginia at the date of the muster-roll and enlistment returns, so far as can be ascertained, is as follows :

Of the State Troops,	8,255
Of the Volunteers,	12,315
In all	20,570

The absence of proper rolls and specific returns from the heads of the Regiments preclude the possibility of precise information. The number above does not allow for deaths, casualties or discharges ; nor does it embrace large numbers of recruits, which, it is said, have from time to time gone on. As such recruiting has not been authorised, nor indeed reported to the Adjutant General, there is no record of the same. Efforts have been, and are now making, to obtain full and prompt returns. Much inconvenience has been felt and experienced by the troops themselves for the want of muster-rolls, which can only be supplied by the respective Captains.

The arms distributed are as follows;

1.	State Troops,	Muskets (1842),	780;	2d do,	700,		1,480
2.	do.	do.	807;	3d do.	800;		
				4th do.	800,		2,366
5.	do.	do.		6th ('42),	400,		
				(1822),	600,		1,759
7.	do.	do.	640;	Rifles,	200,		850
8.	do.	do.					900
Artillery,		(1842), 200;	(1800). 70;	Rifles, 101,			371
1.	Cavalry,	Rifles, 200,	Carbines, 100,				300
2.	do	Rifles,					100
1.	Volunteers	(1842)	1.034	(1820)	176,		1,210
2.	do.	"	811	"	77,	Rifles, 78	966
3.	do.	"	877	"	Harper's F. Rifles	75,	952
4.	do.	"	766		Rifles, 96,		862
5.	do.	"	228	(1822)	858,		1,086
6.	do.	"	180	"	669,	Rifles 171,	1,000
11.	do.	"	80	"	1060,		1,140
12.	do.	"	191	"	793,		984
13.	do.	"	161	"	611,		772
14.	do.	"	280	"	560,		840
26.	do.	(part)		Muskets,	(1822,)		397
9th.	do.	(part)					400
7th	do.	(1842),	480	(1822)	813,		1,293
8th	do.	"	1046	"	222,		1,269
10th	do.	"	631	"	181,	Rifles 66,	878
Fort Macon, 39;		Rifles, 222;	F. and S. 89,				350

All of these arms, with the exception of the flint and steel, are of the best quality.

In addition the first Cavalry have received, Sabres, 359; Percussion Pistols, 397; Navy Revolvers, 75; and about 550 Carbines are preparing for that troop.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

WARREN WINSLOW,
Military Secretary.

Raleigh, August 22, 1861.

Document No. 7.] [2nd Ex. Ses. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

STATEMENT BY THE QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster and Paymaster General's Office,
Raleigh, August 23rd, 1861.

W. T. Dortch,
Speaker of House of Commons:

Sir:—In reply to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 22nd inst., I have the honor to inclose herewith:

I. A statement of the names, rank, salaries, amounts paid and amounts still due, to Officers of the Quartermaster and Paymaster's Department.

II. A statement of the disbursements made through the office of the Quartermaster and Paymaster General from May 21st to August 24th, 1861.

To exhibit full details of the expenditures, it would be necessary to give transcripts of the accounts of each Assistant Quartermaster. From want of clerical force, and because most of the accounts are now in the office of the Military Secretary to be audited, such copies cannot, at present, be furnished, but they will be laid before the Joint Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Department.

I have the honor to be
Your ob't serv't,
L. O'B. BRANCH,
Q. M. & P. M. General.

STATEMENT

Of the Names, Rank, Salaries per month, amounts paid and amounts still due to Officers of the Quartermaster and Paymasters' Department.

NAMES.	RANK.	SALARY PER MO.	PAID.	DUE.
L. O'B. Branch,	Colonel,	$210 00	Nothing	
S. J. Person,	Lt. Col.,	185 00	$314 50	24 days.
A. M. Lewis,	Major,	150 00	Nothing	3 months.
J. W. Cameron,	Capt.,	130 00	$290 42	1 month.
R. G. Rankin,	"	130 00	Nothing	From date of com'n.
M. A. Bledsoe,	"	130 00	"	" " " "
James Sloan,	"	130 00	"	" " " "
A. Myers,	"	130 00	$345 33	22 days.
W. H. Oliver,	Lieut.,	90 00	Nothing	From date of com'n.
W. A. Walsh,	"	90 00	$180 00	22 days.
J. H. Avent,	"	90 00	172 66	From 1st July.

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General, In account with the State of North-Carolina.

1861					
May 21	To Cash drawn from Treasurer,				$50,000 00
" "	By do. paid Col. S. Willims, 2nd Reg't N. C. Vols. on his requisition (1),	$	5,000	00	
" "	" do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M., on his requisition (2),		9,000	00	
" "	" do. for Check Book (3),		3	50	
" 23	" do. Lt. B. B. Guion, acting Q. M. Ellis Flying Art., on his reqn. (4),		500	00	
,, 24	" do. W. H. Jones, Cash., for draft J. Y. Bryce on Adgt. General,		500	00	
" 25	" do. Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q. M on his reqn. (5),		500	00	
" "	" do. Lt. W. J. Saunders, act. for forage and sundries for E. F. A. (6),		221	18	
" "	" do. A. A. N. M. Taylor, per draft of J. B. Boone, Q. M. 1st Regt. N. C. for shoes and clothing for that regiment (7),		2,000	00	
" "	" do. Capt. J. W. Cameron, by order of Gov. his act. for services (8),		110	90	
,, ,,	" do. Col. R. H. Reddick, by order of Gov. his act. for services (9),		217	62	
" 26	" do. Marshall Porks, Norfolk, bill for Tent materials (10),		1,337	96	
" 27	" do. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M. on his requisition (11),		1,000	00	
" 28	" do. J. H. Avant, Q. M. Camp of Instruction, on his requisition (12),		500	00	

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General,

1891.				
May 29	By do. A. Myers Agt. State in Richmond for making Tents (13)	$ 500	00	
" 30	" do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M. on his reqn. dated 31 May (14),	21,000	00	
" 31	" do. Gov. J. M. Morehead for cotton Osnaburgs for knapsacks (15),	215	84	
" "	" do. Briggs & Dodd, act. for carpenters work (21),	319	93	
June 1	" do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M. on his requisition (16),	11,000	00	
" "	" do. Capt. J. W. Cameron A. Q. M. on his reqn. (17),	500	00	
" "	" do. W. H. Jones, Cash'r, per bill of J. W. Bryce (18),	3,998	00	
" "	" do. Wilson W. Whitaker on his requisition to fit. up Camp of Instr'n (19),	500	00	
" 4	" do. Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q. M. on his req. (20),	500	00	
" 5	To Cash drawn from Treasurer,			$50,000 00
" "	By do. paid J. S. Moore act. Q. M., Fort Macon, (22)	500	00	
June 5	" cash paid W. H. High for making knapsacks and canteen straps (23,)	1,116	00	
" "	" cash paid Chas. Dewey, Cashier, per draft, Young Wriston & Orr (24,)	1,617	15	
" "	" cash paid Geo. W. Alley, Telegraphic Operator, for all despatches at Raleigh and Goldsboro' (25,)	355	03	
" "	" cash paid M. Grausman on account, for making pants (26,)	400	00	
" 6	" cash paid Lieut. David Settle, quartermaster, 3rd			

In account with the State of North-Carolina.

1861.		
	Reg't. N. C. Vol., on his requisition (27,)	$ 2,000 00
June 6	By cash paid J. C. Washington, on acc't, for shoes (28,)	1,914 75
" "	" cash paid Stedman Lumsden, for making canteens (29,)	250 00
" "	" cash paid Colonel Junius Daniel, Q. M., 4th Reg't. N. C. Vol. (31,)	2,000 00
" "	" cash paid J. C. Rittenhouse, to pay bill for caps sent through S. A. Myers (32,)	390 00
" "	" cash paid S. A. Myers, advanced for making tents this week (33,)	700 00
" 7	" cash paid W. H. Jones, Cashier, to pay check of J. W. Bryce (34,)	40 80
" "	" cash paid Capt. D. M. Carter, Southern Guards, per order Gov. Ellis (35,)	1,384 74
" "	" cash paid Jno. Spelman, account for printing and paper for several Departments (36,)	642 12
" "	" cash paid Marshall Parks, on his bill read. 5th June (37,)	1,808 35
" "	" cash paid Marshall Parks, on his bill read., June 4th (38,)	2,548 53
" "	" cash paid W. H. Oliver & Co., acc't for sundries (39,)	639 95
" 10	" cash paid Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q. M. on his requisition (40,)	500 00
" "	" cash paid Colonel M. S. Stokes, 1st Reg't Infantry	

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General,

1861.			
	to pay contingencies (41,)	$ 500 00	
Jun 12	By cash paid Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition to pay bounty (42,)	10,000 00	
" 13	" cash paid Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (43,)	10,000 00	
" 15	" cash paid Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q. M., for current expenses (44,)	1,500 00	
" 17	To cash drawn from Treasurer,		$50,000 00
" "	By cash paid Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition to pay bounty (45,)	15,000 00	
" "	" cash paid Lieut. W. H. Oliver, Q. M., at Newbern, (46,)	5,000 00	
" 18	By cash paid Capt. R. G. Rankin, A. Q. M., at Wilmington, on his requisition (47,)	5,000 00	
Jun 18	" cash paid Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q. M., on his requisition, (48)	1,000 00	
" 19	" Major T. B. Venable, A. Q. M., to his credit for current expenses at Weldon, (49)	10,000 00	
" "	" Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q, M., for current expenses of his office, (50)	6,000 00	
" "	" Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M,, on his requi'n to pay bounty, (51)	10,000 00	
" 20	To do. drawn from Treas'r.		50,000 00
" 21	By do. Col. S.. J. Person, A. Q. M. and P. M., on his requisit on, (52)	15,000 00	
" 22	" Capt. Jno. W. Cameron,		

In account with the State of North-Carolina.

1860.							
	A. Q. M. on his requisition, (53)	$	500	00			
Jun 24	"Capt. Jno. W. Cameron, A. Q. M., on his requisition, (54)		500	00			
" 25	"Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M., on his requ'n to pay bounty, (55)		10,000	00			
" "	" Capt. R. S. Tucker, A. Q. M., to pay current expenses of office, (56)		3,000	00			
" "	" W. H. Oliver, acting Q. M., Newbern, on his requisition for current expenses, (57)		10,000	00			
" 27	To cash drawn from Treas'y,					25,000	00
" "	By cash paid Lt. J. B. Boone, Q. M. 1st Reg't N. C. V. for supplies and clothing (58)		4,000	00			
" "	" cash paid to Col. Samuel J. Person A. Q. M., and P. M. for current expenses of office, (59)		10,000	00			
" "	" Major A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. and P. M., on his Requis'n to pay bounty, (60)		10,000	00			
July 2	By cash paid S. J. Person, A. Q. M. and P. M., on his Requis'n, (61)		8,000	00			
" 3	To cash drawn from Treas.					$50,000	00
" "	By cash paid Lt. Col, S. J. Person, A. Q. M. and P. M., on his Requis'n (62)		10,000	00			
" "	" Capt. James Sloan A. Q. M. for current expenses, (63)		1,000	00			
" "	" Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., to purchase for Art. and Cavalry, (64)		10,000	00			
" 4	" Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A.						

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General,

1861.					
July 4	Q. M., for curr't expenses, (65)	$10,000	00		
" "	" Col. Stephen Lee, com'd'g 5 Reg't N. C V. for con. and incid'n'l exp'n's, (66)	500	00		
" 5	" Col. Samuel J. Person A. Q. M., and P. M., on his Requistion for current expenses, (67)	20,000	00		
" 6	" Major A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M., and P. M., on his Reqs'n to pay bounty,(68)	5,000	00		
" "	To cash drawn from Treasurer,			$75,000	00
" "	By cash paid Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition to pay bounty (69,)	10,000	00		
" "	" do. Lt. David Pender, Q. M., 3rd Reg't N. C. Vols., on his requisition (70,)	688	25		
" 7	" cash pai d W. W. Kirkland, commading 11th Reg't N. C. Vols. (71,)	500	00		
" 10	" cash paid Col. Charles F. Fisher, commanding 6th Reg't N.C. S. T., per Gov. order (72,)	5,000	00		
" "	" cash paid A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition to pay bounty (73,)	18,000	00		
" "	" cash paid A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition to pay bounty (74,)	12,000	00		
" 11	" cash paid Capt. R. G. Rankin, A. Q. M., at Wilmington, on requisition, July 6th (75,)	6,000	00		
" 12	" cash paid Maj. T. Brown				

In account with the State of North-Carolina.

1861.			
Jul. 12	Venable, A. Q. M., at Weldon, on his requisition (76,)	$ 10,000 00	
" "	By cash paid Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., on his requisition to buy horses (77,)	25,000 00	
" 13	To cash drawn from Treasurer,		$ 75,000 00
" "	By cash paid Lieut. Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (78,)	10,000 00	
" 14	By cash paid Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (79,)	25,000 00	
" 15	" do. Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., on his requisition for current expenses (80,)	5,000 00	
" 17	To do. drawn from Treasurer,		100,000 00
" "	By do. paid Capt. John W. Woodfin, to buy horses for 1st Cavalry (81,)	12,497 00	
" " "	do. Rich'd S. Harris, Acting Q. M., at Fort Johnson (82,)	180 70	
" " "	do. John Kirkland, Jr., Q. M., 5th Inf. S. T. (83,)	200 00	
" 18	" do. Lt. Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (84,)	20,000 00	
" " "	do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (85,)	20,000 00	
" 19	" do. Wilson W. Whitaker, for fitting up Camp Instruction (86,)	1,726 74	
" " "	do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (87,)	20,000 00	
" 20	" do. Capt. John W. Cameron, A. Q. M., on his re-		

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General.

1861.					
	quisition, (current exp.) (88,)	$500	00		
July 22	" do. S. D. Beves, to purchase horses for 1st Cav. (89,)	5,000	00		
" "	" do. S. D. Beves, for do (90,)	5,000	00		
" 24	To do. drawn from Treasurer,			100,000	00
" "	By do. paid Capt. John W. Woodfin, per Capt. G. N. Folk, to buy horses for 1st Cav. (92,)	47,503	00		
" 22	" do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition, to pay bounty (91,)	25,000	00		
" 24	" do. Col. J. A. J. Bradford, Commanding Ordinance, on his requisition (93,)	500	00		
" "	" do. Maj. T. B. Venable, A. Q. M., Weldon, on his requisition (94,)	10,000	00		
" "	" do. Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., on his requisition (95,)	10,000	00		
" "	" do. Lieut. N. N. Fleming, Q. M., 1st Reg't S. T. (96,)	500	00		
" 25	" do. Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition, to purchase horses for Cav. and Art. (97,)	15,000	00		
" "	" do. Capt. W. J. Houston, to buy horses for Cav. (98,)	12,000	00		
Aug. 5	" do. S. D. Beves, to buy horses for 1st Cav. (99,)	7,000	00		
" 6	To do. drawn from Treasurer,			$100,000	00
" "	By do. paid Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, on his requisition, for current expenses (100,)	20,000	00		
" "	" do. Lt. Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., for current expenses (101,)	20,000	00		
" 7	" do. Capt. R. G. Rankin,				

In account with the State of North Carolina.

1861.							
Aug. 8	A. Q. M., Wilmington, on his requisition, (102,)	$	5,000	00			
" "	" do. Lt. Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., to his credit in Bank (103,)		5,000	00			
" "	" do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (104,)		10,000	00			
" "	" do. Capt. A. D. Moore, Commanding W.L. Artillery, to pay for horses (105,)		600	00			
" 9	" do. Lt. W. H. Oliver, Q. M., Newbern, on his requisition, Aug. 6th (106,)		7,500	00			
" "	" do. Marshall N. C. Navy Agent, Norfolk, to correct error in check May 24th, (107,)		40	00			
" "	" do. Col. R. Ransom. Jr., Commanding 1st Reg't Cav., for forage (108,)		3,000	00			
" 10	" do. Capt. John W. Cameron, A. Q. M., on his requisition, for current expenses (109,)		1,000	00			
" 12	" do. Lt. Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., to his credit in Bank (110,)		8,000	00			
" "	" do. Lt. John S. Hines, Q. M., Sprnill's Legion, to purchase forage (111,)		1,000	00			
" "	" do. S. D. Beves, to purchase horses for 1st Cav. (112,)		2,000	00			
" 13	" do. Lt. Col. S J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., to replace money advanced 25th ult., by him to S. D. Beves to buy horses (113,)		5,000	00			
" "	" do. John D. Whitford, to pay for mak'g tents (114,)		3,557	97			
" 15	To do. drawn from Treasurer,					75,000	00

Col. L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General,

1861.					
Aug. 15	By do. paid Major A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisiton, 13th inst. (115,)	$ 5,000	00		
" " "	do. Capt. J. W. Woodfin, per J. B. Sawyer, to purchase horses for 1st Cav. (116,)	35,000	00		
" 16 "	do. Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M. & P. M., to pay sundry bills (117,)	15,000	00		
" " "	do. Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (118,)	10,000	00		
" " "	do. Lt. T. G. Williamson, Q. M., 7th Inf. N. C. S. T. (119,)	200	00		
" 20 "	do. Lt. Col. S. J. Person, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (120,)	15,000	00		
" " "	do. Capt. S. D. Beves, on account of horses 1st Cav. (121,)	78	50		
" 21 "	do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition (122,)	5,000	00		
" " "	do. Maj. A. M. Lewis, A. Q. M. & P. M., on his requisition, to pay bounty, (123,)	18,000	00		
" 22	To do. drawn from Treasurer,			30,000	00
	By balance *per contra*,	15,495	49		
		$830,000	00	$830,000	00
" "	To balance in Bank to credit of Quartermaster and Paymaster General,			$15,495	49

In account with the State of North-Carolina.

I certify that the above is a correct account of all the money received by me, and of the disbursements made through my office, from the 21st day of May to the 22nd day of August, 1861.

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Q. M. & P. M. General.

DOCUMENT No. 8.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

STATEMENT BY THE QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 23rd, 1861.

L. W. HUMPHREY, S. S. *Pro. Tem.*

SIR:—In reply to the resolution of the Senate of 22nd inst., requesting me to furnish the Senate with a list of the names, number and rank of the officers of this Department, and a statement showing the salary of each, and what amounts have been paid to each and what is still due, I have the honor to inclose a table conveying the required information.

The table embraces all the officers holding commissions in the Department at the present time.

Major T. B. Venable held a commission, which he resigned on being elected Lieut. Col. of the 14th Regiment of Volunteers. He was paid his salary in full to the date of his resignation. His place has not been filled, and it is not expected that it will be.

Capt. M. A. Bledsoe was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. R. S. Tucker. Capt. Tucker was paid in full to the date of his resignation.

The salaries of all the officers of this Department are fixed by law.

I have the honor to be
Your ob't serv't,
L. O'B. BRANCH,
Q. M. & P. M. General.

STATEMENT

Of the Names, Rank, Salaries per month, amounts paid and amounts still due to Officers of the Quartermaster and Paymasters' Department.

NAMES.	RANK.	SALARY PER MO.	PAID.	DUE.
L. O'B. Branch,	Colonel,	$210 00	Nothing	
S. J. Person,	Lt. Col.,	185 00	$314 50	24 days.
A. M. Lewis,	Major,	150 00	Nothing	3 months.
J. W. Cameron,	Capt.,	130 00	$290 42	1 month.
R. G. Rankin,	"	130 00	Nothing	From date of com'n.
M. A. Bledsoe,	"	130 00	"	" " " "
James Sloan,	"	130 00	"	" " " "
A. Myers,	"	130 00	$345 33	22 days.
W. H. Oliver,	Lieut.,	90 00	Nothing	From date of com'n.
W. A. Walsh,	"	90 00	$180 00	22 days.
J. H. Avent,	"	90 00	172 66	From 1st July.

DOCUMENT NO. 9.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, *August 29th*, 1861.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

I communicate herewith a report made to me by Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of the State, who was sent by me to Virginia for purposes stated in his report. No report has been received from Dr. Howard about the establishment of a General Hospital for our Sick. It is daily expected, and will be laid before you when received. Such an establishment is, in my opinion, highly necessary, and it ought to be in the vicinity of Richmond, in order to be accessible to the sick. Other States have established Hospitals for their sick, and I respectfully recommend to you that provision be made to establish one for North-Carolina. I have taken steps to send additional medical aid to our troops, and shall do all that I can to alleviate their severe sufferings.

HENRY T. CLARK.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, *August 28th*, 1861.

To His Excellency, HENRY T. CLARK,
Gov. Ex. Offi., &c.

SIR:—Under your orders I have visited Richmond and Yorktown—the former place, for the purpose of getting the Secretary of War of the Confederate States to commission, from the date of their appointment by this State, the Surgeons, first Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains of the Regiments of North-Carolina soldiers received into the service of the Confederate States; and the latter place, for the purpose of looking after the health of our troops in the Peninsula, and I beg leave to submit the following as my report in regard to each of these subjects.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Walker, promptly told me that he would willingly comply with your Excellency's wishes in regard to the commissions, excepting when the Colonels of Regiments, from a thorough knowledge of the qualification and fitness for office of the persons to be commissioned, advised differently. In all such cases the recommendations of the Colonels would be respected. He, therefore, requested me to furnish him with a list of these officers, their relative rank, date of commission from this State, and the Regiments they were attached to, which I did.

At Yorktown I found the health of our troops very bad in both regiments, the first and fifth, but particularly in the fifth, which, for sanitary purposes, had been posted across the river from Yorktown. In this regiment, the Surgeon and 1st Assistant Surgeon, being unfit for duty from sickness, were absent on sick leave, and Dr. Clifton, who had been appointed second Assistant by this State, but whose commission had been revoked after the 20th inst., was discharging the regular duties of surgeon. I directed him to continue such duties until otherwise instructed. There were but about two hun-

dred men fit for duty in this regiment. The men had suffered very much from measles, diarrhœa, dysentery, some pneumonia and typhoid fever; but were, just now, suffering principally from chills and fever, and, in this state of things, had not proper or sufficient medical supplies, there being but one ounce of quinine in the regiment, which, for four hundred sick men would be just one grain 80-400 of a grain for each man. On my return to Richmond, I made such a representation of these facts to the Surgeon General of the Confederate States as induces me to believe they will be speedily remedied.

In the first regiment there is not quite so much sickness, but there is but one surgeon, Dr. Baker, the first assistant surgeon, to attend to them. Dr. Hines, the surgeon, is on sick leave, besides having been almost wholly detached from the regiment since it first went to Yorktown for special post duty; while Dr. Hardy, the second assistant surgeon, is sick at home, in Asheville. This regiment is not suffering for medical supplies like the fifth, yet it also requires an additional supply of surgeons.

While in Richmond I learned that there was a great deal of sickness in our regiments at Manassas, and that many of our surgeons were sick and absent from their regiments, and that the 11th volunteers was poorly off for medical supplies. From this regiment the surgeon and 1st assistant were both absent.

In regard to the establishment of a General Hospital at some suitable point in Virginia, for the convenience and welfare of our troops, I would respectfully suggest that the legislature be asked to order the expenditure of such amounts for this purpose as may be found absolutely necessary. Upon this subject we shall have a report from Dr Will. T. Howard, of Warrenton, in the course of the next three days, which will be immediately handed in. Dr. Howard, you will recollect, was, under your directions, ordered by me to proceed to Richmond, and thoroughly investigate this matter, and re-

port accordingly. I saw the Doctor in Richmond and was told by him that his report would be ready in two or three days.

There is one other subject I wish to bring to your consideration, and through you to the attention of the Legislature. It is the permanent appointment of a second assistant Surgeon to each of our Regiments, to be paid by the State, as the Confederate authorities do not recognize but two, which is not sufficient. These appointments ought to be permanent to the volunteer regiments, and extended for a while to the regulars, certainly until it shall be determined that they are not needed.

All which is respectfully submitted by,

Your ob't serv't,

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,

Surgeon General N. C.

DOCUMENT NO. 10.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
August 29th, 1861.

To the Honorable, W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons:

SIR: I received on yesterday the following resolution from the House of Commons, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer inform this House as soon as practicable, what part of the three million loan authorized by the convention has been borrowed by him, and the source or sources from whence obtained; what is the amount now in the Treasury, and how much of such balance is of public taxes lately paid in by the Sheriffs; and also how much of the residue of said proposed loan of three millions he can obtain, or probly obtain, from the banks of this State or otherwise."

I have the honor to state that the amount borrowed under said loan is $1,767,839.54. That the amount of cash now on hand is $130,873.83; and that the amount received from Sheriffs of the tax due this fall, is $113,419.72. How much of the residue of said proposed loan will be probably realized is of course to a great extent a matter of conjecture; but I will give all the light I have upon the subject. I invited the Presidents of the several banks of the State to meet in this city on the 8th day of May last, in order to ascertain the amount they were disposed to advance to the State—most of these gentlemen attended and agreed to advance 20 per cent. of their capital. They also intimated a willingness to have

another meeting if they should be requested to do so. The few banks not represented in this meeting subsequently informed me through their officials that they would make a similar advancement. Some of the banks are yet bound under this agreement to loan the State in the aggregate $134,220, which they will no doubt do, while a portion of them have already let me have more than their quota. The whole bank capital of the State is $8,423,585. I requested another meeting of these gentlemen on the 13th instant, but the meeting was not a full one and some of the gentlemen did not feel empowered to make a further loan without a consultation with their stockholders, and they adjourned with the understanding that they would meet again when called upon to do so. The only additional information I have upon the subject is that furnished by a resolution of the stockholders of the bank of North Carolina, passed at their meeting on the 27th instant, in this city, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the directors of this bank may, in their discretion, lend to the State of North Carolina five per cent. on the capital at interest, in addition to the sum already lent and agreed to be lent, in such sums, at such times, and upon such terms as they may think advisable."

I do not believe that further loans from the banks or other sources can safely be relied upon beyond, say, half a million of dollars.

I confess I had hoped to receive a larger sum. Under these circumstances, and with the further fact that from information recently obtained, the claims against the State are found to be accumulating to an extent not before anticipated, I recommend that the present revenue be increased fifty per cent. and the issuing of Treasury Notes, as indicated in my communication at the commencement of the session.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

STATEMENT

Showing the amount borrowed by the State of North-Carolina under Ordinance of Convention.

Bank of North Carolina,	$400,000	
" " Cape Fear,	315,000	
" " Clarenden,	125,000	
" " Fayetteville,	125,000	
" " Washington,	78,342	54
" " Charlotte,	80,000	
" " Yanceyville,	50,000	
" " Wilmington,	200,000	
" " Wadesboro',	80,000	
" " Commerce,	80,000	
Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	45,000	
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina,	50,000	
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	70,000	
Bank of Lexington,	32,000	
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company,	25,000	
Miners and Planter's Bank,	12,497	
Amount borrowed,	$1,767,839	54
Amount to credit of State of North-Carolina,	$ 130,873	83
Amount paid in by Sheriffs on account of taxes due this Fall,	$ 113,419	72

DOCUMENT No. 11.] [2ND EX. SES. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, *September 5th*, 1861.

HON. W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons:

SIR:—In reply to your communication, transmitting the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 3rd September, I have to state that after the most diligent search, no letters of Inspector-General Whiting to General Holmes are to be found on file here, of the dates alluded to, or any other dates, nor of Ellwood Morris in relation thereto. I presume if these letters are in existence, they should be sought for from one of the gentlemen by whom they were written, or to whom they were addressed, and I know no reason why they should have been filed here. I have directed the proper officer to collect all the other correspondence called for, which, with his report, I transmit to you.

From the want of clerical force, it has been found impossible to send copies of all, and therefore many of the originals are sent with the request that they may be carefully kept, and returned.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
HENRY T. CLARK.

GOVERNOR:

I return herewith the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 3rd September, transmitted by you to me. I do not remember ever to have seen any letters of Inspector-General Whiting to Brig. Gen. Holmes of the dates of 28th April and 1st May, 1861, nor of any other date, nor of any letter of Col. Ellwood Morris, referred to therein.

This office was opened on the 11th day of May. No such letters are on file here, nor, as I am informed, in the Adjutant-General's office. The only letter of Gen. Whiting's on file is one to the late Gov. Ellis, under date of May 13th, which is enclosed to you. Its object was to press upon the Governor the policy of defending the sounds by flotilla service, and of placing in command of Fort Caswell a military officer. On the 16th of May his policy was adopted. Five Gun Boats were purchased and, under great difficulties, armed and equipped, and Gen. Winder was appointed to the command of the defences at the mouth of the Cape Fear. On the 27th day of June the Convention directed the sale of the Navy and the transfer of the coast defences to the Confederate Government. The vessels were accordingly transferred to that government, with the exception, that at the verbal request of the Secretary of the Navy the "Winslow," Capt. Crossan, and the "Beaufort," Capt. Duvall, were retained in our service until the 20th August. They have since been transferred.

On the day after the Convention adjourned, a certified copy of the Ordinance was delivered to the President. Copies of the papers respecting the transfer of the Navy I herewith transmit you.

The correspondence of Gen. Gwynn is also sent you. Capt. Custis Lee was directed to make a report to the President, upon the fortifications. A letter was addressed to the President on the 22d July, urging action and enclosing Gen. Gattin's requisitions, a copy of which is sent you. In the mean time Com. Barron took command of the sounds, and the Adj.

General was ordered to Richmond to make a formal tender of all the troops on the coast.

I can find but one letter of Lieut. Crossan on the subject of the fortifications, and that is under date of August 6th, which I also enclose. There is no correspondence with Lieut. Duvall upon the subject of the fortifications, save some incidental remarks as to the Oregon Inlet. These are also sent, as are all the correspondence of Gen. Holmes, Gen. Gattin's instructions, letters from Beverhout Thompson, engineer at Hatteras, Col. Starke, commanding there, and Maj. Andrews who succeeded him, and letters of Capt. Muse and Marshall Parks, Navy Agent, with respect to the guns sent down to the coast.

The original of these letters I send you, since from the want of clerical force in the office, it will be impossible to furnish copies in time for the General Assembly,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WARREN WINSLOW,

Secretary.

To GOV. CLARK.

Document No. 12.] [2nd Ex. Ses. 1861.

Ordered to be Printed.

John Spelman, Printer to the State.

CAPTURE OF HATTERAS, &c.

House of Commons,
September 4th, 1861.

To his Excellency, Henry T. Clark:

Sir:—The House of Commons has passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor be, and he is hereby required, if not incompatible with the public interest, to lay before the House of Commons, all the information he has received concerning the recent capture of Fort Hatteras, the subsequent movements of the enemy, and their probable future intentions; also what measures have been or are being taken for the defence of the Coast, and whether, and if so, what correspondence he has had with the Confederate Government on the subject."

Respectfully,
W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.

J. H. Moore, C. H. C.

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, *September 5th*, 1861.

HON. W. T. DORTCH,
Speaker of the House of Commons:

SIR:—In reply to your call for information in my possession relative to the capture of Fort Hatteras and measures taken for the defence of the fort, I submit the accompanying reports and extracts from correspondence.

On Monday, about midday, the expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, and I was immediately telegraphed of it by Gen. Huger, Commander of forces about Norfolk, but the telegraph did not reach me until Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. I immediately telegraphed to Wilmington and Newbern, apprising the different commands of it, and also to Gen. Huger, that he would send any assistance that was needed at Oregon or Hatteras. I immediately ordered all the Volunteer forces that were organized in the State down to the exposed positions on the coast. Col. Campbell's 7th Regiment State Troops, and Col. Vance's 26th Regiment Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Singleton's Battalion, and Capt. Brem's Artillery, and Capt. Moore's Flying Artillery were sent to Wilmington.

Gen. Huger very promptly sent over forces and took possession of Roanoke Island which he is now fortifying—and which will effectually command the entrance into Albemarle Sound.

I have sent all the force which is now at my disposal to the protection of the coast, but Volunteers are daily offering, and a large force will soon be in readiness for further aid. Gen. Gatlin of the Confederalte army is in command of the field, and Gen. Anderson has charge of the coast.

From the accompanying report ot the Military Secretary, you will see that Fort Hatteras has been but recently built under every disadvantage of its remote, isolated position, and

a very limited commerce to supply even the most ordinary materials necessary for its construction—but the report of every officer in command or in connection with it, has pronounced it capable of defending itself and the inlet. It has been garrisoned according to the direction of officers in charge, and all the guns have been furnished to it that was deemed necessary for it except the long ranged guns which could not be procured. At the time of attack it had a supply of men and ammunition, and was re-inforced from Ocracoke Station till it had more men than could be protected in the Fort. It was aided in its defence by its own officers, the officers of the Regiment, the highest artillery officer of the State, Colonel Bradford, and the commanding officer of the Confederate States Navy, Commodore Barron, with a full supply of men and ammunition and the defence conducted by the highest officers in the service, and supplied wtih every requisition that had been made for it except the long range guns which could not be procured. I don't see that any censure can attach to the State authorities for its capture. And as for the garrison, it sustained itself for a day and a half under the most formidable assault that has ever been made on any fortification in our country, and we have the testimony of the officer of the fleet that the garrison fought bravely and gallantly. We are prone when a disaster occurs, to lay the blame on those in charge, but common justice requires that all these circumstances should be well weighed before either the preparation of the fortification or the defence of the garrison should be censured. A reference to the great array and strength of the armament which assailed it, which if foreseen, could not have been provided for, will most readily account for the disaster. We cannot command the guns that can fairly contend with those which assailed Hatteras either in strength or number.

After the capture of Hatteras, the Forts at Oregon and Beacon Island, have been evacuated under circumstances which cannot be approved. Neither of these forti fications have been

taken or even approached by the enemy, yet they have been abandoned without orders, and the public property in them has been destroyed.

I will conclude this communication by reminding you that reverses are to be looked for during war. We cannot always hope to be successful—but the part of patriotism and prudence is to turn reverses to account, and to rise stronger from misfortune.

In the exigencies of our situation, battleing for our dearest rights, our independence and our homes, it is far better to cheer our ranks and act together with concert and union than to indulge in crimination and censures.

With the accompanying Documents from Colonel Warren Winslow, Military Secretary,

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY T. CLARK

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS,
RALEIGH, *September 6th*, 1861.

GOVERNOR:—Pursuant to your instructions, enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 4th instant, which are herewith returned, I have the honor to report:

At four o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 27th ultimo, a hostile fleet of U. S. men-of-war, consisting of the Minnesota, Flag Ship, Commodore Stringham, and thirteen other vessels and numerous barges, with a large land force under General Butler, appeared off Hatteras Inlet. The fleet carried more than one hundred guns of the largest calibre and longest range.

I had telegraphed you from Richmond, whither I had gone on public business, so soon as I was informed of the fact, but unfortunately my message could not have reached you, but

an hour or two before the enemy had made Hatteras Inlet.

The enemy, on Wednesday, succeeded in landing, under much difficulty, a force of some four hundred men, but the wind blowing from the southwest, with a heavy surf breaking, they desisted from any further effort, with the exception of getting on shore a twelve-pound rifle gun and a 12-pound howitzer. They opened their fire principally on Fort Clark. During that day that post was abandoned and the garrison retreated to Fort Hatteras with the loss of two men, and was taken possession of by the enemy. The weather being threatening, the enemy made an offing, and the attack was resumed the next day, Thursday, at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, our troops hoisted the white flag and capitulated, it being conditioned that the officers and men were to be treated as prisoners of war. The prisoners, in number about 665, were immediately despatched in the Minnesota to New York, while the wounded, with the exception of two mortally wounded, who have since died, in number eleven, were sent upon the Adelaide to Annapolis. Among t e prisoners, I am sorry to say, are Col. Martin, of the 7th Regiment, with his field-officers, Lt. Col. Johnson and Maj. Gilliam, Col. Bradford, of the Artillery, and Flag Officer Barron, C. S. N., who being at Newbern, in the most gallant manner, volunteered to go over on Wednesday afternoon.

In the meantime Commander Muse brought over four companies from the garrison at Ocracoke.

The bombardment of the Forts was witnessed by the Confederate Steamers Winslow, Capt. Sinclair, the Ellis, Capt. Muse and the Hill, who lay off in the Sound just out of the range of the shell, ready to give any assistance. It is from persons on board these vessels that I gather the meagre facts that I detail, no communication having been received from any of our captured troops. The bombardment is represented as terrific. There could at no time have been any hope of maintaining Hatteras against so powerful an armament.

Lt. Murdough, C. S. N., who was severely wounded in the

engagement, and was sent off in a boat about ten o'clock on Thursday, reached Newbern, in the Winslow, safely, after the capitulation. He reports that the enemy's force was too heavy for them to contend with, and they were forced to surrender.

Our whole loss seems to have been ten killed and twenty wounded, most of these slightly, and 615 prisoners. As the whole number of men in the Fort could not have been less than 850, it would seen that some 200 must have escaped. It is known that a Lieut. and thirty men arrived at Oregon, on Friday. They represented that two companies had gone out at night to attack the party of the enemy, who had landed. No report has been received from this detachment. The Captains who were represented to have gone out are known to be among the prisoners.

Hatteras was a re-doubt, with sand banks veveted with sand. It mounted two 8-inch shell-guns, and nine 32-pounders, exclusive of five 32-pounders at Fort Clark, according to the last report of the Ordnance Officer received here. With the view of strengthening its armament, a 10-inch Paixhan was reluctantly drawn from Fort Macon and sent thither. It unfortunately arrived on Sunday evening, and for the want of a derrick, which had not reached there, was not mounted.

On the 1st of August, its magazine contained fifteen 7-pound cartridges, sixty-four 8-pound cartridges, ten 32-pound shells, eighty 6-pound shrapnell, forty 6-pound canister, forty-three 6-pound shot, 400 friction tubes, 25,000 percussion caps, 4,800 ball cartridges, 495 percussion muskets, besides those in the hands of the troops, 5 barrels of cannon powder, 74 kegs of F powder, 18 kegs FF, 33 kegs FFF. The monthly report for the 1st of September, of course, has not been made, and it is known this amount has been much increased. There were on the same day, in depot at Newbern, 3,667 shells without fuses which could not be had, and 7,320 solid shot, making 10,993. There were also 23,680 cartridges, 71,000 musket balls, 1,595 pounds of buck-shot,

142 kegs, 1 barrel and fifty cartridges of cannon powder, 208 kegs rifle powder, and 479 Boarman fuses. Requisitions upon the very energetic Ordnance Officer at that post, Mr. Whitford, would have been met at any time.

It is believed, certainly it is so, if the reports of the officers can be relied upon, that a hostile vessel could not enter the Inlet. This work was commenced about the 1st of May by Col. Elwood Morris, of the Engineer Corps, and its execution does him credit. It was built under the most disadvantageous circumstances; situated on a barren sand beach, every necessary article, including even water, of which hardly a drop could be naturally procured, had to be brought from a distance not less than seventy miles. Every effort to procure guns of large calibre failed. Brig. Gen. Gwynn was commissioned on the 25th of May. Both he and Commander Muse and Lt. Duvall immediately proceeded to Norfolk and spared neither expense nor pains to procure them. On the 6th of June he advises Gov. Ellis that "instead of 8-inch guns, we will get 32-pounders;" nor could he procure either fuses or friction matches, rockets and so forth. He writes under the same date from Norfolk, advising that a laboratory be established at Fayetteville for their manufacture, "since," he says, "there are so many demands on the department here, presented by agents more pressing, more urgent and importunate than those of North Carolina, that I feel confident something of the kind is necessary to enable us to provide the multifarious articles required for our batteries." The cession of the Arsenal by the Convention arrested the measures taken for this object.

Gen. Gwynn subsequently, on the 20th of June, advised us that heavy calibre guns nor copper fuses could be obtained. I am happy to be able to say that Gen. Gwynn used every exertion to obtain the necessary supplies; and I do not think that the capture of Hatteras fairly attaches any blame to any person connected with the military establishment here, from any want of foresight or proper precaution

in procuring the necessary supplies. It is to be remembered that our means were limited and restricted, and every effort to obtain powder proved unavailing. From our limited resources we had supplied Virginia with as many percussion caps as we could spare and even answered a requisition from the Confederate Government as early as the 21st of June, for 75,000 ball cartridges, and there is now lying before me a request for 100,000 more, which, but for this unhappy exigency, might have been spared.

In truth, there was every reason, from the advices received here, to feel quiet about Hatteras. On the 25th of May Col. Starke, commandiug there, writes: "As soon as two or three of the guns landed are mounted, the enemy will find it impossible to effect an entrance into this Inlet. * * I am happy to be able to report that the prospect is very cheering that, in a few days of uninterrupted labor we shall be able to make this post impregnable."

On the 29th of May: "the work of mounting other guns is progressing, and if not interrupted, this Inlet will be in a thoroughly defensible position in a few days."

On the 25th of June: "the Fort at this place has now six guns mounted, and I have to-day stationed one company within its walls. I feel confident that this post is now almost impregnable against any force that will probably attack it from sea.

On the 9th of July, Major Thompson, of the Engineers, reports: "If the laboring force at Hatteras is continued and the necessary armament and materials for the execution of the work promptly furnished, that Fort would be placed in a complete state of defence in the course of the month of July, which would effectually prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet through that Inlet, and thence by light-draft boats into Albemarle Sound."

On the 25th of July he writes: "I now consider this Inlet secure against any attempt of the enemy to enter it."

On the 20th of July: "I have no fears of any hostile vessel or vessels being able to enter this Inlet at this time."

On the 21st of June, Gen. Gwynn writes: "I have much pleasure in informing you that the Coast Defences are progressing quite as rapidly as could be expected, considering the extent of the Coast, and the quantity of ordnance transported, which has been in a great measure overcome. Just now there is a greater need of soldiers than anything else besides, while nothing else is so indispensable.

On the 23d of July, Major Andrews, then in command, writes: "the Fort is a strong work, well built, with eight guns mounted. The masked battery at the camp will be ready this week if the weather permits. At present we have a fair supply of ammunition, both for the Fort and for small arms."

In August, Commander Muse writes: "The defences at Hatteras, well worked, will be sufficient to keep the enemy from there."

On the 29th of June, the Convention having transferred the whole Coast Defences, the Navy, and conduct of the war generally, to the Confederate Government, a messenger was despatched with a certified copy of the ordnance which was delivered to the President; and on the 1st of July, Captain G. W. C. Lee, of the Engineers, was directed to inspect the public works here. He arrived on the 4th of July, and proceeded to the Coast. Nothing having been done by the Confederate Government up to the time of his report, the 24th of July. His report has not been transmitted to us; but, from a newspaper account we extract so much of the report as refers to Hatters. He visited that Inlet on the 19th of July. The report says: "The redoubt is well constructed and nicely finished, and is also conveniently arranged in its bomb proofs, magazines and filling rooms, all of which are dry and well ventilated. Six cisterns, to hold 5,000 gallons each, are to be introduced into the parade of the redoubt." Among the guns on hand were 8 inch sea coast howitzers and 14 32-pounder navy guns of 61 cwt., but only eight were then mounted. There were 125 kegs of cannon and

rifle powder, 602 pounds cannon cartridges, 1,000 friction tubes, 8,000 percussion caps for small arms, 97 8-inch shot, 100 8-inch shell, 754 32-pounder shot, 10 32-pounder shell, 48 12-pounder shot.

On the 22d of July, a communication was addressed to the President, suggesting that we might possibly relieve him by carrying on the fortifications at Wilmington by advancing the necessary funds on the deposit of fifty thousand dollars in Confederate bonds. They were received here on the 20th of August. On the 31st of July, Mr. J. D. Whitford, ordnance officer at Newbern, was directed to make a requisition on the Confederate Government for the proper supplies of ordnance stores for the coast defences. It was done. On the 10th of August, the Secretary of War acknowledged its receipt. Since the bombardment of Hatteras, sufficient supplies have been sent to Fort Macon, and it has been victualled for six months. Notwithstanding the ordinance of the Convention, it was not thought prudent to stop altogether the expenditures on the coast, and on the 12th of July, General Gwynn was instructed, that "expenditures on the part of the State must be confined strictly to the employment of the present force of laborers upon the progressing works." While in deference to that body no new works were projected.

On the 20th of July, Commodore Barron assumed command of the Naval Forces in the Sounds, composed of the five gun-boats sold by us to the Confederate Government.

Brigadier General Gatlin, who under a commission from the Confederate States commands the whole coast defences, was at the Southermost part of his command, and General Gwynn having been dropped on the 20th August, by force of the ordinance of the Convention, there was no General Officer, either of the State or Confederate forces, on the Albemarle or Pamlico.

I trust you will not think it intrusion, if I venture to suggest, that with a sea-coast of 500 miles, there is need of more officers of that class. I am aware however you have no authority to make such appointments.

Appended to this report is the official account of the evacuation of Fort Oregon, by Engineer Morris, to which I refer you.

No report from Ocracoke has been received, except a verbal one that it was evacuated, its guns spiked and the public property destroyed. It is a very strong position susceptible of defence seaward, and the loss of Hatteras makes it now vastly important to us that it should be held.

On Saturday, with your approbation, I dispatched Lieut. Crossan, late of the Navy of North Carolina, who had volunteered the service, with a flag of truce to Hatteras, with a view of taking off our wounded and effecting an interview with our captured officers. Unfortunately they had sailed Northward. The reply of the officer in command of the U. S. Forces, is herewith transmitted. Lieutenant Crossan and Lieutenant Duvall remained in our Naval service, until the 20th of August, when their steamers were transferred to Commodore Barron. I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my sense of their very energetic conduct under perplexing difficulties in the sounds, and it is a source of real regret that, from circumstances, we cannot avail ourselves of their further services. Early in May, they handsomely tendered themselves to aid us in any capacity and could they have been provided early with proper vessels, might have effected much.

I have the honor to be,

WARREN WINSLOW.

Military Secretary.

RALEIGH, N. C., *Sept. 5th*, 1861.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW, *Secretary of Military and Naval Department of North Carolina.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival here from my post, as constructing Engineer of Fort Oregon.

We had nearly finished that Fort when the cannonading began at Hatteras, and hastened onwards with our defences, having 13 good guns mounted, and one sea battery of five long 32-pounders completed at that time.

We stopped the fugitives from Hatteras who came our way, and put them in our ranks, until we numbered near 300 men ; we sent our provisions and munitions of war into the Fort, made arrangements for water, and every officer and soldier seemed determined on a resolute defence, until Saturday, the 31st of August. On that day came to Oregon some naval officers of high rank, acting under orders from Flag Officer Forrest, of the C. S. N., commanding at Norfolk.

These gentlemen, to my surprise, advocated an immediate evacuation of Fort Oregon, although it was substantially finished, and had not been *even threatened by the enemy!*

At a council of war that day held, their influence prevailed, and I could find but three officers (including myself) who were willing to defend the post to the last extremity, although, I assured them all, as Engineer of the Fort, that it could be held for a week at least, with the means at our command, and thus give time for the power of the interior to come to our relief.

My protest was unavailing—the evacuation was decided on, and carried out with great loss and damage of public property.

Disclaiming all imputations against any officer present, it seems to be my duty, as Engineer of the post, to state explicitly that this evacuation of a strong Fortress, just finished, just mounted with its armament, and not even threatened by the enemy, *was no justified by any military necessity.*

Since my arrival here, I regret to learn that Fort Ocracoke has also been *abandoned* by its garrison !

This is the more extraordinary, as that post, *is almost impregnable*.—it cannot be approached within five miles by the

heavy ships of the enemy, and can only be attacked by vessels of light draft of water, and of inferior power.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

E. MORRIS,

Engineer in Chief, fort Oregon, N. C.

U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE,
HATTERAS INLET, *Sept.* 1*st*, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications, addressed to the commanding officer of the Forces, and Com. Stringham, bearing date August 31st, 1861.

In reply I have to state, all the prisoners taken at this place were taken North in the U. S. Flag Ship "Minnesota."

The wounded, with the exception of two, who were not in a condition to be moved, were also sent North in charge of experienced Surgeons.

There are no letters in my hands from Col. Bradford or Capt. Barron.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. ROWAN,

Commander U. S. A., and senior officer afloat.

To WARREN WINSLOW, *Military Secretary.*

Doc. No. 1.] Ses. 1862–'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable, the General Assembly:

Certainly, a Legislature has never been convened in the State of North Carolina, to protect greater interests or meet great responsibilities.

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

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

The subject of first importance is the prosecution of the war, and the means of defending our State against the inva-

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

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

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

This force, auxilliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies in our Eastern counties could benefit the whole State, by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed points.

Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act whereby such authority may be vested in me, in case such urgent necessity shall arise, as will justify it.

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

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

Everything has a tendency upward in the same proportion; leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of extortion. As if we were not sufficiently afflicted with the base and avaricious in our own midst, speculators from distant States swarm in the land of-

fering fabulous prices for everything they can buy. And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purchasing for the army—thus obtaining what they could not otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient; but this subject, too, needs legislative action. Dr. Worth, the salt commissioner appointed by the Convention, has been industriously at work; but he has not produced a great quantity, owing to the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before he had fairly gotten them into operation. His next effort at Wilmington was successful in producing about 250 bushels per day, for some time before they were interrupted by the yellow fever, which has caused their temporary suspension. As the pestilence has abated, they will of course be immediately again put into operation. The whole amount made there by the State and private individuals, probably exceeds 2,500 bushels per day. Nearly all of this made on private account, is bought by citizens of other States and carried off for speculation, at prices ranging from $12 to $20 per bushel.

My predecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into a contract through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esqrs., with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacturing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was made Superintendent of the Works. With commendable energy he has pushed forward his undertaking, and there are now, as reported to me by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, about 200 kettles in operation, making nearly 1,200 bushels per day. Owing to his sickness, the Superintendent has made no official report to me of his operations and expenditures.

I recommend that your Honorable body shall take immediate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes—except for the army and by regular agents of the Government; and except when purchased by

any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., and not for speculation—not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of other States. This is all the remedy I can suggest for the evils of extortion—history and common sense having taught us the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to be governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to aid these well-established laws, as the skillful physician assists nature in the checking of disease. Violent and forcible measures have long since been condemned by civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. The same remarks apply to seizures of private property for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases, and then only as a temporary expedient.

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

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

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

I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quarter-master's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quarter-master's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commutation clothing money of her troops, and clothe and shoe them herself. And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still, swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices upon our agents. This is especially the case in regard to shoes and leather. The consequence has been our troops could get only half supplies from home, and nothing at all from the Confederate Government, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of battle and other causes lost their baggage, it was found impossible at once to replace it. Sorely pressed as to the best course to be pursued,

I published an appeal to our people in behalf of their brothers in the field, and employed the militia officers for the collection of articles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonsboro', Sharpsburg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothing. Every possible effort has been made for their relief; but while the agents of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible to supply them. I earnestly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before mentioned.

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

tizens first; and to reduce if possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the hand looms of our farmer's wives.

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

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

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

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

The finances of the State will doubtless engage your anxious consideration.

The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No. 20, Sec. 5, passed in December, 1861, have made a report showing the debt of the State on the 30th September, 1862, to be $20,983,361 01, subject to be diminished by the amount of

the sinking fund, at that time about $900,000, and the debt due the State from the Confederate government, between five and six millions. Still the State debt is very heavy, and the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There are three distinct modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Government the sum due the State. Indeed this sum, when received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go; for it constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of that amount of its capital. Upon correct principles therefore of financial economy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much at least, as possible, ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject of taxation, interesting at all times, and rendered doubly so at this eventful crisis, I have but few remarks to make. There has been such a disturbance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a very recent period, that it is difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State, to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowledge, and can better apply it from what you have seen than from what I can recommend. I shall therefore venture but one suggestion upon the subject, because of what I have heard.

By ordinance No. 22, of June, 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the values of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and immovable character are

properly assessed at different rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial causes; (and for such reasons the General Assembly itself, can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners,) yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on slaves, which, under the present mode of assessment, may be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the State, because of the different standard of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing for two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment which attends land; the value of slave property at any one place in the State is, for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned.

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce better than the present mode to a uniform taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the taxable value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax on slaves, tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found in the legislation of 1782, ch. 8.

In order to meet the interest on the public debt, and to make up the sum due from counties where the tax cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase of at least twenty-five per cent. on the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of money

and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also recommend that a tax of twenty-five per cent. be laid upon the nett profits of all persons who have, during the present year, speculated in the necessaries of life—such as corn, flour, bacon, pork, shoes, leather, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen goods, and to be continued during the next year or longer, if necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the support of wives and children or widows of soldiers, whose property, as listed on the tax books, shall fall below a certain sum. This law, if properly enforced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

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

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

Bonded debt,	$14,812,005 00
Temporary loans,	2,550,449 00
Interest unpaid on Coupon Bond debt,	432,005 45
Interest unpaid on Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons,	52,351 06
Amount Treasury notes in circulation,	3,136,550 50
Total,	$20,983,361 01
Taxes received from permanent sources for 1861,	$734,650 10
Taxes received from permanent sources for 1862,	715,763 39

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in possession of the enemy. The deduction for the next year will still be greater, owing to his advance, the destruction of property, &c. The report of the Board of Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted.

In view of the very great labor now imposed upon the

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

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

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to the militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies.

The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia laws for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of Confederate soldiers traversing the country to gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters and absentees from the army without leave, I decided to employ the Militia for that purpose. In general, it has answered admirably, most of the officers

having displayed great zeal and efficiency in gathering up rapidly all persons subject to military duty, without offending the sensibilities of our people. But, in some instances, deserters and other shirking characters, have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the discharge of their duty.

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

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

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing in existence as *civil law*, which is the master of us all. Though pre-eminently a conservative and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and law-defying tendencies of the times. Murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice, are more common in some districts than they have ever been known. Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* within his camp, issued by competent authority, and drove the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our forefathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving on with power and majesty, strengthening, protecting and sustaining our people, as it

ever will strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment, to say the least of it, unwise in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defense, (if indeed an enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection,) no one will question, and to this extent meets my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened, and the fountains of justice unsealed. The criminal law especially should be diligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher jurisdiction for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." I therefore recommend that the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts be restored.

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable, that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satify their creditors.

In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one

additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The necessity for this change will be apparent from the following considerations:

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

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

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity, my immediate precedessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to the Hon. John Kerr,

of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

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

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North-Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated, no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in, I do not know; but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North-Carolina they are entitled, under the Constitution, to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a trial, it is due, at least, that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State with or without excuse, throw him into prison, and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast disgracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free Republic that must needs cast off

its freedom in every time of trouble, will soon cast it off forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to-day and spurned to-morrow: a steadfast and constant worship can alone secure her countless blessings. Her chosen instruments—the Constitution and the laws—were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us, our delight in times of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk uprightly in the narrow path they have marked out for our footsteps. We should least of all forsake the helm and compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness obscure the way.

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

It becomes my duty, also, to call your attention to the subject of officering our troops in the field—some conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto.

The right of the State authorities to commission the officers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not doubted. It is conceded by the Act of Congress of April 16th, 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But the Confederate authorities claim the right to commission the regiments of twelve months' men, continued in service by this law, and also all regiments whatsoever, raised since it went into operation. And in both cases they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they conceded to the Executive of the State the appointment of the officers of the line. Again, while appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possible, this confusion and to avoid conflict, I called in person to see the President, who promised to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the

subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, and now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. It may well be doubted if the officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers; and, in many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not—the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General capable of leading them, but we contend that as a matter of sheer justice, our soldiers are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

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

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretence of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition, they having since the commencement of the war been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised Code be so amended that the age to be reached to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, shall be fifty years instead of forty-five, as now.

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for the spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each Spring and Fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist a *serious design* on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it should be your duty carefully to preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains,

and let their first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty—of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy Superintendent of Common Schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure, is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well-doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as have been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace.

Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under their present efficient management—a great charity to our people and a credit to the State.

Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requiring legislative action. Should anything of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a special message.

In addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in explaining, or discussing verbally with you when desired. Many others I have doubtless overlooked—for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office,

and the many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

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

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defence, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to.

Remember, lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly,

the mercy we are to expect, if our abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness of their baffled rage they have even shown a determination to re-enact the horrors of St. Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, helped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *November 17th*, 1862.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, Nov. 15th, 1862.

His Excellency Z. B. Vance,
Governor of North-Carolina:

GOVERNOR:—In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the organization of the Militia, the organization and equipment of troops by the State for service in the present war, and the disbursements by the respective departments under my control, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862:

MILITIA.

Since the passage of the Militia Law, September 20th, 1861, the whole Militia of the State has been reorganized. This force is now divided into one hundred and twenty-one regiments. By returns from eighty-three of these, and estimates of the others based on these, the aggregate Militia force of the State is about one hundred and ten thousand.

This must be nearly thirty thousand short of the true number, as by the census of 1860 there were, in round numbers, one hundred and thirty-two thousand white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, whilst the Militia includes all from eighteen to fifty. Muster rolls have already been prepared for another enrollment or muster, as soon as the call

for the conscripts under the last law has been executed. With an experience of more than twelve months under this law, I see no reason for any change in it, except that, in my judgment, no Brigadier Generals are required, unless the Militia are in active service, when the Generals should be appointed by the Governor. A few additions should be made to it.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. (N. C. TROOPS.)

Sixty-five regiments have been organized in the State for service in the existing war with the United States. Of these fifty-six are infantry, six cavalry, three artillery. There are also twenty unattached companies of infantry, thirteen of cavalry, and fifteen of artillery.

All of these are now in the service of the Confederate States, except three companies of artillery, raised and retained in the State service by ordinance of the Convention, for the defence of Wilmington.

Since the passage of the Conscript Law, many companies have gone directly into the Confederate service, which accounts for so many being unorganized into regiments.

Many companies and regiments have failed to make reports to this office; but from the last reports received, muster rolls on file, and in the absence of both, by estimate, the aggregate number in service on the 30th of September, was about sixty-seven thousand.

The total number of conscripts sent to the army up to this date is seven thousand one hundred and thirty-nine. Those sent prior to the 30th September are included in the above estimate.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department has furnished clothing, camp and garrison equipage, pay, bounty and transportation for the troops, and paid other miscellaneous accounts.

The disbursements for the year are as follows:

Clothing,	$1,233,042 69
Camp and Garrison Equipage,	269,404 61
Mules, Wagons and Harness,	20,600 91
Forage,	15,630 57
Horses for two Regiments of Cavalry,	142,459 22
Wood,	3,114 19
Miscellaneous, consisting of Transportation, Buildings, Hospital Expenses, &c., &c.,	213,304 98
Pay of Troops,	1,032,427 07
Bounty,	1,572,745 00
Total,	$4,502,729 24

By the Militia Law the Governor is required to furnish the troops with suitable clothing, and make arrangements with the Government of the Confederate States to receive the commutation money for the clothing furnished. This law was ratified 20th September, 1861. Immediate steps were taken to comply with the law, and although there was no clothing on hand at its passage, before cold weather most of the troops were supplied with clothing and blankets, at least so far as to prevent any suffering.

An establishment for the manufacture of clothing was put in operation in this city, immediately after the passage of the law, under Captain Garrett, Assistant Quarter Master. I enclose herewith a statement, marked "A," of the clothing and camp and garrison equipage manufactured at that establishment and turned over in the fiscal year ending September 30th.

Independent of the articles manufactured here, many purchases had to be made elsewhere to supply the troops. I enclose herewith a statement, marked "B," of the clothing and camp and garrison equipage issued by Major W. W. Pierce, Quarter Master, for the year ending September 30th.

The cost of every article of clothing has increased at such rapid rates within the last few months, that they are now more than double the price they were twelve months ago.

Some articles are very difficult to be obtained at any price, especially blankets and shoes.

The former cannot be had, nor is there any material out of which they can be made, as all the carpeting in the market was purchased last year. Arrangements have been made to supply cotton comforts *in lieu* of them; and although not so good as blankets for camp service, it is hoped they will answer at least to prevent suffering.

In regard to shoes, there are materials enough in the State to supply all that are required for our own troops and citizens, at reasonable prices, provided the agents of the Confederate States do not come in competition with us, and speculators can be prevented from taking them out of the State.

On account of the increased cost of clothing, the commutation allowed by law would not more than pay half the expenses of the State for clothing her troops; but by an agreement I made with the Quarter Master General of the Confederate States, he pays the State the actual cost of the clothing furnished. This arrangement is much more simple and a great deal better for the State.

The Confederate States have already paid for clothing nine hundred and three thousand ninety-six dollars and ninety-five cents ($903,096 95,) which has been returned to the State Treasury. A large amount is still due.

The mules, wagons and harness have been sold to the Confederate States, and twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) been received on account. A balance on this account is still due.

The Confederate States have agreed to pay the State a *per diem* of forty cents for the use of each horse furnished to the two regiments of cavalry and the sum of one hundred and fifty-four thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty cents ($154,539 80,) has already been paid by them and returned to the State Treasury.

The sum of eight thousand and six dollars ($8,006,) has also been allowed on account of horses killed in action.

The State will have to keep these two regiments supplied with horses.

The Confederate States have also agreed to pay for the horses furnished by the State to the Light Batteries of Artillery, but as yet the whole amount is not paid. There has been received on this account thirty-seven thousand one hundred dollars and forty cents ($37,100 40.)

The heaviest items of expense are the pay and bounty. Many of the regiments had to be paid up to the time they were transferred to the Confederate States, as the Secretary of War declined to pay them until mustered into the Confederate service.

The bounty, under the ordinances of the Convention, will amount to nearly three-and-a-half millions of dollars of which about one-half has already been paid.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

This department has furnished provisions to the troops while in camps of instruction and paid some necessary expenses of troops whilst coming into camp.

The disbursements for the fiscal year are		$586,767 48
Sales by the department principally to the Confederate States,	$157,412 73	
Value of stores on hand at cost price, - - - - - -	24,395 93	181,808 66
Actual expense of the department,		$404,956 82

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department has furnished arms and accoutrements to the troops as raised.

I enclose herewith a statement marked "C," of the issues from the 3d quarter 1861, to the 30th September, 1862. I have been unable to find the record of the arms issued prior to that date.

Every effort has been made to get officers to make quar-

terly returns, but owing to the casualties of war and the negligence of officers many have not been made.

I have been informed that about ten or twelve thousand stands of arms were furnished by this State to Virginia, about the commencement of the war, but I have seen no receipt or record of the transaction.

The disbursements of this department are as follows:

Purchase of Arms,	$196,528 26
Purchase of Ammunition,	50,866 88
Repair of Arms,	34,696 18
Accoutrements,	162,423 03
Saddles and Harness,	32,218 21
Miscellaneous,	35,980 77
Total,	$512,713 33

I enclose herewith a statement, marked "D," of the arms and accoutrements on hand at the end of the year.

It is intended to collect and keep on hand arms, ammunition and accoutrements for five thousand men for any emergency.

Arrangements have been made with manufacturers in the State, to furnish about three hundred rifles monthly, and after 1st January, this number will be increased by about three hundred per month, for several months, of arms altered and repaired.

The State through Governor Clark advanced Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes ten thousand dollars, towards erecting the Raleigh Powder Mills.

After the mill was put in operation, it was destroyed by explosion.

At the solicitation of Governor Clark they purchased the Paper Mills for the purpose of building another powder mill and twelve thousand dollars was advanced them.

Both of these sums are to be refunded in four equal instalments *per annum.*

This sum together with the private funds of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes being inadequate to complete the mill, you

advanced them eight thousand dollars, which is to be refunded by reserving *ten per cent.* of the payments, as they become due, on powder to be furnished the State. The other twenty-two thousand dollars is secured by mortgages on the premises. The mill will be nearly enough completed by the 1st of December to commence operations, and will yield weekly about four thousand pounds of powder. The Confederate States will fur nish the mills with three thousand pounds of nitre per week.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

A

STATEMENT OF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED AND TURNED OVER BY CAPT. GARRETT, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER.

List of Quarter Master Stores, Camp and Garrison Equipage transferred to Officers prior to and ending on the 30th day of September, 1862, at Raleigh, N. C., by C. W. GARRETT, *A. Q. M., N. C. Army:*

	Jackets,	Pants,	Drawers,	Shirts,	Haversacks,	Canteen Straps,	Carpet Blankets,	Socks,	Knapsacks,	Drum Straps,	Color Straps,	Body Straps,	Drums,	Setts Tent Poles,	Axe Handles,	Tent Pins,	Axes,	Tents,	Tent Flies,	Shoes,	Wagons,	Camp Kettles,	Mess Pans,	Over Coats,	Capes,	Under Coats,	Oil Cloth Blankets,	Hats,	Woolen Cloth Blankets,	Bed Sacks,	Reinforced Pants,	Wagon Covers,
4th quarter to 31st Dec., 1861,		10,620	120	3,142			8,164	315												927				2,604		1,200	1,242	1,192				
1st quarter to 31st March, 1862,	4,256	19,753	7,703	6,803	8,318	4,050	2,787													177				2,057		4,740	361		109	2		
2d quarter to 30th June, 1862,	19,504	19,095	42,340	20,243	5,783	12,880	1,001	8		102	20													1,316		14			2,411	1,600	926	200
3d quarter to 30th Sept., 1862,	25,585	18,896	58,878	31,087	10,190	550		8,204	4,168	78	6	4	8	927	500	11,500	156	101	21	124	2	11	27	2	1,288				281			
Total,	49,345	68,364	109,041	61,275	24,281	17,490	11,952	8,527	4,168	180	26	4	8	927	500	11,500	156	101	21	1,228	2	11	27	5,979	1,288	5,954	1,603	1,192	2,801	1,602	926	200

C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

STATEMENT OF THE CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE ISSUED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1862.

Abstract of Quarter Master's Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, issued at Raleigh, in the year ending September 30th, 1862, by CAPT. W. W. PEIRCE, *A. Q. M.*

| WHEN ISSUED. | Hats. | Caps. | Coats. | Jackets. | Overcoats. | Pants. | Drawers. | Shirts. | Socks. | Blankets. | Shoes. | Ponchos. | Guard Capes. | Knapsacks. | Canteens. | Canteen Straps. | Haversacks. | Camp Kettles. | Mess Pan s | Spiders. | Pots and Ovens. | Oven Lids. | Hatchets. | Axes. | Axe Helves. | Picks. | Pick Helves. | Tents. | Officer's Tents. | Hospital Tents. | Tent Flies. | Nails, Pounds. | Spades and Shovels. | Drums. | Fifes. | Flags. | Flag Staffs. | Castings, lbs. | Pairs Boots. | Knapsack Straps. | Tin Cups. | Plates. | Buckets. | Yds. Wool Cloth. | Yds. Cotton Cloth. | Doz. Buttons. | Lbs. Thread. | Yds. Carpeting. | Frying Pans. | Blank Book. | Bed Sacks. | Stoves. | Coffee Pots. | Saws. | Augers. | Brooms. | Cap Covers. | Oil Cloth Caps. | Yds. Oil Cloth. | Letters. | Figures. | Mattrasses. | Camp Stools. | Buckets. | Bedsteads. |
|---|---|---

STATEMENT OF THE ARMS, &c., ISSUED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1862.

Issues of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores from July 1st, 1861, to September 1st, 1862:

	Muskets,	Rifles,	Hall's Carbines,	Pistols,	Swords,	Cartridge Boxes,	Cartridge Box Belts,	Waist Belts,	Cap Pouchers,	Bayonet Scabbards,	Gun Slings,	Cartridges,	Cannon Powder, pounds	Musket and Rifle Powder, pounds	Musket Caps,	Lead, pounds	Saddles,	Saddle Bags,	Halter Bridles,	Halters,	Bridles,	Martingales,	Bridle Leathers,	Holsters,	Artill'y Harness, setts	Musket Balls, pounds	Buckshot, pounds	Cannon Ammunition Boxes,	Double Bar. Guns,	Single Barrel Guns,	Blasting Powder,	Shot Gun Caps,	Pikes,	Spurs, pairs of	6 Pounder Field Pieces, Brass,	
3d Quarter, 1861,	10,730	1,209	220	371	320	20,796	5,834	19,836	20,437	14,214	7,354	674,150	300	2,750	530,350	19,390	281	298	607	354	104	104	120	55	18	4,080	33	$1				24		Issued by Capt. A. W. Lawrence.
4th " 1861,	4,330	1,213	335	1,088	403	5,668	3,867	5,216	5,766	4,844	3,972	182,850	150	1,725	229,550	2,013	977	778	589	521	535			368					359			5,000		500	2	" " " "
1st " 1862,	3,181	348	54	457	956	8,477	4,265	6,130	6,130	6,015	4,460	266,114	12,959	33,546	261,700	14,713	156	60	131	229	25			246			1,130		127		559	59,000		837		" " " "
2d " 1862,	2,158	3,776		225	178	7,830	7,683	7,690	7,671	7,885	7,158	222,170	10,300	5,198	435,750	28,843	246			89	174			170		25	950		347	13		16,000				" " " "
3d " 1862,	741	283		100	200	1,127	1,124	1,127	1,127	941	1,152	45,650	10,535	1,535	115,500												140		60			13,000				" " " T. D. Hogg.
	21,140	6,831	609	2,241	2,057	43,898	22,773	39,999	41,131	33,899	24,096	1,390,934	34,244	44,754	1,572,850	64,959	1,660	1,136	1,327	1,193	834	104	120	838	18	4,105	2,253	81	893	13	559	93,000		1,361	2	

Raleigh, October 1st, 1862.

The above report is respectfully submitted,

THOS. D. HOGG, *Capt. and C. S. in charge of Ord.*

D

STATEMENT OF ARMS, &c., ON HAND, SEPT. 30TH, 1862.

List of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores remaining on hand, September 30th, 1862:

Muskets,	Rifles,	Hall's Carbines,	Pistols,	Swords,	Cartridge Boxes,	Cart'dge Box Belts,	Waist Belts,	Cap Pouches,	Bayonet Scabbards,	Gun Slings,	Cartridges,	Powder, pounds	Caps,	Lead,	Saddles,	Halter Bridles,	Halters,	Bridles,	Holsters,	Buckshot, pounds	Double Bar. Guns,	Single Bar. Guns,	Pikes,	Spurs, pairs of	Saddle Bags,
2,554	3,223	14	244	1,603	10,372	7,587	9,513	9,645	10,227	6,097	259,240	840	515,100	508	101	3	1,158	822	508	1,728	422	73	2,150	330	390

Mostly out of order,

Various kinds, mostly out of order,

Greater portion out of order,

Most of them repairing,

Most of them repairing,

The above condensed report is respectfully submitted,

THOS. D. HOGG, *Capt. and C. S. in charge of Ord.*

APPENDIX
TO ADJUTANT GENERAL MARTIN'S REPORT.

Field Officers of North-Carolina Regiments:

REGT.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Jno. A. McDowell,	H. A. Brown,	James S. Hines,
2	Wm. P. Bynum,	William R. Cox,	
3	Wil. L. DeRossett,	Edward Savage,	S. D. Thruston,
4	Bryan Grimes,	David M. Carter,	James H. Wood,
5	D. K. McRae,	Peter J. Sinclair,	Wm. J. Hill,
6	Isaac E. Avery,	Robert F. Webb,	S. McD. Tate,
7	Ed. G. Haywood,	Junius L. Hill,	Robt. S. Young,
8	Henry M. Shaw,	Geo. Williamson,	James W. Hinton,
9	L. S. Baker,	James B. Gordon,	Jno. H. Whitaker,
10	J. A. J. Bradford,	Stephen D. Pool,	W. B. Thompson,
11	C. Leventhorpe,	Wm. J. Martin,	Egbert A. Ross,
12	Benj. O. Wade,	Thomas D. Jones,	David P. Rowe,
13	Alfred M. Scales,	Thomas Ruffin, jr.,	J. T. Hambrick,
14	R. Tyler Bennett,	Wm. A. Johnston,	
15	Henry A. Dowd,	William MacRae,	W. H. Yarborough,
16	John S. McElroy,	Wm. A. Stowe,	Herbert D. Lee,
17	Wm. F. Martin,	John C. Lamb,	Thos. H. Sharpe,
18	Thos. J. Purdie,	Forney George,	Henry Savage,
19	Solomon Williams,	Wm. G. Robinson,	C. M. Andrews,
20			
21	Robert F. Hoke,	Bagley Y. Graves,	
22	James Conner,	Robert H. Gray,	C. C. Cole,
23	Daniel H. Christie,	R. D. Johnston,	C. C. Blacknall,
24	Wm. J. Clarke,	John L. Harris,	Thaddeus D. Love,
25	H. M. Rutledge,	Sam. C. Bryson,	John W. Francis,
26	H. K. Burgwyn,		
27	John R. Cooke,	R. W. Singletary,	Jno. A. Gilmer, jr.,
28	Samuel D. Lowe,	W. J. Montgomery,	W. D. Barringer,
29	Robert B. Vance,	James M. Lowrie,	Thos. F. Gardner,
30	Francis M. Parker,	James T. Kell,	Wm. W. Sillers,
31	John V. Jordan,	Edward R. Liles,	Jesse J. Yeates,

APPENDIX—(*Continued.*)

REGT	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
32	Ed. C. Brabble,	W. T. Williams,	D. G. Coward,
33	Clark M. Avery,		Robert V. Cowan,
34	W. L. J. Lowrance,	J. L. McDowell,	James B. McGee,
35	Matt. W. Ransom,	John G. Jones,	John M. Kelly,
36	(Artillery,)		
37	Wm. M. Barber,	C. N. Hickerson,	
38	Wm. J. Hoke,	R. F. Armfield,	L. D. Andrews,
39	David Coleman,	H. H. Davidson,	F. A. Reynolds,
40	(Artillery,)		
41	(Cavalry,)		
42	George C. Gibbs,	John E. Brown,	D. A. Underwood,
43	Thomas S. Kenan,	Wm. G. Lewis,	W. J. Boggan,
44	T. C. Singeltary,	T. L. Hargrove,	C. M. Stedman,
45	J. H. Morehead,	Andrew J. Boyd,	
46	Ed. D. Hall,	Wm. A. Jenkins,	W. L. Saunders,
47	Sion H. Rogers,	Geo. H. Faribault,	John A. Graves,
48	Robert C. Hill,	S. H. Walkup,	Albert A. Hill,
49	Lee M. McAfee,	J. A. Fleming,	
50	Marshal D. Craton,	J. A. Washington,	Geo. Wortham,
51	Wm. A. Allen,	H. McKethan,	
52	J. K. Marshall,	Marcus A. Parks,	J. Q. Richardson,
53	Wm. A. Owens,	J. T. Morehead,	James J. Iredell,
54	J. C. S. McDowell,	K. M. Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,
55	J. K. Connally,	A. S. Calloway,	
56	Paul F. Faison,	G. Gratiott Luke,	H. F. Schenck,
57	Arch. C. Godwin,	Ham. C. Jones, jr.,	James A. Craige,
58	John B. Palmer,	Wm. W. Proffitt,	John C. Keener,
59	D. D. Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M. Mayo,
60	Jos. A. McDowell,	Wm. H. Deaver,	W. W. McDowell,
61	Jas. D. Radcliffe,	Wm. S. Devane,	Henry Harding.
62	Robt. G. A. Love,		
63	Peter G. Evans,	S. B. Evans,	
64	L. M. Allen,	James A. Keith,	
65	George N. Folk,		

APPENDIX—(*Continued.*)

Battalions and Unattached Companies of North-Carolina Troops:

INFANTRY.	ARTILLERY.	CAVALRY.
Lieut. Col. Shober's Battalion, Maj. R. W. Wharton's " " Nethercutt's " " Mallett's " Capt. G. W. Cox, R. R. Guards, " J. J. Bradberry, " " J. W. Latta, " " P. Nichols, " " J. W. Galloway, Coast Gu'ds, " P. L. Burwell, Provost Gu'ds, Goldsboro', Two Companies at Salisbury, which have not filed rolls. Two Companies attached to 58th Regiment.	Capt. Wm. Badham's Company, " A. J. Ellis' " " W. B. Lewis' " " C. M. T. McCauley's Co., " H. M. Barnes' Company, " Calvin Barnes' " " E. B. Dudley's " " K. J. Braddy's " " Wm. Cameron's " " L. H. Webb's " " J. D. Taylor's " " F. W. Potter's " " N. L. Williamson's " " Geo. Tait's " " Dan. Patterson's " " Alex. McRae's " " R. G. Rankin's and Capt. J. W. Taylor's Companies were raised under an Ordinance of the Convention, and are in the State service.	Capt. W. K. Lane's Company, " W. A. Thompson's Co., " Jos. J. Lawrence's Co., " F. G. Pitt's Company, " W. B. Clement's Co., " J. T. Kennedy's Co., " Faucett's Company, Four Companies attached to 58th Regiment, Three Companies attached to 64th Regiment.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CLAIMS,

On the Finances of the State, to 30th September, 1862.

RALEIGH, October 28, 1862.

To His Excellency ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

In obedience to section 5, Ordinance No. 20, of the Convention assembled in November, 1861, the Board of Claims respectfully beg leave to submit to your Excellency the following report on the financial condition of the State. It was delayed beyond the first half year for the reason that the requisite information was not obtained in time, and afterwards it was deemed of more importance to close the report at the end of the fiscal year. It is based mainly on information derived from the treasury department on special calls made for that purpose, and is brought forward to October 1 of the present year.

Without counting small arrears of interest on bank debts, and on bonds the interest of which is payable at other times than January 1, and July 1, the entire debt of the State on the first of October, 1862, was twenty millions nine hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and one cent ($20,983,361 01.)

This debt is made up as follows:

1. State bonds and certificates entitling the holder to bonds, fourteen millions eight hundred and twelve thousand and five dollars (see exhibit A herewith sent,)	$14,812,005 00
2. Amount due the banks of the State including $50,081 to the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company and the Literary Fund (see exhibit B herewith sent,)	2,550,449 00

3. Treasury notes of all kinds issued and put in circulation,	3,136,550 50
4. Interest due and unpaid on State coupon bonds,	432,005 45
5. Interest due and unpaid on State bonds without coupons,	52,351 06
	$20,983,361 01

The bond debt ($14,812,005 00,) is more particularly analyzed as follows:

1. Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes at various times from and inclusive of the year 1849 to and inclusive of the year 1861, and for the Lunatic Asylum and for other purposes,	$10,197,505 00
2. Eight per cent. certificated stock,	3,096,500 00
3. Eight per cent. bonds to pay Confederate tax of 1861,	1,364,500 00
4. Six per ct. certificated convertible stock,	153,500 00
	$14,812,005 00

The authority under which each of the foregoing classes of debt was incurred will appear in detail by exhibit A.

As to the amount ($2,550,449 00,) exhibit B shows the sum borrowed in each case and the capital of each bank lending the money. The amount of treasury notes issued ($3,136,550 50,) the authority for such issue, the time and denomination of each issue, what part bears interest and the rate of interest, as well as the time for redemption, appear in detail by exhibit C.

The amount of interest paid on the existing debt is shown by exhibit D.

The amount of the sinking fund is about nine hundred thou-

sand dollars, and as it consists of investments in State bonds, the real indebtedness of the State is less by that amount.

The amount due the State by the Confederate Government has not yet been accurately ascertained. The sum is supposed by a rough estimate to be about six millions of dollars. The Board of Claims, in obedience to an Ordinance of the Convention, are engaged in preparing the claim with the proper vouchers. A small portion of the expenditures of the State has been repaid by the Confederate Government. The main part is unpaid, and the Board respectfully suggest that steps be taken at an early day to the end that this large outlay may be re-imbursed to the State.

The Board herewith report an exhibit showing the monthly disbursements of the treasury from and inclusive of the month of April, 1861, to and inclusive of the month of September, 1862, classified under the heads, military and civil. By this exhibit the apparent are distinguished from the actual civil expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. MOORE,

Chairman Board of Claims.

EXHIBIT A

Showing the several Classes of Bonds issued by the State of North-Carolina, and the authorities under which they are issued, and also what further amount may be issued:

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	BY WHAT AUTHORITY.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	WHAT CLASS.
Fay. & Western Plankroad,	Act of Assembly, 1848, c. 89, s. 20,	January, 1849,	January, 1869,	$ 26,500	Registered Bonds,
"		" 1850,	January, 1870,	33,500	"
"		" 1851,	January, 1871,	40,000	"
"		" 1852,	January, 1872,	20,000	"
Gaston & Weldon Railroad and Neuse and Tar River,	Act of Assembly, 1848, c. 82, s. 49,	July 1, 1854,	July 1, 1864,	41,000	Coupon Bonds,
"		January 1, 1855,	January 1, 1865,	67,000	"
"		July 1, 1855,	July 1, 1865,	44,000	"
North-Carolina Railroad,	Act of Assembly, 1848, c. 82, s. 36,	January 1, 1853,	January 1, 1883,	500,000	"
"		July 1, 1853,	July 1, 1883,	500,000	"
"		January 1, 1854,	January 1, 1884,	500,000	"
"		July 1, 1854,	July 1, 1884,	130,000	"
"		January 1, 1855,	January 1, 1885,	370,000	"
"	Act of Assembly, 1854, c. 32,	April 1, 1855,	April 1, 1885,	1,000,000	"
Fay. & Centre Plankroad,	Act of Assembly, 1854, c. 183, s. 4,	April 1, 1855,	April 1, 1875,	20,000	"
"		July 1, 1856,	July 1, 1876,	10,000	"
"		April 1, 1857,	April 1, 1877,	2,000	"
"		January 1, 1858,	January 1, 1878,	4,000	"
"		October 1, 1858,	October 1, 1878,	9,000	"
"		July 1, 1858,	July 1, 1878,	5,000	"
Fay. & Warsaw Plankroad,	Act of Assembly, 1854, c. 201, s. 1, 2,	July 1, 1855,	July 1, 1875,	4,000	"
"		January 1, 1857,	January 1, 1877,	6,000	"

Tar River,	Act, 1849, c. 82, s. 51,	January 1, 1856,	January 1, 1886,	15,000	"
Insane Asylum,	Act, 1854, c. 3,	January 1, 1856,	January 1, 1866,	59,000	"
"		April 1, 1857,	April 1, 1867,	15,000	"
"		January 1, 1855,	January 1, 1865,	6,000	"
"	Act, 1856, c. 5,	January 1, 1858,	January 1, 1888,	35,000	"
"	Act, 1858, c. 2, s. 10,	July 1, 1859,	July 1, 1889,	10,000	"
Atlantic & No. Caro. Railroad,	Act, 1854, c. 232, s. 5,	January 1, 1856,	January 1, 1886,	533,000	"
"		January 1, 1857,	January 1, 1887,	266,000	"
"	Act, 1856, c. 74,	July 1, 1857,	July 1, 1887,	267,500	"
"	Act, 1856, c. 76,	October 1, 1857,	October 1, 1887,	400,000	"
Western & No. Caro. Railroad,	Act, 1854, c. 228, s. 35,	October 1, 1856,	October 1, 1886,	200,000	"
"		July 1, 1857,	July 1, 1887,	100,000	"
"		January 1, 1858,	January 1, 1888,	100,000	"
"		April 1, 1858,	April 1, 1888,	50,000	"
"		July 1, 1858,	July 1, 1888,	100,000	"
"		October 1, 1858,	October 1, 1888,	50,000	"
"	Act, 1856, c. 68, s. 1,	January 1, 1859,	January 1, 1889,	80,000	"
"		April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1889,	50,000	"
"		July 1, 1859,	July 1, 1889,	100,000	"
"		October 1, 1859,	October 1, 1889,	150,000	"
"		April 1, 1860,	April 1, 1890,	100,000	"
"		July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	50,000	"
"		October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	68,000	"
"		October 1, 1861,	October 1, 1891,	220,000	"
Atlantic & Chesapeake Canal,	Act, 1856, c. 46, s. 1,	April 1, 1857,	April 1, 1887,	250,000	"
"		April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1889,	100,000	"
Fay'ville & Western Railroad,	Act, 1858, c. 185,	April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1889,	200,000	"
"		January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1890,	100,000	"
"		October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	100,000	"
"	Act, 1861, c. 137,	October 1, 1861,	October 1, 1891,	200,000	"
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad,	Act, 1858, c. 168,	January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1890,	200,000	"

EXHIBIT A—(*Continued.*)

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	BY WHAT AUTHORITY.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	WHAT CLASS.
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad,	Act, 1858, c. 168,	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	$ 200,000	Coupon Bonds,
"		October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	400,000	"
"		April 1, 1861,	April 1, 1891,	250,000	"
For certain purposes,	Act, 1858, c. 43,	April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1889,	366,000	"
"		July 1, 1859,	July 1, 1889,	134,000	"
"		October 1, 1859,	October 1, 1889,	112,500	"
"		January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1890,	580,509	"
"		April 1, 1859,	April 1, 1869,	34,000	"
"		July 1, 1859,	July 1, 1869,	15,400	"
"		October 1, 1859,	October 1, 1869,	22,700	"
"		January 1, 1860,	January 1, 1870,	94,900	"
Cape Fear & D. Riv. Nav. Co.,	Act, 1858, c. 142, s. 3,	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1890,	100,000	"
"	Assumed by State, Session 1858. See 1854, c. 5; 1858, c. 142,	July 1, 1855,	January 1, 1865,	100,000	"
Issued originally in name of Company,		July 1, 1856,	January 1, 1875,	100,000	"
		July 1, 1855,	January 1, 1885,	100,000	"
Due Literary Fund on Bonds,	Res., 16 Feb., 1855; 20th Dec., 1854, pp. 128, 133.	July 25, 1855,	No specified time	15,442	
under authority given Pub. Treasurer to borrow money,	Res., 2 Feb., 1857, p. 71.	July 1, 1857,	of payment,	65,563	
Certificates of 8 per ct. Stock,	Ord. No. 35, Feb., 1862, Bonds,	March and Sept'ber 1, 1862,	March and Sept'ber 1, 1882,	3,096,500	
Certificates of 6 per ct. Stock,	Ord., Feb., 1862, No. 35, s. 1,	March and Sept'ber 1, 1862,	March and Sept'ber 1, 1892,	153,500	
Bonds for payment of Confederate Tax, 8 per cent.,	Ord., Feb., 1862, No. 21 and 35, s. 1,	March 1, 1862,	March 1, 1882,	1,364,500	
		Total funded debt, Sept. 30th, 1862,		$14,812,005	

EXHIBIT B

Showing the amount due by the State to the several Banks of the State on the 30th September, 1862. *Also, Temporary loan from Literary Board:*

BANKS.	CAPITAL.	LOANS.
Bank of North Carolina,	$2,500,000	$ 600,000
" " Lexington and Branch at Graham,	199,799	50,000
Bank of Clarendon,	400,000	205,000
" " Fayetteville,	380,000	174,000
" " Cape Fear,	1,591,900	455,000
Merchants Bank of Newbern,	225,000	85,000
Bank of Washington,	325,000	175,000
Bank of Charlotte,	300,000	80,000
Farmers' Bank of North Carolina,	267,400	75,000
Bank of Yanceyville,	200,000	50,000
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	350,000	100,000
Bank of Wilmington,	758,500	250,000
Bank of Wadesboro',	325,000	108,871
Bank of Commerce at Newbern,	400,000	80,000
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.,		35,000
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	77,420	12,497
Loan from Literary Board,		15,081
Total Temporary Loans,		$2,550,449

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

EXHIBIT

Showing the amount of Treasury Notes authorized to be and Ordinances of

BY WHAT AUTHORITY.	DATE, NUMBER, &C., OF AUTHORITY.	WHEN REDEEMABLE.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED.
Under Ord. Convention,	Dec. 1861, No. 16, s. 1,	Jan'y.,	3,000,000
" " "	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 4,		1,500,000
" " "	May 1862,	Jan. 1, 1865,	2,000,000
		" " "	
		" " "	
		" " "	
		" " "	
Under Act.	Sept. 1861, c. 15, s. 1,		350,000
" Ord. Convention,	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 8,	Jan. 1, 1866,	400,000
" Act,	Sept. 1861, c. 15,		355,000
" Ord. Convention,	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 8,	Jan. 1, 1866,	400,000
" Act,	Sept. 1861, c. 15, s. 1,		50,000
" Ord. Convention,	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 8,		100,000
" " "	June 1861, No. 34,	Jan. 1, 1866,	100,000
" Act,	Sept. 1861, c. 15, s. 1,		25,000
" Ord. Convention,	June 1861, No. 34,		60,000
" " "	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 8,	Jan. 1, 1866,	50,000
" " "	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 8,	" " "	25,000
" Act,	Sept. 1861, c. 15, s. 1,		10,000
" Ord. Convention,	June 1861, No. 34,		40,000
" " "	Feb. 1862, No. 35, s. 8,		25,000
" " "	May 1862,	Jan. 1, 1866,	10,000
" Act,	Sept. 1861, c. 15, s. 1,		10,000
" Ord. Convention,	May 1862,	Jan. 1, 1866,	10,000
			$8,520,000

To amount of Treasury notes issued,		$3,245,810 50
By int. bearing notes withdrawn from circulation,		109,260 00
		$3,136,550 50
Balance of circulation, viz:		
Notes bearing int.,	233,820	
Notes bearing no int.,	2,902,730 50	
		$3,136,550 50

Amt. to be issued in fundable notes and certificates,	$1,440,020
Amt. to be issued in small notes,	584,169 50
	$2,024,189 50

C

issued under the several Acts of the General Assembly the Convention.

AMOUNT ISSUED.	DENOMINATION.	WITH INTEREST.	WITHOUT INTEREST.	BALANCE TO BE ISSUED.
316,000	$100	267,300	48,700	
132,600	50	60,100	72,500	
885,700	20		885,700	
245,680	10	15,680	230,000	
230,000	5		230,000	4,690,020
614,508	2		614,508	135,492
586,400	1		586,400	168,600
94,955	50		94,955	155,045
57,952 50	25		57,952 50	77,047 50
25,000	20		25,000	
37,015	10		37,015	47,985
20,000	5		20,000	
$3,245,810 50		$343,080	$2,902,730 50	$5,274,189 50

To balance of Treasury notes to be issued,		$5,274,189 50
Certificates of 8 per cent. stock issued under Ordinance 26th Feb. 1862, for funding Treasury notes,	$3,096,500	
Certificates of 6 per cent. stock issued under Ordinance 26th Feb. 1862, for funding Treasury notes,	153,500	
		$3,250,000 00
Balance to be issued in certificates and notes,		$2,024,189 50

EXHIBIT D

Showing amount of interest accrued on Coupon Bonds from date of issue to July, 1862, April, 1862, and Sept. 1862, the amount of Coupons paid to 30th Sept. inclusive, and balance of interest still due.

Interest on $41,000 from July 1, 1854, to July 1, 1862,	$ 19,680
" on $67,000 from Jan. 1, 1855, to July 1, 1862,	30,150
" on $44,000 from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1862,	18,480
" on $500,000 from Jan. 1, 1853, to July 1, 1862,	285,000
" on $500,000 from July 1, 1853, to July 1, 1862,	270,000
" on $500,000 from Jan. 1, 1854, to July 1, 1862,	255,000
" on $130,000 from July 1, 1854, to July 1, 1862,	62,400
" on $370,000 from Jan. 1, 1855, to July 1, 1862,	166,500
" on $1,000,000 from Ap'l. 1, 1855, to Ap'l. 1, 1862,	420,000
" on $20,000 from Ap'l. 1, 1855, to Ap'l. 1, 1862,	8,400
" on $10,000 from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1862,	3,600
" on $2,000 from Ap'l. 1, 1857, to Ap'l. 1, 1862,	600
" on $4,000 from Jan. 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862,	1,080
" on $9,000 from Oct. 1, 1858, to Ap'l. 1, 1862,	1,890
" on $5,000 from July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862,	1,200
" on $4,000 from July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1862,	1,680
" on $6,000 from Jan. 1, 1857, to July 1, 1862,	1,980

EXHIBIT D—(*Continued.*)

Interest on $15,000 from Jan. 1, 1856, to July 1, 1862,	$ 5,850
" on $59,000 from Jan. 1, 1856, to July 1, 1862,	23,010
" on $15,000 from Ap'l. 1, 1857, to Ap'l. 1, 1862,	4,500
" on $6,000 from Jan. 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862,	1,620
" on $35,000 from Jan. 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862,	9,450
" on $10,000 from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1862,	1,800
" on $533,000 from Jan. 1, 1856, to July 1, 1862,	207,870
" on $266,000 from Jan. 1, 1857, to July 1, 1862,	87,780
" on $267,000 from July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1862,	80,250
" on $400,000 from Oct. 1, 1857, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	108,000
" on $200,000 from Oct. 1, 1856, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	66,000
" on $100,000 from July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1862,	30,000
" on $100,000 from Jan. 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862,	27,000
" on $50,000 from Ap'l 1, 1858, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	12,000
" on $100,000 from July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1862,	24,000
" on $50,000 from Oct. 1, 1858, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	10,500
" on $80,000 from Jan. 1, 1859, to July 1, 1862,	16,800
" on $50,000 from Ap'l 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	9,000
" on $100,000 from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1862,	18,000
" on $150,000 from Oct. 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	22,500

EXHIBIT D—(*Continued.*)

Interest on $100,000 from Ap'l 1, 1860, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	$ 12,000
" on $50,000 from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,	6,000
" on $68,000 from Oct. 1, 1860, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	6,120
" on $220,000 from Oct. 1, 1861, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	6,600
" on $250,000 from Ap'l 1, 1857, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	75,000
" on $100,000 from Ap'l 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	18,000
" on $200,000 from Ap'l 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	36,000
" on $100,000 from Jan. 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,	15,000
" on $100,000 from Oct. 1, 1860, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	9,000
" on $200,000 from Oct. 1, 1861, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	6,000
" on $200,000 from Jan. 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,	30,000
" on $200,000 from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,	24,000
" on $400,000 from Oct. 1, 1860, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	36,000
" on $250,000 from Ap'l 1, 1861, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	15,000
" on $366,000 from Ap'l 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	65,880
" on $134,000 from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1862,	24,120
" on $112,000 from Oct. 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	16,875
" on $580,500 from Jan. 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,	87,075
" on $34,000 from Ap'l 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,	6,120
" on $15,400 from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1862,	2,772

EXHIBIT D.—(*Continued.*)

Interest on $22,700 from Oct. 1, 1859, to Ap'l 1, 1862,		$ 3,405
" on $94,900 from Jan. 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,		14,235
" on $100,000 from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1862,		12,000
" at 8 per cent. $2,670,000 from March, 1, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1862,		106,800
" at 6 per cent. on $151,000 from March 1, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1862,		4,530
		$2,952,102
By amount of Coupons paid to Oct. 1, 1862,	$2,536,566 55	
By Balance due as interest on Coupon Bonds,	415,535 45	
		$2,952,102 00
Balance of interest due on Coupon Bonds Sept. 30th, 1861,	$415,535 45	
Balance of interest due on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	16,470	
Interest due Sept. 30, 1862,	$432,005 45	

EXHIBIT

Showing the Disbursements of the Public Treasury, from April 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, distinguishing those for Military purposes from those for other purposes, including in the latter payments for interest and for extinguishment of the State Debt:

		Disbursements for Military Purposes.	Disbursements for Current Civil Purposes and for Renewal and Extinguishment of outstanding debts.	Disbursements for Renewal and Extinguishment of outstanding debts.	Disbursements for Current Civil purposes.
1861.	April,	$ 6,295 68	$ 29,316 49	$ 17,000 00	$ 12,316 49
"	May,	296,001 13	64,200 97	32,500 00	31,700 97
"	June,	447,309 95	286,240 77		286,240 77
"	July,	525,436 96	68,139 73		68,139 73
"	August,	392,944 36	46,897 53	2,500 00	44,397 53
"	September,	501,025 07	48,687 72		48,687 72
"	October,	590,213 34	71,247 15		71,247 15
"	November,	406,184 94	78,292 09		78,292 09
"	December,	387,218 02	44,974 79	15,000 00	29,974 79
1862.	January,	425,728 40	130,026 55	37,500 00	92,526 55
"	February,	282,422 46	293,377 18	45,000 00	248,377 18
"	March,	1,196,938 48	195,518 93	166,800 00	28,718 93
"	April,	657,772 67	343,334 27	265,300 00	78,034 27
"	May,	460,485 56	741,781 72	688,807 67	52,974 05

"	June,	$ 834,266 07	$ 429,231 70	$ 387,200 00	$ 42,031 70
"	July,	802,864 52	343,248 36	286,450 00	56,798 36
"	August,	215,558 66	325,414 47	222,910 00	102,504 47
"	September,	491,767 18	2,419,867 21	892,852 54	1,527,014 67
"					
"		$8,920,433 45	$5,959,797 63	$3,059,820 21	$2,899,977 42

NOTE.—It is deemed unnecessary to distinguish between the disbursements for the renewal and those for the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as the entire debt is elsewhere reported. The disbursements for military purposes are not followed beyond the original vouchers of expenditures. Hence all disbursements for payments of interest on moneys borrowed or bonds issued to raise money for military or other purposes are placed among the civil expenditures.

STOCK ACCOUNT (SINKING FUND.)

ASSETS.		RESOURCES.	
Coup'n Bonds, viz:			
Dated January 1, 1856,	$ 500	Rail Road Dividends,	$435,475
" October 1, 1806,	2,000	Inter't on Bonds,	76,410
" July 1, 1857,	500	Surplus Revenue,	100,000
" April 1, 1857,	2,000	Profit and Loss,	3,255
" October 1, 1857,	31,000		
" April 1, 1855,	19,000		
" July 1, 1858,	2,000		
" October 1, 1858,	29,000		
" April 1, 1859,	9,000		
" July 1, 1859,	133,000		
" Oct. 1, 1859,	73,500		
" January 1, 1860,	35,000		
" January 1, 1860,	5,500		
" January 1, 1860,	20,000		
" July 1, 1860,	90,000		
" July 1, 1860,	5,000		
" March 1, 1862,	81,000		
" March 1, 1862,	77,000		
Cash,	140		
	$615,140		$615,140
Add dividends on Stock North-Carolina Rail Road Co., 1862,		$240,000	
Add dividends on Stock Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Co., 1862,		40,950	280,950
			$896,090

RECAPITULATION STATE DEBT—SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1862.

Summary of the Debt of the State on the 30th September, with the amount of the taxes from permanent sources for the Fiscal years, 1861-1862.

Bond Debt of State,	$14,812,005	
Temporary Loans,	2,550,449	
Interest unpaid on State Coupon Bond Debt,	432,005	45
Interest unpaid on Temporary Loans and Bonds without Coupons,	52,351	06
Amount of Treasury notes in circulation this day,	3,136,550	50
	$20,983,361	01

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Taxes from sources regarded as permanent, received into the Public Treasury during the Fiscal years ending September 30, 1861, *and September* 30, 1862.

	1861.	1862.
Insane Tax,	$ 12,619 50	$ 4,756 59
Bank Stock,	17,986 45	27,574 99
Collaterals,	3,098 25	
Cherokee Bonds,	2,100 00	2,370 00
Corporations,	250 00	
Attorneys' License,	684 00	99 75
Money in Officers' hands,	88 55	41 67
General Public Tax.	697,823 35	680,820 39
	$734,650 10	$715,763 39

Doc. No. 2.] [Ses. 1862-'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

[ADOPTED BY THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, MARCH 11, 1861, AND RATIFIED BY THE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 19, 1861.]

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Le-

gislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officers, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six—the State of Georgia ten—the State of Alabama nine—the State of Florida two—the State of Mississipppi seven—the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the

Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a com-

pensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privlieged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become, a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be

returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case, he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in the case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to

facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the secureties and current coin of the Confederate States.

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post Office Department, after the first day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasion.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to

the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any

ouse without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or thing to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor to be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined, in any court of the Confederacy than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate but to one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue thus derived, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a

majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully exe-

ecute the office of the President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof."

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting

commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION III.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION IV.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corrup-

tion of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such a State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belong, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by

a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION I.

1. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such

amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall from thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The government established by this Constitution is the successor of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the provisional government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the Convention of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election for members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government..

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Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, &c.

Declaration of rights.—Constitution of North Carolina.

At a Congress of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North Carolina, assembled at Halifax, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six for the purpose of establishing a Constitution, or Form of Government for the State:

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

Made by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North Carolina.

Section 1. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 3. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 6. That elections of members to serve as Representatives in General Assembly ought to be free.

Sec. 7. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

Sec. 9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.

Sec. 10. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 11. That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dissiezed of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 13. That every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 14. That, in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 15. That the freedom of the press is one of the greatest

bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

Sec. 16. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State, and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 18. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Sec. 20. That, for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred, in this State.

Sec. 23. That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 24. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

Sec. 25. The property of the soil, in a free government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid future disputes, that the limits of the State should be ascertained with precision; and, as the former temporary line between North and South Carolina was confirmed and extended by commissioners ap-

pointed by the Legislatures of the two States, agreeably to the order of the late King George the Second, in Council, that line, and that only, should be esteemed the Southern boundary of this State, as follows: *that is to say*, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of Little River, being the southern extremity of Brunswick county, and running from thence, a north-west course through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees north latitude; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of King Charles the Second, to the late proprietors of Carolina. Therefore, all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeably to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line, without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in any wise, notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That this declaration of rights shall not prejudge any nation or nations of Indians from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future Legislature of this State. *And provided also*, That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature. *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the titles of possessions of individuals, holding or claiming, under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George the Third, or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them.

December the 17th day, A. D., 1776; *read the third time, and ratified in open Congress.*

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, Jr., *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONSTITUTION or form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn. And whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, and late Sovereign of the British American Colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but, by an act of the British Legislature, declared the inhabitants of these States out of the protection of the British Crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act. And the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery. In consequence whereof, all government under the said King, within the said colonies, hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government in many of them hath taken place. And whereas, the Continental Congress having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared, that the Thirteen United Colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever, and that the said colonies now are, and forever shall be, free and independent States. Wherefore, in our present State, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion,

it becomes necessary that a government should be established in the State: Therefore, We, the Representatives of the Freemen of North-Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a Constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare that a Government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to wit:

SECTION I.

That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

SECTION II.

That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives [annually*] chosen by ballot, one from each [county] in this State.

SECTION III.

That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives [annually] chosen by ballot, [two from each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough and Halifax.]

SECTION IV.

That the Senate and House of Commons assembled for the purpose of Legislation, shall be denominated the general Assembly.

SECTION V.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immedi-

* Those parts in which material amendments have been made, are printed in brackets, [ ]

ately preceding his election; and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

SECTION VI.

That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his life.

SECTION VII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one [county] within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, [and possessed of a freehold within the same county of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.]

SECTION VIII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any [county] within this State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides.

SECTION IX.

[That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to repre-

sent such town in the House of Commons. *Provided always*, That this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

SECTION X.

That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker and their other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members, sit upon their own adjournments from day to day, and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of elections for supplying intermediate vacancies, and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

SECTION XI.

That all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

SECTION XII.

That every person who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

SECTION XIII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and [Attorney General,] who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behavior.

SECTION XIV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field Officers of the Militia, and all officers of the Regular Army of this State.]

SECTION XV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years.] That no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this State above five years, and having in the State a freehold in lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as Governor.

SECTION XVI.

That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each [annual] election, shall by ballot elect seven persons to be a Council of State for [one year,] who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; and that four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.

SECTION XVII.

That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, and be affixed to all Grants and Commissions.

SECTION XVIII.

That the Governor for the time being shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

SECTION XIX.

That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of Government, and be accountable to them for the same; he also may, by and with the advice of the Council of State, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly, and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of Government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned and according to the laws of the State; and on his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, [or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.]

SECTION XX.

That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other

means becomes vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

SECTION XXI.

That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

SECTION XXII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [annually] appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.

SECTION XXIII.

That the Governor and other officers offending against the State, by violating any part of this Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption, may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any Court of Supreme Jurisdiction in this State.

SECTION XXIV.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [triennially] appoint a Secretary for this State.

SECTION XXV.

That no persons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, receivers of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such person shall have fully accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

SECTION XXVI.

That no Treasurer shall have a seat in either the Senate House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all monies which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

SECTION XXVII.

That no officer in the Regular Army or Navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this or any other State, or any contractor or agent for supplying such Army or Navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

SECTION XXVIII.

That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION XXIX.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law or Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXX.

That no Secretary of this State, Attorney General, or Clerk of any Court of Record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXXI.

That no Clergyman, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SECTION XXXII.

That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the [Protestant] Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit in the civil department within the State.

SECTION XXXIII.

That the Justices of the Peace, within the respective counties in this State, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the Representatives in General Assembly, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. And the Justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly unless for misbehavior, absence, or inability.

SECTION XXXIV.

That there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to ex-

ercise their own mode of worship: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

SECTION XXXV.

That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time. *Provided*, that no appointment in the Militia, or to the office of a Justice of the Peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

SECTION XXXVI.

That all Commissions and Grants shall run in the name of the State of North Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the clerks of the respective Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION XXXVII.

That the Delegates for this State to the Continental Congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General Assembly, by ballot, but may be superceded in the meantime, in the same manner: and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.

SECTION XXXVIII.

That there shall be a Sheriff, Coroner or Coroners, and Constables in each county within the State.

SECTION XXXIX.

That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for

the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECTION XL.

That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means, acquire, hold and transfer lands, or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.

SECTION XLI.

That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices: and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SECTION XLII.

That no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION XLIII.

That the future Legislatures of this State shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION XLIV.

That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SECTION XLV.

That any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals.

SECTION XLVI.

That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present, and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the Journals; and that the Journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.*

SECTION XLVII.

This constitution is not intended to preclude the present Congress from making a temporary provision for the well ordering of this State, until the General Assembly shall establish Government agreeably to the mode herein before prescribed.

December the 18th, 1776, read the third time and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, *President.*

JAMES GREEN, JR., *Secretary.*

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* See ordinance No. 12, of State Convention hereinafter inserted, amending this section.

AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North-Carolina, by an act passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North-Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State; and did further direct, that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North-Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments; And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed; and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid, was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people of North-Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration

of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment; *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House

of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the Census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of federal population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SECTION II.

Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts hereinafter named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Nash; the 11th district, Wake; the 12th district, Franklin; the 13th district, Johnston; the 14th district, Warren, the 15th district, Edge-

combe; the 16th district, Wayne; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; the 18th district, Pitt; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones; the 21st district, Craven; the 22d district, Chatham; the 23d district, Granville; the 24th district Person; the 25th district; Cumberland; the 26th district, Sampson; the 27th district, New Hanover; the 28th district, Duplin; the 29th district, Onslow; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond; the 32d district, Anson; the 33d district, Cabarrus; the 34th district Moore and Montgomery; the 35th district, Caswell; the 36th district, Rockingham; the 37th district, Orange; the 38th district, Randolph; the 39th district Guilford; the 40th district, Stokes, the 41st district, Rowan; the 42d district, Davidson; the 43d district, Surry; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy; the 46th district, Lincoln; the 47th district, Iredell; the 48th district, Rutherford; the 49th district, Bumcombe, Haywood and Macon; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnson, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pas-

quotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancy, shall elect one member each.

SECTION III.

Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceeding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceeding the day of any election, [and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.]

No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation, inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION IV.

In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce.*

The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous

crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear, that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and place as members of the General Assembly are elected.*

He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

The returns of every election for Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Contested elections for Governor, shall be determined by

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* See ordinance No. 36, of the State Convention hereinafter inserted, amending this section.

both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office, on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorised to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence.

SECTION II.

Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability,

upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION III.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION IV.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney-General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which the Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

No Convention of the People shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each

House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION II.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows:—No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.*

SECTION III.

Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Captation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax;

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* See ordinance No. 22, of the State Convention hereinafter inserted, amending this section.

provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.*

SECTION IV.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.†

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*
JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

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* See ordinance No. 13, of the State Convention hereinafter inserted, amending this section.

† See ordinance No. 14, of the State Convention hereinafter inserted amending this section.

AN ORDINANCE TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Be it ordained and declared by the Delegates to this Convention, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the second Monday in November next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the Polls be opened by the respective Sheriffs, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "*Ratification*"—those of a contrary opinion," *Rejection*."

Further, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh.

Be it further ordained by the authority of the same, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the amend-

ments, the same shall be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor to the people of the State. And thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the amendments, as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereunto, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great Seal of the State; and the said amendments so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the amendments thus ratified shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: *Provided*, however, that the Governor, the Council of State, the Secretary of State and the Public Treasurer, who may then be in office, shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions until the Governor, Council of State, Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, appointed under the amended Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their office.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, *President.*

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Secretary of the Convention.*
JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary.*

GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify, that the within Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 4th day of June last, were submitted for ratification or rejection to the good people of the State, according to an ordinance of the said Convention; that the returns of all the votes given were made to me, and by me duly opened, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that a majority of the votes so given and returned was in favor of ratification: And I do therefore certify, declare, and make known, that the within Amendments have been ratified by the good people of the State, have become part of the Constitution, and, as such, will have full force, effect and operation, from and after the first day of January next.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this certificate, and have caused the Secretary of State to countersign the same, and to affix the GREAT SEAL of the State hereunto.

[L. S.]

Done at Raleigh, this fourth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

D. L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively: and whereas, the bill so agreed to, hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section *one* of article *four* of the amended constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the constitution of this State: and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,) That the *second* clause of the *third* section of the *first* article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall

be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides." [*Ratified the 11th day of December*, 1856.]

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACT TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And, whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; there-

fore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring*, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers.

SECTION II.

Be it further enacted, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, of the several counties in the State, at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, 1857, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every separate election precinct in the said counties, for ascertaining the will of the freemen of North-Carolina relative to the ratification of said amendment; and if any such court or courts shall fail to make such appointments, or if any person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy at any precinct, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if no justice be

present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector where the court shall have failed to make an appointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act; and the inspector or inspectors thus appointed, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties in such election, shall have the same authority as if appointed by a court as aforesaid.

SECTION III.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs, in each and every county in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursday in August, 1857, and the same shall be kept open for one day, from the hour of ten o'clock in the morning to the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly, when all persons qualified according to the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the said amendment; those desiring such amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket "Approved," those of a contrary opinion to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Not Approved." That said sheriffs shall compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Saturday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State.

SECTION IV.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to make a duplicate return of the polls, in their respective counties, sworn to, before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said polls.

SECTION V.

Be it further enacted, That the sheriffs be allowed the same compensation for this as other elections; and any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said election who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars to be recovered in a suit to be immediately instituted by the solicitor of the circuit before the superior court of the county.

SECTION VI.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a ratification of said amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation, announcing the result; and thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the said amendment as enrolled by the two houses of this General Assembly, and shall annex thereunto a certificate under his signature, declaring the said amendment has been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendment, so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid. [*Ratified the 8th day January*, 1857.]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, the last General Assembly, by an act entitled "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

"Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of*

North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "*Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.*"

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the sheriffs of the respective counties at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket —"*Approved;*" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"*Not approved.*"

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of
[L. S.] North-Carolina, at the Executive office in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 18, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several counties in the State, on the first Thursday in August last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clase of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, should be amended to read as follows:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceeding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."*

Those for a ratification of the said proposed amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "*Approved*," and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "*Not Approved*."

And whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed amendment, in the several counties of the State, has been duly certified and returned to me by the sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns, in conformity

* See ordinance No. 23, of State Convention hereinafter inserted, amending this act.

with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes "*Approved.*" and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "*Not Approved.*"

Now, therefore, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North-Carolina, that the said proposed amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor :

PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

Made to the Constitution by a Convention of the State, which assembled in Raleigh the 20th day of May, 1861.

[No. 40.]

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING WHAT ORDINANCES OF THIS CONVENTION SHALL HAVE PERMANENT OPERATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the following Ordinances passed by this Convention shall be of permanent operation, and be irrepealable by the General Assembly, namely:

I. An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government, entitled "The Constitution of the United States."

II. "An Ordinance defining Treason against the State."

III. "An Ordinance to ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America."

IV. "An Ordinance to ratify the Constitution of the Confederate States of America."

V. "An Ordinance to amend the fourth section of the fourth article of the Amendments to the Constitution."

VI. "An Ordinance in relation to Taxation."

VII. "An Ordinance to secure to certain officers and soldiers the right to vote."

VIII. "An Ordinance in relation to taking to the yeas and nays in the General Assembly."

IX. "An Ordinance to amend the second section of the fourth article of the Amendments to the Constitution."

X. "An Ordinance in relation to electors of the Senate."

XI. "An Ordinance concerning the election of Governor."

XII. "An Ordinance to allow certain persons to vote for Governor in any other county than that in which they reside."

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That all other ordinances and resolutions passed by this Convention at any of its sessions, shall have the force and effect only of acts of ordinary leggislation, and may be repealed or modified at the pleasure of the General Assemby, in the same manner and to the same extent that public statutes are liable to repeal or modification. [*Ratified the 13th day of May*, 1862.]

[No. 1.]

AN ORDINANCE TO DISSOLVE THE UNION BETWEEN THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA AND THE OTHER STATES UNITED WITH HER UNDER THE COMPACT OF GOVERNMENT ENTITLED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also, all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain, That the union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is here-

by dissolved, and that the State of North-Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. [*Ratified the 20th day of May*, 1861.]

[No. 7.]

AN ORDINANCE DEFINING TREASON AGAINST THE STATE.

Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same as follows: Treason against the State of North-Carolina, shall consist only in levying war against her, or in adhering to her enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court. [*Ratified the 18th day of June*, 1861.

[No. 16.]

AN ORDINANCE TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the people of North-Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the State of North-Carolina does hereby assent to, and ratify the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1861, by the Convention of Delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; and that North Carolina will enter into the federal association of the States upon the terms therein proposed, when

admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. [*Ratified the 20th day of June*, 1861.]

[No. 11.]

AN ORDINANCE TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, On the eleventh day of March, A. D., 1861, at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, a Constitution was adopted by a Congress of delegates from the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, united under the name of the Confederate States of America, which Constitution hath been ratified by each of the said States:

Now, therefore, this Convention, having seen and considered the said Constitution, doth, in behalf of the people of the State of North Carolina, adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of Government, the tenor of which appears in a schedule hereto annexed.

[No. 14.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE 4TH SECTION OF THE 4TH ARTICLE OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the fourth section of the fourth article of the amendments to the Constitution, proposed and ratified in the year eighteen hundred andthirty-five, be

amended by striking out the word United, and inserting in thereof the word Confederate, before the word States. [*Ratified the 20th day of June*, 1861.]

[No. 22.]

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO TAXATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained*, That the third section of the fourth article of the amendments of the Constitution be and the same is hereby annulled.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That all free males over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, shall be subject to a capitation tax, not less than the tax laid on land of the value of three hundred dollars, and no other free person nor slave shall be liable to such taxation; and also land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the tax on slaves shall be as much but not more than that on land according to their respective values; but the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex, and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the exemption from taxation of soldiers in the public service, or of free males or slaves, in cases of bodily or mental infirmity, or of such real estate as hath hitherto been exempted by law. [*Ratified the 25th day of June*, 1861.]

[No. 31.]

AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by this Convention and it is*

hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years, and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and members of the General Assembly for their respective counties; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress for their respective districts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That three free-holders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three free-holders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said elections until the seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification: *Provided*, This ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States, and no longer. [*Ratified the 25th day of June*, 1861.]

Doc. No. 4.] SES. 1862–'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

RULES OF ORDER.

RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches in this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer, at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

2. When the Speaker takes the chair, each member shall take his seat, and, on the appearance of a quorum, the journal of the preceding day shall be read.

3. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, the Senate shall proceed to business in the following order: 1. The receiving of petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the Senate; 2. The Reports of Standing Committees; 3. The Reports of Select Committees; 4. Resolutions; 5. Bills; 6. Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table; then, the orders of the day. But motions and messages proposing to elect officers shall always be in order.

4. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality;

and when two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker is to name the one who is first to speak. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question or nomination for office, without leave from the Senate; and when any member is speaking, he shall not be interrupted by any person, either by speaking, or by standing, or by passing between him and the Chair.

5. All bills and resolutions introduced shall pass, as a matter of course, the first reading.

6. If any member, in speaking, or otherwise, trangress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

7. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and any motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate; and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

8. Questions may be stated by the Speaker sitting, but shall be put standing. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form: "Senators, as many as are of the opinion that, (as the case may be,) say Aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Speaker shall call on those in the affirmative of the question to rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubts, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the number in the affirmative,

which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall state the decision to the Senate and announce the decision. No member who was without the bar of the Senate when any question was put from the Chair, shall enter his yea or nay without leave, unless he shall have been absent on some committee; and the row of pillars shall be the bar of the Senate.

9. When any member shall make a motion, which is not of course, he shall reduce the same to writing, if required.

10. In all cases of election by the Senate, the Speaker shall vote; and when, on a division, there shall be an equal number of votes, the Speaker shall decide the question. In no other case shall he vote, unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and when an equal decision is produced by the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

11. No member shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a member for the time he is absent.

12. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the Senate, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and the petition, memorial or other paper, shall not be read, unless so ordered by the Senate.

13. Resolutions for the appropriations of public money, and all other resolutions of a public nature, as well as all bills, shall be read the first time for information, and upon this reading shall not be subject to amendment, but may be amended on the second and third readings. And the Clerk shall keep a calendar of all such resolutions and bills, with the order taken on each, in the order in which they are introduced, and they shall be taken up and considered as they stand on the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the calendar shall be daily revised and kept on the Speaker's table for the inspection of members, and all bills shall be numbered

and dispatched in the order in which they stand upon the calendar.

14. All bills of a public nature, when ready for the second reading, shall be noted as having been read at least one day previous thereto, and then shall be first read for information, and then paragraph by paragraph, and held open for amendment.

15. After a bill or resolution has been once rejected, postponed indefinitely, or to a day beyond the session, another of like provision shall not be introduced during the session.

16. When a question has been once decided, it shall be in order for any member in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, if the bill, resolution or paper upon which the question has been taken, be in possession of the Senate; and no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until 12 o'clock the succeeding day; but when the motion to reconsider is laid on the table, it shall not again be called up.

17. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, a concurrence of two-thirds or three-fifths of the members present shall not be required to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, short of the final question.

18. When a question may have been decided by the Senate, in which three-fifths or two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

19. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have the general direction of the hall; he shall designate who shall compose all committees, except when otherwise ordered; and the select committees of the Senate shall consist of five members.

20. There shall be appointed by the Speaker, the following committees, namely:

A Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

A Committee of Privileges and Elections.
A Committee of Claims.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Internal Improvements.
A Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.
A Committee on Banks and Currency.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Military Affairs, and
A Committee on Agriculture, consisting of seven members each.

21. When the Senate resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair and appoint a Chairman; and when upon any other occasion the Speaker wishes to leave the chair, he shall appoint a Speaker *pro tem.*

22. When a petition, memorial, or other paper addressed to the Senate, shall have been referred either to one of the standing or select committees, they shall, in their report on the petition, memorial or other paper, make a statement in writing of the facts embraced in the case referred.

23. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, shall have power to have the same cleared.

24. No person except members of the House of Commons, Officers and Clerks of the two houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either house of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the hall of the Senate.

25. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Speaker on any question of order, may appeal to the Senate.

26. When the Senate adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the Chair.

27. Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by the majority of

the Senate, and the Clerk shall keep a separate calendar of the same.

28. The rules for the government of the Senate shall not be amended or altered without giving at least one day's notice of such amendment or alteration, nor without the consent of two-thirds of the members present; but the rules may be suspended temporarily for a special purpose, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

GILES MEBANE,
Speaker of the Senate.

By order: C. R. THOMAS, *Clerk.*

RULES AND ORDER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. *It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the pastors of the several churches of this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the House.*

2. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, namely: "As many as are of the opinion that, (as the question may be,) say Aye;" and, after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except in case of sickness.

7. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker shall vote. In other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or

unless his vote, if given in the minority, will make the division equal; in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

9. All Acts, Addresses and Joint Resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee on the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers and Clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of Government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, or of the Conventions of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House.

12. Stenographers, wishing to take down debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor, or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

11. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the House; 2d, the reports of Standing Committees; 3d, the reports of Select Committees; 4th, resolutions; 5th, bills; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

14. The unfinished business in which the House was en-

gaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have preference of orders of the day, and no motion or any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. All elections by the House shall be *viva voce*, unless there be but one nominee; in which case appointments may be made on motion, and on such elections the roll shall be called a second time for absentees before the result is announced.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATES.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, he shall sit down; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon the appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed, if otherwise he shall not, except by the leave of the House; and if the case in the judgment of the House require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

19. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, or walk out or across the House; nor, when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question touching his right to a seat in the House, or on the passage of any private

bill or resolution, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested, or in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is given, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting, or some member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

27. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the

affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer; and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. No bill, petition, memorial, or other papers that may be introduced, shall be taken out of the possession of the House, or sent to the Senate, until the time of reconsideration shall have elapsed.

33. When the yeas and nays are called for, on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put, and if seconded by one fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by yeas and nays; and in taking the yeas and nays, or on a call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

34. No member shall be called upon for words spoken in the House, but on the day they were spoken. Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections carefully avoided.

35. Any twenty members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House, without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on any tem-

porary business of the House, when the vote is taken on any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on motion, to vote.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without one day's notice given of the motion thereof; and to sustain such motion, two thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

COMMITTEES.

41. Upon motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto; and upon a call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers appointed for that purpose.

42. Six Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, viz: a Committee on Claims, a Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Internal Improvement, and a Committee on Privileges and Elections. Each of said Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each Congressional District, and one at large, to be appointed by the Speaker. In addition to the above Standing Committees, the Speaker shall appoint another—two members from each Judicial Circuit—to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

43. A Select Standing Committee, consisting of eleven

members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session by the Speaker, and be denominated "the Committee on the Judiciary."

44. Select Committees shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of the person first named on any Committee to cause the members of the Committee to convene when necessary, and when so convened, they may appoint some one of their number Chairman.

45. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

46. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

47. All questions, whether in Committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

48. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking.

49. In a Committee of the whole House, a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

50. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a Committee.

51. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the

House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be its first, second, or third. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

52. Upon the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or amendment.

53. The Clerk of the House shall keep a *separate* calendar of the *public and private* bills, in the order in which they are introduced; and all *private bills and private business only shall be considered on Saturday of each week, and then in preference to all other business, unless the House shall otherwise direct—and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the calendar, except the revenue bill, and bills otherwise specially ordered.* No public bill shall be twice read on the same day, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

54. All resolutions, which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated, in all respects, in a similar manner with public bills.

55. When a bill is introduced to repeal a public law, or any part thereof, the law, or part intended to be repealed shall be read at the second reading of the repealing bill; and shall not be read at any other reading of the said repealing bill, unless required by one-third of the House.

56. When a bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the session.

57. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

R. B. GILLIAM,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

By order: HENRY E. COLTON, *Clerk.*

JOINT RULES OF BOTH HOUSES.

1. Each House shall perfect and finally act on all bills, resolutions and orders, before the same shall be communicated to the other for its concurrence; and if amended in the House to which it is transmitted, it shall be communicated to the House in which it originated, asking the concurrence of that House in which it originated.

2. In any case of amendment of a bill, resolution or order agreed to in one House, and disagreed to in the other, if either House shall request a Conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, each committee shall consist of an equal number, and they shall meet and state to each other the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon, and make a report in writing to their respective Houses, of the result of their conference.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be sent by the Assistant Clerk of each House, unless otherwise ordered.

4. When a Message shall be sent from one House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully delivered to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

5. After a bill shall have passed the House in which it originated, it shall be under the signature of the clerk, and engrossed under his direction and inspection, before it shall be communicated to the other House.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled, on suitable paper, by the engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be carefully examined by a Joint Committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Commons, whose duty it shall be to carefully compare the enrollment with the Engrossed Bills,

as passed in the two Houses, and to correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report of the said bills to the House.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be ratified and signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

9. All orders, resolutions and votes of the Houses shall be examined, engrossed and signed in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

11. The Committee in each House shall in all cases make in writing a statement of facts on which their report is founded; which statement, with all other papers on which any bill or resolution may be formed, shall be transmitted to the other House.

12. The Committee on Finance shall be joint, consisting of eight members from each House; the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds shall be a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Commons; the Library Committee shall be a joint standing committee, consisting of three members from each House, appointed by the Speakers thereof respectively; the Committees on the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, the Insane Asylum, Military Affairs, Swamp Lands, and on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, shall be joint standing committees, consisting each of three members from the Senate and five from the House of Commons.

13. In all Joint Committees, the member first named on the committee, on the part of the House proposing to raise such committee, shall convene the same, and when convened they shall choose their own Chairman.

14. Either House may make reference to any Joint Committee, and all reports shall be made to the House ordering such reference.

15. Whenever either House shall order any paper or document to be printed, it shall be printed in octavo form, on good paper, and with fair type; and those documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents," and those ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, shall be printed as "House Documents," and numbered in regular order, except when communications are made to either House by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, or Secretary of the State, and are ordered to be printed, they shall be designated "Executive Documents," and said papers and documents shall be distributed in the following manner: One copy thereof to each member of the General Assembly, one copy to the Clerks of each House for the use thereof, and two copies shall be deposited in the Public Library, and the Public Librarian required to have them neatly bound.

16. All elections requiring a joint vote shall be *viva voce*, and a Select Committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in their respective Houses. After the vote shall have been taken, said Select Committee shall confer together, and report the result of such election to their respective Houses.

17. The foregoing Rules shall be permanent Joint Rules of the Legislature of North-Carolina, until altered or amended.

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Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Lassiter, Arendell, Holeman, Patrick,
Messrs. Copeland, Dickson, White.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Wright, Russ, Wooley, Smith, of Anson,
Messrs. Hall, Ellis, Faison.

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Hall,
Messrs. Sharpe, Sanders, Slaughter.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Messrs. Smith, of Macon, Matthews, Neal, Dickson,
Messrs. Lane, Taylor, of Chatham, Ellis.

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Ramsay,
Murrill,
Ellis,
Jarratt,
Messrs. Powell,
Adams, of Davidson,
Taylor, of Nash.

EDUCATION AND LITERARY FUND.

Messrs. Leitch,
Lassiter,
Adams, of Guilford,
Russ,
Messrs. Taylor, of Nash,
Carraway,
Lindsey.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Bagley,
Harriss,
Copeland,
Murrill,
Messrs. Lane,
Wooley,
Taylor, of Chatham.

ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Arendell,
Carraway,
Dickson,
White,
Messrs. Smith, of Stanly,
Simpson,
Jarratt.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Holeman,
Dickson,
White,
Neal.
Messrs. Powell,
Smith, of Anson,
Whitford.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Fowle,
Person,
Fleming,
McAden,
Waddell,
Shober,
McKay,
Robbins,
Amis,
Benbury,
Peebles.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Shober,
Carson,
Manning,
Best,
Russell of Craven,
Hawes,
Henderson,
Sherwood,
Barringer,
Hooper,
Lyle.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Fleming,
Mann of Pasquotank,
Love,
Joyner,
Stanford,
Baldwin,
Pearce,
Harrison,
Beall,
Brown,
Gentry.

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Burgin,
Vann,
Dunn,
Foy,
Russ,
Laws,
Reynolds,
Headen,
Grier,
Hampton,
Bryson.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Russell of Brunswick, Messrs. Gilliam of Rock'gham,
Robeson, Greene,
Davis, Lemmonds,
Rhodes, Wellborn,
McNeill, Lyle.
Alford,

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Allison, Messrs. McRae,
Keener, Patterson,
Walser, Watson,
Forbes, Costner,
Cobb, Bernhardt.
Rives,

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Patterson, Nissen,
Henry of Bertie, Harris of Chatham,
Perkins, Harris of Cabarrus,
Crawford, Hollingsworth,
McCormick, Wallen.
Judkins,

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Cowles, Horton,
Avera, Stancill,
Bond, Logan,
Davenport, Kirby,
Flynt, Parks,
Hodges, Carpenter,
Howard, Young of Yancey.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Wiggins,	Messrs. Worth,
Graham,	Shepherd,
Adams, of Guilford,	Amis,
Sharpe,	Brown,
Harris,	Berry,
Bagley,	Henry of Henderson,
Faison,	Long,
Young.	Williams.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Eure,	Messrs. Fowle,
Young,	Person,
Carraway.	Mann of Pasquotank,
	Stancill,
	Cowles.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Lane,	Messrs. Beam,
Jarratt,	Bynum,
Dickson.	Burns.

ON CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Shipp,	Gentry,
Powell,	Bryson,
Neal.	Bryan,
	Craig,
	Keener.

ON SWAMP LANDS.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Slaughter,	Messrs. Perkins,
Lindsey,	Spruill,
Murrill.	Mann, of Hyde,
	Baxter,
	Smith.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Ellis,	Messrs. McKay,
Patrick,	Grissom,
Lassiter.	Kelly.

ON DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Arendell,	Messrs. McCormick,
Copeland,	Sherwood,
Taylor, of Nash.	Watson,
	Kerner,
	Young, of Iredell.

ON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.	*House Branch.*
Messrs. Brown,	Messrs. Carson,
Ramsay,	Glenn,
Smith of Macon.	Riddick,
	Hawes,
	Richardson.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Speaker,

GILES MEBANE Mebanesville, Alamance Co., N. C.

Clerks,

C. R. THOMAS, of Beaufort, Principal Clerk.
L. C. EDWARDS, of Oxford, Assistant Clerk.

Doorkeepers,

WM. K. PAGE, Principal Doorkeeper.
C. C. TALLY, Assistant Doorkeeper.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Henderson Adams,	Davidson,	Lexington,
Peter Adams,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
Dr. M. F. Arendell,	Carteret,	Beaufort,
W. H. Bagley,	Pasquotank,	Elizabeth City,
Dr. E. J. Blount,	Pitt,	Willow Green,
Bedford Brown,	Caswell,	Locust Hill,
J. G. Carraway,	Martin,	Williamston,
Dr. W. S. Copeland,	Northampton,	Jackson,
Dr. J. G. Dickson,	Duplin,	Faison's Depot,
M. O. Dickerson,	Rutherford,	Rutherfordton,
J. W. Ellis,	Columbus,	Whiteville,
Mills L. Eure,	Gates,	Gatesville,
Thomas I. Faison,	Sampson,	Warsaw, Duplin,
Wm. A. Graham,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
Eli W. Hall,	New Hanover,	Wilmington,
Washington Harris,	Franklin,	Louisburg,

SENATE—(*Continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
James Holeman,	Person,	Hurdle's Mills,
Isaac Jarratt,	Yadkin,	Huntsville,
Wm. K. Lane,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
Giles Leitch,	Robeson,	Lumberton,
D. McD. Lindsey,	Currituck,	Forestville, Wake,
J. E. Matthews,	Forsyth,	Walnut Cove,
Charles McCleese,	Tyrrell,	Gum Neck,
Giles Mebane,	Alamance,	Mebanesville,
J. F. Murrill,	Onslow,	Jacksonville,
S. J. Neal,	McDowell,	Marion,
Edward Patrick,	Greene,	Snow Hill,
Jesse H. Powell,	Edgecombe,	Battleboro',
Dr. J. G. Ramsay,	Rowan,	Rowan Mills,
J. P. H. Russ,	Wake,	Roger's Store,
C. B. Sanders,	Johnston,	Smithfield,
Gen. F. L. Simpson,	Rockingham,	Lenox Castle,
L. Q. Sharpe,	Iredell,	Statesville,
Wm. M. Shipp,	Henderson,	Hendersonville,
J. B. Slaughter,	Hertford,	Murfreesboro',
Wm. C. Smith,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
C. D. Smith,	Macon,	Franklin,
J. W. Smith,	Stanly,	Norwood,
Wm. P. Taylor,	Chatham,	Pittsboro,
A. J. Taylor,	Nash,	Stanhope,
E. J. Warren,	Beaufort,	Greenville,
Nathan Whitford,	Craven,	Franklinton,
Jas. H. White,	Gaston,	Dallas,
Mason L. Wiggins,	Halifax,	Ringwood,
C. W. Wooley,	Montgomery,	Edinboro',
Wm. B. Wright,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
Jno. A. Young,	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker,
ROBERT B. GILLIAM.

Clerks,
HENRY E. COLTON, Principal Clerk,
JOHN A. STANLY, Assistant Clerk.

Doorkeepers,
WM. S. WEBSTER, Principal Doorkeeper,
JOHN HILL, Assistant Doorkeeper.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Thos. A. Allison,	Iredell,	Statesville,
B. G. Albritton,	Pitt,	Greenville,
G. H. Alford,	Wake,	Old Shop,
Jas. S. Amis,	Granville,	Young's X Roads,
W. H. Avera,	Johnston,	Smithfield,
Wm. M. Baldwin,	Columbus,	Whiteville,
Matthias A. Bernhardt,	Caldwell,	Lenoir,
E. G. L. Barringer,	Montgomery,	Troy,
B. M. Baxter,	Currituck,	Currituck C. H.,
Robert L. Beall,	Davidson,	Cotton Grove,
David Beam,	Cleaveland,	Mooresboro',
L. C. Benbury,	Chowan,	Edenton,
John Berry,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
Henry H. Best,	Greene,	Snow Hill,
James Bond,	Bertie,	Hotel,
Jno. L. Brown,	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,
A. R. Bryan,	Rutherford,	Rutherfordton,
Jas. H. Bryson,	Cherokee,	Murphy,
M. D. C. Bumpass,	Person,	Mt. Tirzah,
John Burgin,	Buncombe,	Asheville,
R. H. Burns,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
Robert Bynum,	Edgecombe,	Wilson,
J. B. Carpenter,	Rutherford,	Island Ford,

HOUSE—(*Continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
J. M. Carson,	Alexander,	Taylorsville,
David Cobb,	Edgecombe,	
A. Costner,	Lincoln,	Lincolnton,
A. C. Cowles,	Yadkin,	Hamptonville,
W. F. Craig,	McDowell,	Marion,
M. K. Crawford,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
A. U. Davenport,	Gaston,	Mountain Island,
Arch. H. Davis,	Halifax,	Halifax,
R. S. Donnell,	Beaufort,	
W. W. Dunn,	Lenoir,	Kinston,
N. N. Fleming,	Rowan,	Salisbury,
Wm. H. Flynt,	Stokes,	Walnut Cove,
John Forbes,	Camden,	Camden C. H.,
Danl. G. Fowle,	Wake,	Raleigh,
Jas. H. Foy,	Onslow,	Richlands,
J. M. Gentry,	Ashe,	Jefferson,
Robt. B. Gillam,	Granville,	Oxford,
Wm. J. Gilliam,	Rockingham,	Rollinsburg,
Robt. W. Glenn,	Guilford,	Gilmer's Store,
Lafayette Greene,	Stanly,	Albemarle,
E. C. Grier,	Mecklenburg,	Fulwood's Store,
Eugene Grissom,	Granville,	New Light,
W. W. Hampton,	Wilkes,	Wilkesboro',
W. S. Harris,	Cabarrus,	Concord,
T. B. Harris,	Chatham,	Pittsboro',
Saml. S. Harrison,	Caswell,	Purley,
Jno. R. Hawes,	New Hanover,	Colvin's Creek,
P. T. Henry,	Bertie,	Colerain,
Alex. Henry,	Henderson,	Hendersonville,
Wm. J. Headen,	Chatham,	St. Lawrence,
Lem. W. Hodges,	Duplin,	Kenansville,
Joseph Hollingsworth,	Surry,	Mt. Airy,
Thos. H. Holmes,	Sampson,	Clinton,
Geo. S. Hooper,	Catawba,	Mountain Creek,
Henry B. Howard,	Davie,	Fulton,
Wm. Horton,	Watauga,	Boone,
Sanders M. Ingram,	Richmond,	Covington,
Henry Joyner,	Halifax,	Enfield,
Thos. J. Judkins,	Warren,	Warrenton,

HOUSE—(*Continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
Joseph Keener,	Jackson,	Webster,
Alex. Kelly,	Moore,	Carthage,
E. Kerner,	Forsythe,	Kernersville,
Wm. Kirby,	Sampson,	Clinton,
Wm. Laws,	Wake,	New Light,
C. Q. Lemmonds,	Union,	Monroe,
J. R. Logan,	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
Wm. Long,	Caswell,	Milton,
Saml. L. Love,	Haywood,	Waynesville,
J. M. Lyle,	Macon,	Franklin,
E. L. Mann,	Hyde,	Middleton,
Wm. E. Mann,	Pasquotank,	Raleigh, Wake,
W. H. Manning,	Gates,	Murfreesboro',
Rufus Y. McAden,	Alamance,	Graham,
Jno. McCormick,	Harnett,	Johnsonville,
Neill McKay,	Harnett,	Summerville,
Neill McNeill,	Robeson,	St. Paul's,
Murdock McRae,	Robeson,	Queensdale,
Jno. P. Nissen,	Forsythe,	Waughtown,
John Parks,	Burke,	Morganton,
Wm. N. Patterson,	Orange,	Chapel Hill,
A. W. Pearce,	Franklin,	Castalia, Nash,
W. W. Peebles,	Northampton,	Jackson,
C. Perkins,	Pitt,	Pactolus,
Saml. J. Person,	New Hanover,	Wilmington,
Jas. T. Reynolds,	Rockingham,	Madison,
Purdie Richardson,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
Jos. H. Riddick,	Perquimans,	Hertford,
Benj. B. Rives,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
A. E. Rhodes,	Jones,	Comfort,
M. S. Robbins,	Randolph,	Cedar Falls,
Jas. R. Robeson,	Martin,	Williamston,
J. W. Russ,	Bladen,	White's Creek,
Danl. L. Russell,	Brunswick,	Wilmington,
R. A. Russell,	Craven,	Clayton, Johnston,
Jesse G. Shepherd,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
M. S. Sherwood,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
F. E. Shober,	Rowan,	Salisbury,
Wm. R. Smith,	Guilford,	Alamance,

HOUSE—(*Continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
J. D. Stanford,	Duplin,	Kenansville,
Saml. T. Stancell,	Northampton,	Margaretsville,
J. B. Vann,	Hertford,	Winton,
M. Q. Waddell,	Chatham,	Pittsboro',
Jesse Wallen,	Madison,	Marshall,
Henry Walser,	Davidson,	Yadkin Institute,
E. F. Watson,	Alamance,	Graham,
E. M. Wellborn,	Wilkes,	Wilkesboro',
Henry G. Williams,	Nash,	Hilliardston,
Seth Woodall,	Johnston,	Smithfield,
Jonathan Worth,	Randolph,	Asheboro',
John Young,	Iredell,	Fallstown,
D. M. Young,	Yancey,	Ledger.

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W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasury Department of North-Carolina,
November 17, 1862.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning the Treasurer of the State," the Public Treasurer submits the following Report:

1st of the public or Unappropriated Revenue and Expenditures.

The *Receipts* into the Treasury for the two last fiscal years—that is, from the 30th September, 1860, to October 1st, 1862, *from all sources*, are as follows:

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1860.					
Oct.	Coupon Bonds,	$ 5,000			
	Insane Tax,	144			
	State Library,	15			
	Tax on Bank Stock,	2,705	70		
	Tax on Collaterals,	98	25	$ 7,962	75
Nov.	Coupon Bonds and Int.,	68,408			
	Cherokee Bonds,	1,000			
	Int. on Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Bonds,	646	45		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	182	75	70,237	20
Dec.	Coupon Bonds,	300,000			
	General Assembly,	30			
	Tax on Corporations,	25			
	Int. on Bonds of Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad,	12,000		312,055	
1861.					
Jan.	Coupon Bonds,			200,000	
Feb.	General Assembly,,	104			
	Insane Tax,	1,769			
	Tax on Corporations,	100		1,973	
Mar.	Insane Tax,	2,057	39		
	Int. on Bonds of Wil., Char. & Roanoke Railroad Co.,	6,000			
	Int. on Bonds of Western Railroad Company,	6,000			
	Money remaining in hands of Clerks and others,	88	55		
	Public Tax,	5,651	92		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	875			
	Tax on Corporations,	50			
	Tax on Attorney's License,	555	75	21,278	61
Apr.	Contingencies,	1			
	Public Taxes,	9,022	02		
	Tax on Corporations,	25		9,048	02
May.	Cherokee Bonds,	1,100			
	Contingencies,	200			
	General Assembly,	6			
	State Loans,	623,342	54		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	10,648	20		
	Tax on Collaterals,	3,000		638,296	74
June.	Coupon Bonds,	250,000			
	Public Taxes,	6,000			

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.							
	State Loans,	$	289,500		$	545,500	
July.	Military Appropriation,		9,350				
	Public Taxes,		10,506	86			
	State Loans,		512,497				
	Tax on Corporations,		25			532,378	86
Aug.	Insane Tax,		3,224	95			
	Military Appropriations,		26,690				
	Public Taxes,		101,117	44			
	State Loans,		342,500				
	Tax on Bank Stock,		750				
	Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,		128	25		474,410	64
Sept.	Insane Tax,		5,424	16			
	Military Appropriation,		25,000				
	Public Taxes,		565,525	11			
	State Loans,		112,000				
	General Assembly,		9				
	Tax on Bank Stock,		2,825				
	Tax on Corporations,		25				
	Presidential Election,		32	16		710,840	43
					$	3,523,981	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1860.							
Oct.	Agricultural Societies,	$	1,600				
	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Investigation,		479	68			
	Board of Internal Improvements,		23				
	Bogue Banks,		47	50			
	Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,		2,673	58			
	Comptroller's Department,		250				
	Commissioners of Revenue,		200				
	Contingencies,		72	57			
	Fugitive from Justice,		8				
	Geological Survey,		250				
	Insane Asylum,		5,000				
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,		120				

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1860.					
Oct.	Judiciary,	$2,905			
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	86,010			
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds,	15			
	Premium on North'n Funds,	18	74		
	State Department,	200			
	State Library,	508	78		
	Western N. C. R. R. Survey,	5,000			
	Sup't Public Building,	65			
	State Library,	85	21	105,532	06
Nov.	Agricultural Societies,	150			
	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Investigation,	188	15		
	Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,	3,152	33		
	Commissioners of Revenue,	198	50		
	Contingencies,	120	83		
	Fugitive from Justice,	12			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	45			
	Judiciary,	2,530			
	Presidential Election,	945	21		
	Public Arms,	5	25		
	Public Printing,	51	50		
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,	2,500			
	Western No. Ca. Railroad	68,408		73,306	77
Dec.	Agricultural Societies,	100			
	Board of Internal Improvements,	15			
	Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.	1,696			
	Commissioners of Revenue,	11	75		
	Contingencies,	662	56		
	Capitol Square,	150			
	Executive Department,	750			
	Electors for President and Vice-President,	254	80		
	Expenses of Sinking Fund,	20			
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Judiciary,	4,631	97		

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1860.					
Dec.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	$ 7,602			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	120			
	Premium on Northern funds,	3,920			
	Presidential Election,	52	50		
	Public Printing,	709	26		
	Pensioners,	120			
	State Department,	200			
	State Library,	184	45		
	Superintendent Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50		
	Western N. C. Railroad Survey,	6,000			
	Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Coal Fields,	100,000			
	Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad,	200,000		$ 333,052	79
1861.					
Jan.	Agricultural Societies,	200			
	Binding Laws,	52	94		
	Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	3,437	97		
	Comptroller's Department,	250			
	Contingencies,	144	36		
	Council of State,	254	80		
	Executive Department,	75			
	Fugitive from Justice,	7	50		
	Geological Survey,	1,193	33		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	3,795			
	Judiciary,	3,585			
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	127,377			
	Interest on Fayetteville & West'n Plank R. Bonds,	2,730			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	4,665			
	Military Appropriation,	227			
	Premium on Northern funds,	2,045	04		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1861.					
Jan.	Presidential Election,	$ 95			
	Public Printing,	48			
	Pensioners,	50			
	Public Tax Refunded,	1,000			
	State Library,	205	92		
	Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad,	200,000		$ 356,438	86
Feb.	Agricultural Societies,	150			
	Bank Tax Refunded,	27,562	60		
	Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	1,500			
	Commissioner from Georgia,	10			
	Commissioners to Alabama,	522			
	Contingencies,	1,840	85		
	Convention Election,	102	50		
	Fugitives from Justice,	500			
	General Assembly,	55,609	30		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	540			
	Judiciary,	1,232	70		
	Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plank R. Bonds,	390			
	Military Appropriation,	9,067	29		
	Public Arms,	150			
	Public Printing,	445	98		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	789			
	Pensioners,	100			
	Public Tax Refunded,	406	09	100,918	31
March	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	500			
	Bank Tax Refunded,	6,750			
	Comptroller's Department,	250			
	Contingencies,	1,590	89		
	Convention,	419	96		
	Copying Laws,	459	50		
	Executive Department,	75			
	Geological Survey,	625			
	General Assembly,	1,342	40		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	90			
	Judiciary,	2,002	50		

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.					
March	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	$ 14,631			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	945			
	Military Appropriation,	19,730	58		
	Premium on Northern funds,	4,001			
	Presidential Election,	35	83		
	Public Printing,	327	93		
	Public Tax Refunded,	1,000			
	State Library,	112	50		
	Sup't of Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50		
	Western N. C. R. R. Survey,	2,653		$ 63,294	59
April.	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	500			
	Appropriation for Educational Purposes,	1,200			
	Binding Laws,	116	65		
	Bank Tax Refunded,	3,250			
	Commissioners to Alabama,	221			
	Contingencies,	1,905	52		
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Council of State,	258	40		
	Convention,	135	50		
	Executive Department,	750			
	Geological Survey,	1,125			
	General Assembly,	106			
	Judiciary,	1,082	50		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	726	54		
	Military Appropriation,	6,295	68		
	Public Printing,	616	56		
	Post Office,	47	82		
	State Department,	200			
	State Registered Bonds,	17,000		35,612	17
May.	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	400			
	Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	1,425			
	Commissioners to Alabama,	201	80		
	Commissioners of Revenue,	360			
	Contingencies,	689	46		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1861.					
May.	Commission's to Washington,	$ 880	60		
	General Assembly,	11,987	10		
	Convention,	305	02		
	Copying Laws,	78	50		
	Commissioner from So. Ca.,	10			
	Electors for President and Vice President,	3			
	Fugitive from Justice,	100			
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	700	02		
	Judiciary,	5,052	30		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	3,705			
	Military Appropriation,	296,301	13		
	Presidential Election,	13	17		
	Public Printing,	740			
	Public Tax Refunded,	50			
	State Registered Bonds,	32,500		$ 360,202	10
June.	Board of Internal Improvements,	33	50		
	Contingencies,	113	87		
	Commiss'nrs to Washington,	219	60		
	Convention,	17,877	14		
	Commissioners to Virginia,	105			
	Executive Department,	825			
	General Assembly,	151	40		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000			
	Judiciary,	3,449	15		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	6,792			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	120			
	Interest on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Bonds,	90			
	Military Appropriation,	447,397	95		
	Presidential Election,	117	65		
	Public Printing,	134	94		
	Post Office,	58	52		
	State Department,	200			
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50		
	State Library,	172	50		

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.					
June.	Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,	$250,000		$733,550	72
July.	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	1,200			
	Contingencies,	1,720	58		
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Convention,	719	73		
	Executive Department,	19	15		
	Geological Survey,	1,000			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	2,595			
	Judiciary,	3,277	40		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	52,659			
	Int. on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Bonds.	2,640			
	Int. on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	1,965			
	Military Appropriations,	525,436	96		
	Public Tax Refunded,	45	12		
	State Library,	169	75		
	Copying Laws,	54		593,576	69
Aug.	Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb,	400			
	Congressional Election,	37	50		
	Contingencies,	251	47		
	Convention,	462	34		
	Executive Department,	11	50		
	Geological Survey,	213	34		
	General Assembly,	1,477	60		
	Governor's Election,	15			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	1,119	16		
	Judiciary,	687	90		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	34,704			
	Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	1,800			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	2,490			
	Military Appropriation,	392,944	36		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1861.					
Aug.	Presidential Election,	$ 196	77		
	Public Printing,	126	75		
	State Registered Bonds,	2,500			
	Sheriffs for settling,	390	62		
	Senatorial Election,	13	58	$ 439,841	89
Sept.	Bank Tax Refunded,	1,489	50		
	Contingencies,	1,203	90		
	Convention,	2,203	87		
	Executive Department,	44	35		
	Fugitive from Justice,	10	50		
	General Assembly,	23,121	21		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	11,748			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	90			
	Judiciary,	857	50		
	Military Appropriations,	501,025	07		
	Presidential Election,	1,110	05		
	Public Printing,	4,381	68		
	Pensioners,	100			
	Public Tax Refunded,	101	39		
	Post Office,	42	09		
	Sheriffs for settling,	1,796	99		
	Senatorial Election,	13	99		
	State Librarian,	112	50		
	State Department,	200			
	Public Arms	60		549,712	79
				$ 3,750,039	74

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

		PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1860.					
Oct.	Entries of Vacant Lands,		$ 761 37		
	Tax on Retailers,				$ 30
Nov.	Entries of Vacant Lands,		209 44		
	Bank Dividends,				27,220
1861.					
Feb.	Entries of Vacant Lands,		1,860 68		
	Bank Dividends,			$ 30,162	
	Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,			16,000	46,162
March	Entries of Vacant lands,		196 35		
April.	Do " "		354 33		
May.	Do " "	$ 308 30			
	Individual Notes,	1,300			
	Yadkin Navigation Company,	2,000	3,608 30		
	Bank Dividends,			27,220	
	Cape Fear Navigation Dividend,			650	27,870
June.	Entries of Vacant Lands,		149 82		
July.	Do " "		55 31		
	Bank Dividends,			20,108	
	Navigation Dividends,			650	20,758
Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands,		70 65		
	Deaf and Dumb Tax,			75	
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,			630	

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.—(CONTINUED.)

		PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1861.					
Aug.	Interest on Coupon Bonds,			$ 13,140	
	Do on Fay. & Western P. Road Bonds,			1,620	
	Tax on Retailers,			870	$ 16,335
Sept.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	68	13		
	Auction Tax,			399 99	
	Deaf and Dumb Tax,			150	
	Tax on Retailers,			8,580	9,129 99
		$ 7,334	38		$ 147,504 99
	Receipts of Principal,	$ 7,334	38		
	Do " Income,	147,504	99		$ 154,839 37

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

		PRINCIPAL.			INCOME.				
1860.									
Oct.	Common Schools,				$ 3,037	58			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				2,000				
	Expense Account,				73	24	$ 5,110	82	
Nov.	Common Schools,				57,369	37			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				2,000				
	Expense Account,				596	60	59,965	97	
Dec.	Common Schools,				23,474	01			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				1,000				
	Expense Account,				147	70	24,621	71	
1861.									
Jan.	Common Schools,				5,975	64			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				3,000				
	Expense Account,				1,244	82	10,220	46	
Feb.	Common Schools,				1,486	56			
	Expense Account,				15				
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				1,000				
	Treasury Department,				500		3,001	56	
Mar.	Common Schools,				1,258	32			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				1,000				
	Expense Account,				399		2,657	32	
April.	Common Schools,				1,287	72			
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,				2,000		3,287	72	

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1861.		PRINCIPAL.	INCOME.	
May.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		$ 1,000	
	Expense Account,		248 85	$ 1,248 85
June.	Common Schools,		18,097 08	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000	
	Expense Account,		150 52	19,247 60
July.	Common Schools,		9,554 76	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		1,000	
	Expense Account,		375	10,929 76
Aug.	Common Schools,		3,369 46	
	Expense Account,		24	3,393 46
Sept.	Common Schools,		6,976 25	
	Expense Account,		88 20	7,064 45
	Disbursements of Income,			$150,749 68

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPT.

1861.					
Oct.	Insane Tax,	$ 131			
	Military Appropriation,	37,021	33		
	State Loans,	303,200	67		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	6,271	60		
	Treasury Notes,	17,154		363,778	60
Nov.	Coupon Bonds,	62,000			
	Insane Asylum Tax,	130	48		
	Military Appropriation,	12,549	52		
	State Loans,	301,440	31		
	Treasury Notes,	49,100			
	State Loans,	59,084	37		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	819	54	485,124	22
Dec.	Int. on Treasury Notes,	276	20		
	Military Appropriation,	8,500			
	Tax on Bank Stock,	875			
	State Loans,	311,495	22		
	Treasury Notes,	50,740			
	Treasury Notes,	109,200		481,086	42
1862.					
Jan.	Cherokee Bonds,	70			
	Insane Asylum Tax,	233	60		
	Military Appropriation,	6,856	61		
	State Loans,	43,876	02		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	2,400			
	Treasury Notes,	257,280			
	Treasury Notes,	11,100			
	Treasury Notes,	131,933	50	453,749	73
Feb.	Cherokee Bonds,	592			
	Coupon Bonds,	220,000			
	Military Appropriation,	50			
	Treasury Notes,	233,400			
	State Loans,	47,443	83		
	Treasury Notes,	125,691	50	627,177	33
March	Military Appropriation,	530,029	78		
	State Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,	278,948			
	State Loans,	154,546	31		
	Treasury Notes,	169,310			
	Treasury Notes,	265,000			

1862.							
March	Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Bonds,	$	21,776	10	1,419,610	19	
April	State Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,		622,500				
	State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent. convertible,		32,500				
	Military Appropriation,		37,551	36			
	Insane Asylum Tax,		216				
	State Loans,		98,950				
	Treasury Notes,		228,000				
	Treasury Notes,		85,978		1,105,695	36	
May	Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,		1,030,000				
	State Loans,		607,549	90			
	Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent. convertible,		79,500				
	Cherokee Bonds,		1,708				
	Contingencies,		35				
	Military Appropriation,		129	20			
	Treasury Notes,		182,633	50			
	Treasury Notes,		304,000		2,205,555	60	
June	State Loans,		348,130				
	State Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,		315,000				
	State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent. convertible,		21,000				
	Tax on Bank Stock,		10,648	20			
	Public Tax,		10,052	90			
	Treasury Notes,		140,066				
	Interest on State Loans,		10				
	Tax on Attorney's Licences,		99	75			
	Treasury Notes,		1,226		846,232	85	
July	Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,		254,000				
	Insane Asylum,		264	85			
	Military Appropriation,		22,480	75			
	Public Taxes,		15,967	28			
	State Loans,		246,966	60			
	Treasury Notes,		204,987	50	744,666	98	
Aug.	Coupon Bonds, 8 per ct.,		422,000				
	Coupon Bonds, 6 per ct.		18,500				

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.					
Aug.	Insane Tax,	$ 627	42		
	Military Appropriation,	15,577	32		
	Public Taxes,	152,542	86		
	State Loans,	143,871			
	Tax on Bank Stock,	1,110	25		
	Treasury Notes,	415,475	50	$ 1,169,704	35
Sept.	Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,	174,000			
	Coupon Bonds, 8 per ct. Confederate Tax,	1,404,074	16		
	Inter't on Advance Payments,	3,936	46		
	Insane Asylum Tax,	576			
	Insane Asylum Tax,	2,577	24		
	Insane Asylum Pay Patients,	30			
	Coupon Bonds, 6 pr. ct. convertible,	2,500			
	Accrued Interest on eight per cent. certificates,	12,970	21		
	Military Appropriation,	117,511	18		
	Money remaining in hands of clerks and others,	41	67		
	Public Taxes,	502,357	35		
	Revised Code,	99			
	State Loans,	793,933	20		
	Tax on Bank Stocks,	5,450	40		
	Treasury Notes,	375,535		3,395,591	87
				$13,297,973	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1861.					
Oct.	Contingencies,	$ 680	55		
	Agricultural Societies,	1,500			
	Appropriation for Educational Purposes,	1,184			
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Comptroller's Dep't,	250			
	Copying Laws,	201	50		
	Council of State,	463			
	General Assembly,	117	80		
	Geological Survey,	500			
	Insane Asylum,	10,000			
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	50,709			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,	525			
	Interest on Registered Bonds,	60			
	Interest on Fayetteville and Western Plank-road Bonds,	30			
	Judiciary,	3,715	93		
	Military Appropriation,	590,173	34		
	Pensioners,	50			
	Public Printing,	472	87		
	Superintendent of Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	687	50	$ 661,460	49
Nov.	Contingencies,	640	70		
	Board of Internal Improvement,	23			
	Comptroller's Department,	250			
	Congressional Election,	148	63		
	Convention,	156	70		
	Executive Department,	689			
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	8,934			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	30			

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.					
Nov.	Intst. on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.,	$ 105			
	Judiciary,	4,588	50		
	Military Appropriation,	406,184	94		
	Presidential Election,	648	77		
	Post Office,	51	99		
	Public Tax Refunded,	25	80		
	Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Coal Fields	62,000		484,477	03
Dec.	Binding Laws,	499	20		
	Contingencies,	2,737	61		
	Congressional Election,	49	92		
	Convention,	11,982	95		
	Copying Laws,	148			
	Distributing Laws,	93	25		
	Educational Appropriation,	310	87		
	Electoral Election,	232	10		
	Executive Department,	825			
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	7,593			
	Do on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	1,755			
	Judiciary,	2,443	69		
	Military Appropriation,	387,218	02		
	Presidential Election,	275	89		
	Public Printing,	278	31		
	State Loans,	15,062	50		
	Treasury Department,	687	50	432,192	81
1862.					
Jan.	Congressional Election,	47	97		
	Comptroller's Departm't	87	50		
	Contingencies,	6,003	30		
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Convention,	50	67		
	Distributing Laws,	526	25		
	Executive Department,	125	10		
	Geological Survey,	1,375			
	Int. on State Registered Bonds,	2,733	75		

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1862.						
Jan.	Interest on Fayetteville and Western Plank R'd Bonds,	$	2,821	16		
	Interest on Treasury Notes,			80		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,		73,089			
	Int. on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.		2,355			
	Judiciary,		2,462	50		
	Military Appropriation,		425,728	40		
	Premium on Charleston Funds,		100			
	Presidential Election,		160	82		
	Public Tax Refunded,		31	20		
	State Department,		200			
	State Library,		148			
	Superintend't of Capitol,		65			
	State Registered Bonds,		7,500			
	State Loans,		30,068	53	555,754	95
Feb.	Convention,		15,254	80		
	Contingencies,		2,354	58		
	Congressional Election,		28	65		
	Council of State,		120			
	Convention Election,		2	50		
	Insane Asylum,		1,500			
	Executive Mansion,		1	50		
	Int. on State Registered Bonds,		125	98		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,		8,274			
	Int. on Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds,		345			
	Interest on State Loans,		292	51		
	Military Appropriations,		282,422	46		
	Presidential Election,		77	66		
	State Registered Bonds,		5,000			
	State Loans,		40,000			
	Western North Carolina Railroad,		220,000		575,799	64
March	Contingencies,		5,314	59		
	Convention,		347	80		

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.					
March	Copying Laws,	$ 79			
	Council of State,	171			
	Distributing Laws,	499	50		
	Insane Asylum,	8,000			
	Geological Survey,	375			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	134	33		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	9,525			
	Int on Cape Fear and Deep River Bonds,	270			
	Interest on Treasury Notes,	4			
	Military Appropriation,	1,196,938	48		
	Pensioners,	40			
	Public Printing,	1,012	79		
	Presidential Election,	12	75		
	State Loans,	162,933	17		
	Treasury Notes,	300			
	State Registered Bonds,	6,500		$ 1,392,457	41
April	Contingencies,	3,315	29		
	Convention,	32	60		
	Comptroller's Dep'm't,	187	50		
	Council of State,	206			
	Capitol Square,	75			
	Distributing Laws,	440			
	Congressional Election,	13	83		
	Executive Department,	950	10		
	Geological Survey,	375			
	Insane Asylum,	3,000			
	Insolvent Polls,	199	70		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	57,975			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	173	29		
	Judiciary,	1,875			
	Interest on Treasury Notes,	6,277	76		
	Military Appropriation,	657,772	67		
	State Loans,	179,458	13		
	State Department,	200			
	State Library,	112	50		
	Superintendent of Public Buildings,	65			

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

1862.					
April	Presidential Election	$ 45	33		
	Public Printing,	69	74		
	State Registered Bonds,	12,500			
	Treasury Notes,	74,800			
	Treasury Department,	987	50	$ 1,001,106	94
May	Convention,	9,188	10		
	Contingencies,	3,503	99		
	Copying Laws,	72	50		
	Geological Survey,	125			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	277	44		
	Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road,	150			
	Interest on Treasury Notes,	51	34		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	11,853			
	Int. on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	150			
	Judiciary,	1,085			
	Military Appropriation,	460,485	56		
	Post Office,	4	05		
	Pensioners,	40			
	Public Printing,	256	25		
	State Loans,	699,955	05		
	Treasury Notes,	3,070			
	State Registered Bonds,	12,000		1,202,267	28
June	Convention,	111			
	Convention Election,	16	50		
	Congressional Election,	7	83		
	Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent., convertible,	500			
	Comptrollers Departm't,	187	50		
	Contingencies,	3,469	63		
	Board of Internal Improvement,	37	10		
	Executive Department,	750			
	Interest on Treasury Notes,	53	75		
	Interest on Treasury Notes,	41	29		

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.					
June.	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	$ 23	16		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	3,259	42		
	Int. on Treasury Notes,	6	05		
	Congressional Election,	8	32		
	Interest on State Loans,	7,408	30		
	Judiciary,	3,158	70		
	Insane Asylum,	3,000			
	Military Appropriation,	834,266	07		
	Presidential Election,	96	50		
	Public Printing,	146	63		
	Public Tax Refunded,	120	08		
	State Registered Bonds,	1,000			
	State Loans,	392,134	34		
	State Department,	300			
	Superintendent of Public Buildings,	65			
	State Library,	143	10		
	Treasury Department,	1,237	50		
	Treasury Notes,	11,950		$ 1,263,497	77
July.	Capitol Square,	75			
	Contingencies,	3,119	62		
	Convention,	69			
	Council of State,	115	60		
	Executive Department,	200	10		
	Geological Survey,	375			
	Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company Bonds,	2,265			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	71	52		
	Interest on Treasury Notes,	942	67		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	21,567			
	Interest on Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Bonds,	2,670			
	Interest on State Loans,	11,119	72		
	Judiciary,	3,350			
	Military Appropriation,	802,864	52		
	Pensioners,	100			
	Post Office,	165	81		

1862.					
July.	State Registered Bonds,	$ 7,000			
	State Loans,	260,592	32		
	Treasury Notes,	28,340		$ 1,145,002	88
Aug.	Capitol Square,	6			
	Comptroller's Department,	1,000			
	Congressional Election,	49	16		
	Council of State,	151			
	Contingencies,	6,820	58		
	Governor's Election,	240			
	Int. on Treasury Notes,	367	36		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	65,100			
	Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Bonds,	90			
	Governor's House,	23	40		
	Insane Asylum,	9,000			
	Interest on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	915			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	195			
	Interest on State Loans,	3,171			
	Judiciary,	975			
	Military Appropriation,	215,558	66		
	Presidential Election,	51	86		
	Public Tax Refunded,	10			
	Public Printing,	727	74		
	Sheriffs for Settling,	479	69		
	Senatorial Election,	56	23		
	State Loans,	226,820	70		
	State Library,	4	75		
	Treasury Notes,	10,270		542,083	13
Sept.	Contingencies,	12,716	16		
	Executive Department,	700	05		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,	36,080	55		
	Int. on Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent.,	12,555			
	Int. on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	630			

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.					
Sep.	Int. on Treasury Notes,	$ 92	20		
	Confederate Tax,	1,400,000			
	Int. on Advance Payment of Confederate Tax,	4,627	18		
	Commission on B'ds sold for Confederate Tax,	3,286	25		
	Congressional Election,	254	65		
	Judiciary,	1,955			
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,	36	99		
	Governors' Election,	780			
	Military Appropriation,	491,767	18		
	Public Printing,	1,570	61		
	Presidential Election,	639	24		
	Public Tax Refunded,	570	81		
	Senatorial Election,	169	64		
	Sheriffs for settling,	1,386	18		
	State Department,	250			
	State Loans and Interest	929,629	20		
	State Registered Bonds,	3,000			
	Sup't of Public Buildings,	65			
	Treasury Department,	1,112	50		
	Treasury Notes,	7,760		$ 2,911,634	39
				$12,167,734	72

		PRINCIPAL.		INCOME.	
1861.					
Oct.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	$ 84 16			
Nov.	Bank Dividends,			$ 27,220	
	Navigation Dividends,			500	$ 27,720
	Entries of Vacant Lands,	75 36			
Dec.	Bank Dividends,			15,081	
	Railroad Dividends,			29,536 89	44,617 89
	Entries of Vacant Lands,	413 50			
1862.					
Jan.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	226 46			
Feb.	Do " " "	306 30			
March	Do " " "	125 48			
	Navigation Dividends,				1,950
April.	Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,				2,148 48
	Entries of Vacant Lands,	129 51			
May.	Do " " "	228 35			
	Yadkin Navigation Dividend,			250	
	Bank Dividends,			27,220	27,470
June.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	130 68			
	Bank Dividends,				15,081
July.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	46			
Aug.	Do " " "	38 30			
	Auction Tax,			5 25	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

Aug.	Deaf and Dumb tax,						1,130 25
	Tax on Retailers,						
Sept.	Entries of Vacant Lands,						
	Auction Tax,						4,626 71
	Deaf and Dumb Tax,						
	Tax on Retailers,						
							124,744 33
							1,866 03
	Receipts of Literary Fund Principal,						124,744 33
	" " Income,						
							$126,610 36

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

				INCOME.	
1861.					
Oct.	Common Schools,	$ 3,007	98		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	2,000			
	Expense Account,	98	60	$ 5,106	58
Nov.	Common Schools,	1,622	70		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Expense Account,	423		3,045	70
Dec.	Common Schools,	1,501	08		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Expense Account,	53		2,554	08
1862.					
Jan.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	2,000			
	Expense Account,	849		2,849	
Feb.	Common Schools.	664	80		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Expense Account,	48		1,712	80
March	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Expense Account,	1,390	50	2,390	50
April.	Common Schools	29,928	11		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	2,000			
	Expense Account,	58	50	31,986	61
May.	Common Schools,	6,122	43		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Expense Account,	460	62	7,583	05
June.	Common Schools,	9,705	11		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Expense Account,	24		10,729	11
July.	Common Schools,	7,228	92		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1,000			
	Educational Appropriation,	1,133	50		
	Expense Account,	375		9,737	42
Aug.	Common Schools,			4,090	04
Sept.	Common Schools,	941	64		
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	2,000			
	Expense Account,	54		2,995	64
	Amount of Disbursements from Income,			$ 84,780	53

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT,

Showing Receipts and Disbursements of Sinking Fund from October 1, 1860 *to September* 30, 1862, *inclusive:*

1860.			
Oct.	Balance due Sinking Fund October 1, 1860,	$ 75	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	4,965	
1861.			
Jan.	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Dividends,	19,500	
1862.			
Jan.	Railroad Dividends, (Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,)	20,475	
Aug.	Railroad Dividends, (Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,)	68,250	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	49,875	$163,140
1860.			
Oct.	By Coupon Bonds,	$ 5,000	
1862.			
Aug.	By Coupon Bonds,	158,000	
	Balue due this fund Sept. 30, 1862,		$ 140

RECAPITULATION.

Public Fund.

1860.					
Oct.	Balance due this fund this day,	$ 637,752	73		
	Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	3,523,981	25		
	Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1862,	13,297,973	50	$17,459,707	46
	Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1861,	3,750,039	74		
	Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1862,	12,167,734	72	15,917,774	46
	Balance due this fund October 1, 1862.			$ 1,541,933	02

Literary Fund.

1860.					
Oct.	Balance overdrawn this day,	$ 22,136	57		
	Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1861,	150,749	68		
	Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1862,	84,780	53	$ 257,666	78
	Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861.	$ 154,839	37		
	Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862,	126,610	36	281,449	73
	Receipts,			$ 281,449	73
	Disbursements,			257,666	78
	Balance due this fund October 1, 1862,			$ 23,782	95

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF STATE FUNDS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

Bal. to credit of Public Fund,	$ 1,541,933	02		
Do " Literary "	23,782	95		
Do " Sinking "	140		$ 1,565,855	97
Disposed of as follows:				
Bank of North Carolina,	$ 1,029,904	97		
Do Cape Fear,	419,964	54		
Do Washington,	612	29		
Cancelled Coupons in Bank of the Republic, as shown by account from that Bank,	88,260			
Cash in Bank of Republic,	3	23		
Cash and Vouchers in vault:				
Check of M. P. Pegram,	400			
Do " W. S. Downer,	1,500			
Do " J. A. Engelhard,	400			
Do " W. S. Downer,	50			
Do " W. S. Downer,	900			
Draft " W. J. Hawkins,	125	69		
Do " W. P. Solomon,	150			
Check " P. H. Winston,	108			
Draft " D. Clark,	470			
Check " K. P. Battle,	90			
Do " S. Burgwin,	20			
Do " J. A. Lancaster & Co,	97	19		
Cash paid in by Sheriff of Halifax,	13,009	25		
Draft on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	646	45		
Cash and other vouchers,	9,144	36	$ 1,565,855	97

STOCK ACCOUNT SINKING FUND, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

	ASSETS.		RESOURCES.
Six per ct. Coupon Bonds, dated,		Profit and Loss,	$ 3,255
January 1, 1856,	$ 500	Railroad Dividends,	435,475
October 1, 1856,	2,000	Surplus Reven'e,	100,000
July 1, 1857,	500	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	76,410
April 1, 1857,	2,000		
October 1, 1857,	31,000		
April 1, 1855,	19,000		
July 1, 1858,	2,000		
October 1, 1858,	29,000		
April 1, 1859,	9,000		
July 1, 1859,	133,000		
October 1, 1859,	73,500		
January 1, 1860,	35,000		
Do 1, 1860,	5,500		
Do 1, 1860,	20,000		
July 1, 1860,	90,000		
Do 1, 1860,	5,000		
Eight pr. ct. Coupon Bonds, dated			
March 1, 1862,	158,000		
Cash,	140		
	$ 615,140		$ 615,140

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT,

Showing Bonded Debt of the State of North Carolina.

Bonds issued for Internal Improvement,	$ 8,331,500
" " " Insane Asylum,	125,000
" " under act for certain purposes,	1,360,000
" " " " " funding Treasury Notes,	153,500
Bonds issued to Literary Board,	81,005
Bond Debt at 6 per cent. interest,	$ 10,051,005
Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company assumed by State,	300,000
Bonds issued under act for funding Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. interest,	3,096,500
Bonds issued for payment of Confederate Tax, 8 per cent.,	1,364,500
Total Bond Liabilities,	$ 14,812,005
Of the above amount there is six per cent. interest on,	$ 10,351,005
Eight per cent interest on,	4,461,000
	$ 14,812,005

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Into Public Fund for Fiscal Year commencing October 1, 1862, *and ending September* 30, 1863; *and also, for Fiscal Year commencing October* 1, 1863, *and ending September* 30, 1864, *as follows:*

	1862–'3.		1863–'4.	
Balance to credit of Public Fund September 30, 1862,	$ 1,541,933	02		
Public Taxes,	754,898	49	$ 754,898	49
Due from counties in hands of enemy,	69,722	18		
Tax on Attorneys' License,	99	75	99	75
Cherokee Bonds,	2,370		2,370	
Tax on Bank Stocks,	27,574	99	27,574	99
Due from Confederate States, as excess of tax paid by the State of North Carolina and 10 per cent. for prompt payment,	111,174	69		
Balance of small notes to be issued under existing acts,	584,169	50		
Due from Brunswick county, exclusive of fine,	4,255	92		
	$ 3,096,198	54	$ 784,943	23
Estimated receipts for 1862–'3, including balance on hand,	$ 3,096,198	54		
Estimated receipts for 1863–'4,	784,943	23		
Total estimated receipts,	$ 3,881,141	77		

Years ending September 30th, 1862.

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

From the Public Fund for fiscal year commencing October 1, 1862, *and ending September* 30, 1863; *and also, for fiscal year commencing October* 1, 1863, *and ending Septembr* 30, 1864, *as follows:*

	1862–'3.		1863–'4.	
Expenses of State Government, viz:				
Executive Department,	$ 3,300		$ 3,300	
Treasury Department,	4,450		4,450	
Comptroller's Department,	2,250		2,250	
State Department,	1,000		1,000	
Superintendent of Public Buildings,	260		260	
Judiciary,	28,609	32	28,609	32
General Assembly,	60,000			
Geological Survey,	4,600		4,600	
Public Printing,	5,393	90	5,393	90
Distributing Laws,	1,550		1,550	
Sheriffs for Settling,	1,865	87	1,865	87
Governor's Election,			1,020	
Senatorial Election,	225	87	225	87
Library,	337	75	337	75
Agricultural Societies,	1,500		1,500	
Pensioners,	230		230	
Insane Asylum,	75,000		75,000	
Council of State,	1,226	60	1,226	60
Printing and Lithographing, (say,)	5,000		5,000	
Paper and cost of signing Treasury Notes,	10,000		10,000	
Contingent Expenses,	5,000		5,000	
Int. on Bonded Debt of State, viz:				
At six per cent.,	621,060	30	621,060	30
At eight per cent.,	356,880		356,880	
Interest on $450,000 of bonds to be issued for Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,	27,000		27,000	
Interest now due on Loans and Registered Bonds,	52,351	06		

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

	1862–'3.		1863–'4.	
Interest on Loans,	153,026	94	153,026	94
Coupons not presented, (say,)	200,000		200,000	
Balance due on account of appropriation for Salt,	43,094	03		
	$ 1,665,220	64	$ 1,510,795	55
Estimated Disbursements for 1862–'63.			$ 1,665,220	64
Estimated Disbursements for 1863–'64,			$ 1,510,795	55
Total Estimated Disbursements,			$ 3,176,016	19
Estimated Receipts,			$ 3,881,141	76
Estimated Disbursements,			3,176,016	19
Estimated Balance (exclusive of military drafts,)			$ 705,125	58

It has been my custom to present at each session of the General Assembly, estimates of all the anticipated receipts into and disbursements from the public fund for the two succeeding fiscal years; but, as it is impossible to foresee the amount of disbursements on account of the war for that time, I have in making out the estimates on the present occasion confined myself to the probable ordinary disbursements from that fund, such as the ordinary expenses of the State, the interest due on our State debt, &c. It will be remembered that these estimates are based upon the State of the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, to-wit: the 30th September, 1862. There are some items of anticipated receipts, which require a word of explanation; for instance, it will be seen that the sum of $111,174 69 is expected from

the Confederate Government. This arises in this way. The Convention, by an ordinance passed February 17, 1862, assumed on the part of the State the payment of the tax due from our people to the Confederate Government. This tax had to be paid on or before the first of April, 1862, in order to entitle the State to ten per cent. on the amount for prompt payment. At the time I made the payment the State tax collector could not inform me what amount was due from the State, because several of the counties had not made to him the necessary returns of the amount due from them, but it was supposed to be about $1,400.000. I was anxious that the State should pay enough, as I was most unwilling that she should be put down as a defaulter for even a part of the sum due, as she would have been if by any means too little had been paid. In the end it was found that the whole amount due from the State was $1,432,028 12, and as she was entitled to ten per cent. for prompt payment, the amount to be refunded is $111,174 69. This will probably be received in a few days. I made a report to the State Convention of my operations in relation to this tax, and a detailed statement of it is on file in the Comptroller's office for the inspection of the committee of finance. Though the time was short between the assumption of the payment of this tax by our Convention and the time at which it had to be paid, our State was the first to pay the tax into the Confederate Treasury.

Among the estimated receipts will be found an item for tax from certain counties that should have been paid this fall. For instance the sheriff of the county of Brunswick wrote to me that he had his tax ready for payment, but could not come to Raleigh on account of the yellow fever in Wilmington. I took judgment against him for the tax due and also for the penalty of $1,000, not believing I had any discretion in the matter. Hence I have placed among the estimated receipts for the year 1863 this back tax of $69,722 18. I have not included the penalty, as the Legislature is in the

habit of remitting it in such cases. Since the close of the fiscal year the county of Perquimans has paid into the treasury the amount of taxes reported by the Comptroller. The counties of Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, Tyrrel, and Washington did not pay any portion of their tax as it was said that these counties were either entirely or partially invested by the enemy. I did not take judgment against their sheriffs, as I thought they were excused under an ordinance of our Convention passed May 12, 1862. I have estimated this back tax to come in from these counties in 1863. But in collecting the tax hereafter much indulgence will for a time be due many of our fellow-citizens in the eastern portion of the State on account of losses, which they have sustained by the invasion of the enemy. They should not be compelled to pay tax on property of which they have been despoiled by the common foe.

The Legislature will perceive that according to these estimates the disbursements on account of the ordinary expenses of the State, the payment of the interest on our debt, &c., would leave a balance at the close of the fiscal year 1864 of $705,125 58. But, of course, the drafs for the army during that time will require a much larger sum than this balance, unless the Confederate Government refunds to the State a large amount advanced by North-Carolina on account of military expenditures, in time for further expenditures of the same kind by the State. In order to meet these drafts I respectfully submit, in the first place, that our tax be increased at least about one-fourth over the present amount. I believe our people will bear this increase without complaining.

And I further recommend that authority be given to sell six per cent. State bonds running thirty years. But I presume these will not demand as high a price as our present six per cent. bonds do, because these latter are payable in New York, and I understand many of them are bought up in Richmond, carred to the North in spite of the blockade,

and used for purposes of traffic in the northern markets. And as these drafts for the army are often for large amounts, sometimes necessarily presented without previous intimation, and the bonds should be advertised before they are sold, I recommend that the treasurer be authorized to borrow from the banks or other sources. What limit should be placed on this authority to issue bonds and borrow money, the committee of finance will probably be the better enabled to judge after a full conference with the military authorities during the session.

The demand for treasury notes still continues to be very great. It seems that those already issued circulate readily in the adjoining States, and that is no doubt one reason why the home demand still continues; and I beg leave to recommend the issuing of the following small notes in addition to the amount now authorized by law. This issue, of course, to be discontinued if the demand ceases:

$50,000 of fifty cents each,
30,000 of twenty-five cents each,
5,000 of ten " "
5,000 of five " "

I have found it at times very difficult on account of the blockade to procure suitable paper for treasury notes. It has been sometimes unavoidably inferior and always high; moreover there were very few engravers or lithographers in the Southern Confederacy when the war broke out, and they were in great demand, especially by the Confederate and State Governments. I succeeded at last in procuring the services of Mr. J. Manouvrier, in New Orleans, who had been highly recommended to me. He was progressing in the preparation of treasury notes of the denominations of five dollars and upwards, and sending them to me from time to time, when his operations were suddenly suspended by New Orleans falling into the hands of the enemy. Not being able then to procure these notes, I had to rely for a good while on borrowing money

in order to meet the draft for the army. After some time I succeeded in employing for this purpose, Messrs. J. T. Patterson & Co., of Columbia, South Carolina.

It will be seen that there was at the close of the fiscal year the sum of about four hundred thousand dollars of outstanding coupons, which have not been presented at this office for payment. The estimates contemplate the presentation of these during this and the next fiscal year, though it is hardly probable they will all be presented during that time.

The item of cancelled coupons in the tabular statement is explained in this way: just as the Bank of the Republic in New York was about transmitting by Adams Express to Raleigh a package of our coupons, which had been taken up and cancelled by said bank, all communication between the South and North was suddenly cut off. We had in that bank at the time only the sum of $3 23. All this is shown by the accounts transmitted to me by the officers of said bank. I beg leave to suggest to the Legislature the propriety of passing more stringent laws against the offence of counterfeiting any of our treasury notes.

The vouchers on which the operations of this office are based will be found in the Comptroller's office, and his report will give them in detail.

I am glad to say, what should gratify the pride of every North Carolinian, that the credit of our State still continues to stand very high, as shown by the sale of her stocks in both the Southern and Northern markets.

With great respect,

D. W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

TO THE HONORABLE,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Doc. No. 7.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

Comptroller's Department,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1861.

To His Excellency, Henry T. Clark,
Governor of North Carolina:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report from this Department, showing the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1861.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
C. H. BROGDEN,
Comptroller.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1860,	$ 615,691	16		
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	154,839	37		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sep. 30, '61.	3,523,981	25		
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	24,465		$ 4,318,976	78
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	150,749	68		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861.	3,750,039	74		
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	5,000		3,905,769	42
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1361,			$ 413,187	36

LITERARY FUND.

Balance overdrawn by Literary Fund, Oct. 1st, 1860,	$ 22,135	57		
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sep. 30, 1861.	150,749	68	$ 172,886	25
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,			154,839	37
Balance overdrawn by this Fund, Oct. 1, 1861,			$ 18,046	88

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due Public Fund October 1, 1860,	$ 637,752	73		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	3,523,981	25	$ 4,161,733	98
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861,			3,750,039	74
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1, 1861,			$ 411,694	24

1860. Oct.	AMOUNT OF SINKING FUND,	$ 457,040	

SINKING FUND—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT E.

Exhibiting the sources from which the Receipts of the Sinking Fund have been derived during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861, *as follows:*

1860. Oct.	Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1860,	$ 75		
1861. Jan.	Received as interest on State Coupon Bonds, held by Sinking Fund,	4,965		
	Received of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road, appropriated to the Sinking Fund,	19,500	$ 24,540	

SINKING FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Disbursements of the Sinking Fund, as follows:

1860.	Carried forward receipts,	$ 24,540
Oct.	Transferred to Public Fund in payment for 5 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated July 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	5,000
	Balance due this Fund, Oct., 1861,	$ 19,540

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

Of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861.

		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1860.	October,	$ 337	03	$ 5,110	82
"	November,	27,942	09	59,965	97
"	December,	1,305	36	24,621	71
1861.	January,	497	01	10,220	46
"	February,	46,162		3,001	56
"	March,	196	35	2,657	32
"	April,	354	33	3,287	72
"	May,	31,478	30	1,218	85
"	June,	149	82	19,247	60
"	July,	20,813	31	10,929	76
"	August,	16,414	90	3,393	46
"	September,	9,188	87	7,064	45
		$ 154,839	37	$ 150,749	68

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1861.

		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1860.	October,	$ 7,962	75	$ 105,532	06
"	November,	70,237	20	78,306	77
"	December,	312,055		333,052	79
1861.	January,	200,000		356,438	86
"	February,	1,973		100,918	31
"	March,	21,278	61	63,294	59
"	April,	9,048	02	35,612	17
"	May,	638,296	74	360,202	10
"	June,	545,500		733,550	72
"	July,	532,378	86	593,576	69
"	August,	474,410	64	439,841	89
"	September,	710,840	43	549,712	79
		$ 3,523,981	25	$ 3,750,039	74

LITERARY FUND—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived.

Auction Tax,	$ 399	99
Bank Dividends,	104,710	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	225	
Entries of Vacant Lands,	4,034	38
Individual Notes,	1,300	
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	13,140	
Interest on State Registered Bonds,	630	
Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Bonds,	1,620	

	Navigation Dividends,	$ 1,300	
	Tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	9,480	
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Dividends,	16,000	
	Yadkin Navigation Company,	2,000	
		$154,839	37

Detailed as follows:

1860.			
Oct.	Received of sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	$ 307	03
	James S. Snow, Sheriff Halifax County, tax on Retailers,	30	
Nov.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	722	09
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock held by Literary Fund in said Bank,	27,220	
Dec.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	1,305	36
1861.			
Jan.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	497	01
Feb.	Bank of North Carolina, dividend on stock held by Literary Fund in said Bank,	30,162	
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Fund in said Company,	16,000	
March	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	196	35
April.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	354	33
May.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	308	30
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock held by Literary Fund in said Bank,	27,220	
	George McNeill, Agent for Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividend on stock in said Company,	650	
	Alfred Johnson, on account of note held by Literary Board,	1,300	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
May.	G. W. Johnson, President and Treasurer Yadkin Navigation Company, being amount refunded the State by said Corporation,	$ 2,000	
June.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	149	82
July.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	55	31
	Bank of the State of North Carolina, dividends of Stock in said Bank belonging to Literary Fund,	20,108	
	George McNeill, Agent for Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividend on stock in said Company,	650	
Aug.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	79	90
	J. E. Robinson, Sheriff Catawba County, tax for indigent pupils at Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	75	
	President and Directors of the Literary Fund, interest on State Registered Bonds,	630	
	President and Directors of the Literary Fund, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	13,140	
	President and Directors of the Literary Fund, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,	1,620	
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, as follows:		
	J. E. Robinson, Sheriff Catawba Co.,	30	
	J. A. Long, " Richmond "	60	
	A. H. Hassell, " Bertie "	60	
	T. J. Carr, " Duplin "	180	
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	90	
	J. R. Smith, Tax. Col. Wayne "	30	
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff Randolph "	30	
	C. Austin, " Union "	30	
	M. Spainhour, Tax Col. Burke "	30	
	L. H. Lowrance, Sheriff Lincoln "	120	

1861.			
Aug.	J. B. Lee, Sheriff Currituck Co.,	$ 120	
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "	90	
Sept.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	58	88
	Sundry Sheriffs, Auction Tax,	399	99
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus County, tax for indigent pupil at Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	75	
	W. A. Walton, Sheriff Rowan County, tax for indigent pupil at Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	75	
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, as follows :		
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus Co.,	90	
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "	330	
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "	30	
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	120	
	Josiah Hodges, " Pitt "	150	
	Matthias Masten, " Forsyth "	30	
	I. R. Hunter, " Gates "	90	
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "	450	
	W. E. Mann, " Pasquotank "	240	
	W A Thompson, " Wayne "	390	
	W. W. Grier, " Mecklenburg "	270	
	F. D. Foxhall, " Edgecombe "	330	
	W. A. Meroney, " Davie "	60	
	H. B. Deaver, Tax Col. Madison "	60	
	J. L. Ward, Sheriff Polk "	60	
	R. P. Melvin, " Bladen "	90	
	Martin Walker, " Rutherford "	90	
	W. T. Crawford, " Martin "	270	
	G. B. Threadgill, " Anson "	90	
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	180	
	J. C. Griffith, " Caswell "	180	
	J. M. Carson, " Ashe "	30	
	G. M. Green, " Cleaveland "	90	
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "	90	
	H. B. Norman, " Tyrrel "	60	
	West Massey, Tax Col. Johnston "	30	
	K. H. Worthy, Sheriff Moore "	30	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
Sept.	W. A. Philpott,	Sheriff	Granville	Co.,	$ 120
	W. J. Murray,	"	Alamance	"	90
	Hill'd Gibbs,	"	Hyde	"	120
	J. T. Barnes,	"	Wilson	"	240
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash	"	60
	Nath'l Moody,	"	Stokes	"	60
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person	"	90
	A. H. Saunders,	"	Montgomery	"	30
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin	"	60
	S. A. Warren,	"	Northamp'n	"	120
	Walker Smith,	"	Rockingham	"	210
	Joseph Marshall,	"	Stanly	"	60
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort	"	180
	Rufus Galloway,	"	Brunswick	"	180
	E. J. Barco,	"	Camden	"	180
	W. D. Humphrey,	"	Onslow	"	120
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson	"	60
	N. R. Jones,	"	Warren	"	60
	G. Durden,	"	Washington	"	120
	W. T. J. Vann,	"	N. Hanover	"	300
	P. F. White,	"	Chowan	"	60
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange	"	210
	Hecter McNeil,	"	Cumberland	"	180
	W. H. High,	"	Wake	"	450
	Geo. Dill,	"	Carteret	"	120
	J. S. Snow,	"	Halifax	"	240
	J. H. Nethercutt,	"	Jones	"	90
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir	"	270
	J. R. White,	"	Perquimans	"	30
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson	"	90
	R. M. Smith,	"	Wilkes	"	60
	Chas. Bird, former,	"	Yancey	"	30
	A. C. Latham,	"	Craven	"	270
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford	"	60
	W. W. Proffitt,	"	Yancey	"	30
					$154,839 37

LITERARY FUND.—(*Disbursements*).

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made:

	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	$ 15,000	
	Common Schools,	131,886	75
	Expense Account,	3,862	93
		$ 150,749	68

Detailed as follows:

1860.			
Oct.	Paid sundry Counties, the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1860, as follows:		
	Perquimans Co., E. N. Riddick, Chm'n,	$ 723	60
	Northampton Co., Herod Faison, "	1,287	72
	Moore " W. D. Dowd, "	1,026	26
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Com. Schools, for payment of freight on books,	7	54
	Muse and Tumbro, for advertising in Newbern *Enquirer*, Spring distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,	12	
	P. J. Sinclair, for advertising in Fayetteville *Carolinian*, Spring distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,	12	
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Literary Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, Oct. 16th, 1861,	41	70
Nov.	Paid sundry Counties the State's quota		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1860.					
Nov.	for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1860, as follows:				
	Buncombe County,	M. Patton,	Chm'n,	$ 1,480	56
	McDowell "	W. A. McCall,	"	688	92
	Burke "	James Avery,	"	830	28
	Warren "	Sam'l Bobbitt,	"	1,243	92
	Macon "	J. R. Siler,	"	740	28
	Caswell "	Alvis Lea	"	1,459	32
	Catawba, "	G. P. Shuford,	"	988	08
	Pasquotank "	W. W. Kennedy,	"	924	96
	Iredell "	Jno. Davidson,	"	1,492	44
	Gates "	S. W. Worrell,	"	825	36
	Haywood "	J. Cathey,	"	828	84
	Jones "	E. F. Sanderson,	"	472	20
	Stanly "	J. W. Smith,	"	761	76
	Anson "	H. B. Hammond,	"	1,215	72
	Harnett "	D. McCormick,	"	850	70
	Richmond "	B. B. McKenzie,	"	952	32
	Cabarrus "	A. J. York,	"	890	88
	Hertford "	H. D. Slaughter,	"	798	72
	Cumberland "	A. M. Campbell,	"	1,051	06
	Bertie "	J. B. Cherry,	"	1,196	76
	Surry "	L. J. Norman,	"	825	84
	Orange "	W. H. Brown,	"	1,719	84
	Mecklenburg "	J. P. Ross,	"	1,406	88
	Rowan "	D. A. Davis,	"	1,404	48
	Franklin "	W. T. Johnson,	"	1,141	20
	Wayne "	W. K. Lane,	"	1,238	09
	Halifax "	J. R. Gary,	"	1,410	84
	Duplin "	H. Bourden,	"	1,333	32
	Caldwell "	M. A. Bernhardt,	"	700	32
	Chowan "	J. D. Wynn,	"	630	24
	Nash "	J. J. Q. Taylor,	" (Spring, 1860,)	948	60
	Do. "	J. J. Q. Taylor,	" (Fall, 1860,	948	60
	Moore "	W. D. Dowd,	"	951	26
	Martin "	A. H. Coffield,	"	835	32
	Edgecombe "	David Barlow,	"	1,202	12
	Granville, "	L. A. Paschall,	"	2,076	36
	Columbus "	H. Lennon,	"	636	96
	Robeson "	D. C. McIntyre,	"	1,329	60

1860.			
Nov.	Randolph County, J. Worth, Chm'n,	$ 1,821	12
	Alamance " Jno. Trollinger, "	1,219	92
	Currituck " Jos. S. Dey, "	750	84
	Guilford " Nathan Hiatt, "	2,217	60
	Wake " W. W. Whitaker, "	2,309	76
	Yadkin " Jas. Sheek, "	1,141	32
	Camden, " Thos. Palmer, "	545	88
	Chatham " J. S. Lasater, "	1,851	60
	Beaufort " Jos. Potts, "	1,405	92
	Forsyth " J. W. Alspaugh "	1,275	74
	Person " G. D. Satterfield "	1,059	
	Johnston " D. H. Holland "	1,337	72
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000	
	W. W. Holden, printing done for C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools,	452	60
	Paid Sundry persons for publishing Fall distribution, 1860, Common School Fund, as follows:		
	Whitaker & Avent, *Democratic Press*,	24	
	Syme & Hall, Raleigh *Register*,	24	
	W. A. Walsh, Warrenton *News*,	24	
	John Spelman, Salisbury *Banner*,	24	
	Muse & Tumbro, Newbern *Enquirer*,	24	
	Tucke & Gorman, Wilson *Ledger*,	24	
Dec.	Paid sundry Counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1860, as follows:		
	Hyde County, Nath'l Beckwith, Chm'n,	715	20
	Sampson " A. Monk, "	1,177	32
	Davie " Lemuel Bingham, " (Spring distribut'n,)	839	76
	Do. " L. Bingham, " (Fall distribution,)	839	76
	Cherokee " Geo. W. Hayes, "	804	36
	Montgomery " Jos. Ewing "	739	56
	Union " M. W. Cuthbertson, "	1,035	96
	Onslow " Ed. W. Fonvile, "	844	80
	Ashe " John Reaves, "	1,024	68
	Stokes " W. A. Mitchell, "	1,018	80
	Rockingham " J. W. Burton, "	1,483	56

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1860.					
Dec.	Henderson Co.,	Jos. Maxwell,	Chm'n,	825	96
	Washington Co.,	Jos. Ramsay,	Acting,	$ 573	60
	Lenoir "	Jas. W. Cox,	Chm'n,	516	72
	Craven "	Jno. T. Lane,	"	1,479	48
	Yancey "	C. R. Byrd,	"	893	16
	Greene "	Edward Patrick,	"	638	52
	Alexander "	R. L. Steele,	"	600	36
	Cleaveland "	J. R. Logan,	"	1,163	64
	Davidson "	John Haines,	"	1,694	76
	Pitt "	Alfred Moye,	"	1,289	40
	New Hanover "	S. D. Wallace,	"	1,633	32
	Lincoln "	H. W. Abernathy,	"	830	88
	Wilson "	L. D. Farmer,	"	810	45
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,			1,000	
	Fulton & Price, for publishing in Wilmington *Journal*, Spring and Fall distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,			48	
	P. J. Sinclair, for publishing in *North Carolinian*, Fall distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,			24	
	John W. Ellis, Pres't *ex officio* Literary Board, as expenses of meeting of said Board 11th and 12th December,			42	20
	J. W. Alspaugh, for publishing in *Western Sentinel*, Spring and Fall distribution, for Common Schools,			24	
	Cole & Albright, for printing done for Superintendent of Common Schools,			9	50
1861.					
Jan.	Paid sundry Counties, the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Fall distribution, 1860, as follows:				
	Bladen County,	Neill Graham,	Chm'n,	737	88
	Brunswick "	Jno. H. Brooks,	"	714	12
	Carteret "	J. P. C. Davis,	"	669	96
	Gaston "	Richard Rankin,	"	867	36
	Perquimans "	E. N. Riddick,	"	648	60
	McDowell "	W. A. McCall,	"	538	92
	Wilkes "	Peter Eller,	"	1,397	04
	Watauga "	Jno. C. Blair,	"	401	76
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institu-				

1861.			
Jan.	tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	$ 3,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent Common Schools, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	375	
	W. W. Holden, for printing done for Literary Board,	768	
	W. W. Holden, for postage on blanks for Common Schools,	77	82
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in *Western Democrat*, Fall distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,	24	
Feb.	H. Harrill, Chairman, the State's quota for support of Common Schools in Rutherford County, Fall distribution, 1860,	1,486	56
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	William Brennan, for publishing in *Democratic Pioneer*, Spring distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,	15	
	D. W. Courts, for visiting New York to procure a loan for Literary Fund,	500	
March	Halstead Bourden, Chairman, the State's quota for support of Common Schools in Duplin County, Fall distribution, 1860,	1,258	32
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville *News*, Fall distribution, 1860, for Common Schools,	24	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
April.	Herod Faison, Chairman, the State's quota for support of Common Schools in Northampton County, Fall distribution, 1860,	1,287	72
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
May.	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	$ 1,000	
	Literary Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, May 8th, 1861,	71	10
	John Spelman, for paper, and printing Returns for Common School Committees,	177	75
June.	Sundry Counties, the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1861, as follows:		
	Wayne County, W. K. Lane, Chm'n,	619	05
	Person " G. D. Satterfield, "	529	50
	Rowan " D. A. Davis, "	739	74
	Forsyth " J. W. Alspaugh, "	637	87
	Chatham " J. S. Lasater, "	963	30
	Caswell " Alvis Lea, "	729	66
	New Hanover " S. D. Wallace, "	854	16
	Craven " J. T. Lane, "	739	74
	Lincoln " H. W. Abernathy, "	415	44
	Wake " S. Stephenson, "	1,267	38
	Franklin " W. T. Johnson, "	570	11
	Burke " M. M. Kibler, "	415	14
	Edgecombe " David Barlow, "	601	06
	Granville " L. A. Paschall, "	1,038	18
	Iredell " John Davidson, "	783	72
	Alamance " John Trollinger, "	609	96
	Richmond " B. B. McKenzie, "	476	16
	Anson " H. B. Hammond, "	645	36
	Yadkin " Jas. Sheek, "	570	66
	Cumberland " A. M. Campbell, "	638	03
	Mecklenburg " J. P. Ross, "	703	44
	Guilford " Nathan Hiatt, "	1,108	80
	Currituck " J. S. Dey, "	375	42
	Buncombe " M. Patton, "	740	28
	Beaufort " Jos. Potts, "	702	96
	Warren " Samuel Bobbitt, "	621	96
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	John Spelman, printing for Common Schools and advertising in *State Journal*		

1861.				
June.	Spring distribution, Common School Fund,		$ 34	52
	C. H. Wiley, for expenses of distribution of Common School Blanks and Registers,		92	
	J. L. Pennington, for advertising in Newbern *Weekly Progress*, Spring distribution Common School Fund,		12	
	Thos. Loring, for advertising in Goldsboro' *Tribune*, Spring distribution Common School Fund,		12	
July.	Paid sundry Counties the State's quota for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1861, as follows:			
	Johnson County,	D. H. Holland, Chm'n,	778	86
	Randolph "	Jonathan Worth, "	910	56
	Cabarrus "	Nelson Slough, "	520	44
	Lenoir "	Jas. W. Cox, "	370	86
	Bertie "	Joseph Cooper, "	598	32
	Orange "	W. H. Brown, "	897	42
	Jones "	E. F. Sanderson, "	236	10
	Stanly "	J. W. Smith, "	380	88
	Pasquotank "	W. W. Kennedy, "	462	48
	Harnett "	D. McCormick, "	425	34
	Martin "	A. H. Coffield, "	417	66
	Pitt "	Jas. Murray, "	644	70
	Columbus "	Haynes Lennon, "	318	48
	Hertford "	H. D. Slaughter, "	399	36
	Gates "	R. H. L. Bond, "	412	68
	Stokes "	W. A. Mitchell, "	509	40
	Cherokee "	G. W. Hays, "	402	18
	Washington "	J. Ramsay, acting, "	286	80
	Chowan "	D. A. Holly, "	315	12
	Tyrrel "	John Dunbar, "	267	12
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		1,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,		375	
	Paid sundry Counties, the State's quota			

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Aug.	for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1861, as follows:		
	Union County, M W Cuthbertson, Ch'n	$ 555	48
	Ashe " John Reves, "	512	34
	Surry " L. J. Norman. "	487	92
	Greene " Edward Patrick, "	319	26
	Brunswick " John H. Brooks, "	357	06
	Catawba " G. P. Shuford, "	494	04
	Northampton " Herod Faison, "	643	36
	Syme & Hall, for advertising in Raleigh, *Register*, Spring distribution, 1861, for support of Common Schools,	12	
	W. J. Yates, for advertising in *Western Democrat*, Spring distribution, 1861, for support of Common Schools,	12	
Sept.	Paid sundry Counties, the State's quota for the support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1861, as follows:		
	Moore County, W. D. Dowd, Chm'n,	513	13
	Wilson " L. D. Farmer, "	405	28
	Haywood " J. Cathey, "	414	42
	Gaston " Rich'd Rankin, "	433	68
	Caldwell " M. A. Bernhardt, "	350	16
	Tyrrel " John Dunbar, " (Fall 1860,)	534	24
	Montgomery " C. W. Wooly, "	369	78
	Cleveland " J. R. Logan, "	581	82
	Macon " J. R. Siler, "	370	14
	Rockingham " J. W. Burton, "	741	78
	Rutherford " H. Harrell, "	743	28
	Alexander " J. F. Stephenson, "	300	18
	Yancy " C. R. Byrd, "	484	08
	Perquimans " E. N. Riddick, "	361	80
	Carteret " J. P. C. Davis, "	372	48
	T. W. Atkin, for advertising in Asheville *News*, Spring distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	12	
	J. W. Alspaugh, for advertising in *Western Sentinel*, Spring distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	12	

1861. Sept.	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Literary Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, Sept. 24th, 1861,	$ 37	20
	C. H. Wiley, expenses incurred as Superintendent of Common Schools,	27	
		$ 150,749	68

PUBLIC FUND—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived.

Cherokee Bonds,	$ 2,100	
Collateral descents, Devises and Bequests,	3,098	25
Contingencies,	201	
General Assembly,	149	
Insane Asylum Tax,	12,619	50
Interest on Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Bonds,	646	45
Interest on Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Bonds,	18,000	
Interest on Fayetteville and Western Railroad Bonds,	6,000	
Military Appropriation,	61,040	
Money paid by Supreme Court Clerk, in Raleigh, under 73d Chapt. Rev. Code,	88	55
Presidential Election,	32	16
Public Taxes,	697,823	35
State Coupon Bonds,	823.408	
State Library,	15	
State Loans,	1,879,839	54
Tax on Bank Stock,	17,986	45
Tax on Corporations,	250	
Tax on Attorneys' License,	684	
	3,523,981	25
Detailed as follows :		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1860.			
Oct.	Received of Commissioners of Sinking Fund of N. C., for bonds of the State bearig date July 1st, 1860, and running thirty years,	$ 5,000	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of Insane patient in said Asylum,	144	
	O. H. Perry, for books purchased for B. F. Moore, and paid for out of State money,	15	
	Bank of Washington, tax on stock in said Bank,	812	50
	Bank of Wilmington, tax on stock in said Bank,	1,893	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, in full of decree made in Equity in case of State *vs.* J. H. Wilson and others, June term, 1860,	98	25
Nov.	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	1,000	
	Issued to A. M. Powell, President of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 68 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1860, and running thirty years.	68,000	
	Accrued interest to Nov. 18th, 1860,	408	
	Seaboord & Roanoke Railroad Company, interest on bonds of said Company, held by the State of North-Carolina,	646	45
	Bank of Commerce, tax on stock in said Bank,	182	75
Dec.	Issued to H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfor Rail Road Company, 200 bonds of $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1860, and running thirty years,	200,000	
	Received of the following persons, for 100 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated October 1st 1860, and running thirty years, issued on ac-		

1860.		
Dec.	count of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road:	
	H. L. Myrover,	$ 20,000
	George McNeill,	20,000
	W. T. Horne,	20,000
	James Kyle,	20,000
	T. S. Lutterloh,	20,000
	R. H. Page, tax on "act to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company,"	25
	G. N. Folk, cash overdrawn by him as a Member of the House of Commons 1856–'57,	30
	H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, interest on bonds issued by said Company,	12,000
1861.		
Jan.	Issued to H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, 200 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1860, and running thirty years,	200,000
Feb.	Sundry person, cash overdrawn by them as Members of the House of Commons, 1860–'61, as follows:	
	J. D. Stanford,	12
	Turner Bynum,	15
	J. S. Woodard,	42
	J. M. Carson,	15
	E. G. L. Barringer,	20
	George T. Moore, Trustee on account of indigent patient in Insane Asylum,	282
	S. Johnson, Trustee, on account of indigent patients in Insane Asylum from Halifax County,	1,487
	P. H. Sullivan, tax on "act to incorporate Baltimore and North Carolina Copper and Gold Mining Company,"	25
	P. H. Sullivan, tax on "act to incorporate Davidson Copper Mining Company,"	25

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Feb.	Chas. Latham, tax on "Act to incorporate Green Swamp Company,"	$ 25	
	P. H. Sullivan, tax on "Act to incorporate Silver Valley Mining Company,"	25	
Mar.	W. J. Murray, balance due on account of indigent patients in Insane Asylum from Alamance Co.,	467	
	W. H. Michael, Trustee, on account of indigent patients in Insane Asylum from Lincoln Co.,	144	
	E. Clarke, Trustee, on account of indigent patients in Insane Asylum, from Craven Co.,	1,446	39
	H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co., interest on Bonds issued by said Company,	6,000	
	Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, interest on Bonds issued by said Comp.,	6,000	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, moneys remaining in his office pursuant to 73d Chapt. of Rev. Code,	88	55
	A. D. Speight and C. F. R. Kornegay, in payment of the taxes due the State from Jas. E. Exum, Sheriff of Greene Co., for the year 1859,	5,651	92
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, tax on stock in said Bank,	875	
	J. R. Blossom and others, tax on "Act to incorporate North Carolina Fibre Comp.,	25	
	H. P. Coffin, tax on "Act to incorporate Valley River Gold Mining Company,"	25	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, Raleigh, tax on Attorneys' Licenses, Dec. Term, 1860,	555	75
April.	Received from Wadesboro', in an anonymous letter,	1	
	N. Bower, tax on "Act to incorporate Judson Female College,"	25	

1861.			
April.	James A. Moore, Clerk of Superior Court of Wake County, in full of Public Taxes, paid him by the sureties of W. W. Ward, late Sheriff of Martin County, due the State from said Sheriff for the year 1860,	$ 9,022	02
May.	Jacob Siler, Agent for the Collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	1,100	
	Gov. Ellis, as a donation to the State from an unknown source,	200	
	L. W. Humphrey, cash overdrawn by him as a member of the Senate, session 1860-'61,	6	
	Sundry Banks, temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Bank of North Carolina,	300,000	
	Do Lexington,	20,000	
	Do Charlotte,	60,000	
	Do Clarendon,	50,000	
	Do Fayetteville,	50,000	
	Do Cape Fear,	40,000	
	Merchants' Bank, Newberne,	5,000	
	Bank of Washington,	8,342	54
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro',	30,000	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Salisbury,	30,000	
	Do do do Salem,	30,000	
	Bank of North Carolina, tax on stock in said Bank,	10,648	30
	J. F. Hoke, Attorney for Collection of tax on Collateral Descents, &c.,	3,000	
June.	Sundry Banks, temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Bank of Cape Fear,	40,000	
	Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	30,000	
	Bank of Yanceyville,	40,000	
	Do Wilmington,	50,000	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	35,000	
	Bank of Wadesboro',	40,000	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Washington,	50,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
June.	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	$ 4,500	
	A. H. Hassell, Sheriff Bertie County, in part payment of taxes due the State from said County, for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1861,	6,000	
	Issued to H. W. Guion, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, two hundred and fifty State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1861, and running thirty years, issued on account of said Road in compliance with a resolution passed by the State Convention, 28th June, 1861,	250,000	
July.	Received of Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, in part payment for sale of ships belonging to North Carolina to the Confederate States,	9,350	
	Received of the following Sheriffs, in part payment of public taxes due from their respective Counties, for 1860, as follows:		
	G. Durden, Sheriff Washington Co.,	1,806	86
	W. T. Crawford, " Martin "	4,700	
	A. H. Hassel, " Bertie "	4,000	
	Sundry Banks, temporary loans, as follows:		
	Bank of Cape Fear, Washington,	95,000	
	Mutual Insurance and Trust Company, Greensboro',	25,000	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	50,000	
	Bank of North Carolina,	100,000	
	Bank of Wilmington,	100,000	
	Bank of Wadesboro',	40,000	
	Farmers' Bank of North Carolina,	20,000	
	Miners' and Planters' Bank,	12,497	
	Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	20,000	
	Bank of Clarendon,	50,000	
	A. P. Eikel, tax for the charter of "Greensboro' Gas Light Company,"	25	
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on account of indigent insane patients in Insane Asy-		

1861. Aug.	lum from their respective counties, as follows:		
	J. A. Long, Sheriff Richmond Co.,	$ 471	93
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	24	
	A. H. Hassell, " Bertie "	478	
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	1,020	29
	Nathan Hiatt, Ch'n, &c., Guilford "	1,080	73
	David Loftin, Sheriff Davidson "	150	
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, in part for sale of vessels belonging to North Carolina to the Confederate States,	26,690	
	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1860, due in 1861, as follows:		
	R. B. Paschal, Sheriff Chatham Co., in part,	7,625	97
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "	4,620	66
	J. A. Long, " Richmond "	7,662	54
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	5,688	
	G. Durden, " Washington" in part,	1,100	
	A. H. Hassell, " Bertie "	1,120	89
	T. J. Carr, " Duplin "	8,906	28
	Elias Carr, " Greene "	5,123	05
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	2,996	95
	J. R. Smith, Tax Col. Wayne "	13,227	96
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff Randolph "	7,491	17
	A. J. McBride, " Watauga "	1,506	43
	C. Austin, " Union "	5,391	41
	David Loftin, " Davidson "	9,006	20
	M. Spainhour, Tax Col. Burke "	4,923	22
	L. H. Lowrance, Sheriff Lincoln "	5,600	84
	R. V. Blackstock, Tax Col. Buncombe County,	6,022	18
	J. B. Lee, Sheriff Currituck County,	3,103	69
	Sundry Banks, temporary loans, as follows:		
	Bank of Wilmington,	50,000	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	35,000	
	Bank of Charlotte,	20,000	
	Bank of Clarendon,	25,000	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	25,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Aug.	Bank of Yanceyville,	$ 10,000	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	75,500	
	Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	20,000	
	Bank of Washington,	70,000	
	Bank of Lexington,	12,000	
	Bank of Charlotte, tax on capital stock in said Bank	750	
	J. R. Dodge, Clerk of Supreme Court at Morganton, tax on Attorneys' Licenses, August Term, 1861, of said Court,	57	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, tax on Attorneys' Licenses, June Term, 1861, of said Court,	71	25
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on account of indigent insane patients in Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, from their respective counties, as follows:		
	Mathias Masten, Sh'ff Forsyth Co.,	360	
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "	323	
	W. W. Grier, " Mecklenburg "	288	
	F. D. Foxhall, " Edgecombe "	598	
	J. L. Ward, " Polk "	144	
	G. M. Green, " Cleaveland "	466	
	H. B. Norman, " Tyrrel "	399	66
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "	288	
	P. F. White, " Chowan "	174	
	W. B. Campbell " Beaufort "	404	
	W. T. J. Vann, " New Hanover "	558	
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "	763	11
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford, "	658	39
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, in bonds of the Confederate States of America, for vessels sold by this State to the Confederate States Government,	25,000	
	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1860, payable in 1861, as follows:		
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus Co.,	8,466	96
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "	41	09
	Joseph Lusk, " Gaston "	4,608	38

1861.					
Sept.	W. F. Wasson,	Sheriff	Iredell	Co.,	$ 8,621 84
	Wm. Plemons,	Tax Col	Haywood	"	1,687 33
	Josiah Hodges,	Sheriff	Pitt	"	13,311 12
	Isaac A. Reel,	"	McDowell	"	2,680 54
	W. J. Murray,	"	Alamance	"	6,992 21
	W. E. Mann,	"	Pasquotank	"	156 48
	J. D. Markham,	Tax Col.	"	"	7,299 21
	W. A. Walton,	Sheriff	Rowan	"	13,205 44
	R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell	"	2,834 80
	F. D. Foxhall,	"	Edgecombe	"	20,491 56
	W. W. Grier,	"	Mecklenburg	"	17,894 46
	W. A. Thompson,	"	Wayne	"	233 24
	W. A. Meroney,	"	Davie	"	5,664 10
	Martin Walker,	"	Rutherford	"	5,395 58
	W. T. Crawford,	"	Martin	"	4,506 95
	A. B. Long, former	"	Rutherford	"	2 40
	G. B. Threadgill,	"	Anson	"	9,946 24
	R. P. Melvin,	"	Bladen	"	6,495 71
	S. M. Fletcher,	Tax Col.	Henderson	"	5,055 71
	H. B. Deaver,	"	"	Madison	"	1,164 96
	J. L. Ward,	Sheriff	Polk	"	1,237 62
	J. M. Carson,	"	Ashe	"	2,302 74
	Wm. Haymore,	"	Surry	"	3,905 33
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell	"	14,040 86
	J. R. Grady,	"	Harnett	"	3,200 61
	Hilliard Gibbs,	"	Hyde	"	4,756 62
	J. T. Barnes	"	Wilson	"	10,732 46
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash	"	9,642 66
	Nath'l Moody,	"	Stokes	"	4,277 69
	J. C. Smith,	"	Alexander	"	2,572 94
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleaveland	"	5,242 59
	J. B. Hare,	"	Hertford	"	8,091 61
	H. B. Norman	"	Tyrrel	"	2,413 75
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person	"	8,336 99
	West Massey,	Tax Col.	Johnston	"	8,673 60
	A. H. Sanders,	Sheriff	Montgomery	"	2,855 71
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin	"	10,685 99
	I. R. Hunter,	"	Gates	"	6,052 23
	S. A. Warren,	"	Northampton	"	11,957 62
	Walker Smith,	"	Rockingham	"	11,852 71
	E. D. Davis,	"	Jackson	"	1,344 73
	K. H. Worthy,	"	Moore	"	4,833 39

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
Sept.	Joseph Marshall,	Sh'ff	Stanly	Co.	$ 3,130 92
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville	"	17,393 60
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort	"	13,757 21
	Rufus Galloway,	"	Brunswick	"	4,255 92
	E. J. Barco,	"	Camden	"	3,350 55
	J. G. Gray,	Tax Col.	Macon	"	1,989 91
	W. D. Humphry,	Sh'ff	Onslow	"	5,275 95
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson	"	10,419 76
	N. R. Jones,	"	Warren	"	15,649 81
	Goodman Durden,	"	Washington	"	2,802 10
	W. T. J. Vann,	"	New Hanover	"	33,514 89
	P. F. White,	"	Chowan	"	6,394 84
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange	"	13,332 64
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland	"	17,752 61
	W. H. High,	"	Wake	"	30,675 31
	Jesse Bledsoe,	"	Alleghany	"	1,039 80
	George Dill,	"	Carteret	"	3,879 68
	J. S. Keener,	Tax Col.	Cherokee	"	2,278 13
	J. S. Snow,	Sh'ff	Halifax	"	19,152 61
	J. H. Nethercutt,	"	Jones	"	4,347 81
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir	"	9,009 61
	J. R. White,	"	Perquimans	"	5,947 50
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson	"	7,264 08
	R. M. Smith,	"	Wilkes	"	3,809 04
	W. W. Proffitt,	"	Yancey	"	1,852
	C. Byrd, former	"	"	"	49 49
	A. C. Latham,	"	Craven	"	17,605 58
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford	"	14,079 72
	Mathias Masten,	"	Forsythe,	"	9,727 29
	Bedford Brown, cash overdrawn by him as a member of Senate of North Carolina, session 1861,				6
	S. H. Walkup, cash overdrawn by him as a member of Senate of North Carolina, session 1861,				3
	Bank of North Carolina, temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,				100,0 00
	Bank of Lexington, temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,				12,000
	Sundry Banks, tax on capital stock in said Banks, as follows:				
	Bank of Fayetteville,				950

1861.			
Sept.	Bank of Wadesboro',	$ 812	50
	Bank of Yanceyville,	500	
	Merchants' Bank of New Berne,	562	50
	S. W. Davis, tax for the charter of "North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company,"	25	
	J. C. Smith, Sheriff of Alexander Co., cash overpaid him on account of Presidential Election,	32	16
		$ 3,523,981	25

PUBLIC FUNDS—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

	Agricultural Societies,	$ 2,000	
	Appropripation for Educational Purposes,	1,200	
	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	3,000	
	Bank Tax Refunded,	39,052	10
	Binding Laws,	169	59
	Board of Internal Improvements,	71	50
	Bogue Banks,	47	50
	Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement,	13,884	88
	Capitol Square,	300	
	Commissioners of Revenue,	770	25
	Commissioners to Alabama,	944	80
	Commissioners to Washington,	1,100	20
	Commissioner from Georgia,	10	
	Commissioner from South Carolina,	10	
	Commissioner to Virginia,	105	
	Comptroller's Department,	750	
	Congressional Election,	37	50
	Contingencies,	10,313	83
	Convention,	19,290	57

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

Convention Election,	$ 2,959	49
Copying Laws,	592	
Council of State,	513	20
Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States,	257	80
Executive Department,	2,550	
Expenses of Sinking Fund,	30	
Fayetteville & Western Railroad,	100,000	
Fugitives from Justice,	638	
General Assembly,	93,795	01
Geological Survey,	4,406	67
Governor's Election,	15	
Insane Asylum,	30,000	
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	345,866	
Interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	10,350	
Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.,	7,650	
Interest on State Registered Bonds,	9,940	72
Investigation of affairs of Atlantic & No. Ca. Railroad Co.,	667	83
Judiciary,	31,293	93
Military Appropriation,	2,198,038	02
Pensions,	370	
Post Office,	196	46
Premium on Northern Funds,	9,984	78
Presidential Election,	2,576	18
Public Arms,	215	25
Public Printing,	7,691	60
Public Tax Refunded,	2,592	80
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds,	2,500	
Senatorial Election,	27	57
Sheriffs for Settling,	2,187	61
State Department,	1,000	
State Librarian,	450	
State Library,	1,041	61
State Registered Bonds,	52,000	
Superintendent of Capitol,	260	
Treasury Department,	2,062	50
Western No. Ca. Railroad,	68,408	
Do do do Survey,	13,653	

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad,	650,000	
	$ 3,750,039	74

Detailed as follows :

1861.			
Oct.	Duplin Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1860,	$ 50	
	W. R. Holt, President State Agricultural Society, State's quota to said Society for 1860,	1,500	
	Macon Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1860,	50	
	Jere Pearsall, for services as Commissioner to investigate affairs of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company,	166	
	W. B. Thompson, for services as witness before the Commission,	17	33
	James Miller, do do do	7	60
	Rufus Barringer, for services as Commissioner to investigate affairs of Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co., and preparing report of same,	288	75
	Gov. Ellis, Pres't *ex officio* Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of meeting of said Board in Raleigh, October 30th, 1862,	23	
	James Davis, Sr., money due him on account of Bogue Banks, as per report of Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Carteret,	47	50
	Henry A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for sundry bills and pay rolls for Sept. 1860,	2,673	58
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 3d quarter's salary 1860,	250	
	Henry C. Jones, Attorney for collection of Collateral Descents, &c.,	200	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1860.			
Oct.	Muse & Tumbro, for advertising in Newbern *Enquirer*, reward for arrest of the murderers of John Chapman,	$	8
	M. A. Curtis, his half year's salary for 1860, as Assistant State Geologist,		250
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, on account of said Asylum,		5,000
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on State Coupon Bonds of North Carolina,		81,045
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for interest on Coupon Bonds of C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company,		15
	Commissioners of Sinking Fund, interest on State Coupon Bonds owned by said Fund,		4,965
	Graham Daves, Attorney for Edward F. Smallwood, Ex'r of Eli Smallwood, dec'd, interest on State Registered Bonds,		90
	Jas. S. Purefoy, Treasurer Wake Forest College, interest on State Registered Bonds,		30
	H. C. Jones, Reporter Supreme Court, his last half year's salary for 1860,		300
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1860,		625
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1860,		625
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 certificates from 3d Circuit,		975
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 6 certificates from 3d Circuit,		120
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 6th Circuit,		100
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 4 certificates from 5th Circuit,		80
	Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for 4 certificates from 4th Circuit,		80
	Bank of Wilmington, premium for check on New York,		18 74

1860.			
Oct.	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 3d quarter's salary for 1860,	$ 200	
	O. H. Perry, for books purchased of Willis & Sotheran, London, for State Library,	476	43
	O. H. Perry, for books purchased of E. J. Hale & Sons, for State Library	32	35
	O. H. Perry, for works and repairs in State Library,	76	
	O. H. Perrry, freight on books for State Library,	9	21
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1860,	65	
	James C. Turner, Chief Engineer of the Western North Carolina Railroan Survey, on account of said survey,	5,000	
	W. R. Richardson, for payment of postage stamps for Treasury Department,	4	
	Whitaker & Avent, for printing for Executive Department and Board of Internal Improvements,	18	
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant W. H. Dempey, for services at the Capitol for September, 1860,	15	
	Drury King, for brooms purchased for State,	6	
	Adams Express Company, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Governor Ellis, for sealing 121 State Bonds,	12	10
	Adams Express Company, Raleigh, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	
	Telegraphic dispatch to New York for Public Treasurer,	2	71
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., freight on sundry boxes for the State,	11	76
	Adams Express Co., Raleigh, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1860.			
Nov.	Mecklenburg Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1860.	$ 50	
	Davie Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1860,	50	
	Moore Co. Agricultural Society, State's quota for 1860,	50	
	Henry A. London, Treasurer Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Co.,	3,152	33
	R. S. French, Attorney for collection of Collateral Descents, &c.,	198	50
	Whitaker & Avent, for advertising in *Democratic Press* reward for apprehension of C. H. & G. W. Latham, Fugitives from Justice in Beaufort County,	12	
	Harrison Rand, interest on State Registered Bonds,	45	
	Geo. Howard, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 Certificates from 1st Circuit,	975	
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 12 Certificates from 4th Circuit,	975	
	Thos. Settle, Solicitor, for 6 Certificates from 4th Circuit,	120	
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 10 certificates from 1st Circuit,	200	
	David Coleman, Solicitor, for 9 Certificates from 3d Circuit,	180	
	W. A. Jenkins, Attorney-Gen'l, for 4 Certificates from 3d Circuit,	80	
	John Norfleet, for services as Commissioner to investigate affairs of Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Co.,	173	15
	Ransom Winecoff, for copying report of said Commission,	15	
	Geo. T. Cooke, Paymaster, Raleigh, for postage stamps furnished State Department,	18	
	Same, for postage stamps furnished Executive and Comptroller's Departments,	9	
	Same, for rent of boxes in Post Office for several Departments in Capitol,	5	03

1860.			
Nov.	Same, stamps furnished officers at Capitol,	$ 12	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of election for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, in Nov. 1860.	945	21
	D. G. McRae, expenses of storing boxes of arms in State Arsenal, Fayetteville,	5	25
	W. W. Holden, for printing for State offices,	51	50
	Bank No. Ca., for 1 Bond of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,	2,500	
	A. M. Powell, President of Western N. C. Railroad Company, in 68 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date October 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	68,000	
	Accrued interest,	408	
	Drury King, for repairs to flag staff on Capitol,	5	
	Adam's Express Co., Raleigh, freight on 3 packages from New York, to Public Treasurer,	3	
	Syme & Hall, for advertising sale of State Bonds in Raleigh *Register*,	15	50
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant, W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol, for Oct., 1860,	15	
	Jere Pearsall, C. & M. in Equity, Duplin Co., for cost of case of State *vs.* Stephen Graham, Adm'r, &c.,	12	30
	H. Mahler, for seal for Alleghany Co., and Wake Court of Equity,	26	
Dec.	Cumberland Co., Ag'l Society, State's quota for 1860,	50	
	Martin Co. Ag'l Society, State's quota for 1860,	50	
	Gov. Ellis, Pres't *ex officio* Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of meeting of said Board, December 18, 1860,	15	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1860.			
Dec.	Henry A. London, Treasurer C. F. & Deep River Nav. Improvement, on account of said Improvement,	$ 1,696	
	John F. Hoke, Attorney for collection of Collateral Descents, &c.,	11	75
	W. H. Hamilton, his half year's salary as Superintendent of Capitol Square,	150	
	John W. Ellis, Gov. of N. C., his 4th quarter's salsry for 1860,	750	
	Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, mileage and per diem for attending Electoral College in Raleigh, December 1860, as follows:		
	John W. Moore,	30	20
	J. M. Clement,	33	80
	Wm. A. Allen,	20	
	A. W. Venable,	17	60
	A. M. Scales,	25	
	Will. B. Rodman,	27	
	J. A. Fox,	37	80
	Jno. A. Dickson,	43	60
	J. R. McLean,	19	80
	Quent. Busbee, as Secretary to Sinking Fund,	30	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum,	5,000	
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	7,602	
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for interest on Coupon Bonds of C. F. & D. River Nav. Co.,	120	
	Robt. Strange, Solicitor, for 5 Certificates from 5th Circuit,	100	
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, for 12 Certificates from 6th Circuit,	240	
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 6 certificates from 2d Circuit,	540	
	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 15 certificates from 6th Circuit,	1,245	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 5th Circuit,	1,155	

1860.			
Dec.	Moses A. Smith, Postmaster, Salisbury, for postage on Supreme Court Reports sent to Judges and Clerks,	$ 15	42
	J. J. Bruner, for printing &c., sundry volumes Jones' Law and Equity Reports,	906	55
	Jas. R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court at Morganton, his last half year's salary for 1860,	150	
	Jas. R. Dodge, for 2 Record Books,	20	
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 11 certificates from 2d Circuit,	220	
	John A. Dickson, Acting Solicitor, for 2 Certificates from 7th Circuit,	40	
	Bank of No. Ca., premium on $98,000 checks on New York,	3,920	
	J. L. Ward, Sheriff of Polk Co., for making returns of election for President and Vice-President of U.States, in Nov. 1860,	52	50
	W. W. Holden, for printing report of Public Treasurer,	124	65
	H. W. Husted, Treasurer Neuse Manf. Company, for paper furnished State Printer,	36	96
	John Spelman, State Printer, in part for printing for General Assembly of 1860-'61,	637	65
	Bramly Sasser, a pension for 1860,	40	
	Margaret Gardner, do do	40	
	Letitia Bray, do do	40	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	200	
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding and labeling books in State Library,	172	45
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, for the purchase of books for State Library,	12	
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	500	
	Wm. R. Richardson, Clerk to Treasury,		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1860.			
Dec.	Department, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860.	$ 187	50
	Jas. C. Turner, Chief Engineer Western N. C. Railroad Survey, on account of said survey,	6,000	
	C. B. Mallett, President of Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, on account of said Company,	100,000	
	D. L. Swain, for Martin's manuscript of History of N. C.,	103	50
	G. H. Wilder, for 75 cords of wood furnished the State,	296	25
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant W. H. Dempsey, for November, 1860,	15	
	E. B. Freeman, for the purchase of coal for Supreme Court Office,	49	13
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Forest Manufacturing Company, for paper furnished the State,	120	
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov Ellis, for sealing 500 State Bonds,	50	
	Adams' Express Company, Raleigh, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant W. H. Dempsey, for services at Capitol for the month of December, 1860,	15	
	For sundry telegraphic dispatches to New York for Public Treasurer,	12	68
	H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, 200 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1860, and running 30 years, issued on account of said road,	200,000	
1861.			
Jan.	The following County Agricultural Societies, State's quota for 1860:		
	Henderson County,	50	
	Randolph "	50	

1861.			
Jan.	Sampson County,	$ 50	
	Robeson "	50	
	J. J. Chaplin, for stitching and putting up documents of General Assembly, 1860-'61,	52	94
	H. A. London, Treasurer Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Improvement, for sundry bills and pay rolls for December, 1860,	3,437	97
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	250	
	Council Wooten, President of Council of State, for expenses of meeting of Council January 23d, 1861,	188	80
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Council of State, as balance due Council for meeting January 23d, 1861,	66	
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	75	
	John Spelman, for publishing in *State Journal*, Governor's proclamation offering reward for the apprehension of John M. Carver and Ephraim a slave, fugitives from justice in Madison Co.,	7	50
	C. D. Smith, for services as Assistant State Geologist in the year 1860,	360	
	M. A. Curtis, salary for Nov. and Dec., 1860, as Assistant State Geologist,	83	33
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his last half year's salary for 1860,	750	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum,	5,000	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	3,795	
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	2,730	
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	625	
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	625	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Jan.	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	$ 625	
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending Supreme Court, Raleigh December Term, 1860, in discharge of his official duties,	100	
	James W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 7th Circuit,	1,155	
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 5 certificates from 2d Circuit,	435	
	Elias C. Hines, Solicitor, for attending Court of Oyer and Terminer in Currituck County,	20	
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	121,251	
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	4,665	
	Bank of North Carolina, for interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	6,126	
	Col. C. C. Tew, for mileage and per diem on account of Military Commission,	11	
	Maj. D. H. Hill, do. do.	41	
	Charles C. Lee, traveling expenses as State Commissioner for the purchase of arms,	175	
	Bank of N. C., premium on check of $6,126 on New York,	245	04
	Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, premium on check of $45,000 on New York,	1,800	
	The following Sheriffs for making returns of election for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States in November, 1860:		
	W. A. Walton, Rowan County,	22	50
	H. H. Davidson, Cherokee "	72	50
	John Spelman, for printing Blank Books for Treasury Department,	48	
	Alexander Taylor, of Craven county, a pension for 1860,	50	

1861.			
Jan.	Sureties of George W. Glass, late Sheriff of McDowell county, per Resolution of General Assembly 1860–'61,	$ 1,000	
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	112	50
	O. H. Perry, for subscription to papers and periodicals for State Library,	37	50
	Wm. Thompson, for articles furnished State Library,	21	50
	A. Creech, " "	31	95
	James McKimmon, " "	2	47
	H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Co., 200 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date October 1st, 1860, and running 30 years,	200,000	
	Edward Yarborough, under Resolution of General Assembly 1860–'61,	109	
	Rufus H. Page, for freight paid on articles for State to R. & G. R. R. Co.,	31	70
	Adams' Express Company, Raleigh, Freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	
	H. J. Hesselbach, for work done at the Capitol,	2	60
Feb.	The following County Agricultural Societies, the State's quota for 1860:		
	Martin county,	50	
	Richmond "	50	
	Cleaveland "	50	
	Sundry Banks as tax refunded by act of General Assembly, 1860–'61, as follows:		
	Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	2,250	
	Bank of Charlotte,	1,500	
	Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh,	9,427	50
	Bank of Fayetteville,	3,800	
	Bank of Clarendon,	3,600	
	Bank of Wilmington,	4,985	10
	Bank of Yanceyville,	2,000	
	H. A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Improvement, for bills		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
Feb.	and pay rolls for the months of January and February, 1861,			$ 1,500	
	Eli W. Hall, for payment of board expenses of Hon. Samuel Hall, Commissioner from Georgia,			10	
	M. W. Ransom, for expenses as Commission to Alabama,			264	80
	J. L. Bridgers,			257	20
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, postage on Governor's proclamation, concernig Convention, sent to Sheriffs, and for postage stamps furnished offices in Capitol,			45	50
	James H. Moore, for publishing in High Point *Reporter*, Governor's proclamation concerning Convention,			18	
	McNeill & Sherwood, for advertising do. in *N. C. Presbyterian*,			10	
	J. L. Pennington, for advertising do. in Newbern *Progress*,			17	
	J. W. Alspaugh, for advertising same in *Western Sentinel*,			12	
	Paid Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Session of 1860-'61, as follows:				
	Henry T. Clark, Speaker of Senate, Edgecombe county,			419	20
	M. F. Arendell, Senate,	Carteret	Co.,	327	40
	W. W. Avery, "	Burke	"	276	
	A. W. Burton, "	Cleaveland	"	328	
	Bedford Brown, "	Caswell	"	254	
	M. A. Bledsoe, "	Wake	"	297	
	V. C. Barringer, "	Cabarrus	"	279	
	E. J. Blount, "	Pitt	"	268	60
	J. G. Dickson, "	Duplin	"	275	20
	Joseph Dobson, "	Yadkin	"	279	
	Alfred Dockery, "	Richmond	"	287	
	W. D. Dowd, "	Moore	"	318	40
	M. L. Eure, "	Gates	"	327	
	Marcus Erwin, "	Buncombe	"	309	40
	T. I. Faison, "	Sampson	"	273	40
	Frederick Grist, "	Beaufort	"	259	60

1861.						
Feb.	Eli W. Hall,	"	New Hanover	"	276	
	W. Harris,	"	Franklin	"	$ 258	
	W. G. Harriss,	"	Chatham	"	274	
	L. W. Humphrey,	"	Onslow	"	321	
	W. K. Lane,	"	Wayne	"	250	
	David Outlaw,	"	Bertie	"	312	
	T. J. Pitchford,	"	Warren	"	294	40
	J. G. Ramsay,	"	Rowan	"	306	
	J. M. S. Rogers,	"	Northampton	"	259	
	Duncan Shaw,	"	Cumberland	"	304	80
	B. T. Simmons,	"	Currituck	"	311	60
	F. L. Simpson,	"	Rockingham	"	313	
	J. P. Speight,	"	Greene	"	265	
	N. H. Street,	"	Craven	"	277	20
	Jasper Stowe,	"	Lincoln	"	314	
	L. Q. Sharpe,	"	Iredell	"	293	
	J. B. Slaughter,	"	Hertford	"	332	40
	Jones Spencer,	"	Hyde	"	293	
	J. R. Stubbs,	"	Martin	"	163	
	A. J. Taylor,	"	Nash	"	252	
	C. H. K. Taylor,	"	Granville	"	231	
	John D. Taylor,	"	Brunswick	"	249	20
	W. H. Thomas,	"	Jackson	"	363	
	J. W. Thomas,	"	Davidson	"	281	80
	Jos Turner, jr.,	"	Orange	"	283	20
	John Walker,	"	Mecklenburg	"	299	
	J. W. B. Watson,	"	Johnston	"	263	40
	J. A. Waugh,	"	Forsyth	"	321	80
	M. C. Whitaker,	"	Halifax	"	279	
	C. S. Winstead,	"	Person	"	261	
	S. H. Walkup,	"	Union	"	298	
	J. M. Whedbee,	"	Pasquotank	"	300	
	Jonathan Worth,	"	Randolph	"	279	
	William T. Dortch, Speaker of Commons, Wayne county,				350	
	B. G. Albritton, Commons, Pitt Co.,				277	
	F. E. Alfred,	"	Craven	"	319	50
	G. W. Autry,	"	Sampson	"	319	40
	B. M. Baxter,	"	Currituck,	"	317	
	J. G. Blue,	"	Richmond	"	302	
	J. B. Batchelor,	"	Warren	"	238	
	R. R. Bridgers,	"	Edgecombe	"	276	60

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
Feb.	Jno. Boothe,	Commons,	Gates County,	$ 327	
	J. M. Bullock,	"	Granville "	270	
	Philip Barrow,	"	Forsyth "	285	80
	E. G. L. Barringer,	"	Montgomery "	332	10
	C. H. Burgin,	"	McDowell "	312	
	J. W. Bowman,	"	Yancey "	350	
	Turner Bynum,	"	Chatham "	303	
	J. G. Branch,	"	Duplin "	313	
	Jonas Cline,	"	Catawba "	332	
	C. C. Clark,	"	Craven "	270	60
	E. B. Clark,	"	Davidson "	306	
	T. N. Crumpler,	"	Ashe "	343	
	M. K. Crawford,	"	Wayne "	265	
	Wm. H. Cheek,	"	Warren "	268	
	A. C. Cowles,	"	Yadkin "	331	60
	J. M. Carson,	"	Alexander "	332	60
	S. H. Cannady,	"	Granville "	265	40
	C. T. N. Davis,	"	Rutherford "	333	60
	C. T. Davis,	"	Bladen "	340	
	A. H. Davis,	"	Halifax "	277	
	S. W. Davis,	"	Mecklenburg "	280	40
	W. W. Dickson,	"	Caldwell "	339	50
	J. L. Ewell,	"	Martin "	325	
	N. C. Faison,	"	Sampson "	314	
	D. D. Ferebee,	"	Camden "	312	
	I. H. Foust,	"	Randolph "	311	
	N. N. Fleming,	"	Rowan "	278	
	Tilman Farrow,	"	Hyde "	341	
	G. N. Folk,	"	Watauga "	347	
	J. H. Foy,	"	Onslow "	321	
	J. A. Fagg,	"	Madison "	377	
	J. R. Ferguson,	"	Bertie "	351	
	Rawley Galloway,	"	Rockingham "	318	60
	L. Greene,	"	Stanly "	317	
	H. B. Guthrie,	"	Orange "	304	60
	R. N. Green,	"	Chatham "	305	
	Wm. F. Green,	"	Franklin "	359	40
	J. L. Gorrell,	"	Guilford "	274	
	A. B. F. Gaither,	"	Iredell "	311	40
	Wm. S. Harris,	"	Cabarrus "	290	60
	J. S. Harrington,	"	Harnett "	305	60
	S. P. Hill,	"	Caswell "	262	

1861.					
Feb.	Lewis Hanes, Commons,	Davidson	Co.,	$ 306	
	H. B. Howard, "	Davie	"	302	10
	G. W. Hayes, "	Cherokee	"	378	20
	Phineas Horton, "	Wilkes	"	338	60
	P. T. Henry, "	Bertie	"	343	80
	N. F. Hall, "	Rowan	"	303	
	J. F. Hoke, "	Lincoln	"	310	60
	J. P. Jordan, "	Henderson	"	342	
	W. H. P. Jenkins, "	Granville	"	304	
	Alex. Kelly, "	Moore	"	271	10
	H. P. Kallum, "	Stokes	"	327	
	S. L. Love, "	Haywood	"	363	
	C. Q. Lemmonds, "	Union	"	293	
	E. R. Liles, "	Anson	"	302	
	J. R. Logan, "	Cleveland	"	333	60
	Chas. Latham, "	Washington	"	346	
	J. R. Love, Jr., "	Jackson	"	368	
	Thos. D. Meares, "	Brunswick	"	287	80
	Wm. T. Marsh, "	Beaufort	"	320	
	Chas. McCleese, "	Tyrrel	"	356	80
	A. S. Merrimon, "	Buncombe	"	333	40
	Alex. McMillan, "	Robeson	"	267	80
	A. H. Martin, "	Wilkes	"	314	20
	C. P. Mendenhall, "	Guilford	"	268	
	Jas. Mitchiner, "	Johnson	"	257	
	Nathan Newby, "	Perquimans	"	347	
	W. W. Peebles, "	Northampton	"	267	40
	S. J. Person, "	NewHanover	"	324	80
	Churchill Perkins, "	Pitt	"	273	
	W. N. Patterson, "	Orange	"	303	80
	J. F. Poindexter, "	Forsyth	"	286	40
	J. H. Pearson, "	Burke	"	280	60
	J. M. Potts, "	Mecklenburg	"	298	40
	L. L. Polk, "	Anson	"	290	80
	W. B. Pope, "	Halifax	"	277	
	B. H. Padgett, "	Rutherford	"	377	
	J. P. H. Russ, "	Wake	"	301	
	M. W. Ransom, "	Northampton	"	219	20
	S. H. Rogers, "	Wake	"	297	
	C. E Shober, "	Guilford	"	271	
	Daniel Shaw, "	N. Hanover	"	322	
	A. K. Simonton, "	Iredell	"	294	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.					
Feb.	T. T. Slade, Commons,	Rockingham	Co.,	$ 283	
	J. D. Stanford, "	Duplin	"	288	
	R. H. Small, "	Chowan	"	347	
	D. W. Siler, "	Macon	"	292	
	W. P. Taylor, "	Chatham	"	304	
	Jno. Tapscott, "	Alamance	"	311	40
	Wm. H. Watson, "	Johnston	"	261	
	H. M. Waugh, "	Surry	"	317	
	Jas. H. White, "	Gaston	"	338	
	H. G. Williams, "	Nash	"	280	40
	T. L. Winslow, "	Randolph	"	314	
	E. K. Withers "	Caswell	"	213	
	A. G. Waters, "	Cleaveland	"	343	
	D. W. Whitehurst, "	Carteret	"	332	80
	J. C. Williams, "	Cumberland	"	266	60
	J. S. Woodard, "	Edgecombe	"	311	80
	J. C. Wooten, "	Lenoir	"	314	
	W. P. Ward, "	Jones	"	324	
	J. D. Wilkerson, "	Person	"	311	
	J. T. Williams, "	Pasquotank	"	341	
	Eli Wishart, "	Robeson	"	334	
	N. L. Williamson "	Columbus	"	337	60
	J. J. Yeates, "	Hertford	"	289	80
	J. W. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk of the Senate,			841	
	W. L. Saunders, Assistant Clerk of the Senate,			720	40
	Edward Cantwell, Principal Clerk House of Commons,			816	
	W. M. Hardie, Assistant Clerk House of Commons,			748	20
	L. W. Joyner, Engrossing Clerk,			374	20
	Edmard Vail, " "			366	
	M. H. Pinnix, " "			364	
	James Page, Principal Door Keeper of the Senate,			385	
	C. C. Tally, Assistant Door Keeper of the Senate.			364	
	W. S. Webster, Principal Door Keeper of the House of Commons,			366	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant Door Keeper House of Commons,			383	

1861.			
Feb.	Sundry temporary Engrossing Clerks, as follows:		
	S. E. Phillips,	$ 60	
	T. H. Hill,	56	
	A. S. Joyner,	61	40
	D. H. Stephenson,	24	
	C. J. Iredell,	20	
	J. H. Avent,	12	
	C. P. Bryson,	16	
	Miss Mary G. Mason,	52	
	Caleb Evans and Ben Smith, under Resolution of General Assembly, 1860 and 1861,	400	
	Joseph B. Slaughter, for James Riff, reward for arrest of Henry Reynolds, a fugitive from justice,	100	
	Sundry Persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	540	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	789	
	Parker Rand, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co.,	240	
	R. Cotton, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	150	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, as follows:		
	For his half year's salary ending Dec. 31st, 1860,	150	
	For recording 2,389 pages at 30 cents per page,	716	70
	James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme Court in Raleigh, for 68 days attendance, Dec. Term, 1860, at $2 per day,	136	
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for attending as Judge Court of Oyer and Terminer, Caswell County,	90	
	David Coleman, Solicitor, for 3 certificates (1 double) from 7th Circuit,	80	
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 2d Circuit,	20	
	Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for 2 certificates from 4th Circuit,	40	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Feb.	Adams' Express Company, Raleigh, freight on box of arms,	$ 3	75
	Gov. Ellis, for check and premium on $8,631 95 New York funds, as payment for military stores,	9,063	54
	James E. Morris, his annual salary for 160 as keeper of the Public Arms at Newbern,	150	
	John Spelman, State Printer, for printing for General Assembly,	445	98
	Martha Spears, a pension for 1860,	100	
	Sundry persons, public taxes refunded by Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61	396	09
	J. H. Moore, per Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61,	10	
	Wm. Peace, per Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61,	1,500	
	Forest Manufacturing Company, for paper furnished the State,	300	
	John W. Syme, for advertising in Raleigh *Register* Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention, and proposals for fire wood for Capitol,	8	
	Adams' Express Company, Raleigh, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	
	T. H. Snow, for lumber furnished the State in 1858,	12	45
	Drury King, for payment of servant's wages at Capitol for January, 1861,	15	
	Magnetic Telegraph, for sundry dispatches for Public Treasurer,	4	70
March	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as part of the appropriation of General Assembly, 1860–'61, for the improvement of the buildings of said Institution,	500	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, as tax refunded under Resolution of last General Assembly,	3,500	

1861.			
March	Bank of Wadesboro', as tax refunded under Resolution of General Assembly,	$ 3,250	
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	250	
	Sundry persons, for advertising Governor's proclamation concerning Convention, as follows:		
	S. D. Pool, *Union Banner*,	12	
	W. J. Yates, *Western Democrat*,	13	
	Syme & Hall, Raleigh *Register*,	24	
	F. I. Wilson, *Ad Valorem Banner*,	12	
	C. R. P. Byers, Asheville *Spectator*,	12	
	T. Loring, Goldsboro' *Tribune*,	12	
	W. W. Holden, N. C. *Standard*,	12	
	R. T. Heflin, N. C. *Christian Advocate*	12	
	L. V. Blum, *People's Press*,	12	
	E. J. Hale & Sons, Fayetteville *Observer*,	6	
	T. W. Atkin, Asheville *News*,	13	
	Sundry Sheriffs for holding and making returns of Convention Election, as follows:		
	W. H. Cullom, Johnston county,	6	66
	A. McD. Martin, Dep. Sheriff, Richmond County,	19	16
	D. Loftin, Davidson county,	22	50
	J. W. Steed, Randolph county,	19	16
	L. H. Lowrance, Lincoln county,	38	
	W. E. Mann, Pasquotank county,	39	50
	E. S. Barco, Camden county,	39	16
	J. B. Lee, Currituck county,	39	16
	M. Masten, Forsyth county,	20	83
	C. Austin, Union county,	35	83
	Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, for certified copies of Laws furnished State Printer,	459	50
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Governor Ellis, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	75	
	Sundry Members of the General Assembly, session 1860–'61, as follows:		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
March	J. M. Morehead, Senate, Guilford Co.,	$ 208	
	C. G. Wright, Commons, Cumberland county,	240	20
	R. S. Donnell, Commons, Beaufort Co.,	300	20
	A. D. Speight, Commons, Greene Co.,	315	
	Henry Mordecai, Commons, Wake Co.,	255	
	Mary G. Mason, for 6 days' services as Engrossing Clerk,	24	
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, his 4th quarter's salary for 1860,	625	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum,	5,000	
	Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, as interest on Coupon Bonds of the State of North-Carolina,	1,170	
	A. E. Smallwood, as interest on State Registered Bonds,	90	
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from 3d Circuit,	270	
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 4 certificates from 1st Circuit,	382	50
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 4 certificates from 3d Circuit,	80	
	Thomas Settle, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 4th Circuit,	20	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Courts, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	Gov. Ellis, for payment of commissions of Watson & Meares, for purchasing Arms for North-Carolina,	119	26
	Gov. Ellis, for the payment of Dupont & Co., for powder furnished the State,	4,035	27
	Gov. Ellis, for payment of David Smith for ammunition furnished the State,	2,239	76
	Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, under Resolution of General Assembly, 1860-'61,	20	
	Gov. Ellis, for payment of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, for Arms furnished the State,	4,770	79

1861.			
March	Gov. Ellis, as payment for 500 Colt's Navy Pistols, purchased for the State,	$ 8,545	50
	Bank of North-Carolina, for premium on Northern Funds,	3,000	
	R. H. Page, Premium on Northern Funds,	1	
	Bank of Wadesboro', Premium on Northern Funds,	500	
	Bank of Clarendon, Premium on Northern Funds,	500	
	Bank of the Republic, New York, for interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	13,461	
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., for interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	945	
	W. W. Holden, for advertising in N. C. *Standard*, proclamation concerning Presidential Election,	10	
	C. Austin, Sheriff Union County, for making returns of election for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, in Nov., 1860,	35	83
	John Spelman, State Printer, for printing for Executive Department,	72	
	John Spelman, printing for Adjutant General's Department,	34	74
	John Spelman, printing for State Department,	36	
	John Spelman, printing Bank Statements,	185	19
	Sureties of W. S. Willis, late Sheriff of Bladen county, under Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61,	1,000	
	Drury King, Superintendent Capitol, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	65	
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	112	50
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk to Treasury Department, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	187	50

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
March	James C. Turner, Chief Engineer Western N. C. Railroad survey, on account of said survey,	$ 2,653	
	B. F. Moore, under Resolution of Gen'l Assembly, 1860–'61.	300	
	Drury King, for various services in Capitol,	8	60
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for articles furnished the State,	139	72
	Chas. Kuester, under Resolution of Gen'l Assembly, 1860–'61,	73	90
	W. L. Pomeroy, Stationary furnished Gen'l Assembly, 1860–'61,	277	67
	W. W. Holden, for advertising in N. C. *Standard* sale of State Bonds,	21	50
	Quent. Busbee, under Resolution of Gen'l Assembly, 1860–'61,	250	
	A. Fraps, for 1 table for Capitol,	2	25
	Wm. Watson, under Resolution of Gen'l Assembly, 1860–'61,	10	25
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant at the Capitol, for Feb., 1861,	15	
	E. Newlin, for subscription of Public Treasurer, on behalf of the State, to New York *Journal of Commerce*, from Feb. 28th, 1861, to Feb. 28th, 1862,	9	
	G. H. Wilder, for wood furnished State Capitol,	458	
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant at the Capitol, for March, 1861,	15	
April.	S. H. Young, Treasurer No. Ca. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as part of appropriation of General Assembly, 1860–'61, for establishing a Book Bindery in said institution,	500	
	C. H. Wiley, on account of the State Educational Association for 1859–'60, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly,	1,200	

1861.			
April.	DeCarteret&Armstrong, for bindingLaws &c., for the State,	$ 116	65
	Bank of Washington, as tax refunded under an Act of General Assemply, 1860–'61.	3,250	
	David L. Swain, for expenses as Commissioner from this State to Montgomery, Ala.,	221	
	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent of Capitol Square, his last quarter's salary for 1861,	75	
	Graham Daves, Secretary to Council of State, for expenses of meeting of Council, March 25th, 1861,	258	40
	Sundry persons for advertising Governor's proclamation concerning Convention, as follows:		
	John Spelman, *State Journal*,	16	50
	W. J. Brooks, *Quid Nunc*, Elizabeth City,	14	
	Tucke & Gorman, Wilson *Ledger*,	15	
	T. J. Garner, *Southron*, Elizabeth City,	14	
	P. J. Sinclair, *North-Carolinian*,	14	
	Mrs. T. J. Holton, Charlotte *Whig*,	12	
	E. H. Britton, Charlotte *Bulletin*, and Catawba *Journal*,	21	
	John B. Lyon, *Democratic Pioneer*,	15	
	C. N. B. Evans, Milton *Chronicle*,	14	
	John W. Ellis, Gov. of No. Ca., his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	750	
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assisant State Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
	Rev. M. A. Curtis, Ass't State Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	125	
	Giles Mebane, his mileage and per diem as a member of the House of Commons, Session 1860–'61,	106	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	726	54
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
April.	Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	$ 625	
	David Coleman, Solicitor, for 3 certificates from 7th Circuit,	60	
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 2 certificates from 3rd Circuit,	40	
	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 1st Circuit,	100	
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for one certificate from 3d Circuit,	97	50
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 8 certificates from 5th Circuit,	160	
	Gov. Ellis, for payment of J. R. Anderson & Co., Richmond, Va., for Battery of Cannon and all fixtures,	6,295	68
	Geo. T. Cook, P. M. Raleigh, for rent of boxes in Post Office for the several Departments in Capitol, from Oct. 1st, 1860, to April 1st, 1861,	6	56
	Geo. T. Cook, for postage stamps furnished Executive and Treasury Departments,	20	
	Geo. T. Cooke, for postage on Revenue Act sent to the several counties in the State,	21	26
	John Spelman, Public Printer, for printing for General Assembly, 1860-'61,	616	56
	John Spelman, printing for Comptroller's and State Departments,	19	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 1st quarter's salary for 1861,	200	
	Sundry persons, for bonds of the State of N. C., due in 1861,	17,000	
	E. Newlin, for advertising for the State in New York *Journal of Commerce*,	9	
	American Bank Note Company, N. Y., for engraving sundry Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	581	
	Geo. T. Cook, P. M. Raleigh, for postage stamps furnished Treasury Department,	5	
	Adams' Express Comp., Raleigh, freight		

1861.			
April.	on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	$ 1	
	Drury King, for drayage of safe from depot to Treasurer's Office,	14	
	McGee & Williams, for candles furnished the State,	83	48
	Wm. Thompson, under Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61.	17	
	Syme & Hall, for advertising in Raleigh *Register* sale of State Bonds,	10	50
	W. W. Bacon, for fire proof safe for Treasury Department,	913	72
	Misses Litchford and Stuart, for copying Colonial Records, under Resolution of General Assembly authorizing the publication thereof,	14	60
	Adams' Express Company, freight on package from New York to Public Treasurer,	1	
	Forest Manufacturing Company, for 30 reams paper furnished the State,	180	
	For sundry Telegraphic dispatches for Public Treasurer,	6	22
	W. A. Jenkins, under Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61,	50	
May.	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as part of appropriation of General Assembly, 1860–,61, for establishing a book bindery in said Institution,	400	
	Henry A. London, Treasurer of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Improvement, for sundry bills of lumber and other expenses,	1,425	
	Thomas L. Clingman, expenses as Commissioner from this State to Montgomery, Ala.,	201	80
	John F. Hoke, fees, as Attorney for collection of Collateral Descents, &c.,	360	
	Paid the following persons their mileage and per diem for services as Com-		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861. May.	missioners from this State to the Peace Convention, held in Washington city, Feb. last:			
	John M. Morehead, of Guilford,		$ 252	40
	Thos. Ruffin, Sr., of Alamance,		215	
	D. S. Reid, of Rockingham,		209	
	D. M. Barringer, of Wake,		204	20
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of Convention election in their respective Counties, in Feb. last, as follows:			
	W. W. Proffitt,	Yancey County,	46	66
	N. R. Jones,	Warren "	13	17
	J. M. Tate,	Haywood "	57	50
	J. G. Crawford,	Macon "	64	16
	R. G. Tuttle,	Caldwell "	35	83
	W. A. Walsh, for advertising in Warrenton *News* Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention,		16	
	Fulton & Price, for advertising in Wilmington *Journal*, Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention,		43	50
	J. A. Graves, for mileage and per diem as a member of the State Convention,		28	20
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for furnishing copies of laws ordered by the Convention,		20	50
	R. H. Page, for copies of Laws of Extra Session of Gen'l Assembly, May, 1861, furnished State Printer,		58	
	Edward Yarborough, for entertainment of Commissioner from So. Ca.,		10	
	Ed. Graham Haywood, his per diem as Presidential Elector,		3	
	Mason Loeb, for expenses attendant on the arrest of M. Heinerman, a fugitive from justice,		100	
	Paid Members of the Gen'l Assembly of No. Ca., first Extra Session, May 1861, as follows:			
	Henry T. Clark, Speaker of Senate, Edgecombe County,		74	20

1861.					
May.	M. F. Arendell,	Senate,	Carteret County,	$ 69	
	W. W. Avery,	"	Burke "	81	
	A. W. Burton,	"	Cleveland "	78	60
	Bedford Brown,	"	Caswell "	50	
	M. A. Bledsoe,	"	Wake "	39	
	V. C. Barringer,	"	Cabarrus "	69	
	E. J. Blount,	"	Pitt "	55	60
	J. G. Dickson,	"	Duplin "	53	20
	Joseph Dobson,	"	Yadkin "	69	
	Alfred Dockery,	"	Richmond "	86	
	W. D. Dowd,	"	Moore "	52	
	M. L. Eure,	"	Gates "	81	
	Marcus Erwin,	"	Buncombe "	93	40
	Thos. I. Faison,	"	Sampson "	57	
	Frederick Grist,	"	Beaufort "	61	40
	E. W. Hall,	"	N. Hanover "	67	
	W. Harris,	"	Franklin "	49	80
	W. G. Harris,	"	Chatham "	40	
	L. W. Humphrey,	"	Onslow "	63	
	W. K. Lane,	"	Wayne "	43	
	J. M. Morehead,	"	Guilford "	55	
	David Outlaw,	"	Bertie "	94	
	T. J. Pitchford,	"	Warren "	53	40
	J. G. Ramsay,	"	Rowan "	69	
	Duncan Shaw,	"	Cumberland "	52	
	B. T. Simmons,	"	Currituck "	83	
	F. L. Simpson,	"	Rockingham "	49	
	J. P. Speight,	"	Greene "	49	
	N. H. Street,	"	Craven "	60	
	Jasper Stowe,	"	Lincoln "	80	40
	L. Q. Sharpe,	"	Iredell "	71	
	Jones Spencer,	"	Hyde "	79	
	J. B. Slaughter,	"	Hertford "	82	40
	J. R. Stubbs,	"	Martin "	58	
	A. J. Taylor,	"	Nash "	58	20
	C. H. K. Taylor,	"	Granville "	51	
	J. D. Taylor,	"	Brunswick "	68	
	W. H. Thomas,	"	Jackson "	105	
	J. W. Thomas,	"	Davidson "	59	80
	Josiah Turner,	"	Orange "	47	
	John Walker,	"	Mecklenburg "	65	60
	J. A. Waugh,	"	Forsyth "	63	60

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
May.	M. C. Whitaker,	Senate,	Halifax	Co.	$ 63
	C. S. Winstead,	"	Person	"	51
	S. H. Walkup,	"	Union	"	79
	J. M. Whedbee,	"	Pasquotank	"	75
	W. T. Dortch, Speaker of Commons, Wayne County,				62
	B G Albritton,	Com'ns,	Pitt	Co.,	65
	F. E. Alfred,	"	Craven	"	64 90
	G. W. Antry,	"	Sampson	"	55 40
	E. G. L. Barringer,	"	Montgomery	"	74 90
	Philip Barrow,	"	Forsyth	"	57 80
	J. B. Batchelor,	"	Warren	"	49
	B. M. Baxter,	"	Currituck	"	84
	J. G. Blue,	"	Richmond	"	83
	John Boothe,	"	Gates	"	75
	J. W. Bowman,	"	Yancey	"	92
	J. G. Branch,	"	Duplin	"	55
	R. R. Bridgers,	"	Edgecombe	"	61
	J. M. Bullock,	"	Granville	"	48
	C. H. Burgin,	"	McDowell	"	89
	Turner Bynum,	"	Chatham	"	39
	S. H. Cannady,	"	Granville,	"	43 40
	J. M. Carson,	"	Alexander	"	74 60
	W. H. Cheek,	"	Warren	"	52 20
	C. C. Clark,	"	Craven	"	60 20
	E. B. Clark,	"	Davidson	"	66
	Jonas Cline,	"	Catawba	"	74
	A. C. Cowles,	"	Yadkin	"	73 60
	M. K. Crawford,	"	Wayne	"	49
	T. N. Crumpler,	"	Ashe	"	85
	C. T. Davis,	"	Bladen	"	71 20
	A. H. Davis,	"	Halifax	"	49
	S. W. Davis,	"	Mecklenburg	"	64 60
	C. T. N. Davis,	"	Rutherford	"	80 40
	W. W. Dickson,	"	Caldwell	"	79 20
	R. S. Donnell,	"	Beaufort	"	69
	J. L. Ewell,	"	Martin	"	67
	J. A. Fagg,	"	Madison	"	119
	N. C. Faison,	"	Sampson	"	56
	Tilman Farrow,	"	Hyde	"	83
	J. R. Ferguson,	"	Bertie	"	93
	D. D. Ferebee,	"	Camden	"	66

1861.					
May.	N. N. Fleming, Com'ns,	Rowan	Co.,	$ 65	
	G. N. Folk, "	Watauga,	"	84	
	J. H. Foust, "	Randolph	"	58	20
	J. H. Foy, "	Onslow	"	63	
	A. B. F. Gaither, "	Iredell	"	74	40
	Rawley Galloway "	Rockingham	"	52	40
	J. L. Gorrell, "	Guilford	"	55	
	R. N. Green, "	Chatham	"	41	
	Lafayette Greene "	Stanly	"	74	40
	W. F. Green, "	Franklin	"	46	40
	H. B. Guthrie, "	Orange	"	46	20
	N. F. Hall, "	Rowan	"	69	
	Lewis Hanes, "	Davidson	"	66	
	J. S. Harrington "	Harnett	"	47	50
	W. S. Harris, "	Cabarrus	"	71	
	G. W. Hayes, "	Cherokee	"	121	50
	P. T. Henry, "	Bertie	"	84	60
	S. P. Hill, "	Caswell	"	53	40
	H. B. Howard, "	Davie	"	66	
	J. F. Hoke "	Lincoln	"	59	
	Phineas Horton, "	Wilkes	"	82	20
	W. H. P. Jenkins "	Granville	"	46	
	J. P. Jordan, "	Henderson	"	97	
	H. P. Kallum, "	Stokes	"	54	
	Alexander Kelly, "	Moore	"	52	20
	Charles Latham, "	Washington	"	79	
	C. Q. Lemmonds, "	Union	"	77	
	E. R. Liles, "	Anson	"	84	
	J. R. Logan, "	Cleaveland	"	84	40
	S. L. Love, "	Haywood	"	105	
	J. R. Love, "	Jackson	"	84	
	Charles McCleese, "	Tyrrel	"	97	
	Alex. McMillan, "	Robeson	"	48	80
	W. T. Marsh, "	Beaufort	"	79	30
	A. H. Martin, "	Wilkes	"	68	20
	T. D. Meares, "	Brunswick	"	64	40
	Giles Mebane, "	Alamance	"	42	20
	C. P. Mendenhall, "	Guilford	"	55	
	A. S. Merrimon, "	Buncombe	"	94	
	James Mitchiner, "	Johnston	"	44	
	Nathan Newby, "	Perquimans	"	89	
	B. H. Padgett, "	Polk,	"	119	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
May.	W. N. Patterson, Com'ns,	Orange	Co.,	$ 45	80
	J. H. Pearson, "	Burke	"	82	60
	Churchill Perkins, "	Pitt	"	67	
	S. J. Person, "	New Hanover	"	62	
	J. F. Poindexter, "	Forsyth	"	64	40
	L. L. Polk, "	Anson	"	84	
	W. B. Pope, "	Halifax	"	61	
	J. M. Potts, "	Mecklenburg	"	76	40
	M. W. Ransom, "	Northampton	"	60	60
	S. H. Rogers, "	Wake	"	39	
	J. P. H. Russ, "	"	"	43	
	Daniel Shaw, "	New Hanover	"	63	
	C. E. Shober, "	Guilford	"	55	
	A. K. Simonton, "	Iredell,	"	70	
	T. T. Slade, "	Rockingham	"	57	
	R. H. Small, "	Chowan	"	83	
	A. D. Speight, "	Greene	"	57	
	J. D. Stanford, "	Duplin	"	57	
	John Tapscott, "	Alamance	"	47	40
	W. P. Taylor, "	Chatham	"	40	
	W. P. Ward, "	Jones	"	54	
	A. G. Waters, "	Cleaveland	"	85	
	W. H. Watson, "	Johnston	"	33	
	H. M. Waugh, "	Surry	"	71	20
	J. H. White, "	Gaston	"	80	
	D. W. Whitehurst, "	Carteret	"	74	
	J. D. Wilkerson, "	Person	"	53	
	H. G. Williams, "	Nash	"	61	40
	J. T. Williams, "	Pasquotank	"	77	
	J. C. Williams, "	Cumberland	"	47	60
	N. L. Williamson, "	Columbus,	"	79	60
	T. L. Winslow, "	Randolph	"	59	
	Eli Wishart, "	Robeson	"	79	
	E. K. Withers, "	Caswell	"	51	
	J. S. Woodard, "	Wilson	"	53	80
	J. C. Wooten, "	Lenoir	"	51	
	C. G. Wright, "	Cumberland	"	51	
	J. J. Yeates, "	Hertford	"	67	80
	J. W. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk of the Senate,			175	
	W. L. Saunders, Assistant Clerk of the Senate,			104	40

1861.			
May.	Edward Cantwell, Principal Clerk of the House of Commons,	$ 162	
	W. M. Hardy, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons,	144	
	L. W. Joiner, Engrossing Clerk	58	40
	Edward Vail, " "	70	
	M. H. Pinnix, " "	68	
	James Page, Principal Doorkeeper of the Senate,	87	
	C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate,	64	
	W. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons,	65	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Commons,	85	
	R. H. Whitaker, Temporary Engrossing Clerk,	33	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	700	02
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	3,705	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, N. C., on account of said Asylum,	5,000	
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 6 certificates from 3d Circuit,	607	50
	Thos. Settle, Solicitor, for 8 certificates from 4th Circuit,	160	
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, his 1st half year's salary for 1861,	300	
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 7 certificates from 1st Circuit,	682	80
	David Coleman, Solicitor, for 6 certificates from 7th Circuit,	120	
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 1 certificate from 4th Circuit,	20	
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts for 14 certificates (1 double) from 5th Circuit,	1,155	
	Geo. Howard, jr., Judge Superior Courts, for 12 certificates from 4th Circuit,	975	
	Geo. Green, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 3 certificates from 2nd Circuit,	60	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.			
May.	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 4 Certificates from 5th Circuit,	$ 80	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, for 10 Certificates from 6th Circuit,	812	
	Wm. A. Jenkins, Attorney-Gen'l, for 4 certificates from 3d Circuit,	80	
	Capt. R. S. Tucker, Ast. Commissary of Subsistence, for expenses incurred in subsistence of Troops,	25,000	
	Warren Winslow, for the use of Fayetteville Arsenal,	3,000	
	Jos. R. Anderson & Co., Richmond, Va., for Arms and Munitions of War,	7,000	
	Jas. Sloan, for Commissary Stores,	800	
	John F. Hoke, Adj't Gen, for payment for Haversacks for Troops,	20	
	Capt. J. W. Cameron, A. Q. M., to pay for making Haversacks for Troops,	50	
	Capt. J. W. Cameron, A. Q. M., to pay for transportation and other necessary expenses of said Department,	100	
	Capt. S. D. Ramseur, for purchases of horses for Ellis Artillery,	7,500	
	P. B. Hawkins, for the purchase of bacon and pork for Troops,	25,000	
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for dry goods furnished for Troops,	460	51
	John F. Hoke, Adj't-Gen., for the use of the Camp of Instruction at Weldon and Garysburg,	700	
	Jos. R. Anderson & Co., for munitions of war,	5,000	
	H. L. Evans, for goods furnished troops,	118	93
	John Devereux, Act. Commissary, for supplies purchased for troops,	5,000	
	J. W. Cameron, A. Q. M., for expenses of transportation, labor, &c.,	100	
	A. Capehart, for bacon and lard purchased by John Devereux, Acting Commissary,	3,894	75
	John D. Whitford, Agent, for tents furnished N. Troops,	100	

1861.			
May.	McGee & Williams, for dry goods furnished for Troops,	$ 549	79
	Capt. J. W. Cameron, A. Q. M., for expenses of transportation, and for the purchase of canteens for troops,	473	50
	P. H. Winston, for fish purchased by J. Devereux, Acting Commissary,	849	75
	John Pool, for fish purchased by J. Devereux, Acting Commissary,	3,350	
	W. W. Avery, for the purchase of two horses for Ellis Light Artillery,	200	
	Benj. Leecraft, under resolution of 1st extra session of General Assembly, for money advanced for support of troops in Fort Macon,	86	09
	Capt. R. S. Tucker, Assistant Commissary, for supplies contracted for by Adjutant General Hoke, for State troops,	25,000	
	A. Myers, Assistant Commissary, for military stores purchased for Quarter Master's department,	5,000	
	Warren Winslow, for the purchase of Steamer "John Styles," of the Roanoke Navigation Co., for the use of the State,	8,342	54
	Jas. McKimmon, for dry goods furnished for troops,	151	28
	Capt J. W. Cameron, A. Q. M., for expenses of transportation, &c., for the purchase of haversacks,	100	
	J. J. Iredell, for traveling expenses in service of the State,	50	
	Capt. J. W. Cameron, for expenses of transportation, &c., and for the purchase of haversacks,	500	
	John Johnson, Paymaster in the Navy, for payment of officers, laborers, &c., at Ocracocke,	5,000	
	L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. and P. M. General, for payment of bounty to 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, transpor-		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
May.	tation of troops and for other expenses of that Department,	$ 50,000	
	McPheeters & Ghiselin, for freight, &c., on munitions of war,	308	22
	D. G. Fowle, for 69 copies of Hardee's Tactics and surgical instruments purchased for the State,	205	
	Joseph R. Anderson & Co., for Artillery for the State,	5,000	
	T. D. Sledge, for goods furnished for troops,	84	53
	Col. C. F. Fisher, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 6th Regiment of Infantry State troops,	4,250	
	Col. George B. Anderson, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 4th Regiment of Infantry, State troops,	7,500	
	Col. D. K. McRae, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 5th Regiment of Infantry, State troops,	5,250	
	A. W. Lawrence, 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance Department, for expenses of said Department for the 2nd quarter, 1861,	600	
	J. R. Anderson & Co., for munitions of war furnished the State,	15,304	48
	A. Myers, Assistant Commissary, for Commissary stores,	11,000	
	Col. W. P. Bynum, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 2d Regiment of Infantry, State troops,	5,250	
	A. Myers, Assistant Commissary, for military stores for Commissary and Quartermaster's Department,	364	09
	Col. Gaston Meares, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 3rd Regiment of Infantry, State troops,	5,200	
	Col. James A. J. Bradford, on account of Arsenal Fund,	10,000	
	John. R. Harrison, for repairs on material and services rendered in Ordnance Department,	188	
	Marshall Parks, Navy Agent for N. C.,		

1861.			
May.	for payment of draft on Navy Agent's office,	$ 2,500	
	Corporal J. H. Anderson, expenses for board incurred in conveying arms from the Arsenal at Fayetteville to Raleigh,	2	50
	Capt. J. B. Starr, expenses for board, in conveying arms from the Arsenal at Fayetteville to Raleigh,	17	25
	Sergeant Jas. Rose, expenses incurred in conveying arms from the Arsenal at Fayetteville to Raleigh,	22	25
	William Johnston, Commissary General, to meet expenses of Commissary Department,	25,000	
	John Devereux, Assistant Commissary, for the purchase of provisions and stores for the State,	14,457	67
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren county, for holding and making returns of election for Electors for President and Vice President of the U. S., in November, 1860,	13	17
	John Spelman, Public Printer, for printing and having ruled blank tax lists for the several counties in the State,	740	
	J. A. Buckner, of Buncombe county public tax refunded,	50	
	Sundry persons, for State Registered Bonds, issued in 1851, and running ten years, as follows :		
	Thomas Bragg, for 12 Bonds of $1,000 each,	12,000	
	J. W. B. Watson, for 2 Bonds of $1,000 each,	2,000	
	Samuel Smith, for 4 Bonds of $1,000 each,	4,000	
	Jed. H. Lindsay, for 8 Bonds of $1,000 each, and 1 Bond of $500,	8,500	
	T. S. Gallaway, for 2 Bonds of $1,000 each, and 1 Bond of $500,	2,500	
	Mary S. Gallaway, for 2 Bonds of $1,000 each, and 1 Bond of $500,	2,500	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
May.	Jas. S. Purefoy, Treasurer Wake Forest College, for 1 Bond of $1,000,	$ 1,000	
	Jas. H. Holt, expenses incurred in conveying package of money to Raleigh,	4	70
	W. J. Palmer, Principal of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for printing 5,000 copies of "Volunteers' Hand Book," by order of the Legislature,	118	33
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, under Resolution of 1st extra session of General Assembly,	59	29
	Drury King, for servant hire in Capitol,	1	50
	Geo. Howard, Jr., under Resolution of General Assembly, 1860–'61.	90	
	Drury King, for payment of servant's wages in Capitol, for April, 1861,	15	
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for sealing 84 State Bonds,	8	40
	For sundry Telegraphic dispatches, forwarded and received for military purposes,	111	06
	H. D. Turner, for pens &c., furnished the State,	15	25
	John Pate, under Resolution of Gen. Assembly, 1860–'61.,	3	86
	For sundry telegraphic dispatches sent by Public Treasurer, for April, 1861,	5	83
	Forest Manf. Co., for 31 reams paper furnished the State,	168	99
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight on Safe for Treasury Department,	87	25
June.	Board of Internal Improvement, expenses of meeting 13th May, 1861,	18	50
	Paid Members of the State Convention of N. C., 1st. session, began May 20th, 1861, as follows :		
	Weldon N. Edwards, President Warren, County,	172	
	Thomas A. Allison, Iredell County,	150	
	R. F. Armfield, Yadkin "	149	20

1861.					
June.	A. H. Arrington,	Nash	County,	$ 141	40
	W. S. Ashe,	New Hanover	"	146	
	Geo. E. Badger,	Wake	"	120	
	D. A. Barnes,	Northampton	"	143	40
	L. W. Bachelor,	Halifax	"	129	
	W. S. Battle,	Edgecombe	"	130	
	K. P. Battle,	Wake	"	120	
	John Berry,	Orange	"	122	40
	Asa Biggs,	Martin	"	148	
	Jas. Bond,	Bertie	"	164	
	E. T. Brodnax,	Rockingham	"	132	
	Bedford Brown,	Caswell	"	137	
	Thos. Bunting,	Sampson	"	130	
	P. C. Caldwell,	Mecklenburg	"	68	
	Jas. Calloway,	Wilkes	"	145	60
	J. S. Cannon,	Perquimans	"	168	40
	J. H. Carson,	Rutherford	"	145	
	S. H. Christian,	Montgomery	"	146	
	J. W. Council,	Watauga	"	170	30
	R. H. Cowan,	New Hanover	"	65	80
	Burton Craige,	Rowan	"	119	
	J. W. Cunningham,	Person	"	118	
	W. A. Darden, Jr.,	Greene	"	128	
	R. P. Dick.	Guilford	"	136	
	Rich. Dillard,	Chowan	"	157	
	B. C. Douthitt,	Davidson	"	140	80
	M. Durham,	Rutherford	"	167	50
	A. T. Davidson,	Cherokee	"	182	
	Peter Eller,	Wilkes	"	160	
	W. J. Ellison,	Beaufort	"	146	40
	D. D. Ferebee,	Camden	"	162	
	J. E. Foster,	Ashe	"	164	
	A. G. Foster,	Randolph	"	117	60
	Wm. Foy,	Jones	"	131	
	J. P. Fuller,	Robeson	"	129	
	J. A. Gilmer,	Guilford	"	136	
	Ralph Gorrell,	Guilford	"	133	
	W. A. Graham.	Orange	"	128	
	George Green,	Craven	"	126	20
	J. H. Greenlee,	McDowell	"	159	60
	Bryan Grimes,	Pitt	"	128	
	T. V. Hamlin,	Surry	"	152	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
June.	T. L. Hargrove,	Granville	County	$ 129	
	Eben Hearne,	Stanly	"	140	
	J. H. Headen,	Chatham	"	129	
	P. C. Henkel,	Catawba	"	141	
	Wm. Hicks,	Haywood	"	171	
	John Hill, per T. J. Wilson,	Stokes	"	28	30
	W. W. Holden,	Wake	"	114	
	J. L. Holmes,	New Hanover	"	95	80
	W. J. Houston,	Duplin	"	126	
	H. M. Houston,	Union	"	150	20
	Geo. Howard, Jr.,	Wilson	"	134	60
	S. X. Johnston,	Gaston	"	151	20
	E. W. Jones,	Caldwell	"	164	
	A. H. Joyce,	Stokes	"	88	
	B. A. Kittrell,	Davidson	"	141	
	Wm. Lander,	Lincoln	"	143	60
	J. A. Leak,	Anson	"	146	
	W. F. Leak,	Richmond	"	134	
	W. J. Long,	Randolph	"	132	
	E. L. Mann,	Hyde	"	163	80
	John Manning, Jr.,	Chatham	"	111	60
	T. D. McDowell,	Bladen	"	130	
	J. C. McDowell,	Burke	"	163	40
	J. A. McDowell.	Madison	"	181	20
	David McNeill,	Cumberland	"	129	
	A. S. McNeill,	Harnett	"	126	40
	T. D. Meares,	Brunswick	"	146	20
	Giles Mebane,	Alamance	"	87	20
	L. J. Merritt,	Chatham	"	126	60
	W. J. T. Miller,	Cleveland	"	164	20
	J. M. Moody,	Northampton	"	126	
	R. A. Moseley,	Sampson	"	130	80
	A. Myers,	Anson	"	151	
	J. W. Osborne,	Mecklenburg	"	139	
	R. L. Patterson,	Forsyth	"	137	60
	M. P. Penland,	Yancey	"	162	20
	W. S. Pettigrew,	Washington	"	174	
	Caleb Phifer,	Cabarrus	"	150	
	D. S. Reid,	Rockingham	"	115	
	J. T. Rhodes,	Duplin	"	139	
	S. S. Royster,	Granville	"	118	

1861.					
June.	Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County	$ 131	
	C. B. Sanders,	Johnston	"	127	
	F. B. Satterthwaite,	Pitt	"	146	
	H. M. Shaw,	Currituck	"	152	20
	W. M. Shipp,	Henderson	"	172	
	R. H. Smith,	Halifax	"	144	
	W. A. Smith,	Johnston	"	122	60
	C. R. Smith,	Macon	"	194	
	R. K. Speed,	Pasquotank	"	165	
	Robt. Sprouse,	Davie	"	146	
	S. B. Spruill,	Bertie	"	160	
	Eli Spruill,	Tyrrel	"	176	
	A. C. Stewart,	Alexander	"	155	60
	G. V. Strong,	Wayne	"	127	
	J. C. Sutherland,	Robeson	"	154	
	C. R. Thomas,	Carteret	"	135	
	E. A. Thompson,	Wayne	"	130	
	F. A. Thornton,	Warren	"	134	
	J, W. Tracy,	Cleveland	"	164	20
	H. Turner,	Moore	"	132	
	A. W. Venable,	Granville	"	132	
	A. J. Walton,	Gates	"	152	80
	A. D. Williams,	Franklin	"	130	
	E. W. Ward,	Onslow	"	141	
	E. J. Warren,	Beaufort	"	146	40
	J. C. Washington,	Lenoir	"	113	80
	J. D. Whitford,	Craven	"	90	80
	J. E. Williamson,	Caswell	"	82	
	T. J. Wilson,	Forsyth	"	143	
	Warren Winslow,	Cumberland	"	132	
	N. W. Woodfin,	Buncombe	"	174	
	Richard Wooten,	Columbus	"	132	80
	W. L. Steele, Principal Secretary to Convention,			260	
	L. C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary to Convention,			249	
	James Page, Principal Door-keeper of Convention,			196	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant Door-keeper of Convention,			200	
	J. C. Moore, Assistant Door-keeper of Convention,			170	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
June.	Joseph Holderby, Engrossing Clerk of Convention,	$ 166	
	George Davis, Commissioner from N. C., to the Peace Convention held in Washington City, in February, 1861,	219	60
	Thos. L. Clingman, for expenses to and from Virginia, on business for the State,	105	
	John W. Ellis, Governor of N. C., his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,	750	
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,	75	
	J. M. S. Rogers, Senator from Northampton County, 1st extra session of General Assembly, May, 1861,	56	
	W. W. Peebles, Member of the House of Commons from Northampton County, 1st extra session General Assembly, May, 1861,	61	
	Thomas Ruffin, interest on State Registered Bonds,	90	
	Alice Ruffin, interest on State Registered Bonds,	30	
	Thomas Ruffin, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	90	
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 4th Circuit,	20	
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 3 certificates from 2d Circuit,	265	90
	Elias C. Hines, Solicitor, for 5 certificates from 1st Circuit,	100	
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 7 certificates from 2d Circuit,	140	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, for 4 certificates from 6th Circuit,	432	50
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, for 13 certificates from 7th Circuit,	260	
	W. M. Barber, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 6th Circuit,	20	
	Wm. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for tending June Term, 1861, Supreme		

1861. June.	Court at Raleigh, in discharge of his official duties,	$ 100	
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 5th Circuit,	20	
	J. J. Bruner, for printing, &c., No. 1, vol. 8th Jones' Law, and No. 1, vol. 6th Jones' Equity Reports,	787	
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 8 certificates from 2d Circuit,	658	75
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	G. N. Folk, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 7th Circuit,	20	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	6,642	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, due 1st Monday in July, 1860,	150	
	A. Myers, Assistant Commissary, for Commissary stores purchased by him for the State,	18,600	
	Col. M. S. Stokes, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 1st Regiment of Infantry, State Troops,	5,250	
	Wm. Johnston, Commissary General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General, for the use of the Medical Department,	5,000	
	S. H. Young, for goods furnished for troops,	80	86
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for contingent expenses of Military Board,	400	
	T. B. Macon, for goods furnished for troops,	117	77
	John Johnston, Pay Master, for the use of the N. C. Navy,	5,000	
	L. E. Heartt, for goods furnished for troops,	22	81
	L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861. June.	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary for the payment of steamers purchased for the State,	$ 30,000	
	S. Pittman, for tents furnished for troops,	200	
	John Boothe, Commissary of Subsistence, for Commissary stores furnished defences at Hatteras and Ocracoke,	5,479	20
	Col. R. P. Campbell, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 7th Regiment of Infantry, State troops,	5,250	
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, balance of $70,000, due for the purchase of steamers for the State,	40,000	
	J. R. Anderson & Co., for artillery and ordnance stores furnished the State,	6,389	02
	L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	Phifer & Yorke, for mercury furnished the State,	537	50
	B. C. Cooke, for one month's services in Adjutant General Office, (State troops,)	42	46
	J. E. Morecock, for bacon furnished troops,	747	33
	L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, 1st Lieutenant Ordnance Department, for the manufacture of caps, accoutrements and implements, and for other general expenses of that Department,	40,000	
	Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Surgeon General, for the use of the Medical Department,	5,000	
	C. W. D. Hutchins, for repairing military accoutrements for the State,	125	
	Wm. Johnston, Commissary General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	25,000	
	Col. H. M. Shaw, for expenses of recruiting, subsistence, &c., of 8th Regiment of Infantry, State troops,	4,000	

1861.			
June.	L. W. Joyner, for services as Clerk to Military Committee of Convention,	$ 68	
	Graham Daves, expenses of meeting of Board of Internal Improvements, June 18th, 1861,	15	
	A. M. Waddell, for advertising in Wilmington *Herald*, Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention,	17	30
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of an election for Delegates to a Convention of the State in February, 1861, as follows:		
	H. H. Davidson, Cherokee County,	69	16
	W. F. Wasson, Iredell "	15	
	Isaac Arledge, Henderson "	52	50
	J. M. Carson, Ashe "	39	16
	H. B. Norman, Tyrrel "	49	16
	W. T. J. Vann, New Hanover"	24	83
	Rufus Galloway, Brunswick "	29	33
	Hezekiah Thomas, for conveying writ of election to Danbury, for a delegate to the Convention from Stokes county, in place of Hon. John Hill, dec'd,	6	
	J. W. B. Watson, as a member of the Senate from Johnston county, 1st extra session of General Assembly, May, 1861,	34	40
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum,	5,000	
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster, Raleigh, for postage stamps furnished the several Departments in Capitol,	58	52
	The following Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of election for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, in November, 1860,		
	H. B. Norman, Tyrrel County,	49	16
	J. M. Carson, Ashe "	39	16
	Rufus Galloway, Brunswick "	29	33
	John Spelman, Public Printer, for printing for Executive, State and Comptroller's Departments,	97	64

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
June.	John Spelman, printing done for State,	$ 37	30
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	200	
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	112	50
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Chief Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	187	50
	H. W. Guion, President of Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, 250 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1861, and running 30 years,	250,000	
	T. B. Venable, for expenses as messenger from this State to Montgomery, Ala.,	68	
	E. Yarborough for board of Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from South Carolina,	20	
	Henry J. Brown, under Resolution of General Assembly, 1st extra session, 1861,	16	50
	Henry J. Brown, for office chairs furnished the State,	5	50
	For sundry telegraphic dispatches during May, 1861,	12	37
	J. J. Lawson, expenses of traveling to Raleigh, to convey currency to Public Treasurer,	12	70
	C. J. Hammarskold, traveling expenses to and from Richmond on business of State,	12	50
	W. A. Caldwell, expenses incurred in bring package of money to Public Treasurer,	7	30
	R. H. Page, for copy of law furnished Public Treasurer,	2	
	Wm. Thompson, for black crape furnished Members of the Convention,	15	
	H. Beverly, traveling expenses to Raleigh,		

1861.			
June.	in conveying package of money to Public Treasurer,	$ 30	
July.	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, under an act of the General Assembly, 1860–'61, to complete the buildings of said Institution,	1,200	
	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent Capitol Square, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	75	
	Sundry members of the N. C. State Convention, as follows:		
	Kenneth Rayner, Hertford County,	145	40
	Anderson Mitchell, Iredell "	151	
	John Berry, Orange "	6	
	William Johnston, Mecklenburg "	113	
	H. C. Jones, Rowan "	143	
	W. H. Thomas, Jackson "	153	
	R. M. Jones, Sheriff Orange county, for holding and making returns of an election for Delegates to a Convention of the State in February last,	8	33
	Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, for copies of Ordinances of Convention furnished printer, Military Board and Board of Claims,	54	
	Graham Daves, for services as Private Secretary to Governor Clark, from 1st to 24th July, 1861	19	15
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	E Emmons, jr., Ass't State Geologist, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	2,595	
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company,	2,640	
	Sundry persons, for interest on Coupon Bonds of N. C., due July 1st, 1861,	52,659	
	Sundry persons, for interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
July.	Navigation Company, due July 1st, 1861,	$ 1,965	
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court at Raleigh, as follows:		
	For his half year's salary, ending June 30th, 1861,	150	
	For recording 1,628 pages at 30 cents,	488	40
	For the purchase of 6 Supreme Court Records,	60	
	For the purchase of 1 Minute Docket,	10	
	James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme Court, Raleigh, for 27 days' attendance, June Term, 1861,	54	
	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 15 certificates from 7th Circuit, Spring, 1861,	1,245	
	David Coleman, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 7th Circuit, Spring, 1861,	20	
	Col. L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. and P. M. General for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	J. G. Martin, Adjutant General, for payment of Expenses of 1st North Carolina Cavalry Regiment, Col. Robt. Ransom,	6,000	
	J. G. Martin, Adjutant General, for the use of that Department,	500	
	Col. L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. and P. M. General, for the payment of North Carolina troops,	75,000	
	O. S. Dewey, N. C. Navy Agent, Newbern, N. C., for expenses on account of N. C. Navy,	2,039	90
	O. S. Dewey, Navy Agent, for the purchase of anchor and chain,	350	
	T. S. Howard & Co., Newbern, N. C., for expenses on account of Coast Defences,	21,401	10

1861. July.	J. R. Anderson & Co., *per* Warren Winslow, Military Secretary for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores furnished State,	$ 10,080	21
	Col. L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. and P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	75,000	
	John F. Hoke, Adjutant General, his salary from February 20th to July 11th, 1861,	700	
	Marshal Parks, N. C. Navy Agent, for expenses on account of N. C. Navy,	10,000	
	Col. L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. and P. M General, for the purchase of horses and for other expenses of that Department,	100,000	
	George A. Peck, Agent for Hart & Bailey, for expenses on account of Coast Defences,	6,468	36
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for the Engineer Department of N. C.,	5,108	57
	Col. L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. and P. M. General, for the purchase of horses and for other expenses of that Department,	100,000	
	F. Nash, services as Clerk to Board of Claims,	44	
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	145	
	A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the payment of bounty to troops in and about Asheville,	20,000	
	Thomas E. Roberts, for constructing gun carriages for the State,	6,621	89
	Samuel J. Person, Assistant Q. M. and P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	20,000	
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for J. R. Anderson & Co., for Ordnance supplies furnished the State,	6,337	48
	James J. Litchford, for services as Clerk in Adjutant General's office from 23d April to 17th July, 1861,	116	45

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.				
July.	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for Ordnance Department, for the purchase of saddles for cavalry,	$	9,350	
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,		174	
	Francis Brooks, as tax refunded, being amount overpaid by him to the Sheriff of Pitt county in 1858,		45	12
	W. L. Pomeroy, for books purchased for State Library, by O. H. Perry, State Librarian,		169	75
	C. B. Root, expenses to and from Charlotte on business for Treasury Department,		46	
	Drury King, for hire of hands to renovate halls in Capitol,		2	50
	M. F. Van Nortwick, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,		19	20
	Forest Manufacturing Company, for 200 reams of paper furnished the State,		1,512	
	W. A. Caldwell, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,		6	80
	W. H. Jones, expenses incurred in conveying funds from Salisbury & Greensboro' for Public Treasurer,		30	
	Strother & Marcom, under Resolution of General Assembly, May Session, 1861,		16	
	J. M. Williams, expenses incurred in conveying funds from Fayetteville to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,		20	
	H. B. Hammond, expenses incurred in conveying funds from Wadesboro' to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,		30	
	James W. Dick, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,		6	80
	Graham Daves, Private Secretary to Governor Clark, for sealing 135 State Bonds,		13	50

1861.			
July.	For sundry telegraphic dispatches in June, 1861,	$ 3	58
	Agent Adams' Express Comp'y, Raleigh, freight on Package,	4	20
	John A. Taylor, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	10	
Aug.	S. H. Young, Treasurer, N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, balance of appropriation of General Assembly for completing the buildings of said Institution,	400	
	B. A. Berry, Sheriff Burke county, for holding and making returns of Congressional election in said county,	37	50
	Sundry Sheriffs for holding and making returns of an election for delegates to a Convention of N. C. in February last, as follows:		
	W. T. J. Vann, Sheriff New Hanover Co.,	24	83
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "	25	83
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	31	66
	A. H. Hassell, " Bertie "	47	50
	Thos. J. Carr, " Duplin "	15	80
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	11	66
	David Loftin, " Davidson "	22	50
	A. J. McBride, " Watauga "	41	82
	The following persons for publishing Ordinances and Resolutions of State Convention,		
	John Spelman, *State Journal*,	77	33
	W. W. Holden, *N. C. Standard*,	77	33
	Syme & Hall, *Raleigh Register*,	77	33
	Syme & Hall, for advertising Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention,	8	75
	J. A. Engelhard, for services as Private Secretary to Gov. Clark, from 24th July to 7th August, 1861,	11	50
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, for expenses on acconnt of Cabinet of Minerals,	45	84
	Rev. M. A. Curtis, Assistant State Geologist, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1861,	125	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861. Aug.	E. Emmons, State Geologist, expenses incurred in traveling on business for the State,	$ 42	50
	Sundry Members of Gen. Assemply of N. C., 2d extra session, as follows:		
	A. J. Taylor, Senate, Nash County,	$ 34	20
	B. T. Simmons " Currituck "	80	
	Jones Spencer " Hyde "	91	
	J. M. Wheedbee, " Pasquotank "	93	
	Fred. Grist, " Beaufort "	64	80
	W. W. Dickson, Com'ns, Caldwell "	59	
	W. H. Cheek, " Warren "	52	20
	T. T. Slade, " Rockingham "	49	
	A. B. F. Gaither, " Iredell "	82	40
	E. R. Liles, " Anson "	91	
	A. K. Simonton, " Iredell "	55	
	W. P. Ward, " Jones "	75	60
	D. W. Whitehurst, " Carteret "	89	
	Chas. Latham, " Washington "	100	
	J. R. Ferguson, " Bertie "	105	
	Tilman Farrow, " Hyde "	92	
	J. F. Poindexter, " Forsyth "	82	40
	N. Newby, " Perquimans "	104	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper of Commons,	78	
	J. E. Robinson, Sheriff Catawba Co., for holding and making returns of Governor's election in Aug., 1860,	15	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	1,119	16
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	1,800	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon B'ds of N. C.,	34,704	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co.,	2,490	
	W. A Jenkins, Attorney General, for attending Supreme Courut at Morganton, Aug. Term, 1861, in discharge of his official duties,	100	

1861. Aug.	B. A. Berry, Marshal to Supreme Court at Morganton, for 6 days' attendance at said Court, Aug. Term, 1861,	$ 12	
	W. J. Houston, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 2d Circuit, Spring, 1861,	20	
	B. S. Gaither, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 3 Certificates from 7th Circuit, Spring, 1861,	60	
	G. W. Logan, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 Certificate from 7th Circuit, Spring, 1861,	20	
	John R. Dodge, Clerk to Supreme Court Morganton, as follows :		
	For recording 1'083 pages, at 30 cts. per page,	324	90
	His 1st half year's salary for 1861, and for stationary,	151	
	Wm. Johnson, Commissary Gen'l, for the use of that department,	30,000	
	S. J. Person, Assistant Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	20,000	
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for Ordnance department,	600	
	Col. L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	100,000	
	Chas. Dewey, Cashier, for payment of labor on Coast Defences of N. C. per order of O. S. Dewey, Navy Agent,	3,863	84
	Colonel L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	75,000	
	F. Nash, for services as Clerk to Board of Claims,	72	
	Lieut. A. W. Lawrence, for the use of Ordnance Department,	30,000	
	C. Dewey, Cashier, for expenses on account of Coast Defences, per order of Marshall Parks, N. C. Navy Agent,	8,000	
	Colonel L. O'B. Branch, Q. M. & P. M. Gen'l, for the use of that Department,	30,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Aug.	P. H. Winston, jr., as Commissioner of the Board ef Claims,	$ 155	
	Warren Winslow, Military Sec'y, for expenses on account of Coast Defences,	13,594	69
	O. S. Dewey, Navy Agent, for payment of laborers at Fort Macon,	1,225	
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	144	
	S. J. Person, Assistant Q. M. & P. M. General for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	E. Cantwell, for payment of expenses while in the service of the State,	30	
	C. Dewey, Cashier, per order of J. R. Anderson & Co., for Military stores furnished the State,	5,259	83
	Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Chief of Ordnance Department, for arming and equipping 1st Regiment of N. C. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert Ransom,	25,000	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, in November, 1060, as follows:		
	W. W. Long, Sheriff Yadkin County,	25	83
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	31	66
	A. H. Hassell, " Bertie "	47	50
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	11	66
	Thos. J. Carr, " Duplin "	15	80
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	22	50
	A. J. McBride, " Watauga "	41	82
	Johu Spelman, printing for Comptroller's Department,	18	75
	John Spelman, printing for Treasury Department,	18	
	John Spelman, printing for Executive Department and Board of Claims,	82	50
	John Spelman, printing for State Department,	3	
	John Spelman, printing for State Convention,	4	50

1861.			
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling State taxes in August, 1861, as follows:		
	W. W. Long, Sheriff Yadkin County,	$ 21	16
	J. A. Long, " Richmond "	15	82
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	26	32
	A. H. Hassell, " Bertie "	39	
	Thos. J. Carr, " Duplin "	13	66
	Elias Carr, " Greene "	13	92
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	10	32
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	19	
	A. J. McBride, " Watauga "	34	44
	W. A. Thompson, " Wayne "	9	66
	C. Austin, " Union "	29	66
	David Loftin, " Davidson "	19	
	M. Spainhour, Tax Col. Burke "	31	
	L. H. Lowrance, She'ff Lincoln "	31	66
	J. B. Lee, " Currituck "	35	
	R. V. Blackstock, Tax Collector Buncombe county,	41	
	W. B. Carter, for 3 State Registered Bonds,	2,500	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Senatorial elections in August, 1861, as follows:		
	J. E. Robinson, Sheriff Catawba County,	5	
	B. A. Berry, " Burke "	2	50
	Isaac Arledge, " Henderson "	6	08
	Drury King, for payment of servant's hire, May, June and July, 1861,	45	
	Williams & Haywood, for ice furnished State Convention,	26	31
	John C. Palmer, under resolution of General Assembly, 1st extra session, 1861,	10	
	S. Jewett, expenses incurred in conveying cash to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	13	
	T. W. Graves, do. do. do.	13	20
	M. P. Pegram, " " "	27	35
	J. A. Guion, " " "	11	
	Thomas Settle, jr., under Resolution of General Assembly,	30	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Aug.	W. R. Richardson, expenses incurred in traveling to and from Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	$ 27	
	McGee & Williams, balance of account against the State,	12	50
	M. Stevenson, expenses incurred in conveying cash to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	20	
	J. W. Harrison, for articles furnished the State,	5	84
	H. Adams, expenses incurred in conveying cash to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	9	
	For 1 telegraphic dispatch to Wilmington and answer to same for Public Treasurer,	1	27
Sept.	Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmers' Bank of N. C., tax refunded said Bank, under Resolution of General Assembly,	1,489	50
	Sundry Sheriffs, for holding and making returns of an election for delegates to a Convention of N. C., in February last, as follows:		
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus County,	27	50
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "	6	82
	James Lusk, " Gaston "	34	83
	Isaac R. Hunter, " Gates "	32	50
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "	24	16
	W. J. Murray, " Alamance "	12	83
	W. E. Mann, " Pasquotank "	40	98
	W. A. Thompson " Wayne "	10	83
	W. W. Grier, " Mecklenburg "	30	83
	F. D. Foxhall, " Edgecombe "	16	66
	Josiah Hodges, " Pitt "	26	17
	W. A. Meroney, " Davie "	29	16
	H. B. Deaver, Tax Col., Madison "	54	83
	G. B. Threadgill, Sh'ff Anson "	35	
	J. L. Ward, " Polk "	46	66
	R. P. Melvin, " Bladen "	17	58
	Martin Walker, " Rutherford "	47	50
	W. T. Crawford, " Martin "	26	50

1861.					
Sept.	J. R. Grady,	Sheriff	Harnett	County,	$ 7 50
	Wm. Haymore,	"	Surry	"	27 50
	J. C. Smith,	"	Alexander	"	32 16
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell	"	14 16
	Hill'd Gibbs,	"	Hyde	"	22 50
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash	"	20
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleaveland	"	21 91
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person	"	12 83
	Walker Smith,	"	Rockingham	"	21
	E. D. Davis,	"	Jackson	"	55 83
	K. H. Worthy,	"	Moore	"	12 50
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville	"	12
	P. F. White,	"	Chowan	"	43 16
	W. D. Humphrey,	"	Onslow	"	20 83
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort	"	32 50
	John A. Oates,	"	Sampson	"	18 17
	G. Durden,	"	Washington	"	52 50
	E. J. Barco	"	Camden	"	40 50
	William Fields,	"	Lenoir	"	15 83
	W. W. Proffitt,	"	Yancey	"	47 50
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland	"	12 50
	A. C. Latham,	"	Craven	"	23 33
	J. R. White,	"	Perquimans	"	37 50
	Isaac A. Reel,	"	McDowell	"	35 40
	Jos. Marshall,	"	Stanly	"	29 66
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson	"	17 74
	W. H. High,	"	Wake	"	2 50
	J. H. Nethercutt,	"	Jones	"	18 83
	R. M. Smith,	"	Wilkes	"	32 50
	James S. Snow,	"	Halifax	"	20
	A. H. Sanders,	"	Montgomery	"	27 50
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford	"	16 50
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin	"	10 83
	S. A. Warren,	"	Northampton	"	22 50
	Jesse Bledsoe,	"	Alleghany	"	35 83
	C. Austin,	"	Union	"	35 83
	George Dill,	"	Carteret	"	27 17
	Pulaski Cowper, for service as Private Secretary to Gov. Clark, from 17th August to 30th September, 1861,				44 35
	T. W. Atkin, for Advertising in *Asheville News*, Governor's Proclamation				

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861. Sept.	offering a reward for Tweed, a fugitive from justice,			$ 10	50
	Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, 2nd Extra Session, August and September, 1861, as follows :				
	Peter Adams, Senate,	Guilford	County,	136	
	M. F. Arendell, "	Carteret	"	148	
	A. W. Burton, "	Cleveland	"	120	20
	Bedford Brown, "	Caswell	"	137	
	M. A. Bludsoe, "	Wake	"	120	
	V. C. Barringer, "	Cabarrus	"	150	
	E. J. Blount, "	Pitt	"	130	
	G. W. Candler, "	Buncombe	"	180	
	W. S. Copeland, "	Northampton	"	81	80
	J. G. Dickson, "	Duplin	"	134	20
	Jos. Dobson, "	Yadkin	"	135	
	Alfred Dockery, "	Richmond	"	140	
	W. D. Dowd, "	Moore	"	132	
	M. L. Eure, "	Gates	"	153	
	T. I. Faison, "	Sampson	"	138	40
	B. S. Gaither, "	Burke	"	156	
	E. W. Hall, "	New Hanover	"	126	
	Fred. Grist, "	Beaufort	"	48	
	W. Harris, "	Franklin	"	129	20
	W. G. Harriss, "	Chatham	"	118	
	L. W. Humphrey, "	Onslow	"	146	
	W. K. Lane, "	Wayne	"	121	
	David Outlaw, "	Bertie	"	173	60
	T. J. Pitchford, "	Warren	"	134	40
	J. G. Ramsay, "	Rowan	"	150	
	Duncan Shaw, "	Cumberland	"	130	30
	B. T. Simmons, "	Currituck	"	42	
	F. L. Simpson, "	Rockingham	"	136	
	J. P. Speight, "	Greene	"	85	
	N. H. Street, "	Craven	"	131	
	Jasper Stowe, "	Lincoln	"	118	20
	L. Q. Sharpe, "	Iredell	"	86	
	J. B. Slaughter, "	Hertford	"	153	80
	Jones Spencer, "	Hyde	"	35	40
	J. R. Stubbs, "	Martin	"	121	
	C. H. K. Taylor, "	Granville	"	132	

1861.					
Sept.	J. D. Taylor,	Senate,	Brunswick	County	$ 142
	W. H. Thomas,	"	Jackson	"	186
	Josiah Turner,	"	Orange	"	118 60
	John Walker,	"	Mecklenburg	"	104 60
	J. A. Waugh,	"	Forsyth	"	143 56
	M. C. Whitaker,	"	Halifax	"	132
	C. S. Winstead,	"	Person	"	124
	S. H. Walkup,	"	Union	"	163
	Jouathan Worth,	"	Randolph	"	189
	J. W. B. Watson,	"	Johnston	"	124 40
	W. T. Dortch, Speaker of Commons, Wayne County,				132
	B.G.Albritton Com'ns,		Pitt	County,	146
	F. E. Alfred,	"	Craven	"	142 70
	G. W. Autry,	"	Sampson	"	91 40
	E.G.L. Barringer,	"	Montgomery	"	144 90
	Philip Barrow,	"	Forsyth	"	129 80
	J. B. Batchelor,	"	Warren	"	118
	B. M. Baxter,	"	Currituck	"	164 80
	J. G. Blue,	"	Richmond	"	134
	John Boothe,	"	Gates	"	162
	J. W. Bowman,	"	Yancey	"	184 50
	J. G. Branch,	"	Duplin	"	136
	R. R. Bridgers,	"	Edgecombe	"	142
	J. M. Bullock,	"	Granville	"	127
	C. H. Burgin,	"	McDowell	"	155
	Turner Bynum,	"	Chatham	"	126
	S. H. Cannady,	"	Granville	"	118 40
	J. M. Carson,	"	Alexander	"	163 30
	C. C. Clark,	"	Craven	"	138 60
	E. B. Clark,	"	Davidson	"	141
	Jonas Cline,	"	Catawba	"	146
	A. C. Cowles,	"	Yadkin	"	156 40
	M. K. Crawford,	"	Wayne	"	130
	C. T. Davis,	"	Bladen	"	159 40
	A. H. Davis,	"	Halifax	"	124
	S. W. Davis,	"	Mecklenburg	"	145
	R. S. Donnell,	"	Beaufort	"	152
	J. L. Ewell,	"	Martin	"	142
	J. A. Fagg,	"	Madison	"	220
	N. C. Faison,	"	Sampson	"	137
	Thos. Farthing,	"	Watauga,	"	171 35

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.						
Sept.	D.D. Ferebee,	Com's,	Camden	County,	$ 162	
	Allen Fisher,	"	Jackson	"	225	40
	N. N. Fleming,	"	Rowan	"	152	40
	J. H. Foust,	"	Randolph	"	138	
	J. H. Foy,	"	Onslow	"	147	
	A. B. F. Gaither,	"	Iredell	"	66	
	Rawley Galloway,	"	Rockingham	"	145	
	J. M. Gentry,	"	Ashe	"	166	
	J. L. Gorrell,	"	Guilford	"	136	
	R. N. Green,	"	Chatham	"	107	
	Lafayette Green,	"	Stanly	"	159	
	H. B. Guthrie,	"	Orange	"	127	60
	N. F. Hall,	"	Rowan	"	150	
	Lewis Hanes,	"	Davidson	"	138	
	J. S. Harrington,	"	Harnett	"	128	50
	W. S. Harris,	"	Cabarrus	"	149	
	G. W. Hayes,	"	Cherokee	"	227	
	P. T. Henry,	"	Bertie	"	156	60
	S. P. Hill,	"	Caswell	"	138	
	H. B. Howard,	"	Davie	"	147	
	Phineas Horton,	"	Wilkes	"	151	20
	W. H. P. Jenkins,	"	Granville	"	130	
	J. P. Jordan,	"	Henderson	"	180	
	T. I. Judkins,	"	Warren	"	87	90
	H. P. Kallum,	"	Stokes	"	90	
	Alex. Kelly,	"	Moore	"	133	20
	C. Q. Lemmonds,	"	Union	"	89	
	J. R. Logan,	"	Cleveland	"	165	
	S. L. Love,	"	Haywood	"	186	
	V. A. McBee,	"	Lincoln	"	146	20
	Chas. McCleese,	"	Tyrrel	"	170	80
	Alex. McMillan,	"	Robeson	"	105	80
	A. H. Martin,	"	Wilkes	"	107	20
	T. D. Meares,	"	Brunswick	"	149	
	Giles Mebane,	"	Alamance	"	120	20
	C. P. Mendenhall,	"	Guilford	"	94	
	A. S. Merrimon,	"	Buncombe	"	175	
	Jas. Mitchiner,	"	Johnston	"	119	
	Nathan Newby,	"	Perquimans	"	66	
	B. H. Padgett,	"	Polk	"	204	
	W. N. Patterson,	"	Orange	"	126	80
	J. H. Pearson,	"	Burke	"	163	60

1861.					
Sept.	W.W.Peebles, Com's,	Northampton	Co.,	$ 142	
	Churchill Perkins, "	Pitt	"	142	
	J. F. Poindexter, "	Forsyth	"	60	
	L. L. Polk, "	Anson	"	112	40
	W. B. Pope, "	Halifax	"	79	
	J. M. Potts, "	Mecklenburg	"	157	80
	S. H. Rogers, "	Wake	"	54	
	J. P. H. Russ, "	Do	"	112	
	Daniel Shaw, "	New Hanover	"	135	
	C. E. Shober, "	Guilford	"	127	
	R. H. Small, "	Chowan	"	163	
	A. D. Speight, "	Greene	"	138	
	J. D. Stanford, "	Duplin	"	126	
	John Tapscott, "	Alamance	"	119	
	W. P. Taylor, "	Chatham	"	79	
	A. G. Waters, "	Cleveland	"	114	
	W. H. Watson, "	Johnston	"	126	60
	H. M. Waugh, "	Surry	"	152	
	J. H. White, "	Gaston	"	167	
	D.W.Whitehurst, "	Carteret	"	63	
	J. D. Wilkerson, "	Person	"	134	
	J. C. Williams, "	Cumberland	"	125	60
	H. G. Williams, "	Nash	"	133	40
	J. T. Williams, "	Pasquotank	"	164	
	N. L. Williamson, "	Columbus	"	144	60
	T, L. Winslow, "	Randolph	"	131	
	Eli Wishart, "	Robeson	"	151	
	E. K. Withers, "	Caswell	"	138	
	J. S. Woodard, "	Edgecombe	"	122	40
	H. G. Woodfin, "	Macon	"	248	20
	J. C. Wooten, "	Lenoir	"	138	
	C. G. Wright, "	Cumberland	"	132	
	J. J. Yeates, "	Hertford	"	108	80
	Henry Mordecai, "	Wake	"	156	
	J. W. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk of the Senate,			337	
	J. A. Engelhard, Assistant Clerk of the Senate,			268	
	J. H. Moore, Principal Clerk of the House of Commons,			343	40
	W. M. Hardy, Ass't Clerk of the House of Commons,			144	50

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Sept.	R. H. Whitaker, Temporary Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons,	$ 150	
	James Page, Principal Doorkeeper of the Senate,	208	
	C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate,	191	50
	W. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons,	130	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Commons,	81	
	M. H. Pinnix, Engrossing Clerk,	184	
	Edward Vail, " "	178	
	Sundry temporary Engrossing Clerks, as follows:		
	L. S. Perry,	20	
	O. H. Perry,	20	
	D. W. Bain,	20	
	T. H. Hill,	12	
	D. B. Allen,	4	
	John H. Bryan, jr.,	4	
	P. F. Pescud,	4	
	W. T. Oates,	80	
	B. W. Starke,	4	
	Sundry persons, for interest on Coupon Bonds of North Carolina,	11,748	
	E. Smallwood, interest on State Registered Bonds,	90	
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from 3d Circuit, Fall, 1861,	195	
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 3 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	60	
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, for 4 certificates from 6th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	80	
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 1 certificate from 4th Circuit, Spring 1861,	20	
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	162	50
	E. W. Jones, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 2 certificates from 1st Circuit, Fall, 1861	40	

1861.			
Sept.	H. C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, his last half year's salary for 1861,	$ 300	
	B. F. Moore, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	396	
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for payment of officers and crew of steamer Winslow,	911	98
	W. H. Ramsay, as Messenger to Board of Claims, from the 31st July to the 31st August, 1861,	12	80
	F. Nash, Clerk to Board of Claims, from 31st July to 31st August, 1861,	80	
	Warren Winslow, Military Secretary, for payment of officers and crew of steamer Winslow,	704	50
	S. J. Person, Acting Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	A. M. Lewis, Paymaster, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	A. M. Lewis, Paymaster, for the payment of 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers at Yorktown, Va.,	20,000	
	Jos. Lusk, Sheriff Gaston County, expenses incurred in collecting arms belonging to the State,	13	
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	66	
	Captain A. W. Lawrence, Chief of Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Arms, Accoutrements and Ordnance Stores,	30,000	
	P. H. Winston, jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	50	
	John Devereux, Cap. Commissary and Subsistence Department, for the use of said Department,	20,000	
	Josiah Hodges, Sheriff Pitt County, expenses incurred in collecting and forwarding Arms owned by the State,	8	
	Samuel J. Person, Acting Q. M. & P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	50,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Sept.	John G. Williams & Co., per order of Wharton J. Green, Col. Independent N. C. Regiment,	$ 15,000	
	J. G. Martin, Adjutant and Acting Commissary General, for the use of the Subsistence Department,	30,000	
	Sam'l J. Person, Acting Q. M. and P. M. General, for the use of that Department,	100,000	
	Waterhouse & Bowes, for purchase of Steam Engine and Boiler for Powder Mill,	500	
	O. S. Dewey, for expenses on account of Coast Defences,	4,011	42
	T. W. Atkin, for advertising for Ordnance Department, in *Asheville News*,	2	50
	T. S. Howard & Co., expenses of labor on fortifications and repairs to steamers Albemarle and Post Boy,	5,410	77
	Benjamin Ellis, for lumber furnished for the construction of Forts on Coast and freight on same,	5,400	08
	John P. Cunningham, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by the Board of Claims,	76	71
	S. G. Worth, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	1,066	67
	The following additional persons, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims:		
	Thomas Williams	1,098	84
	J. F. Foard,	179	52
	Peter Mallett,	147	60
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	1,036	39
	B. T. Simmons,	100	
	Jacob Parker,	1,527	48
	Emmet Cuthbert,	565	99
	Captain George W. Hayes,	661	62
	O. S. Dewey, Navy Agent, for payment of Captain and Crew of Steamer Post Boy,	1,156	63

1861.			
Sept.	Wharton J. Green, Col. Independent North-Carolina Regiment, on account of appropriation for said Regiment,	$ 17,000	
	Marshall Parks, North-Carolina Navy Agent, for expenses on account of Coast Defences,	6,425	33
	John Boothe, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	640	22
	Syme & Hall, advertising for Board of Claims,	3	
	J. A. Park, Deputy Sheriff Davidson County, expenses incurred in collecting Arms belonging to the State,	4	25
	Sundry persons, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	L. E. Heartt,	37	19
	H. L. Evans,	820	
	J. W. Alston,	51	
	N. M. Long,	160	
	R. W. Edmundson,	99	60
	G. F. Whitfield,	116	05
	R. C. Duvall, 54 days extra service, as Paymaster on Steamer Beaufort, under resolution of General Assembly,	313	48
	M. A. Bledsoe, Assistant Quartermaster, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	J. R. Anderson & Co., for sundry articles for Coast Defences of N. C.,	5,524	96
	Wharton J. Green, Col. Independent N. C. Regiment, on account of appropriation for said Regiment,	10,000	
	Sundry persons, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	C. C. Henderson,	14	87
	C. J. Morriss,	114	
	J. H. Hyman,	1,068	39
	J. H. Daniel,	199	95
	Jesse Lawrence,	50	63

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Sept.	Sarah Lawrence,	$ 97	42
	G. W. Stanton,	150	
	D. Pender & Co.,	725	02
	Norfleet & Co.,	266	93
	J. M. Spraggins,	51	74
	D. Pender & Co.,	12	44
	Hyman, Dancy & Co.,	109	25
	Walker Mears,	378	36
	C. H. Barnum,	2,000	
	R. S. McLean,	375	
	J. T. H. Murphy,	226	
	E. C. Bartlett,	197	20
	W. H. Dodd,	97	
	Briggs & Dodd,	1,134	25
	J. B. Slaughter,	66	
	E. P. Jones,	44	
	J. B. Whitaker,	353	80
	James McKimmon,	213	74
	Baker & Parsley,	3,240	99
	W. W. McDowell,	3,249	18
	J. M. Towles, Agent,	17	25
	A. Fraps,	41	
	J. B. Gordon,	723	69
	A. W. Burton,	879	82
	J. R. Harrison,	82	50
	C. W. D. Hutchings,	379	50
	Thomas Webb,	351	36
	P. H. McDade,	261	52
	Lowenburg & Bro.,	1,283	45
	M. Grausman,	338	80
	Syme & Hall, advertising for Board of Claims,	9	50
	H. J. Brown, under resolution of General Assembly, 2d Extra Session, 1861,	3	50
	S. F. Phillips, under resolution of General Assembly, 2d Extra Session, in favor of H. C. Stroud,	105	
	A. M. Lewis, Paymaster, for the use of the Quartermaster General's Department,	25,000	
	Capt. Jno. Devereux, for the use of the Department of Subsistence,	30,000	

1861.			
Sept.	Dr. Jno. Yancey, traveling expenses while in the service of the State,	$ 55	70
	G. M. Green, Sheriff, Cleaveland county, expenses incurred in collecting Arms belonging to the State,	21	
	F. Nash, Clerk to Board of Claims from 1st to 25th September, 1861,	100	
	J. B. Hare, Sheriff, Hertford County, expenses incurred in collecting Arms belonging to the State,	20	81
	C. C. Blacknall, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of Claims allowed by Board of Claims,	1,000	
	H. G. Spruill, for payment of laborers employed in the construction of works of defence at Oregon, N. C.,	1,075	37
	Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Chief of Ordnance, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies,	20,000	
	Waterhouse & Bowes, traveling expenses while in the service of the State, and for the payment of articles purchased by them for the use of the State,	1,428	40
	G. H. Macon, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of Claims allowed by Board of Claims,	1,378	30
	W. H. Ramsay, for services as Messenger to Board of Claims from 1st to 28th September, 1861,	11	20
	Sundry persons, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of Claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	P. F. Pescud,	56	73
	W. D. Hackney,	18	20
	W. W. Holden,	20	
	Brown, Tate & Co.,	88	60
	James M. Gentry,	449	13
	T. W. Atkin, Advertising for Adjutant General in Asheville *News*,	9	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the election of Electors for President		

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
Sept.	and Vice President of the United States, in November, 1860, as follows:				
	W. F. Wasson,	Sh'ff	Iredell County,	$ 28	33
	J. L. Bundy,	"	Cabarrus "	27	50
	W. H. Cullom,	"	Johnston "	6	82
	Joseph Lusk,	"	Gaston "	34	83
	Josiah Hodges,	"	Pitt "	26	17
	W. J. Murray,	"	Alamance "	12	83
	W. E. Mann,	"	Pasquotank "	40	98
	W. A. Thompson,	"	Wayne "	10	83
	W. W. Grier,	"	Mecklenburg "	30	83
	W. A. Meroney	"	Davie "	29	16
	H. B. Deaver, Tax Col.		Madison "	54	83
	W. T. Crawford,	Sh'ff	Martin "	26	50
	G. B. Threadgill,	"	Anson "	35	
	J. L. Ward,	"	Polk "	46	66
	R. P. Melvin	"	Bladen "	17	58
	Martin Walker,	"	Rutherford "	47	50
	J. R. Grady,	"	Harnett "	7	50
	Wm. Haymore,	"	Surry "	27	50
	J. C. Smith,	"	Alexander "	32	16
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell "	14	16
	Hill'd Gibbs,	"	Hyde "	22	50
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash "	20	
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person "	12	83
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin "	10	83
	S. A. Warren,	"	Northampton "	22	50
	Walker Smith,	"	Rockingham "	21	
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville, "	12	
	P. F. White,	"	Chowan "	43	16
	W. D. Humphrey	"	Onslow "	20	83
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort "	32	50
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson "	18	17
	Goodman Durden	"	Washington "	52	50
	Rufus Galloway,	"	Brunswick "	29	83
	Hector McNeill	"	Cumberland "	12	50
	William Fields	"	Lenoir "	15	83
	W. W. Proffitt,	"	Yancey "	47	50
	A. C. Latham	"	Craven "	23	33
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson "	17	74
	W. H. High,	"	Wake "	2	50
	J. H. Nethercutt,	"	Jones "	18	83

1861.			
Sept.	R. M. Smith, Sheriff Wilkes County,	$ 32	50
	Jesse Bledsoe, " Alleghany "	35	83
	George Dill, " Carteret "	27	17
	F. I. Wilson, for examining accounts of John Spelman, State Printer, and Syme & Hall, Convention Printers,	12	
	John Spelman, printing done for General Assembly, 1860–'61, and first Extra Session, 1861,	4,300	51
	Syme & Hall, printing done for General Assembly, 2d Extra Session, 1861,	69	17
	Martha Spears, a pension allowed her for the year commencing September 1st, 1861,	100	
	Wm. P. Stanback, per Alfred Dockery, as double tax refunded,	15	
	George T. Cooke, Postmaster, Raleigh, postage accounts of the several Departments in Capitol,	42	09
	D. G. McRae, his salary for 1861, as keeper of the public arms at Fayetteville, N. C.,	60	
	Charles G. Mitchell, amount of tax refunded him under resolution of General Assembly, 2d Extra Session, 1861, the same being overpaid to the Sheriff of Person County in 1859,	30	08
	G. W. Crumpler, former Sheriff Sampson County, on account of insolvent polls allowed him,	4	86
	Benjamin Justice, being amount of tax refunded under resolution of General Assembly, 2d Extra Session, 1861,	4	
	J. W. Bowman, being amount of tax refunded Charles Byrd, late Sheriff of Yancey County, under resolution of General Assembly, 2d Extra Session, 1861,	47	65
	Sheriffs, for settling State Taxes for 1860, payable in 1861, as follows:		
	J. L. Bundy, Sheriff Cabarrus County,	23	
	W. H. Cullom, " Johnston "	6	32

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.					
Sept.	Joseph Lusk,	Sheriff	Gaston County	$ 28	68
	W. F. Wasson,	"	Iredell "	23	66
	W. Plemons,	Tax Col.	Haywood "	49	66
	Jos. Hodges,	Sheriff	Pitt "	21	94
	Mathias Masten,	"	Forsyth "	16	33
	J. A. Reel,	"	McDowell "	35	40
	I. R. Hunter,	"	Gates "	27	
	W. A. Walton,	"	Rowan "	20	33
	J.D. Markham,	Tax Col.	Pasquotank "	32	60
	W. J. Murray,	Sheriff,	Alamance "	11	37
	W. E. Mann,	"	Pasquotank "	32	60
	W. A. Thompson,	"	Wayne "	9	66
	H. H. Davidson,	"	Cherokee "	56	32
	W. W. Grier,	"	Mecklenburg "	25	66
	R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell "	29	66
	F. D. Foxhall,	"	Edgecombe "	16	32
	W. A. Meroney,	"	Davie "	24	32
	H. B. Deaver,	Tax Col.	Madison "	44	86
	W.T.Crawford,	Sheriff,	Martin "	20	20
	S. M. Fletcher,	Tax Col.	Henderson "	43	
	G.B. Threadgill,	Sheriff	Anson "	29	
	J. L. Ward,	"	Polk "	40	32
	J. G. Crawford,	"	Macon County in 1860,	49	66
	R. P. Melvin,	"	Bladen County,	15	06
	Martin Walker,	"	Rutherford "	39	
	J. R. Grady,	"	Harnett "	7	
	Nathaniel Moody,	"	Stokes "	20	73
	Wm. Haymore,	"	Surry "	23	
	J. C. Smith,	"	Alexander "	26	72
	J. T. Barnes,	"	Wilson "	8	
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell "	12	32
	Hill'd Gibbs,	"	Hyde "	19	
	N. W. Cooper,	"	Nash "	17	
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleveland "	18	46
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person "	13	27
	H. B. Norman,	"	Tyrrel "	38	46
	J. B. Hare,	"	Hertford "	26	32
	J. M. Carson,	"	Ashe "	32	32
	W. Massey,	Tax Col.	Johnston "	7	66
	S. A. Warren,	Sheriff	Northampton "	19	
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin "	9	66

1861.					
Sept.	A. H. Sanders,	Sheriff	Montgom'y Co.,	$ 23	
	Walker Smith,	"	Rockingham "	17	80
	K. H. Worthy,	"	Moore "	11	
	E. D. Davis,	"	Jackson "	45	66
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville "	10	60
	Jos. Marshall,	"	Stanly "	24	72
	R. M. Jones,	"	Orange "	7	66
	P. F. White,	"	Chowan "	35	
	W. D. Humphrey,	"	Onslow "	17	66
	W. B. Campbell,	"	Beaufort "	27	
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson "	15	54
	Goodman Durden,	"	Washington "	43	
	Rufus Galloway,	"	Brunswick "	24	86
	W. T. J. Vann,	"	NewHanover "	20	86
	J. G. Gray,	Tax Col.	Macon "	43	
	N. R. Jones,	Sheriff	Warren "	11	11
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland "	11	
	E. J. Barco,	"	Camden "	33	40
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir "	13	66
	W. W. Proffitt,	"	Yancey "	39	
	A. C. Latham,	"	Craven "	19	66
	J. R. White,	"	Perquimans "	31	
	J. S. Keener,	Tax Col.	Cherokee "	56	32
	R. King,	Sheriff	Robeson "	14	72
	W. H. High,	"	Wake "	3	
	J. H. Nethercutt	"	Jones "	16	07
	R. M. Smith,	"	Wilkes "	27	
	J. S. Snow,	"	Halifax "	17	
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford "	14	20
	Jesse Bledsoe,	"	Alleghany "	29	66
	Geo. Dill,	"	Carteret "	23	80
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Senatorial Election in their respective Counties, in Aug. 1861, as follows :				
	J. A. Reel,	Sheriff	McDowell County,	6	33
	R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell "	5	16
	J. C. Smith,	"	Alex'r Co., (1860,)	2	50
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1861,			200	
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861, and services to Cabinet of Minerals,			112	50

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
Sept.	W. H. Pleasants, for publishing in Louisburg *Eagle*, Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention,	$ 24	
	E. B. Drake & Son, for publishing in Iredell *Express*, Governor's Proclamation concerning Convention,	10	
	Syme & Hall, printing done for the Convention, May and June Session, 1861,	735	53
	C. F. Lowe expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	10	
	Wesley Jones, expenses incurred in conveying funds from Newbern to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	11	50
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for articles furnished the State,	1,064	46
	Daniel Tucker, under resolution of General Assembly, 1860-'61,	40	
	G. H. Wilder, for 10 cords and 48 feet of wood furnished the State,	44	94
	H. Adams, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	9	
		$ 3,750,039	74

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, the Taxes derived from every subject of taxation in the several Counties of the State, and the aggregate amount of all; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County Schools and other purposes, as follows:

1861.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY,
WILLIAM J. MURRAY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	231,452		
Valuation Land,	$1,425,237		
Town Property,	$35,040		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,565	36
Town Property, $63.07; Polls, $1,980,		2,043	07
Interest,		1,127	96
Dividend and Profit,		12	
Salaries and fees,		284	84
Studs and Jacks,		97	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		57	63
Pistols and Knives,		18	75
Gold Watches, $41.99; Silver do., $36.81,		78	80
Pianos, $19.50; Plate & Jewelry, $7.72,		27	22
Playing Cards,		2	10
Riding Vehicles,		235	13
Liquor Dealers,		156	57
Note Shavers,		13	90
Merchants' Capital,		477	89
Retailers,		90	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		9	74
Auctioneers,		2	40
Patent Medicines,		7	54
Daguerreotypists,		5	30
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Marriage License,		14	
Mortgages and Deeds,		4	
Privileged Voters,		9	60
Collateral Descents,		9	
Gross amount,		$ 7,379	80
COUNTY TAXES,			
Poor, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,		$ 1,424	78
County purposes, 10 do., and 40 do.,		2,533	12
Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,		1,436	90
Support of Volunteers, 27 do., and 55 do.,		5,399	04
Total amount,		$ 10,793	84

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY,

J. C. SMITH, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	156,413
Valuation Land,	$654,113
Town Property,	$24,940

STATE TAXES.

Land, $1,178.99; Town Property, $44.99,	$ 1,223	98
Polls, $698.40; Interest, $158.55,	856	95
Salaries and Fees,	16	53
Studs and Jacks,	115	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	17	12
Ferries, 34c.; Pistols and Knives, $10,	10	34
Dirks and Canes,	1	25
Gold Watches, $6.35; Silver do., $12.64,	18	99
Pianos, $6; Playing Cards, $1.05,	7	05
Riding Vehicles,	47	45
Liquor Dealers,	107	64
Note Shavers,	52	90
Merchants' Capitol,	81	94
Auctioneers,	15	
Patent Medicines,	6	73
Marriage License,	42	68
Mortgages and Deeds,	6	80
Deeds for Real Estate,	8	25
Taverns, $3·75; Privileged Voters, $4.80,	8	55
Collateral Descent,	50	
Gross amount,	$ 2,680	30

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 485	52
County purposes, 6 do., and 18 do.,	582	63
Schools, 6 do., and 22 do.,	621	63
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,	485	52
Total amount,	$ 2,175	30

1861.

No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY,

JESSE BLEDSOE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	107,359			
Valuation Land,	$345,730			
STATE TAXES.				
Land,		$	621	87
Polls,			292	80
Interest,			80	28
Salaries and Fees,			6	
Studs and Jacks,			18	
Pistols and Knives,			2	50
Gold Watches,			1	
Silver "			1	32
Riding Vehicles,			2	50
Liquor Dealers,			1	55
Note Shavers,			18	30
Merchants' Capital,			16	
Marriage License,			21	
Gross amount,		$	1,083	12
COUNTY TAXES.				
Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$	253	16
County purposes, 12 do., and 38 do.,			586	24
Total amount,		$	839	40

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.

G. B. THREADGILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	319,403		
Valuation Land,	$1,574,597		
Town Property,	$68,400		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,836.01; Town Pro'rty, $123.32,		$ 2,959	33
Polls, $2,962.40; Interest, $779.13,		3,741	53
Dividend and Profit,		1,708	64
Salaries and Fees,		232	26
Studs and Jacks,		62	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		46	25
Daguerreotypists,		6	
Pistols and Knives,		22	50
Gates and Ferries,		31	
Gold Watches, $68.50; Silver do., $40.48,		108	98
Pianos, $52.50; Plate and Jewelry, $5,		37	50
Playing Cards,		2	10
Riding Vehicles,		384	10
Liquor Dealers,		250	47
Note Shavers,		53	50
Merchants' Capital,		508	11
Retailers,		90	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		50	96
Patent Medicines,		1	
Marriage License,		57	23
Mortgages and Deeds,		52	38
Deeds for Real Estate,		23	77
Privileged Voters,		3	20
Delinquents for 1860,		1	60
Gross amount,		$ 10,454	41
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$ 1,027	11
County purposes, 12 do., and 30 do.,		3,081	33
Insane Asylum, 3 do., and 10 do.,		863	78
Railroad, 41 do., and 55 do.,		8,752	34
Total amount,		$ 13,724	56

1861.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY,

JOHN M. CARSON, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	227,085
Valuation Land,	$624,475
Town Property,	$23,990

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	1,123	75
Town Property,		43	18
Polls,		704	
Interest,		159	76
Salaries and Fees,		33	74
Studs and Jacks,		30	
Pistols and Knives,		12	50
Gold Watches,		1	25
Silver Watches,		3	88
Pianos,		1	50
Plate and Jewelry,		1	40
Riding Vehicles,		17	67
Liquor Dealers,		54	85
Note Shavers,		16	10
Merchants' Capital,		86	19
Pedlars,		40	
Retailers,		30	
Patent Medicines,		4	20
Marriage License,		17	46
Mortgages and Deeds,			97
Deeds for Real Estate.			97
Subjects Unlisted,		46	56
Gross Amount,	$	2,429	93

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 7 cents per poll,	$	263	80
County purposes, 25 do., and 30 do.,		1,919	80
Total amount,	$	2,183	60

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 6.—BEAUFORT COUNTY,		
	WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 474,672		
	Valuation Land, $1,266,478		
	Town Property, $573,820		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, $2,278.65; Town Pr'p'ty, $1,032.87,	$ 3,311	52
	Polls, $3,128; Interest, $815.28,	3,943	28
	Dividend and Profit,	271	44
	Salaries and Fees,	414	16
	Studs and Jacks,	68	
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	177	22
	Bridges and Gates,	116	32
	Pis'ls & Knives, $105; Dirks & Canes, $6.25,	111	25
	Gold Watches, $95.03; Silver do., $44.87,	139	90
	Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $93,	95	50
	Plate and Jewelry,	53	24
	Play' C'rds, $4.20; Rid'g Vehicl's, $245.66,	249	86
	Liq. D'l'rs, $2,915.92; N'te Sh'v'rs, $294.44,	3,210	36
	Merchants' Capital,	1,716	80
	Pedlers, $40; Retailers, $180,	220	
	Billiard Tables,	125	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	32	
	Livery Stables, $25; Pat. Medicines, $8,	33	
	Daguerreotypists,	10	
	Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
	Mar'ge Lic'se, $97; Mort'g's & Deeds, $33,	130	
	Deeds for Real Estate,	27	
	Privileged Voters,	3	20
	Arrears for Insolvents,	12	80
	Collateral Descent,	36	07
	Gross amount,	$ 14,517	92
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 9½ cents per $100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	$ 2,988	18
	County purposes, 5 do., and 20 do.,	1,746	74
	Schools, 4½ do., and 18 do.,	1,555	15
	Insane Asylum, 1½ do., and 7 do.,	565	35
	Jury, 1½ do., and 5 do.,	482	69
	Total amount,	$ 7,338	11

1861.

No. 7—BERTIE COUNTY,

A. H. HASSELL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	360,462
Valuation Land,	$1,971,896
Town Property,	$62,040

STATE TAXES.

Land, $3,550.11; Town Prop'ty, $111.67,	$ 3,661	78
Polls, $3,700; Interest, $1,312.08,	5,012	08
Dividend and Profit,	14	48
Salaries and Fees,	169	50
St'ds & J'ks, $50; Gates & Ferries, $63.20,	113	20
Pistols and Knives,	87	50
Gold Wathes, $92.23; Silver do., $28.35,	120	58
Pianos, $79.50; Plate & Jewelry, $28.78,	108	28
Riding Vehicles,	314	10
Liq. Dealers, $627.55; Note Shavers, $80,	636	35
Merchn'ts Capital, $768.71; Retail's, $90,	828	71
Horse and Mule Drovers,	74	17
Patent Medicines,	2	05
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Marriage License,	42	
Mortgages and Deeds,	18	
Deeds for Real Estate,	17	
Playing Cards,	1	40
Pivileged Voters,	3	20
Subjects Unlisted,	406	66
Collateral Descent,	5	72
Gross amount,	$ 11,646	76

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	$ 3,135	61
County purposes, 12 do., and 45 do.,	4,508	75
Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,	1,364	76
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 7 do.,	728	43
Total amount,	$ 9,737	55

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 8.—BLADEN COUNTY.

ROBERT P. MELVIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	517,150
Valuation Land,	$1,477,854.88
Town Property,	$33,789

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,659	90
Town Property,	60	79
Polls, $2,492; Interest, $535.14,	3,027	14
Dividend and Profit,	1	60
Salaries and Fees,	76	50
Studs and Jacks,	6	
Ferries, $4.17; Pistols & Knives, $51.25,	55	42
Dirks and Canes,	2	50
Gold Watches, $61.20; Silver $22.87,	84	07
Pianos,	24	
Plate and Jewelry,	20	03
Playing Cards,	1	75
Riding Vehicles,	210	10
Liquor Dealers,	144	89
Note Shavers,	2	96
Merchants' Capital,	133	50
Retailers,	90	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	6	88
Patent Medicines,	12	37
Marriage License,	73	
Mortgages and Deeds,	6	
Deeds for Real Estate,	6	50
Collateral Descent,	154	21
Gross amount,	$ 6,860	11

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $815.88; Co. Purposes, $2,447.64,	$ 3,263	52
Schools,	1,247	46
Public Buildings,	2,529	23
Patrol,	584	75
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	326	35
Insane Asylum,	428	33
Total amount,	$ 8,379	64

1861.

No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

RUFUS GALLOWAY, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	570,074
Valuation Land,	$794,076
Town Property,	$82,085

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,468	43
Town Property,	147	75
Polls,	1,824	80
Interest,	302	78
Dividend and Profit,	22	96
Salaries and Fees,	83	50
Studs and Jacks,	40	50
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Ferries,	5	
Pistols and Knives,	33	75
Dirks and Canes,	3	75
Gold Watches,	47	65
Siver Watches,	28	03
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $13.50,	16	
Plate and Jewelry,	36	45
Riding Vehicles,	109	05
Liquor Dealers,	4	75
Note Shavers,	5	
Merchants' Capital,	171	15
Retailers,	180	
Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
Marriage License,	34	92
Mortgages and Deeds,	16	49
Deeds for Real Estate,	11	64
Privileged Voters,	6	40
Gross amount,	$ 4,620	75

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 27 cents per poll,	$ 1,428	97
County Purposes, 20 do., and 61 do.,	3,424	41
Schools, 6 do., and 9 do.,	815	34
Insane Asylum, 3 do., and 3 do.,	373	48
	$ 6,042	10

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 10.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY,

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	333,550		
Valuation Land,	$1,183,884		
Town Property,	$203,478		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,132	86
Town Property,		368	66
Polls,		1,237	60
Interest,		622	67
Dividend and Profit,		15	60
Salaries and Fees,		209	50
Studs and Jacks,		106	
Daguerreotypists,		10	22
Bridges and Gates,		10	
Pistols and Knives,		36	25
Gold Watches,		59	72
Silver Watches,		28	24
Pianos,		52	50
Plate and Jewelry,		26	63
Riding Vehicles,		216	96
Liquor Dealers,		60	90
Note Shavers,		325	80
Merchants' Capital,		583	34
Livery Stables,		25	
Marriage License,		98	94
Mortgages and Deeds,		19	40
Deeds for Real Estate,		22	31
Privileged Voters,		4	
Gross amount,		$ 6,273	10
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6⅜ cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 1,267	67
County purposes, 8¼ do., and 25 do.,		1,622	09
Schools, 3⅛ do., and 10 do.,		648	83
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,		973	25
Total amount,		$ 4,541	84

1861.

No. 11.—BURKE COUNTY.

M. SPAINHOUR, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	191,721
Valuation Land,	$834,264
Town Property,	$102,850

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,522	48
Town Property,	185	13
Polls,	1,354	40
Interest,	548	85
Dividend and Profit,	357	58
Salaries and fees,	180	71
Studs and Jacks,	54	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	5	25
Bridges and Gates,	13	75
Pistols and Knives,	20	
Dirks & Canes, $5; Gold Watches, $35.60,	40	60
Silver Watches, $12.96; Pianos, $27,	39	96
Plate and Jewelry,	20	90
Riding Vehicles,	93	70
Liquor Dealers,	240	05
Note Shavers,	2	60
Merchants' Capital,	322	97
Retailers, $30; Horse & Mule Dr's, $11.90,	41	90
Livery Stables,	25	
Marriage License,	61	11
Mortgages and Deeds,	10	67
Deeds for Real Estate,	6	79
Privileged Voters,	11	20
Gross amount,	$ 5,159	60

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, County purposes, Schools, (20 cents per $100 value real estate, and 45c. per poll,	$ 2,626	32
Rail Road, 25 do., and 75 do.,	3,598	10
Total amount,	$ 6,222	42

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 12.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

J. L. BUNDY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	222,280½		
Valuation Land,	$1,711,799.50		
Town Property,	$134,840		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,081	24
Town Property,		242	71
Polls, $2,014.40 ; Interest, $1,237.35,		3,251	75
Dividend and Profit,		214	51
Salaries and Fees,		146	90
Studs and Jacks,		58	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		242	02
Pistols and Knives,		27	50
Gold Watches, $90.57 ; Silver do., $49.24,		139	81
Pianos, $43.50 ; Plate & Jewel'ry, $20.52,		64	02
Playing Cards,		8	05
Riding Vehicles,		308	97
Liq'r Deal's, $314.13 ; Note Sh'rs, $3.40,		317	53
Merchants' Capital,		413	48
Retailers, $90 , Bowling Alleys, $50,		140	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		6	75
Livery Stables, $75 ; Pat't Med's, $2.50;		77	50
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		71	78
Mortgages and Deeds,		12	61
Deeds for Real Estate,		19	40
Privileged Voters,		11	20
Arrears for Insolvents,		1	
Collateral Descents,		36	77
Gross amount,		$ 8,913	50
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 1 cent per $100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll,		$ 385	68
County purposes, 12 do., and 40.,		3,225	47
Schools, 17 do., and 72 do.,		4,946	32
Patrol, 25 cents per black poll,		368	25
Total amount,		$ 8,925	72

1851.

No. 13.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

R. G. TUTTLE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	197,467
Valuation Land,	$812,076
Town Property,	$32,490

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,463	11
Town Property,	58	48
Polls,	783	20
Interest,	285	97
Dividend and Profit,		80
Salaries and Fees,	18	
Studs and Jacks,	60	
Pistols and Knives,	5	
Gold Watches,	8	90
Silver Watches,	8	67
Pianos,	12	
Plate and Jewelry,		43
Riding Vehicles,	74	47
Liquor Dealers,		62
Note Shavers,	5	04
Merchants' Capital,	87	82
Patent Medicines,	4	10
Marriage License,	70	
Mortgages and Deeds,		96
Deeds for Real Estate,	5	34
Gross amount,	$ 2,952	91

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 14 cents per $100 value real estate, and 50 cents per poll,	$ 1,672	78
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	702	22
Total amount,	$ 2,375	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 14.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

E. J. BARCO, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	86,144
Valuation Land,	$570,846

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,027	52
Polls,	1,067	20
Interest,	323	36
Salaries and Fees,	49	
Studs and Jacks,	53	
Pistols and Knives,	41	25
Gold Watches,	30	75
Silver Watches,	10	64
Pianos,	10	50
Plate and Jewelry,	1	
Riding Vehicles,	133	75
Liquor Dealers,	263	78
Note Shavers,	52	24
Merchants' Capital,	256	11
Pedlers,	40	
Retailers,	180	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	27	17
Patent Medicines,	4	58
Privileged Voters,		50
Collateral Descent,	105	
Gross amount,	$ 3,677	65

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per $100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	$ 1,085	21
County Purposes, 18 do., 50 do.,	1,694	52
Schools, 30 do., and 70 do.,	2,646	33
Total amount,	$ 5,426	06

1861.

No. 15.—CARTERET COUNTY.

GEO. DILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land.	173,208		
Valuation Land,	$440,396		
Town Property,	$253,858		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 792	71
Town Property,		456	94
Polls,		1,234	40
Interest,		405	40
Dividend and Profit,		53	76
Salaries and Fees,		31	40
Studs and Jacks,		12	
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Pistols and Knives,		15	
Gold Watches,		33	75
Silver Watches,		16	28
Pianos, $30 ; Plate & Jewelry, $1.80,		31	80
Riding Vehicles,		31	85
Liquor Dealers,		338	45
Note Shavers,		6	
Merchants' Capital,		408	15
Retailers,		120	
Bowling Alleys,		50	
Billiard Tables,		125	
Patent Medicines,		5	85
Marriage License,		47	53
Mortgages and Deeds,		11	64
Deeds for Real Estate,		4	85
Collateral Descent,		23	57
Gross amount,		$ 4,166	33
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 14 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$ 1,126	25
County Purposes, 10 do., and 50 do.,		1,465	75
Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,		709	10
Railroad, 50 do., and $1 do.,		5,014	27
Total amount,		$ 8,315	37

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 16.—CASWELL COUNTY.

J. C. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	238 489
Valuation Land,	$2,249,331
Town Property,	$162,231

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 4,069	16
Town Property,	292	
Polls,	4,190	40
Interest,	3,007	48
Dividend and Profit,	282	12
Sala's & Fees, $292.12 ; St'ds & J'ks, $27,	319	12
Buying and Selling Slaves,	223	31
Daguerreotypists, $5 ; Ferries $2,	7	
Pistols and Knives,	28	75
Gold Watches, $118.97; Sl'vr do., $35.65,	154	62
Harps, $2.50 ; Pianos, $93,	95	50
Plate and Jewelry,	38	98
Riding Vehicles,	556	74
Liquor Dealers,	742	15
Note Shv's, $66.50; Merch's Cap'l, $440.75,	507	25
Retailers, $180 ; Liquor Pedlers, $30,	220	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	11	31
Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
Marriage License,	37	
Mortgages and Deeds,	5	
Deeds for Real Estate,	15	50
Gross amount,	$ 14,813	39

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	$ 2,178	73
County Purposes, 35 do., and 75 do.,	12,360	70
Schools, 18 do., and 6 do.,	4,653	74
Total amount,	$ 19,193	17

1861.

No. 17.--CATAWBA COUNTY.

J. E. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	243,222
Valuation Land,	$1,489,474
Town Property,	$44,190

STATE TAXES

Land,	$	2,681	05
Town Property,		80	66
Polls,		1,351	20
Interest,		663	44
Dividend & Profit,		1	12
Salaries and Fees,		32	06
Studs and Jacks,		136	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		73	97
Toll Bridges and Gates,		18	30
Pistols and Knives,		12	50
Gold Watches,		22	02
Silver Watches,		20	41
Pianos, $6; Plate & Jewelry, $2,		8	
Riding Vehicles,		176	20
Liquor Dealers,		101	
Note Shavers,		18	80
Merchants' Capital,		412	45
Retailers,		30	
Marriage License,		67	90
Mortgages and Deeds,		11	64
Playing Cards,		16	49
Privileged Voters,		3	20
Arrears for Insolvents,		2	40
Collateral Descent,		15	44
Gross amount,	$	5,956	25

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 25c. per poll,	$	1,509	42
Schools, 5 do., and 10 do.,		939	08
Total amount,	$	2,448	50

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 18.—CHATHAM COUNTY.
R. B. PASCHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	462,017		
Valuation Land,	$2,218,480		
Town Property,	$82,278		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,993	28
Town Property,		148	10
Polls,		3,464	
Interest,		1,295	68
Dividend and Profit,		194	80
Salaries and Fees,		171	24
Studs and Jacks,		141	
Ferries, 60c.; Pistols & Knives, $23.75;		24	35
Dirks and Canes,		2	50
Gold Watches,		74	53
Silver Watches,		32	76
Pianos,		60	
Plate and Jewelry,		28	43
Riding Vehicles,		503	22
Liquor Dealers,		218	10
Note Shavers,		92	30
Merchants' Capital,		395	56
Retailers,		90	
Billiard Tables,		125	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		5	
Patent Medicines,		9	32
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		47	53
Mortgages and Deeds,		12	61
Deeds for Real Estate,		13	58
Arrears for Insolvents,		6	40
Gross amount		$ 11,159	29
COUNTY TAXES			
Poor, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 10,112	97
County purposes, 28⅝ do. and 75 do.,		2,573	77
Schools, 3 do. and 15 do.,		1,375	04
Insane Asylum, 3½ do. and 10 do.,		1,247	57
Total amount,		$ 15,309	35

1861.

No. 19.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

JNO. S. KEENER, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	681,253
Valuation Land,	$683,098
Town Property,	$36,923

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	1,217	87
Town Property,		66	46
Polls,		602	40
Interest,		58	25
Salaries and Fees,		39	
Studs and Jacks,		78	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		19	50
Toll Bridges,		1	80
Pistols and Knives,		13	75
Dirks and Canes,		3	75
Gold Watches,		6	25
Silver Watches,		6	29
Pianos,		1	50
Riding Vehicles,		20	85
Liquor Dealers,		32	50
Note Shavers,		3	
Merchants' Capital,		113	31
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		67	90
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	73
Gross amount,	$	2,373	05

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$	400	
County purposes,		3,463	09
Schools,		804	36
Total amount,	$	4,667	45

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 20.—CHOWAN COUNTY.		
	PETER F. WHITE, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 114,849		
	Valuation Land, $699,739		
	Town Property, $174,377		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	$ 1,399	47
	Town property,	348	75
	Polls,	1,558	
	Interest,	1,068	69
	Dividend and Profit,	235	84
	Salaries and Fees,	100	25
	Studs and Jacks	8	
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	125	
	Gates, $30; Pistols & Knives, $28.57;	58	57
	Gold Watches, $52.62; Silver do., $8.92;	61	54
	Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $70.50;	73	
	Plate and Jewelry,	42	61
	Riding Vehicles,	146	10
	Liquor Dealers,	887	17
	Merchants' Capital,	383	44
	Retailers, $60; Express Companies, $10;	70	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	53	36
	Livery stables, $25; Auctioneers, $9.14;	34	14
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,		08
	Marriage License,	37	83
	Mortgages and Deeds,	19	40
	Deeds for Real Estate,	15	52
	Privileged Voters,	3	20
	Subjects Unlisted,	1	75
	Delinquents for 1859,	1	60
	Gross amount,	$ 6,733	31
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	$ 625	79
	County Purposes, 30 do. and 44 do.,	3,490	25
	Schools, 4 do. and 6 do.,	467	57
	Public Buildings, 6 do. and 8 do.,	682	39
	Insane Asylum, 8 cents per poll,	157	24
	Total amount,	$ 5,423	24

1861.

No. 21.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

GEORGE M. GREEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	286,917		
Valuation Land,	$1,173,185		
Town property,	$81,900		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,111	73
Town Property,		147	42
Polls,		1,409	60
Interest,		421	24
Salaries and Fees,		101	71
Studs and Jacks,		142	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		132	50
Ferries, $2; Pistols and Knives, $3.75;		5	75
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches, $21.29; Silver do., $17.14;		38	43
Pianos, $9; Plate and Jewelry, $3.30;		12	30
Playing Cards,		12	60
Riding Vehicles,		149	07
Liquor Dealers,		229	58
Note Shavers,		67	69
Merchants' Capital,		333	51
Retailers,		90	
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,		21	25
Patent Medicines,		3	20
Drugs and Medicines,		8	41
Marriage License,		91	21
Mortgages and Deeds,		9	70
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	73
Collateral Descents,		5	90
Gross amount,		$ 5,554	78
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$ 691	78
County Purposes, 16 do. and 50 do.,		2,989	32
Schools, 8 do. and 20 do.,		1,396	16
Railroad, 22 do. and 65 do.,		4,039	94
Total amount,		$ 9,117	20

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.	No. 22.—CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	ALEXANDER C. LATHAM, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 501,633 Valuation $872,674		
	Town Property, $770,931		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, $1,575.13; T'wn Pr'ty, $1,405.55;	$ 2,980	68
	Polls, $3,211.20; Interest, $5,357.43;	8,568	63
	Dividend and Profit,	361	24
	Sala's & Fees, $504.72; St's & J'ks, $46;	550	72
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	262	31
	Daguerreotypists, $30; Ferries, $9.63;	39	63
	Pistols and Knives,	102	50
	D'ks & C'es, $2.50; G'ld W'es, $113.19;	115	69
	Silver Watches, $33.12; Pianos, $123;	156	12
	P'te & Jew'y, $76.79; P'y'g C'ds, $9.45;	86	24
	Riding Vehicles,	168	29
	Liq'r D'l's, $1,173.99; N'e Sh's, $190.23;	1,364	22
	Merchants Capital,	2,165	65
	Retailers, $270; Bowling Alleys, $50;	320	
	Billiard Tables, (Private)	25	
	Horse and Mule Dr's, $13; Brokers, $300;	313	
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	53	69
	Anct'rs, $83.07; Pat't Med'c's, $451.20;	434	27
	Ex's for Rew'd, $20; Mar'ge Li'se, 97.97;	117	97
	Mortgages and Deeds,	50	19
	Deeds for Real Estate,	30	07
	Arrears for Insolvents,	7	20
	S'bj's Unl'd, $8.44; Col'l Des't, $324.32;	332	76
	Gross amount,	$ 18,706	07
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 11 cents per $100 value real estate, and 48 cents per poll,	$ 3,837	43
	County purposes 8 do. and 32 do.,	2,666	96
	Schools, 5 do. and 16 do.,	1,475	05
	Public Buildings, 4 do. and 16 do.,	1,333	48
	Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 8 do.,	666	74
	Jury, 7 do. and 28 do.,	2,333	59
	Bridge 1½ do. and 6 do.,	500	05
	Rail Road, 35 do. and 1.40 do.,	11,667	97
	Court House, 35 do. and 1.40 do.,	11,667	97
	Total amount,	$ 36,149	24

1861.

No. 23.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
HECTOR McNEIL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	519,634½		
Valuation Land,	$1.467,720.50		
Town Property,	$664,321		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,598	57
Town Property,		1,163	38
Polls,		2,692	
Interest,		1,279	59
Dividend and profit,		2,011	34
Salaries and Fees,		990	06
Studs and Jacks,		62	
Buying and selling Slaves,		30	38
Ferries, $5; Pistols and Knives, $50;		55	
Gold Wat'es, $105.60; Silver do., $35.50;		141	10
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $124.50;		127	
Plate and Jewelry,		82	46
Pl'g C'ds, $11.20; Rid'g Veh's, $355.13;		366	33
Liquor Dealers,		2,764	03
Note Shavers,		101	39
Merchant's Capital,		3,619	89
Retailers,		180	
Insurance Companies,		100	
Auctioneers,		82	75
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		1	46
Patent Medicines,		124	45
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Marriage License,		87	30
Mortgages and Deeds,		93	12
Privileged Voters,		2	40
Gross amount,		$ 18,766	00
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$ 1,828	31
County Purposes, 23 do. and 45 do.,		6,421	51
Schools 4 do. and 8 do.,		1,123	03
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do. and 1 do.,		244	82
Rail Road, 16 do. and 1.10 do.,		7,295	46
Total amount,		$ 16,913	13

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 24.—CURRITUCK COUNTY,

JESSE B. LEE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	133,913
Valuation Land,	$621,027

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,117	84
Polls,	1,136	80
Interest,	344	48
Salaries and Fees,	5	
Studs and Jacks,	12	
Pistols and Knives,	2	50
Dirks and Canes,	1	25
Gold Watches,	26	97
Silver do.,	8	69
Pianos,	1	50
Plate and Jewelry,	2	
Riding Vehicles,	94	86
Liquor Dealers,	251	45
Merchants' Capital,	122	83
Pedlers,	40	
Retailers,	120	
Marriage License,	44	62
Mortgages and Deeds,	6	79
Deeds for Real Estate,	18	43
Gross amount,	$ 3,358	01

COUNTY TAXES,

Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	$ 691	07
County purposes,	4,420	88
Schools,	816	86
Total amount,	$ 5,928	81

1861.

No. 25.—DAVIDSON COUNTY,

DAVID LOFTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	364,275
Valuation Land,	$2,061,754
Town Property,	$89,039

STATE TAXES.

Land, $3,712.74; Town Prop'ty, $160.27,	$ 3,873	01
Polls, $2,387.20; Interest, $1,147.52,	3,534	72
Salaries and Fees,	167	34
Studs and Jacks,	127	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	33	75
Gates and Ferries,	32	35
Pistols and Knives,	21	25
Gold Watches, $67.69; Silver do., $65.97,	133	66
Pianos, $36; Plate and Jewelry, $4.58,	40	58
Playing Cards,	4	20
Riding Vehicles,	434	06
Liquor Dealers,	93	57
Merchants' Capital,	604	14
Pedlers, $40; Express Companies, $10,	50	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	4	60
Pat. Medicines, $1.65; Dagr'typists, $20,	21	65
Exhibitions for Reward,	20	
Marriage License,	127	07
Mortgages and Deeds,	21	34
Deeds for Real Estate,	27	16
Distress,	10	
Gross amount,	$ 9,381	45

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	$ 1,861	82
County purposes, 24 do., and 80 do.,	7,741	55
Schools, 7 do., and 19 do.,	2,117	20
Total amount,	$ 11,727	57

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 26.—DAVIE COUNTY.

W. A. MERONEY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	160,244		
Valuation Land,	$1,246,878		
Town Property,	$63,050		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,255.40; Town Prop'y, $114.61;		$ 2,370	01
Polls, $1,444.80; Interest, $494.96,		1,939	76
Dividend and Profit,		20	60
Salaries and Fees,		77	
Studs and Jacks,		84	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		427	14
Gates and Ferries,		37	74
Pistols and Knives,		31	25
Gold Watches, $33.69; Silver, do., $17.87;		51	56
Pianos,		30	
Plate and Jewelry,		12	94
Riding Vehicles,		187	12
Liquor Dealers,		88	99
Note Shavers,		51	40
Merchants' Capital,		325	
Retailers,		40	
Patent Medicines,		2	70
Marriage License,		50	25
Deeds for Real Estate,		28	58
Distress,		31	90
Subjects Unlisted,		54	74
Gross amount,		$ 5,962	60
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,		$ 1,203	04
County Purposes, 10 do., and 27 do.,		1,609	34
Schools, 5 do., and 14 do.,		906	04
		$ 3,718	42

1851.

No. 27.—DUPLIN COUNUY,
THOMAS J. CARR, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	459,350		
Valuation Land,	$1,283,266		
Town Property,	$84,365		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,310.54; Town Prop'ty, $151.86;		$ 2,462	40
Polls, $3,246.40; Interest, $1,033.24,		4,279	64
Dividend and Profit,		96	40
Sal's & Fees, $156.10; St'ds & J'ks, $60;		216	10
Buying and Selling Slaves,		47	63
Daguerrotypists,		3	10
Pistols and Knives,		73	75
Gold Watches, $77.30; Silver do., $31.87,		109	17
Pianos, $58.50; Plate & Jewelry, $4.88,		63	38
Riding Vehicles,		280	55
Liq. d'l'rs, $574.30; Note sh'v'rs, $258.70,		833	
Merch'ts Capital, $485.65; Pedlers, $40,		525	65
Retailers,, $180; Bowling Alleys, $50,		230	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		3	50
Patent Medicines,		6	35
Marriage License,		65	96
Mortgages and Deeds,		28	13
Deeds for Real Estate,		36	86
Play'g Cards, $4.20; Priv. Voters, $4.80,		9	
Arrears for Insolvents,		2	40
Taverns, $15.50; Collat'l Descent, $66.40,		81	90
Gross amount,		$ 9,464	87
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 15 cents per $100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,		$ 3,038	94
County purposes, 15 do., and 45 do.,		3,938	94
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,		1,658	88
Patrol, 10 cents on black poll,		339	50
Support of Volunteers, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		2,209	46
Total amount,		$ 12,085	72

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 28.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY, F. D. FOXHALL, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 322,513		
	Valuation Land, $3,328,686		
	Town Property, $249,860		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, $5,991.58; Town Prop'ty, $449.74,	$ 6,441	31
	Polls, $4,682.20; Interest, $3,208.90,	7,891	10
	Dividend and Profit,	905	80
	Salaries and Fees,	631	76
	Studs and Jacks,	157	
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	12	50
	Daguerreotypists, $5; Toll Gates, $30,	35	
	Pistols and Knives,	125	
	Gold Watches, $152.74; Sil'r do., $47.53,	200	27
	Pianos, $94.50; Plate & Jewelry, $78.23,	172	73
	Playing Cards,	16	45
	Riding Vehicles,	741	95
	Liquor Dealers,	1,538	84
	Note Shavers,	741	60
	Merchant's Capital,	1,221	07
	Pedlers, $40; Retailers, $270,	310	
	Exhibitions for Reward,	20	
	Billiard Tables,	125	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	36	90
	Liv'y Stables, $25; Marriage License, $41.	66	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	18	
	Deeds for Real Estate,	16	50
	Delinquents for 1860,	21	70
	Collateral Descent,	41	18
	Additional Return by former Sheriffs,	201	45
	Gross amount,	$ 21,689	12
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	$ 4,010	41
	County purposes, 8 do., and 35 do.,	4,970	39
	Schools, 4 do., and 15 on white and black polls,	2,329	57
	Total amount,	$ 11,310	37

1861.

No. 29.—FORSYTH COUNTY.

MATHIAS MASTEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	226,905
Valuation Land,	$1,316,455
Town Property,	$331,214

STATE TAXES.

Land, $2,369.61; Town Propt'y, $596.18,	$ 2,965	79
Polls, $1,699.20; Interest, $2,548.56,	4,247	76
Dividend and Profit,	579	31
Sal's & Fees, $195.75; St'ds & J'ks $24,	219	75
Buying and Selling Slaves,	150	
Daguerreotypists,	6	15
Gates and Ferries,	15	65
Pistols and Knives,	16	25
Dirks and Canes,	2	50
Gold Watches, $48.96; Silver do. $51,	99	96
Pianos, $97.50; Plate & Jewelry, $13.95,	111	45
Riding Vehicles,	268	05
Liquor Dealers	345	84
Note Shavers,	97	71
Merchants' Capital,	759	84
Pedlers, $40; Retailers, $30,	70	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	9	
Patent Medicines,	28	13
Exhibitions for Reward,	30	
Marriage License,	112	52
Mortgages and Deeds,	33	95
Deeds for Real Estate,	15	04
Gross amount,	$ 10,184	65

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	$ 1,766	09
Insane Asylum and County Purposes, 17 do., and 30 do.,	3,471	69
Schools, 7 do., and 20 do.,	1,597	58
Total amount,	$ 6,835	36

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 30.—FRANKLIN COUNTY,

E. A. GUPTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	295,456		
Valuation Land,	$1,571,024		
Town Property,	$215,686		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,818.57; Town Prop'ty, $388.22,		$ 3,206	79
Polls, $2,941.60; Interest, $1,947.29,		4,888	89
Dividend and Profit,		20	35
Salaries & fees, $186; Studs & Jacks, $42,		228	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		9	
Pistols and Knives,		63	75
Dirks and Canes,		6	25
Gold Watches, $93.38; Silver do., $29.03,		122	41
Harps, $2.50, Pianos, $99,		101	50
Plate and Jewelry,		42	57
Riding Vehicles,		412	66
Liquor Dealers,		902	76
Note Shavers,		297	60
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		2	61
Merch'ts' Capital, $654.09; Retailers, $60,		714	09
Horse and Mule Drovers,		2	
Livery Stables,		25	
Lightning Rod Men,		40	
Marriage License,		59	
Mortgages and Deeds,		30	
Deeds for Real Estate,		18	50
Gross amount,		$ 11,193	73
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 1,687	75
County purposes, 7 do., and 21 do.		2,084	81
Schools, 3 do., and 13 do. per white and black poll,		1,052	37
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 7 do. per poll,		635	38
Jury, 3 do., and 11 do. per poll,		972	93
Total amount,		$ 6,433	24

1861.

No. 31.—GASTON COUNTY,

JOSEPH LUSK, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	197,413
Valuation Land,	$1,110,490
Town Property,	$27,808

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,001	23
Town Property,	50	06
Polls,	1,249	60
Interest,	586	03
Dividend and Profit,	123	02
Salaries and Fees,	67	
Studs and Jacks,	79	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	30	23
Toll Gates and Ferries,	8	42
Pistols and Knives,	7	50
Gold Watches,	26	
Silver Watches,	11	24
Pianos, $6; Plate and Jewelry, $4.35,	10	35
Riding Vehicles,	147	80
Liquor Dealers,	96	
Note Shavers,	79	33
Merchants' Capital,	178	01
Retailers,	120	
Marriage License,	34	92
Mortgages and Deeds,	7	76
Deeds for Real Estate,	11	64
Collateral Descent,		25
Gross amount,	$ 4,925	39

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 709	20
County purposes, 15 do., and 45 do.,	2,465	55
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	1,020	70
Total amount,	$ 4,195	45

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 32.—GATES COUNTY.

ISAAC R. HUNTER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	175,028
Valuation Land,	$853,409
Town Property,	$25,750

STATE TAXES.

Land, $1,536.13; Town Propt'y, $46.35,	$ 1,582	48
Polls, $2,085.60; Interest, $1,001.36,	3,086	96
Dividend and Profit,	29	44
Salaries and Fees,	44	38
Studs and Jacks,	26	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	71	06
Ferries, $2.50; Pistols & Knives, $46.25,	48	75
Dirks and Canes,	3	75
Gold Watches, $36.78; Silver do. $12.99,	49	77
Pianos, $46.50; Plate & Jewelry, $1.50,	48	
Riding Vehicles,	191	40
Liquor Dealers	534	12
Note Shavers,	136	20
Merchants' Capital,	339	86
Retailers,	90	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	12	30
Dentists, $10; Marriage License, $48.50,	58	50
Mortgages and Deeds,	13	58
Deeds for Real Estate,	14	10
Taverns,	17	50
Gross amount,	$ 6,398	15

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	$ 1,192	87
County purposes, 12 do., and 18 do.,	1,524	25
Schools, 4 do., and 10 do.,	608	96
Patrol, 15 cents per black poll,	302	10
Total amount,	$ 3,628	18

1861.

No. 17.--GRANVILLE COUNTY.

WM. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	449,722		
Valuation Land,	$3,026,670		
Town Property,	$218,075		
STATE TAXES			
Land,		$ 5,462	23
Town Property,		393	76
Polls,		5,133	60
Interest,		2,251	76
Dividend & Profit,		112	72
Salaries and Fees,		204	70
Studs and Jacks,		88	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		50	
Pistols and Knives,		45	
Gold Watches,		142	25
Silver Watches,		43	30
Pianos,		169	50
Plate & Jewelry,		63	18
Riding Vehicles,		655	43
Liquor Dealers,		1,895	99
Note Shavers,		324	
Merchants' Capital,		900	01
Retailers,		120	
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		27	
Patent Medicines,		3	90
Marriage License,		77	
Mortgages and Deeds,		32	
Deeds for Real Estate,		22	
Privileged Voters,		16	
Gross amount,		$ 18,243	33
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 2 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,		$ 1,623	53
County Purposes, 7 do. and 39 do.,		4,826	29
Schools, 2 do., and 10 do.,		1,296	83
Patrol, 20 cents on Black Poll,		1,017	60
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 6 do.,		1,035	38
Total amount,		$ 9,799	63

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 34.—GREEN COUNTY.

ELIAS CARR, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	143,680		
Valuation Land,	$939,967		
Town Property,	$20,555		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,691	94
Town Property,		37	
Polls,		1,900	
Interest,		598	24
Dividend and Profit,		10	84
Salaries and Fees,		64	50
Studs and Jacks,		12	
Pistols and Knives,		63	75
Gold Watches,		48	27
Silver Watches,		24	32
Pianos,		43	50
Plate and Jewelry,			76
Riding Vehicles,		272	45
Liquor Dealers,		164	59
Note Shavers,		69	59
Merchants' Capital,		291	77
Horse and Mule Drovers,		6	
Patent Medicines,		12	11
Marriage License,		12	61
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	79
Privileged Voters,		1	60
Gross amount,		$ 5,336	51
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,		$ 1,148	73
County Purposes, 25 do. and 1 do.,		4,726	92
Schools, 5 do. and 10 do.,		707	68
Total amount,		$ 6,583	33

1861.

No. 35.—GUILFORD COUNTY.

CALEB A. BOON Sheriff.

Acres Land,	404,582		
Valuation Land,	$2,200,890		
Town Property,	$358,775		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,965	50
Town property,		647	24
Polls,		2,904	
Interest,		2,284	10
Dividend and Profit,		190	20
Salaries and Fees,		552	37
Studs and Jacks		144	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		204	40
Daguerreotypists,		43	85
Pistols and Knives,		38	75
G'ld Wat'es, $88.55; Sil'r Wat'es, $47.37;		135	92
Pianos, $67.50; Plate and Jew'y, $32.33;		99	83
Riding Vehicles,		471	07
Liquor Dealers,		963	64
Note Shavers,		150	10
Merchants' Capital,		1,311	53
Pedlers, $40; Retailers, $60;		100	
Exp's Co's, $10; H'e & M'le Dr', $146.94;		156	94
Auct's, $3.18; Pat. Medicines, $28.46;		31	64
Exhibitions for Reward,		40	
Marriage License,		146	47
Mortgages and Deeds,		58	20
Deeds for Real Estate,		57	23
Arrears for Ins't, 80c; Col. Des't, $34.40;		35	20
Gross amount,		$ 14,752	18
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 3,291	97
County Purposes, 12 do. and 44 do.,		4,707	16
Schools, 15 do. and 25 do., W & B poll,		4,735	75
Public Buildings, 8 do. and 17 per poll,		2,671	42
Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 4 do.,		658	39
Total amount,		$ 16,064	69

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 36.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

JAMES S. SNOW, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	422,419		
Valuation Land,	$3,274,432		
Town property,	$129,735		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 5,826	20
Town Property,		233	52
Polls,		5,013	60
Interest,		3,306	44
Dividend and Profit,		49	
Salaries and Fees,		318	86
Studs and Jacks,		99	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		100	01
Gates and Ferries,		47	50
Pist'ls&K'v's,$112.50;D'ks & Can's,$6.25,		118	75
Gold Watches, $143.87; Silver do., $38.09,		181	96
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $114,		116	50
Plate and Jewelry,		61	18
Playing Cards,		18	90
Riding Vehicles,		588	40
Liquor Dealers,		2,107	60
Note Shavers,		557	10
Merchants' Capital,		918	42
Retailers, $240; Bil'ird Ta'le, 125,		365	
Express Companies,		10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		6	65
Marriage License,		98	95
Mortgages and Deeds,		22	31
Deeds for Real Estate,		19	40
Privileged Voters,		7	20
Collateral Descents,		8	19
Gross amount,		$ 20,200	63
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,		$ 1,727	10
County Purposes, 8 do. and 50 do.,		5,797	19
Schools, 3 do. and 8 do.,		1,488	86
Total amount,		$ 9,013	15

1861.

No. 37.—HARNETT COUNTY,

JAS. R. GRADY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	311,133
Valuation Land,	$655,069
Town Property,	$6,805

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,179	13
Town Property,	12	24
Polls,	1,222	40
Interest,	159	80
Dividend and Profit,	8	36
Salaries and Fees,	78	86
Studs and Jacks,	30	
Gates and Ferries,	33	10
Pistols and Knives,	26	25
Gold Watches, $17.34; Silver do., $15.59,	32	93
Harps,	2	50
Pianos,	15	
Plate and Jewelry,	4	49
Riding Vehicles,	135	92
Liquor Dealers,	62	25
Note Shavers,	114	25
Merchant's Capital,	154	
Marriage License,	46	
Mortgages and Deeds,	9	
Deeds for Real Estate,	8	50
Gross amount,	$ 3,334	98

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 9 cents per $100 value real estate, and 27 cents per poll,	$ 1,048	92
County purposes, 39 do., and do., 1.15	4,511	89
Schools, 7 do., and 23 do.,	846	56
Public Buildings, 25 do. and 70 do.,	2,829	91
Patrol 15 cents per Black Poll,	171	75
Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 5c. per poll,	216	34
Total amount,	$ 9,625	37

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 38.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

WM. PLEMONS, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	250,891
Valuation Land,	$416,227
Town Property,	$10,950

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	832	45
Town Property,		21	90
Polls,		468	80
Interest,		83	94
Salaries and Fees,		16	50
Studs and Jacks,		36	
Pistols and Knives,		13	75
Gold Watches,		8	72
Silver Watches,		9	78
Pianos,		3	
Riding Vehicles,		44	90
Liquor Dealers,		9	50
Note Shavers,		9	50
Merchants' Capital,		143	76
Marriage License,		9	34
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	
Deeds for Real Estate,		2	50
Privileged Voters.		4	80
Additional Return by former Sheriff,		35	49
Gross amount,	$	1,757	63

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$	322	93
County purposes,		1,652	33
Schools,		885	
Total amount,	$	2,860	26

1861.

No. 39.—HENDERSON COUNTY.

SAMUEL M. FLETCHER, Tax Collector.

Acres Land.	330,326
Valuation Land,	$1,378,517
Town Property,	$68,740

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	2,489	61
Town Property,		123	73
Polls,		1,159	20
Interest,		379	52
Salaries and Fees,		91	
Studs and Jacks,		84	
Pistols and Knives,		48	75
Dirks and Canes,		3	75
Gold Watches,		35	62
Silver Watches,		16	76
Harps,		2	50
Pianos, $36 ; Plate & Jewelry, $34.08,		70	08
Riding Vehicles,		164	04
Liquor Dealers,		119	99
Note Shavers,		10	
Merchants' Capital,		339	94
Private Bowling Alleys,		10	
Private Billiard Tables,		25	
Patent Medicines,		7	87
Marriage License,		62	
Mortgages and Deeds,		9	
Deeds for Real Estate,		14	
Gross amount,	$	5,266	36

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 1⅛ cents per $100 value real estate, and 4 cents per poll,	$	251	38
County Purposes, 5 do., and 15 do.,		942	69
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		942	69
Jury, 2 do., and 6 do.,		377	07
Total amount,	$	2,513	83

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 40.—HERTFORD COUNTY,		
	JACKSON B. HARE, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 194,013		
	Valuation Land, $1,053,891		
	Town Property, $138,020		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, $1,897.06; Town Prop'ty, $248.43,	$ 2,145	49
	Polls, $2,094.40; Interest, $1,234.68,	3,329	08
	Dividend and Profit,	351	88
	Salaries and Fees,	175	
	Studs and Jacks,	49	
	Ferries,	4	90
	Pistols and Knives,	58	75
	Dirks and Canes,	8	75
	Gold Watches, $63.25; Silver do., $16.58,	79	83
	Pianos, $70.50; Plate & Jewelry, $33.53,	104	03
	Riding Vehicles,	239	88
	Liquor Dealers,	948	98
	Note Shavers,	25	
	Merchants' Capital,	796	56
	Retailers,	90	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	13	80
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	35	
	Marriage License,	44	62
	Mortgages and Deeds,	10	
	Deeds for Real Estate,	11	16
	Privileged Voters,		80
	Gross amount,	$ 8,522	51
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	$ 1,758	50
	County purposes, 13 do., and 48 do.,	2,837	45
	Schools, 4 do., and 20 do.,	991	34
	Patrol, 25 cents on Slaves,	530	75
	Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 2 do.,	292	
	Total amount,	$ 6,410	04

1861.

No. 41.—HYDE COUNTY.

HILLIARD GIBBS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	144,987		
Valuation Land,	$927,270.63		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $1,670.59 ; Polls, $1,620.20,		$ 3,290	79
Interest,		311	02
Dividend and Profit,		20	96
Salaries and Fees,		83	
Studs and Jacks,		24	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		16	25
Pistols & Knives,		53	75
Gold Watches,		38	33
Silver Watches,		11	55
Pianos, $12 ; Plate and Jewelry, $3.70,		15	70
Riding Vehicles,		168	25
Liquor Dealers,		284	38
Note Shavers,		109	66
Commission on Commission Merchants,			70
Merchants' Capital,		264	10
Retailers,		120	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		18	
Marriage License,		38	30
Mortgages and Deeds,		13	58
Deeds for Real Estate,		12	12
Privileged Voters,		5	60
Collateral Descent,		180	
Gross amount		$ 5,080	54
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 1,323	31
County purposes, 30 do. and 60 do.,		3,969	92
Schools, 10 do. and 20 do.,		1,323	31
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 25 cents per poll,		501	31
Total amount,		$ 7,117	85

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 42.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	357,277
Valuation Land,	$1.638,098
Town Property,	$142,198

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,905	54
Town Property,	255	68
Polls,	2,346	40
Interest,	1,588	52
Dividend and profit,	2	24
Salaries and Fees,	143	10
Studs and Jacks,	114	
Buying and selling Slaves,	151	05
Ferries, $2.47; Pistols and Knives, $12.50,	14	97
Dirks and Canes,	1	25
Gold Watches, $66.17; Silver do., $37.24,	103	41
Pianos,	33	
Plate and Jewelry,	9	10
Riding Vehicles,	320	54
Liquor Dealers,	124	59
Note Shavers,	37	60
Merchant's Capital,	612	45
Retailers,	30	
Bowling Alleys,	50	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	5	80
Patent Medicines,	5	25
Liv'y St'bl's, $25; Mar'ge License, $98.94,	123	94
Mortgages and Deeds,	7	76
Deeds for Real Estate,	16	
Collateral Descent,	10	14
Gross amount,	$ 9,012	33

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll,	$ 836	10
County Purposes, 18 do. and 43 do.,	4,648	22
Schools 5 do. and 14 do.,	1,360	01
Insane Asylum, 1 do., and 4 do.,	312	19
Total amount,	$ 7,156	52

1831.

No. 43.—JACKSON COUNTY,

E. D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	449,667		
Valuation Land,	$434,394,16		
Town Property,	$10,500		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 776	58
Town Property,		18	87
Polls,		480	
Interest,		6	41
Studs and Jacks,		66	
Pistols and Knives,		8	75
Gold Watches,		2	
Silver do.,		4	78
Pianos,		4	50
Riding Vehicles,		15	65
Liquor Dealers,		16	63
Merchants' Capital,		47	59
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		15	
Gross amount,		$ 1,400	76
COUNTY TAXES,			
Poor, 8⅓ cents per $100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,		$ 508	33
County purposes, 27⅔ do., and 83 do.,		1,687	60
Schools, 8⅓ do., and 25 do.,		508	33
Total amount,		$ 2,704	26

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 44.—JOHNSTON COUNTY,

WEST MASSEY, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	491,719
Valuation Land,	$1,690,065
Town Property,	$60,223

STATE TAXES.

Land, $3,042.12; Town Prop'ty, $108.40;	$ 3,150	52
Polls, $2,880.80; Interest, $1,223.78,	4,104	58
Dividend and Profit,	60	86
Sal's & Fees, $120.11; St'ds & J'ks, $80;	200	11
Buying and Selling Slaves,	56	15
Pistols and Knives,	65	
Dirks and Canes,	13	75
Gold Watches, $57.95; Silver do., $32.17,	90	12
Pianos, $48; Plate & Jewelry, $14.60,	62	60
Playing Cards,	1	75
Riding Vehicles,	297	55
Liquor Dealers,	453	33
Note Shavers,	24	44
Merch'ts Capital, $344.17; Retailers $30,	374	17
Patent Medicines,		16
Marriage License,	77	60
Mortgages and Deeds,	10	67
Deeds for Real Estate,	16	49
Privileged Voters,	6	40
Gross amount,	$ 9,066	25

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 1,608	34
County purposes, 25 do., and 30 do.,	5,468	37
Schools, 9 do., and 10 do.,	1,935	06
Total amount,	$ 9,011	77

1861.

No. 45.—JONES COUNTY.

J. H. NETHERCUT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	209,972¾
Valuation Land,	$798,558.80
Town Property,	$20,050

STATE TAXES.

Land, $1,445.40; Town Prop'y, $36.09,	$ 1,481	49
Polls, $1,594.40; Interest, $675.70,	2,270	10
Dividend and Profit,	46	30
Salaries and Fees,	29	91
Studs and Jacks,	23	
Pistols and Knives,	47	50
Gold Watches, $38.50; Silver, do., $18.74,	57	24
Pianos, $10.50; Plate & Jewelry, $2.80,	13	30
Riding Vehicles,	143	
Liquor Dealers,	164	08
Note Shavers,	117	47
Merchants' Capital,	84	48
Retailers,	90	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	14	62
Patent Medicines,	4	81
Privileged Voters,		80
Marriage License,	22	31
Mortgages and Deeds,	3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,	7	76
Collateral Descent,		66
Gross amount,	$ 4,622	71

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 708	25
Schools, 6 do., and 15 do., per white and and Black poll,	788	16
Patrol 25 cts. per black poll,	416	75
	$ 1,913	16

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 46.—LENOIR COUNTY.

WILLIAM FIELDS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	243,805½		
Valuation Land,	$1,478,900		
Town Property,	$121,537		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,668.74; Town Prop'ty, $218.76,		$ 2,887	50
Polls, $2,520.80; Interest, $1,255.37,		3,776	17
Dividend and Profit,		26	28
Salaries and Fees,		163	30
Studs and Jacks,		119	
Pistols and Knives,		81	25
Dirks and Canes,		625	
Gold Watches, $72.50; Sl'vr do., $38.41,		110	91
Pianos, $90; Plate and Jewelry, $21.05,		111	05
Playing Cards,		4	20
Riding Vehicles,		288	11
Liquor Dealers,		488	50
Note Shavers,		143	11
Merchants' Capital,		647	13
Pedlers, $80; Retailers, $270,		350	
Bowl'g Alley, $50; Bill'rd Tables, $125,		175	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		56	79
Livery Stables, $50; Liquor Pedlers, $40,		90	
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		44	62
Mortgages and Deeds,		13	58
Deeds for Real Estate,		32	01
Distress, $37.50; Privileged Voters, $4,		41	50
Gross amount,		$ 9,666	26
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,		$ 1 136	21
County Purposes, 8 do., and 32 do.,		2,272	43
Schools, 3 do., and 12 do.,		849	40
Public buildings 2 do., and 8 do.,		568	10
Railroad, 20 do., and 80 do.,		5,681	09
War purposes, 12 do., and 50 do.,		3,472	15
Total amount,		$ 13,979	38

1861.

No. 47.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

L. H. LOWRANCE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	183,617		
Valuation Land,	$1,140,052		
Town Property,	$150,818		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,052.22; T'wn Pr'ty, $271.48,		$ 2,323	70
Polls, $1,248.40; Interest, $849.48		2,097	88
Dividend and Profit,		147	52
Salaries and Fees,		172	63
Studs and Jacks,		40	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		10	57
Ferries, 30c.; Pistols & Knives, $16.25,		16	55
Gold Watches, $28.75; Silver do., $15.18		43	93
Pianos, $36; Plate and Jewelry, $18.66,		54	66
Riding Vehicles,		156	40
Liquor Dealers,		118	27
Note Shavers,		31	
Merchants' Capital,		531	18
Retailers,		120	
Patent Medicines,		15	93
Marriage License,		35	89
Mortgages and Deeds,		11	64
Deeds for Real Estate,		14	55
Privileged Voters,		3	20
Subjects Unlisted,			14
Delinquents for 1859,		3	56
Collateral Descent,		10	
Gross amount,		$ 5,959	20
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3½ cents per $100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll,		$ 597	75
County purposes 10 do. and 20 do.,		1,615	
Schools, 5 do. and 15 do.,		888	50
Public Buildings, (Bridge,) 2½ do., and 4 do.,		387	
Insane Asylum, 1 do. and 2 do.,		161	50
Total amount,		$ 3,649	75

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 48.—MACON COUNTY,

JAMES G. GRAY, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	350,375
Valuation Land,	$334,473
Town Property,	$30,385

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 604	07
Town Property,	54	69
Polls,	726	40
Interest,	117	01
Salaries and Fees,	29	10
Studs and Jacks,	96	
Pistols and Knives,	7	50
Gold Watches,	19	50
Silver Watches,	12	
Pianos,	6	
Plate and Jewelry,	1	25
Riding Vehicles,	38	57
Liquor Dealers,	49	38
Note Shavers,	61	26
Merchants' Capital,	172	90
Patent Medicines,	2	02
Marriage License,	50	44
Mortgages and Deeds,	15	52
Deeds for Real Estate,	9	21
Gross amount,	$ 2,072	82

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8⅓ cents per $100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	$ 521	71
County purposes, 23⅓ do., and 45 do.,	1,250	01
Schools, 8⅓ do., and 25 do.,	520	46
Total amount,	$ 2,292	18

1861.

No. 49.—MADISON COUNTY.

H. B. DEAVER, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	233,983
Valuation Land,	$336,279
Town Property,	$4,500

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 605	75
Town Property,	8	32
Polls,	460	80
Studs and Jacks,	12	
Gold Watches,	5	53
Silver Watches,	3	64
Riding Vehicles,	10	
Liquor Dealers,	4	46
Merchants Capital,	57	94
Pedlers,	40	
Retailers,	60	
Mortgages and Deeds,	8	
Subjects Unlisted,		30
Gross amount,	$ 1,276	74

COUNTY TAXES.

County and other Purposes,	$ 1,364	32

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 50.—MARTIN COUNTY.

WM T. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	255,389¼
Valuation Land,	$1,211,680.16
Town Property,	$146,612

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,182	06
Town Property,	266	96
Polls,	2,233	60
Interest,	998	32
Dividend and Profit,	9	92
Salaries and Fees,	157	76
Studs and Jacks,	25	20
Buying and Selling Slaves,	245	32
Pistols and Knives,	68	75
Gold Watches, $62.40; Silver do., $38.74,	101	14
Pianos, $51; Plate & Jewelry, $20.58,	71	58
Play'g Cards, $12.60; Rid'g Veh. $278.75,	291	35
Liquor Dealers,	2,046	85
Note Shavers, $75.08; Mer. Capi'l $626.11	701	19
Retailers,	270	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	33	75
Patent Medicines,	15	60
Marriage Lic. $43; Mortgs. & Deeds $12,	55	
Deeds for Real Estate,	13	
Privileged Voters,	7	20
Collateral Descent,	77	27
Gross amount,	$ 9,871	82

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 14 cents per poll,	$ 925	81
County Purposes, 6 do. and 20 do.,	1,359	66
Schools, 4 do. and 16 do.,	983	93
Total amount,	$ 3,269	49

1861.

No. 51.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

ISAAC A. REEL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	193,965
Valuation Land,	$732,004
Town Property,	$25,600

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	1,319	04
Town Property,		46	08
Polls,		759	20
Interest,		186	08
Salaries and Fees,		20	
Studs and Jacks,		66	
Pistols and Knives,		13	75
Gold Watches,		18	75
Silver Watches,		8	74
Pianos,		3	
Plate and Jewelry,		1	35
Riding Vehicles,		48	25
Liquor Dealers,		57	70
Merchant's Capital,		174	28
Marriage License,		58	
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	
Privileged Voters,,		4	
Gross amount,	$	2,792	22

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$	400	
County Purposes,		1,526	84
Schools,		688	92
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		75	
Total amount,	$	2,690	76

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 52.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.		
	W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 311,603		
	Valuation Land, $2.002,303		
	Town Property, $481,685		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	$ 3,604	13
	Town Property, $867.03; Polls, $3,524,	4,391	03
	Int't, $3,394.80; Div'd & Pro't, $276.92,	3,671	72
	Sal's & Fe's, $635.32; Studs & Jacks, $124,	759	32
	Buying and selling Slaves,	25	
	Dag'typists, $9; Pistols and Kn'es, $12.50,	21	50
	Gold Watches, $162.94; Silver do., $47.02,	209	96
	Pianos, $100.50; Plate & Jewelry, $64.07,	164	57
	Playing Cards,	12	25
	Riding Vehicles,	472	71
	Liquor Dealers,	2,392	24
	Note Shavers,	44	10
	Merchant's Capital,	1,686	46
	Retailers, $270; Billiard Tables, $125,	395	
	Insur'ce Co's, $600; Exp. Comp's, $10,	610	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	63	15
	Liv'y St'bl's, $25; Exhib'ns for Rew'd $10,	35	
	Marriage License,	113	49
	Mortgages and Deeds,	72	75
	Privileged Voters,	8	
	Collateral Descent,	168	93
	Gross amount,	$ 18,921	31
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 2,145	39
	County Purposes, 9 do. and 25 do., and 1 per cent. on Foreign Liquors,	3,403	99
	Schools 5 do. and 10 do.,	1,677	95
	Rail Road, 20 do. and 40 do., 50c. on Pianos; 1¾ on Plate & Jewelry, 1c. on Carriages, 5c. on For'gn Liquors, 2c. on Domestic Liquors,	7,918	81
	Total amount,	$ 15,146	14

1861.

No. 53.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A. H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	268,637		
Valuation Land,	$591,581		
Town Property,	$8,666		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,064	85
Town Property,		15	60
Polls,		1,062	40
Interest,		221	25
Salaries and Fees,		46	50
Studs and Jacks,		30	
Toll Gates,		15	
Pistols and Knives,		15	
Dirks and Canes,		2	50
Gold Watches,		13	35
Silver Watches,		11	82
Pianos,		3	
Playing Cards,		1	50
Riding Vehicles,		104	25
Liquor Dealers,		82	20
Note Shavers,		9	87
Merchants' Capital,		232	10
Retailers,		30	
Mortgages and Deeds,			35
Deeds for Real Estate,		9	
Horse and Mule Drovers,			75
Gross amount,		$ 3,005	94
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,		$ 585	71
County Purposes, 15 do. and 30 do.,		1,349	45
Schools, 4 do. and 15 do.,		467	02
War Purposes,		3,715	
Total amount,		$ 6,117	18

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 54.--MOORE COUNTY.

KENNETH H. WORTHY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	508,485		
Valuation Land,	$1,115,700		
Town Property,	$32,965		
STATE TAXES			
Land,		$ 1,979	94
Town Property,		59	33
Polls,		1,560	
Interest,		315	12
Dividend & Profit,		15	12
Salaries and Fees,		41	
Studs and Jacks,		60	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		63	01
Toll Bridges and Gates,		50	
Pistols and Knives,		25	
Gold Watches,		25	28
Silver Watches,		27	53
Pianos,		4	50
Plate & Jewelry,		1	75
Riding Vehicles,		242	87
Liquor Dealers,		240	36
Note Shavers,		31	25
Merchants' Capital,		239	10
Retailers,		30	
Patent Medicines,		4	47
Marriage License,		85	35
Mortgages and Deeds,		9	70
Deeds for Real Estate,		4	85
Gross amount,		$ 5,066	03
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 1,330	13
County Purposes, 20 do. and 60 do.,		3,530	93
Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,		1,100	41
Patrol, 15 cents per Black Poll,		152	10
Total amount,		$ 6,113	57

1861.

No. 55.—NASH COUNTY.
N. W. COOPER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	318,356		
Valuation Land,	$1,515,858		
Town property,	$10,425		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,733	01
Town Property,		18	76
Polls,		2,406	40
Interest,		1,858	79
Dividend and Profit,		194	67
Salaries and Fees,		98	63
Studs and Jacks,		20	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		23	50
Daguerreotypists,		3	
Pistols and Knives,		101	25
Dirks and Canes,		5	
Gold Watches, $56.30; Silver do., $21.39,		77	69
Pianos,		34	50
Plate and Jewelry,		17	04
Playing Cards,		2	80
Riding Vehicles,		275	05
Liquor Dealers,		660	87
Note Shavers,		1,042	76
Merchants' Capital,		364	64
Retailers,		60	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		11	85
Auctioneers,			20
Patent Medicines,		9	80
Marriage License,		47	53
Mortgages and Deeds,		16	
Deeds for Real Estate,		17	
Privileged Voters,		6	40
Gross amount,		$ 10,107	14
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 19 cents per poll,		$ 1,812	52
County Purposes, 10 do. and 25 do.,		2,305	64
Schools, 8 do. and 19 do.,		1,800	74
Total amount,		$ 5,918	90

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 56.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.		
	W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 503,392		
	Valuation Land, $1,618,860		
	Town Property, $3,056,936		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, $2,926.92; T'n Propt'y, $5,502.48,	$ 8,429	40
	Polls, $4,888.80; Interest, $1,236.,80,	6,125	60
	Dividend and Profit,	901	98
	Sal's & Fees, $2,330.35; Std's & J'ks, $34,	2,364	35
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	378	71
	Ferries, $37.90; Pistols & Knives, $120,	157	90
	Gold Watches, $330.87; Silver do. $45.12,	375	99
	Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $240,	242	50
	Plate & Jew'y, $247.36; P'g Cards, $3.50,	250	86
	Rid'g Veh's, $337; Liq'r De's, $5,727.01,	6,064	01
	Note Shavers,	100	27
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	1,379	61
	Merchants' Capital,	6,198	35
	Pedlers, $120; Retailers, $300,	420	
	Circus, $75; Bowling Alleys, $50,	125	
	Billiard Tables, $375; Ins. Comp's, $300,	675	
	Ex. Co's, $10; H. & M. Drovers, $27.70,	37	70
	Livery Stables, $75; Brokers, $500,	575	
	Auct's $116.71; Pa't. Medicines, $160.70,	277	41
	Exhib's for Rew'd $20; M. License $141.25	141	25
	Mortgages and Deeds,	38	80
	Deeds for R. Estate, $64.51; P. Voters, $16	80	51
	Gross amount,	$ 35,340	20
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 3,699	84
	County purposes, 11 do., and 80 do.,	9,968	23
	Schools, 8 do., and 22 do.,	5,054	47
	Patrol, 6 do.,	364	02
	Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 5 do.,	1,233	28
	Armory, 6 do., and 50 do.,	5,823	29
	Total amount,	$ 26,143	13

1861.

No. 57.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.			
S. A. WARREN, Sheriff.			
Acres Land,	331,258		
Valuation Land,	$2,293,854		
Town Property,	$44,360		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $4,129.84; Town Prop'y, $79.85,		$ 4,209	69
Polls, $3,427.20; Interest, $1,591.60,		5,018	80
Dividend and Profit,		92	68
Salaries and Fees,		259	38
Studs and Jacks,		102	
Daguerreotypist,		5	
Gates and Ferries,		139	50
Pistols and Knives,		141	25
Dirks and Canes,		7	50
Gold Watches, $91.70; Silver, do., $34.37,		126	07
Pianos, $54; Plate & Jewelry, $33.92,		87	92
Playing Cards, $2.45; R. Vehicles $434.40		436	85
Liquor Dealers,		1,118	86
Note Shavers,		31	
Merchants' Capital,		502	92
Retailers,		120	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		22	16
Marriage License,		55	29
Mortgages and Deeds,		31	04
Deeds for Real Estate,		32	01
Privileged Voters,		4	80
Collateral Descent,		36	12
Gross amount,		$ 12,580	85
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,		$ 2,085	80
County Purposes, 10 do., and 50 do.,		4,629	79
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,856	70
Patrol 10 cts. per poll,		358	50
Total amount,		$ 8,930	79

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 58.—ONSLOW COUNTY.

W. D. HUMPHREY, Sheriff.

Acres Land.	321,519		
Valuation Land,	$750,342		
Town Property,	$31,470		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,350	61
Town Property,		56	65
Polls,		1,685	60
Interest,		462	91
Salaries and Fees,		60	90
Studs and Jacks,		31	
Daguerreotypists,		15	
Gates,		15	
Pistols and Knives,		37	50
Dirks and Canes,		6	25
Gold Watches,		45	45
Silver Watches,		23	72
Pianos,		22	50
Plate & Jewelry,		3	60
Riding Vehicles,		198	30
Liquor Dealers,		77	27
Note Shavers,		240	57
Merchants' Capital,		284	89
Retailers,		1	20
Horse and Mule Drovers,		63	15
Patent Medicines,		2	30
Marriage License,		55	29
Mortgages and Deeds,		34	92
Collateral Descents,		31	40
Gross amount,		$ 5,620	78
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 33 cents per $100 value real estate, and 11 cents per poll,		$ 1,624	89
County Purposes, 24 do., and 8 do.,		1,181	74
Schools, 18 do., and 6 do.,		883	24
Public Buildings, 30 do., and 10 do.,		1,477	17
Total amount,		$ 5,167	04

1861.

No. 59.—ORANGE COUNTY.		
RICHARD M. JONES, Sheriff.		
Acres Land, 369,189		
Valuation Land, $2,152,114		
Town Property, 368,825		
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	$ 3,908	82
Town Property,	664	04
Polls, $3,271.20; Interest, $1,735.76,	5,006	96
Dividend and Profit,	188	
Salaries and Fees,	551	06
Studs and Jacks,	146	
Buying and Selling Slaves,	120	25
Pistols & Knives,	36	50
Gold Watches, $86.85; Silver do., $54.17,	141	02
Pianos, $101; Plate and Jewelry, $48.29,	149	29
Playing Cards,	11	20
Riding Vehicles,	336	70
Liquor Dealers,	1,129	27
Note Shavers,	65	15
Merch'ts' Cap'l, $989.64; Ret'lers, $210,	1,199	64
Express Companies,	10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	12	
Auctioneers,	1	25
Patent Medicines, $99.07; Dentists, $10.	109	07
Exhibitions for Reward,	30	
Marriage License,	131	92
Mortgages and Deeds,	34	43
Distress,	6	
Privileged Voters,	14	40
Subjects Unlisted,	6	79
Collateral Descent,	98	45
Gross amount	$ 14,108	21
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	$ 3,315	03
County purposes, 5 do. and 20 do.,	2,067	61
Schools 4, do. and 20 do.,	1,818	13
Insane Asylum, 3 do. and 10 do.,	1,158	55
Total amount,	$ 8,359	32

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 60.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY,

S. D. MAKHAM, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	103,453		
Valuation Land,	$1,167,975		
Town Property,	$264,705		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,102	35
Town Property,		476	47
Polls,		1,553	60
Interest,		627	47
Salaries and Fees,		239	39
Studs and Jacks,		22	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		72	75
Toll Gates,		15	
Pistols and Knives,		57	50
Dirks and Canes,		6	25
Gold Watches,		60	33
Silver Watches,		12	49
Pianos,		48	
Plate and Jewelry,		39	27
Riding Vehicles,		233	14
Liquor Dealers,		987	15
Note Shavers,		268	50
Merchant's Capital,		708	29
Retailers,		240	
Bowling Alleys,		50	
Livery Stables,		50	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		123	
Patent Medicines,		23	39
Gross amount,		$ 8,016	34
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 10 cents per $100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,		$ 1,898	76
County purposes, 17 do., and 30 do.,		3,018	16
Schools, 10 do., and 26 do.,		1,937	60
Insane Asylum, 3 do., and 5 do.,		526	90
Jury Tax, 5 do., and 10 do.,		910	54
Total amount,		$ 8,291	96

1861.

No. 61.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

JOSIAH R. WHITE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	154,625
Valuation Land,	$983,516
Town Property,	$60,110

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	1,770	27
Town Property,		108	20
Polls,		1,853	60
Interest,		937	30
Dividend and Profit,		3	52
Salaries and Fees,		170	60
Studs and Jacks,		31	
Daguerreotypists,		1	50
Toll Bridges,		2	50
Pistols and Knives,		26	25
Gold Watches,		52	60
Silver Watches,		12	85
Pianos,		31	50
Plate and Jewelry,		14	77
Riding Vehicles,		192	30
Liquor Dealers,		390	95
Note Shavers,		50	
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		6	25
Merchants' Capital,		425	42
Retailers,		30	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		52	30
Marriage License,		40	
Mortgages and Deeds,		22	08
Privileged Voters.			80
Gross amount,	$	6,226	56

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5¼ cents per $100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	$	1,000	
Schools, 4¼ do., and 13½ do.,		750	
Patrol 25 cents on Black Poll,		468	
Total amount,	$	2,218	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 62.—PERSON COUNTY,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	238,484		
Valuation Land,	$1,439,042		
Town Property,	$29,105		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,596	78
Town Property,		52	38
Polls,		2,672	
Interest,		1,214	06
Dividend and Profit,		314	20
Salaries and Fees,		99	80
Studs and Jacks,		69	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		10	50
Pistols and Knives,		17	50
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches, $41.80; Silver do., $24.19,		65	41
Pianos,		30	
Plate and Jewelry,		16	14
Playing Cards,		7	35
Riding Vehicles,		331	37
Liquor Dealers,		612	34
Note Shavers,		119	50
Merch'ts' Capital, $329.80; Retailers, $90,		419	80
Horse and Mule Drovers,		24	44
Auctioneers,		5	01
Patent Medicines,		10	90
Marriage License,		52	
Mortgages and Deeds,		18	
Deeds for Real Estate,		12	50
Distress,		6	10
Privileged Voters,			80
Arrears for Insolvents,		4	20
Gross amount,		$ 8,782	33
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 4 cents per $100 value real estate, and 13 cents per poll,		$ 1,011	50
County purposes, 2 do., and 19 do.,		930	68
Schools, 2 do., and 8 do.,		556	73
Total amount,		$ 2,498	91

1861.

No. 63.—PITT COUNTY,
JOSIAH HODGES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	371,999		
Valuation Land,	$2,070,427		
Town Property,	$97,363		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,740	01
Town Property,		175	25
Polls, $4,158.40; Interest, $1,457.48,		5,615	88
Dividend and Profit,		281	16
Salaries and fees,		236	40
Studs and Jacks,		42	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		190	19
Pistols and Knives,		121	25
Dirks and Canes,		10	
Gold Watches,		112	50
Silver Watches,		39	52
Pianos, $43.50; Plate & Jewelry, $22.38,		65	88
Playing Cards,		2	45
Riding Vehicles,		461	05
Liquor Dealers,		1,234	27
Note Shavers,		384	10
Merch'ts' Capital, $729.23; Pedlers, $40,		769	23
Retailers, $150; Billiard Tables, $125,		275	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		16	10
Livery Stables,		25	
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Marriage License,		81	48
Mortgages and Deeds,		11	64
Deeds for Real Estate,		36	86
Privileged Voters,		4	
Subjects Unlisted,		1	50
Collateral Descent,		79	28
Gross amount,		$ 14,022	00
COUNTY TAXES.			
County purposes, 52 cents per $100 value real estate, and $2.23 per poll,		$ 21,992	68
Support of Volunteers, 24 do., and $1.10 do.,		10,517	41
Total amount,		$ 32,510	09

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 64.—POLK COUNTY,

J. L. WARD, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	139,319
Valuation Land,	$437,126
Town Property,	$18,093

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 532	14
Town Property,	32	56
Polls,	374	80
Interest,	54	20
Salaries and Fees,	16	
Studs and Jacks,	46	
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Gates and Bridges,	30	
Pistols and Knives,	11	25
Gold Watches,	10	80
Silver Watches,	4	
Pianos,	3	
Plate and Jewelry,		82
Riding Vehicles,	39	36
Liquor Dealers,	32	44
Note Shavers,	1	64
Merchants Capital,	45	01
Retailers,	60	
Marriage License,	36	56
Subjecs Unlisted,	11	10
Gross amount,	$ 1,351	68

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per $100 value real estate, and 36 cents per poll,	$ 744	34
County purposes, 20 do., and 60 do.,	1,242	23
Schools, 4 do., and 10 do.,	248	44
Insane Asylum, 4 do., and 12 do.,	248	44
Total amount,	$ 2,483	45

No. 58.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. STEED, Sheriff.

Acres Land.	463,581		
Valuation Land,	$1,806,887		
Town Property,	$55,737		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,254	04
Town Property,		100	32
Polls,		1,900	80
Interest,		976	48
Dividend and Profit,		94	40
Salaries and Fees,		159	90
Studs and Jacks,		151	
Pistols and Knives,		21	25
Gold Watches,		35	08
Silver Watches,		27	32
Pianos,		18	
Plate & Jewelry,		3	20
Riding Vehicles,		251	27
Liquor Dealers,		47	27
Note Shavers,		58	05
Merchants' Capital,		496	90
Retailers,		30	
Horse and Mule Drovers,			90
Patent Medicines,		46	96
Dentists,		10	
Marriage License,		86	33
Mortgages and Deeds,		30	10
Deeds for Real Estate,		32	98
Collateral Descents,		2	
Gross amount,		$ 7,834	55
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$ 813	39
County Purposes, 3 do., and 19 do.,		1,044	87
Schools, 8 do., and 22 do.,		1,949	02
Insane Asylum, 1 do., and 4 do.,		288	27
Total amount,		$ 4,095	55

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 66.—RICHMOND COUNTY.

JOHN A. LONG, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	455,808		
Valuation Land,	$1,219,381		
Town Property,	$10,040		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,194	91
Town property,		18	07
Polls,		2,548	
Interest,		717	92
Dividend and Profit,		872	80
Salaries and Fees,		160	75
Studs and Jacks		28	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		62	32
Gates and Ferries,		54	90
Pistols and Knives,		57	50
Gold Watches, $46.80; Silver do., $31.80,		78	60
Pianos, $30 Plate and Jew'y, $31.19,		61	19
Riding Vehicles,		317	26
Liquor Dealers,		279	41
Note Shavers,		22	90
Merchants' Capital,		382	17
Retailers,		60	
Horse & Mule Drovers,		35	
Patent Medicines,			50
Marriage License,		29	10
Mortgages and Deeds,		5	82
Deeds for Real Estate,		10	19
Privileged Voters,		4	
Laurel Hill Fair Tax,		43	
Gross amount,		$ 8,044	31
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,		$ 1,378	05
County Purposes, 11 do. and 37 do.,		2,547	32
Schools, 5 do. and 15 do.,		1,092	12
Insane Asylum, 2 do. and 7 do.,		471	93
Railroad, 15 do., and 50 do.,		3,458	41
Total amount,		$ 8,948	41

1861.

No. 67.—ROBESON COUNTY.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	637,887
Valuation Land,	$1,482,485
Town property,	$35,665

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,667	93
Town Property,	64	19
Polls,	2,980	
Interest,	763	05
Salaries and Fees,	108	84
Studs and Jacks,	60	
Toll Bridges.	1	
Pistols and Knives,	33	75
Dirks and Canes,	5	
Gold Watches, $43.57; Silver do., $21.38,	64	95
Pianos,	4	50
Riding Vehicles,	410	57
Liquor Dealers,	138	79
Merchants' Capital,	178	22
Retailers,	90	
Patent Medicines,	4	10
Horse and Mule Drovers,	5	60
Liquor Pedlers,	80	
Gross amount,	$ 7,660	49

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 18 cents per poll,	$ 1,595	38
County Purposes, 8 do. and 24 do.,	2,127	17
Schools, 6 do. and 18 do.,	1,595	38
Public Buildings, 17 do,, and 51 do.,	4,520	25
Jury, 3 do., and 9 do.,	797	69
	$ 10,635	87

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 68.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,		
	WALTER SMITH, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 349,262		
	Valuation Land, $3,148,151		
	Town Property, $96,607		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	$ 3,867	41
	Town Property,	125	14
	Polls,	3,291	20
	Interest,	1,742	84
	Dividend and Profit,	177	96
	Salaries and Fees,	210	04
	Studs and Jacks,	74	
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	443	75
	Toll Bridges and Gates,	26	
	Pistols and Knives,	45	
	Gold Watches, $80.91; Silver do., $30.57,	111	48
	Pianos,	67	50
	Plate and Jewelry,	47	14
	Riding Vehicles,	424	08
	Liquor Dealers,	520	78
	Note Shavers,	91	90
	Merchant's Capital,	804	72
	Pedlers, $40; Retailers, $210,	250	
	Exhibitions for Reward,	20	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	27	45
	Auctioneers,	1	20
	Patent Medicines,	7	80
	Marriage License,	95	06
	Mortgages and Deeds,	27	16
	Deeds for Real Estate,	16	97
	Distress,	50	
	Gross amount,	$ 12,566	58
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 22 cents per poll,	$ 2,271	45
	County purposes, 9 do., and 35 do.,	3,492	81
	Schools, 4 do., and 18 do.,	1,643	35
	Insane Asylum, 15 cents per poll,	642	30
	Total amount,	$ 8,049	91

1861.

No. 69.—ROWAN COUNTY.
W. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	306,906		
Valuation Land,	$2,077,676		
Town Property,	$453,138		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,739	82
Town Property,		815	64
Polls,		2,616	80
Interest,		2,403	51
Dividend and Profit,		1,013	75
Salaries and Fees,		349	75
Studs and Jacks,		135	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		20	
Daguerreotypists,		5	
Gates and Ferries,		24	
Pistols and Knives,		25	
Gold Watches, $119.40; Silver do., $40.50,		159	90
Pianos, $66; Plate & Jewelry, $53.10,		119	10
Playing Cards,		4	90
Riding Vehicles,		357	45
Liquor Dealers,		230	70
Note Shavers,		70	78
Merchants' Capital,		1,323	48
Retailers,		450	
Exhibitions for Reward,		30	
Bowling Alleys,		100	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		1	
Livery Stables,		50	
Marriage License,		92	
Mortgages and Deeds,		44	
Deeds for Real Estate,		23	
Subjects Unlisted,		19	83
Gross amount,		$ 14,224	41
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 10 cents per poll,		$ 1,118	19
County Purposes, 30 do. and 75 do.,		10,327	18
Schools, 7 do. and 15 do.,		2,334	20
Total amount,		$ 13,779	57

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 70.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.		
	MARTIN WALKER, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 315,135		
	Valuation Land, $1,221,615		
	Town Property, $98,700		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	$ 2,197	90
	Town Property,	177	66
	Polls,	1,600	80
	Interest,	554	94
	Salaries and Fees,	117	
	Studs and Jacks,	104	
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	5	
	Gates and Bridges,	43	45
	Pistols and Knives,	17	50
	Dirks and Canes,	3	75
	Gold Watches,	26	32
	Silver Watches,	20	04
	Pianos,	19	50
	Plate and Jewelry,	3	73
	Riding Vehicles,	155	45
	Liquor Dealers,	119	88
	Note Shavers,	35	16
	Merchants' Capital,	263	20
	Retailers, $90; Patent Medicines, $5,	95	
	Natural or Artificial Curiosities,	20	
	Marriage License,	98	94
	Mortgages and Deeds,	24	25
	Deeds for Real Estate,	10	67
	Additional Return by former Sheriff,	2	40
	Gross amount,	$ 5,716	54
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$ 1,362	64
	County Purposes, 10 do., and 21 do.,	1,751	50½
	Schools, 7 do., and 15 do.,	1,230	97¾
	Public Buildings, 1 do., and 3 do,	194	42¾
	Insane Asylum, 1 do., and 2 do.,	173	00¾
	In't on Co. R. R. Bonds 10 do., and 40 do,	2,158	48¼
	Total amount,	$ 6,871	04

1861.

No. 71.—SAMPSON COUNTY,
JOHN A. OATES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	501,017		
Valuation Land,	$1,605,501		
Town Property,	$75,470		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,889	88
Town Property,		135	84
Polls,		3,624	80
Interest,		912	94
Dividend and Profit,		4	88
Salaries and Fees,		196	06
Studs and Jacks,		64	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		465	85
Daguerreotypists,		5	02
Pistols and Knives,		105	02
Gold Watches, $90.82; Silver do., $45.58,		136	40
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $49.50,		52	
Plate and Jewelry,		22	22
Riding Vehicles,		432	45
Liquor Dealers,		420	72
Note Shavers,		153	80
Merchants' Capital,		349	56
Pedlers, $120; Retailers, $60,		180	
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		22	65
Liquor Dealers,		40	
Marriage License,		70	81
Mortgages and Deeds,		14	55
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	73
Privileged Voters,		20	80
Collateral Descents,		567	45
Gross amount,		$ 10,916	41
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,		$ 1,516	42
County purposes, 11⅔ do., and 35 do.,		3,538	32
Schools, 8⅓ do., and 25 on W. & B. poll,		2,516	12
Deaf & Dumb Asylum, 1⅔ do. and 5c. poll,		505	47
Total amount,		$ 8,076	33

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 72.—STANLY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	244,454
Valuation Land,	$656,482
Town Property,	$11,185

STATE TAXES

Land,	$	1,181	40
Town Property,		20	13
Polls,		830	40
Interest,		301	28
Dividend & Profit,		29	48
Salaries and Fees,		43	
Studs and Jacks,		70	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		53	40
Gates and Fessies,		33	60
Pistols and Knives,		17	50
Gold Watches,		13	70
Silver Watches,		16	47
Riding Vehicles,		107	40
Liquor Dealers,		229	92
Note Shavers,		64	76
Merchants' Capital,		115	43
Taverns,		2	
Retailers,		60	
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Liquor Pedlers,		40	
Marriage License,		63	
Mortgages and Deeds,		19	
Deeds for Real Estate,		2	
Gross amount,	$	3,323	87

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll,	$	301	22
County Purposes, 23 do. and 66 do.,		2,442	36
Schools, 8 do., and 23 do.,		850	07
Insane Asylum, 3 do. and 8 do.,		310	22
Total amount,	$	3,912	87

1861.

No. 73.—STOKES COUNTY.

NATHANIEL MOODY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	256,730
Valuation Land,	$996,933.50
Town Property,	25,541

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	1,794	73
Town Property,		46	09
Polls, $1,530.40; Interest, $314.71,		1,845	11
Salaries and Fees,		46	50
Studs and Jacks,		24	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		5	50
Pistols & Knives,		26	25
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches, $21.52; Silver do., $18.78,		40	30
Pianos, $15; Plate and Jewelry, $3.77,		18	77
Playing Cards,			35
Riding Vehicles,		112	33
Liquor Dealers,		143	61
Note Shavers,		49	03
Merchants' Cap'l, $264.75; Ret'lers, $60,		324	75
Horse and Mule Drovers,		20	41
Auctioneers,		13	48
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Gross amount	$	4,532	46

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,	$	824	87¼
County purposes, 19 do. and 40 do.,		2,778	02½
Schools 8, do. and 15 do.,		1,131	06½
Total amount,	$	4,733	96¼

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 74.—SURRY COUNTY.

WILLIAM HAYMORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	297,868		
Valuation Land,	$1,133,743		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,040	44
Polls,		960	
Interest,		363	24
Salaries and Fees,		29	70
Studs and Jacks,		18	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		15	50
Pistols and Knives,		20	
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		6	27
Silver Watches,		15	41
Harps,			
Pianos,		13	50
Plate and Jewelry,		1	50
Riding Vehicles,		53	70
Liquor Dealers,		37	89
Note Shavers,		58	80
Merchants' Capital,		290	52
Retailers,		180	
Bowling Alleys,		50	
Patent Medicines,		12	25
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Marriage License,		48	75
Mortgages and Deeds,		8	
Deeds for Real Estate,		5	
Privileged Voters,			80
Gross amount,		$ 4,255	55
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3 cents per $100 value real estate, and 50 cents per poll,		$ 1,064	19
County purposes 12 do. and 85 do.,		2,580	07
Schools, 3 do. and 50 do.,		1,064	19
Total amount,		$ 4,708	45

1861.

No. 75.—TYRREL COUNTY.

H. B. NORMAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	131,206		
Valuation Land,	$348,744		
Town Property,	$4,513		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 627	73
Town Property,		8	12
Polls,		930	40
Interest,		235	04
Salaries and Fees,		27	
Studs and Jacks,		18	
Pistols and Knives,		18	75
Dirks and Canes,		1	25
Gold Watches,		23	65
Silver Watches,		5	52
Pianos,		9	
Plate and Jewelry,		6	55
Playing Cards,			35
Riding Vehicles,		54	75
Liquor Dealers,		282	30
Note Shavers,		16	
Merchants' Capital,		124	86
Pedlers,		80	
Retailers,		60	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		9	25
Marriage License,		25	
Mortgages and Deeds,		5	
Deeds for Real Estate,		7	50
Privileged Voters,			80
Gross amount,		$ 2,576	82
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 17 cents per $100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,		$ 890	45
County Purposes, 15 do., and 25 do.,		829	13
Schools, 8 do., and 20 do.,		514	
Patrol, 25 cents per black and free black poll,		201	25
Insane Asylum, 12 do., and 15 do.,		597	45
Total amount,		$ 3,032	28

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 76.—UNION COUNTY.

C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	363,935		
Valuation Land,	$1,104,962		
Town Property,	$42,628		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,017	93
Town Property,		76	73
Polls,		1,532	
Interest,		733	30
Salaries and Fees,		87	02
Studs and Jacks,		80	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		43	90
Pistols and Knives,		15	25
Gold Watches,		28	12
Silver do.,		21	04
Pianos,		4	50
Plate and Jewelry,			95
Riding Vehicles,		218	07
Liquor Dealers,		138	46
Note Shavers,		110	20
Merchants Capital,		299	56
Retailers,		90	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		6	40
Patent Medicines,		5	46
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Marriage License,		62	08
Mortgages and Deeds,		25	22
Subjects Unlisted,		35	56
Distress,		5	55
Gross amount,		$ 5,647	30
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 23 cents per poll,		$ 1,466	01
County Purposes, 5 do. and 30 do.,		1,444	10
Schools, 8 do. and 12 do.,		1,571	27
Jury, 6 do. and 25 do.,		1,507	09
Rail Road, 45 do. and $1 do.,		9,505	95
Total amount,		$ 15,494	51

1861.

No. 77.—WAKE COUNTY.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	569,190		
Valuation Land,	$3,288,585		
Town Property,	$887,015		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $5,873.29; Town Pr'p'ty, $1,596.62,		$ 7,469	91
Polls, $5,642.40; Interest, $5,354.98,		10,997	38
Dividend and Profit,		502	40
Sal'ies & Fees, $1,211.54; St'ds & J'ks, $100,		1,311	54
Buying and Selling Slaves,		479	75
Dagyerreotypists,		11	
Pistols and Knives,		161	25
Gold Watches, $238.78; Sl'vr do., $70.58,		309	36
Pianos, $225; Plate and Jewelry, $256.59,		481	59
Play' C'ds, $30.05; Rid'g Vehicles, $708.49,		738	54
Liq. D'l's, $5,574.67; N'te Sh'ers, $250.86,		5,825	53
Merchants' Capital,		2,414	26
Retailers, $450; Billiard Tables, $500,		950	
Insurance Co., $300; Express Co., $10,		310	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		48	55
Livery Stables, $50; Auctioneers, $81,57,		131	57
Patent Medicines,		62	80
Liq. Pedl's, $40; Mar'ge License, $151.32,		191	31
Mortgages and Deeds,		51	41
Deeds for Real Estate,		55	80
Privileged Voters,		3	20
Gross amount,		$ 32,507	16
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 16 cents per poll,		$ 3 264	54
County Purposes, 8 do., and 38 do.,		6,134	30
Schools, 5 do., and 13 do., on white and black poll,		3,025	41
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do. and 2 do.,		564	74
Insane Asylum, 1 do., and 3 do.,		638	21
For support of families of volunteers, 10 per cent. on total amount of each person's tax,		3,988	01
Total amount,		$ 17,608	21

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 78.—WARREN COUNTY.

NAT. R. JONES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	309,984
Valuation Land,	$2,014,767
Town Property,	$192,900

STATE TAXES.

Land, $3,626.58; Town Prop'ty, $347.22,	$ 3,973	80
Polls, $4,764.80; Interest, $2,490.16,	7,254	96
Dividend and Profit,	20	36
Sal's & Fe's, $362.28; Studs & Jacks, $48,	410	28
Buying and selling Slaves,	69	35
Gates and Ferries,	45	50
Pistols & Kni's, $103.75; Dk's & Canes, $5,	108	75
Gold Watches, $161.55; Silver do., $31.91,	193	46
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $124.50,	127	
Plate & Jew'y, $124.67; Pl'g Cards, $21.70	146	37
Riding Vehicles,	504	69
Liq'r Dl's $1,663.55; N. Shavers, $147.30,	1,810	85
Merchant's Capital,	712	47
Pedlers, $40; Retailers, $60,	100	
Billiard Tables, $125; Exp. Comp's, $10,	135	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	57	38
P. Medicines, $21.76; Marriage Li'e, 38.80	60	56
Mortgages and Deeds,	23	
Deeds for Real Estate,	19	
Privileged Voters,	5	60
Collateral Descent,	586	
Gross amount,	$ 16,364	38

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	$ 1,818	55
County Purposes, 11 do. and 22 do.,	3,738	75
Schools 7 do. and 31 do.,	3,374	06
Jury 7 do. and 4 do.,	1,121	31
Patrol, 25 cents on black polls,	1,317	
Total amount,	$ 11,369	67

1861.

No. 79.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

GOODMAN DURDEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	179,189		
Valuation Land,	$603,261.50		
Town Property,	$127,055		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,085	49
Town Property, $228.70; Polls, $1,340,		1,568	70
Interest, $583 66 ; Div'd & Profit, $34,		617	66
Salaries and Fees,		131	23
Studs and Jacks,		73	
Pistols and Knives,		45	
Dirks and Canes,		3	75
Gold Watches,		54	30
Silver Watches, $14.93 ; Pianos, $52.50,		67	43
Plate and Jewelry,		46	79
Playing Cards,		3	15
Riding Vehicles,		120	43
Liquor Dealers,		1,284	80
Note Shavers,		189	
Merchant's Capital,		525	33
Retailers,		120	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		16	
Livery Stables,		25	
Patent Medicines,		41	96
Marriage License,		39	77
Mortgages and Deeds,		4	85
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	25
Gross amount,		$ 6,071	83
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 15 cents per $100 value real estate, and 45 cents per poll,		$ 1,887	06
County Purposes, 27 do., and 81 do.,		3,396	72
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,258	04
Public Buildings, 20 do., and 60 do.,		2,516	08
Patrol, 10 do.,		175	60
Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 6 do.,		251	61
For the Town of Plymouth, 45 do., and $1 do.,		759	24
Total amount.		$ 10,244	35

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 80.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

A. J. McBRIDE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	240,438
Valuation Land,	$444,479
Town Property,	$3,605

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 800	06
Town Property,	6	49
Polls,	440	
Interest,	56	61
Salaries and Fees,	5	
Studs and Jacks,	28	
Pistols and Knives,	16	25
Gold Watches,	3	90
Silver Watches,	3	75
Pianos,	3	
Plate and Jewelry,	2	
Riding Vehicles,	11	80
Liquor Dealers,	12	63
Note Shavers,	22	70
Merchants' Capital,	41	90
Pedlers,	40	
Patent Medicines,	3	80
Daguerreotypists,	10	
Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
Marriage License,	38	80
Deeds for Real Estate,	4	85
Subjects Unlisted,	7	65
Gross amount,	$ 1,569	19

COUNTY TAXES.

County purposes, 25 cents per $100 value real estate, and $1 per poll,	$ 1,671	21
Schools, 5 do., and 20 do.,	333	24
Total amount,	$ 2,004	45

1861.

No. 81.—WAYNE COUNTY.

J. R. SMITH, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	335,786		
Valuation Land,	$2,212,555		
Town Property,	$324,538		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,975	
Town property,		407	22
Polls, $2,940.80; Interest, $2,247.15,		5,187	95
Dividend and Profit,		103	64
Salaries and Fees,		439	38
Studs and Jacks		38	
Pistols and Knives,		133	75
Dirks and Canes,		10	
Gold Watches,		106	51
Silver Watches, $49.22; Pianos, 79.50,		128	72
Plate and Jewelry,		49	52
Playing Cards,		1	05
Riding Vehicles,		321	55
Liquor Dealers,		1,803	69
Note Shavers,		196	10
Merchants' Capital,		632	97
Retailers, $420; Bowling Alleys, $50,		470	
Express Companies, $10; Circus, $75,		85	
Exhibitions for Reward,		25	
Horse & Mule Drovers,		37	25
Liquor Pedlers,		80	
Patent Medicines,		41	37
Marriage License,		85	36
Mortgages and Deeds,		36	86
Deeds for Real Estate,		50	08
Distress,		460	
Privileged Voters,		18	
Gross amount,		$ 14,459	57
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6 cents per $100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll,		$ 2,041	21
County Purposes, 10 do. and 20 do.,		3,208	11
Schools, 6 do. and 15 do,		2,027	56
Total amount,		$ 7,276	88

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.

No. 82.—WILKES COUNTY.

ROBERT M. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land.	409,787
Valuation Land,	$1,054,698
Town Property,	$21,455

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,900	25
Town Property,	38	61
Polls,	1,133	80
Interest,	395	08
Dividend and Profit,	12	
Salaries and Fees,	37	25
Gold Watches,	11	52
Silver Watches,	7	35
Studs and Jacks,	78	
Pistols and Knives,	12	50
Pianos,	15	
Plate & Jewelry,	4	48
Riding Vehicles,	78	45
Liquor Dealers,	11	76
Note Shavers,	32	80
Merchants' Capital,	170	09
Retailers,	60	
Marriage License,	30	
Privileged Voters,	1	30
Gross amount,	$ 4,030	24

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	$ 623	42
County Purposes, 24 do., and 36 do.,	1,870	27
Schools, 20 do., and 30 do.,	1,558	56
Asylum Tax, 8 do., and 12 do.,	623	45
Total amount,	$ 4,675	67

1861.

No. 83.—WILSON COUNTY,
JOHN T. BARNES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	208,806		
Valuation Land,	$1,177,320		
Town Property,	$158,700		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,119	17
Town Property,		285	66
Polls, $1,896.80; Interest, $1,488.30,		3,385	10
Dividend and Profit,		94	06
Salaries and Fees,		276	32
Studs and Jacks,		47	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		30	12
Daguerreotypists,		18	
Pistols and Knives,		77	50
Dirks and Canes,		15	
Gold Watches, $71.73; Silver do., $21.71,		93	44
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $63,		65	50
Plate and Jewelry,		20	47
Playing Cards,		5	60
Riding Vehicles,		254	63
Liquor Dealers,		2,312	56
Note Shavers,		490	57
Merch'ts' Capital, $873.70; Ret'lers, $240,		1,113	70
Bowl'g Alleys, $270; Bill'd Tables, $125,		395	
Express Companies.		10	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		40	
Livery Stables, $25; Auctioneers, $5,		30	
Patent Medicines,		42	35
Marriage License,		48	
Mortgages and Deeds,		41	
Deeds for Real Estate,		24	
Distress,		100	
Gross amount,		$ 11,434	85
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 2 cents per $100 value real estate, and 6 cents per poll,		417	86
County purposes, 30 do., and $1.10 do.,		6,771	16
Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,		911	20
Total amount,		$ 8,100	22

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

1861.			
	No. 84.—YADKIN COUNTY.		
	W. W. LONG, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 212,987		
	Valuation Land, $1,000,173		
	Town Property, $37,239		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	$ 1,800	31
	Town Property,	67	03
	Polls,	1,114	40
	Interest,	677	91
	Dividend and Profit,	10	80
	Salaries and Fees,	78	
	Studs and Jacks,	88	
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	311	32
	Gates and Ferries,	19	81
	Pistols and Knives,	30	
	Dirks and Canes,	1	25
	Gold Watches,	15	75
	Silver do.,	15	28
	Pianos,	16	50
	Plate & Jewelry,	10	58
	Playing Cards,	4	55
	Riding Vehicles,	121	10
	Liquor Dealers,	73	08
	Note Shavers,	86	71
	Merchants' Capital,	199	95
	Retailers,	90	
	Patent Medicines,	1	60
	Marriage License,	47	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	11	
	Deeds for Real Estate,	15	
	Gross amount,	$ 4,906	93
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 8 cents per $100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll,	$ 1,203	20
	County Purposes, 7 do. and 22 do.,	1,072	02
	Schools, 8 do. and 24 do.,	1,201	28
	Jury, 7 do. and 20 do.	1,040	58
	Total amount,	$ 4,517	08

1861.

No. 85.—YANCEY COUNTY.

W. W. PROFFITT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	326,048		
Valuation Land,	$529,826		
Town Property,	$10,589		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 953	68
Town Property,		19	06
Polls,		623	20
Interest,		25	94
Studs and Jacks,		68	
Pistols and Knives,		17	50
Gold Watches,		2	50
Silver do.,		3	10
Riding Vehicles,		3	50
Liquor Dealers,		73	60
Merchants Capital,		92	52
Retailers,		30	
Patent Medicines,		2	73
Marriage License,		31	04
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		7	76
Privileged Voters,		2	40
Gross amount,		$ 1,960	41
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 5 cents per poll,		$ 135	91
County Purposes, 35 do. and 35 do.,		951	43
Schools, 10 do. and 10 do.,		271	83
Public Buildings, 25 do. and 25 do.,		679	59
Jury, 15 do. and 15 do.,		407	75
Insane Asylum, 5 do. and 5 do.,		135	91
Total amount,		$ 2,582	42

Aggregate amount of State Taxes,	$721,406.30
Aggregate amount of County Taxes,	$680,735.74¼

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of White, Black and Free Black Polls, and the amount of Poll Taxes paid into the Public Treasury for 1860, *by each and every County in the State:*

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Alamance,	823	1,613	39	$ 1,980
Alexander,	568	302		698 40
Alleghany,	273	96	3	292 80
Anson,	603	3,092	8	2,962 40
Ashe,	700	168	12	704
Beaufort,	842	2,974	94	3,128
Bertie,	682	3,926	17	3,700
Bladen,	736	2,339	40	2,492
Brunswick,	435	1,821	25	1,824 80
Buncombe,	613	910	19	1,237 60
Burke,	646	1,033	14	1,354 40
Cabarrus,	1,023	1,482	10	2,014 40
Caldwell,	488	487	4	783 20
Camden,	403	898	33	1,067 20
Carteret,	608	929	6	1,234 40
Caswell,	784	4,406	45	4,190 40
Catawba,	878	810		1,351 20
Chatham,	1,264	3,031	35	3,464
Cherokee,	510	238	4	602 40
Chowan,	326	1,614½	7	1,558
Cleaveland,	897	941	16	1,409 60
Columbus,				
Craven,	787	3,144	134	3,211 20
Cumberland,	591	2,600	74	2,692
Currituck,	341	1,066	14	1,136 80
Davidson,	1,510	1,458	16	2,387 20
Davie,	687	1,084	11	1,444 80
Duplin,	658	3,364	35	3,246 40
Edgecombe,	725	5,098	30	4,682 20

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls	Free Black Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Forsyth,	1,236	886	20	$ 1,699 20
Franklin,	453	3,170	54	2,941 60
Gaston,	674	1,017	6	1,249 60
Gates,	559	2,014	34	2,085 60
Granville,	1,118	5,185	114	5,133 60
Green,	432	1,930	13	1,900
Guilford,	1,748	1,830	52	2,904
Halifax,	707	5,119	239	5,013 60
Harnett,	371	1,145	12	1,222 40
Haywood,	440	146		468 80
Henderson,	829	594	12	1,159 20
Hertford,	385	2,130	103	2,094 40
Hyde,	534	1,444	47	1,620 20
Iredell,	934	1,993	5	2,346 40
Jackson,	384	125	1	408
Johnston,	1,144	2,425	32	2,880 80
Jones,	313	1,667	13	1,594 40
Lenoir,	474	2,659	23	2,520 80
Lincoln,	602	946	13	1,248 40
Macon,	647	352	5	726 40
Madison,	473	003		460 80
Martin,	541	2,196	52	2,233 60
McDowell,	412	516	19	759 20
Mecklenburg,	1,141	3,246	18	3,524
Montgomery,	458	868	2	1,062 40
Moore,	929	1,014	7	1,560
Nash,	640	2,305	62	2,406 40
New Hanover,	1,042	5,020	49	4,888 80
Northampton,	561	3,598	117	3,427 20
Onslow,	425	1,665	17	1,685 60
Orange,	1.321	2,693	49	3,271 20
Pasquotank,	431	1,392	119	1,553 60
Perquimans,	386	1,872	59	1,853 60
Person,	673	2,634	32	2,672
Pitt,	940	4,246	11	4,158 40

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Polk,	253	262	7	$ 374 80
Randolph,	1,596	752	24	1,900 80
Richmond,	465	2,669	48	2,548
Robeson,	951	2,646	128	2,980
Rockingham,	968	3,068	76	3,291 20
Rowan,	1,308	1,963		2,616 80
Rutherford,	820	1,171	10	1,600 80
Sampson,	1,087	3,399	45	3,624 80
Stanly,	471	566	1	830 40
Stokes,	750	1,149	14	1,530 40
Surry,	666	534		960
Tyrrel,	353	793	14	930 40
Union,	858	1,041	5	1,532
Wake,	1,629	5,290	144	5,642 40
Warren,	631	5,268	65	4,764 80
Washington,	358	1,283	35	1,340
Watauga,	489	56	6	440
Wayne,	817	2,788	70	2,940 80
Wilkes,	890	518	9	1,133 80
Wilson,	602	1,725	43	1,896 80
Yadkin,	802	583	8	1,114 40
Yancey.	607	162	10	623 20
	61,039	158,655½	2,908	$178,200 60

NOTE.—The Sheriff of Columbus county did not settle for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, as required by law, and therefore the numbers of white, black and free black polls, and poll taxes of said county, are not published in the foregoing statement, nor any of the taxes due the State from said county for the last fiscal year.

STATEMENT,

Showing the Number Acres of Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—and the Aggregate Valuation Real Estate of every County in the State:

COUNTIES.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Property.	Aggregate Value Real Estate.
Alamance,	231,452	$ 1,425,237	$ 35,040	$ 1,460,277
Alexander,	156,413	654,113	24,940	679,053
Alleghany,	107,359	345,730		345,730
Anson,	319,403	1,574,597	68,400	1,642,997
Ashe,	227,085	624,475	23,990	648,465
Beaufort,	474,672	1,266,478	573,820	1,840,298
Bertie,	360,462	1,971,896	62,040	2,033,936
Bladen,	517,159	1,477,854 88	33,789	1,511,643 88
Brunswick,	570,074	794,076	82,085	876,161
Buncombe,	333,550	1,183,884	203,478	1,387,362
Burke,	191,721	834,264	102,850	937,114
Cabarrus,	222,280	1,711,799 50	134,840	1,846,639 50
Caldwell,	197,467	812,076	34,490	844,566
Camden,	86,144	570,846		570,846
Carteret,	173,208	440,396	253,858	694,254

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

Caswell,	238,489	2,249,331	162,231	2,411,562
Catawba,	243,222	$ 1,489,474	$ 44,190	$ 1,533,664
Chatham,	462,017	2,218,480	82,278	2,300,758
Cherokee,	681,253	683,098	36,923	720,021
Chowan,	114,849	699,739	174,377	874,116
Cleaveland,	286,917	1,173,185	81,900	1,225,085
Columbus,	389,123	734,229	21,105	755,324
Craven,	501,633	872,674	770,931	1,643,605
Cumberland,	519,635	1,467,720 50	646,321	2,114,041 50
Currituck,	133,913	621,027		621,027
Davidson,	364,275	2,061,754	89,039	2,150,793
Davie,	160,244	1,246,878	63,050	1,309,928
Duplin,	459,350	1,283,266	84,365	1,367,631
Edgecombe,	322,513	3,328,686	249,860	3,578,546
Forsyth,	226,905	1,316,455	331,214	1,647,669
Franklin,	295,456	1,571,024	215,680	1,786,704
Gaston,	197,413	1,110,490	27,808	1,138,298
Gates,	175,028	853,409	25,750	879,159
Granville,	449,722	3,026,670	218,075	3,244,745
Greene,	143,680	939,967	20,555	960,522
Guilford,	404,582	2,200,890	358,775	2,559,665
Halifax,	422,419	3,274,432	129,735	3,404,167
Harnett,	311,133	655,069	6,805	661,874
Haywood,	250,891	416,227	10,950	427,177
Henderson,	330,326	1,378,517	68,740	1,447,257
Hertford,	194,013	1,053,891	138,020	1,191,911

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

Hyde,	144,987	927,270	63			927,270	63
Iredell,	357,277	1,638,098		142,198		1,780,296	
Jackson,	449,669	$ 434,394	16	$ 10,500		$ 444,894	16
Johnston,	491,719	1,690,065		60,223		1,750,288	
Jones,	209,973	798,558	80	20,050		818,608	80
Lenoir,	243,805	1,478,900		121,537		1,600,437	
Lincoln,	183,617	1,140,052		150,818		1,290,870	
Macon,	350,375	334,473		30,385		364,858	
Madison,	233,983	336,279		4,500		340,779	
Martin,	255,389	1,211,680	16	146,612		1,358,292	16
McDowell,	193,965	732,004		25,600		757,604	
Mecklenburg,	311,603	2,002,303		481,685		2,483,988	
Montgomery,	268,637	591,581		8,666		600,247	
Moore,	508,486	1,115,700		32,965		1,148,665	
Nash,	318,356	1,515,858		10,425		1,526,283	
New Hanover,	503,392	1,618,860		3,056,936		4,675,796	
Northampton,	331,258	2,293,854		44,360		2,338,214	
Onslow,	321,519	750,342		31,470		781,812	
Orange,	369,189	2,152,114		368,825		2,520,939	
Pasquotank,	103,453	1,167,975		264,705		1,432,680	
Perquimans,	154,625	983,516		60,110		1,043,626	
Person,	238,484	1,439,042		29,105		1,468,147	
Pitt,	371,999	2,070,427		97,363		2,167,790	
Polk,	139,319	437,126		18,093		455,219	

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

Randolph,	463,581	$ 1,806,887	$ 55,737	$ 1,862,624
Richmond,	455,808	1,219,381	10,040	1,229,421
Robeson,	637,887	1,482,185	35,665	1,517,850
Rockingham,	349,262	3,148,151	69,607	3,217,758
Rowan,	306,906	2,077,676	453,135	2,530,811
Rutherford,	315,135	1,221,615	98,700	1,320,315
Sampson,	501,017	1,605,501	75,470	1,680,971
Stanly,	244,454	656,482	11,185	667,667
Stokes,	256,730	996,933 50	25,541	1,022,474 50
Surry,	297,868	1,133,743		1,133,743
Tyrrel,	131,206	348,744	4,513	253,257
Union,	363,935	1,104,962	42,628	1,147,590
Wake,	569,190	3,288,585	887,015	4,175,600
Warren,	309,984	2,014,767	192,900	2,207,667
Washington,	179,189	603,261 50	127,055	730,316 50
Watauga,	240,438	444,479	3,605	448,084
Wayne,	335,786	2,212,555	324,538	2,537.093
Wilkes,	409,787	1,054,698	21,455	1,076,153
Wilson,	208,806	1,177,320	158,700	1,336,020
Yadkin,	212,987	1,000,173	37,239	1,037,412
Yancey,	326,048	529,826	10,589	540,415
	26,618,531	$111,602,702 63	$ 13,552,745	$125,155,447 63

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Number Taxable White, Black and Free Black Polls, Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State.

Number Acres Land,	26,618,531	
Valuation Land,	$ 111,602,702	63
Valuation Town Property,	$ 13,552,745	
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate,	$ 125,155,447	63
Number Taxable White Polls,	61.039	
Number Taxable Black Polls,	158,655½	
Number Taxable Free Black Polls,	2,908	
Tax on Land,	$197,729	14
Tax on Town Property,	24,245	46
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	178,200	60
Interest,	90,115	45
Dividend and Profit,	13,810	61
Salaries and Fees,	17,026	62
Studs and Jacks,	5,438	70
Buying and Selling Slaves,	5,952	19
Daguerreotypists,	297	14
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,031	70
Pistols and Knives,	3,645	32
Dirks and Canes,	168	75
Gold Watches,	5,003	61
Silver Watches,	2,114	67
Harps,	37	50
Pianos,	3,827	
Plate and Jewelry,	2,174	97
Playing Cards,	247	89
Riding Vehicles,	20,274	59
Liquor Dealers,	56,818	63
Note Shavers,	9,458	72

Year ending September 30th, 1861.

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

Merchants' Capital,	$ 50,297	94
Pedlers,	960	
Retailers,	9,090	
Taverns,	38	75
Circus,	150	
Exhibitions for Reward,	455	
Bowling Alleys,	880	
Billiard Tables,	2,175	
Insurance Companies,	1,300	
Express Companies,	140	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,444	33
Livery Stables,	625	
Liquor Pedlers,	360	
Brokers,	800	
Auctioneers,	405	11
Patent Medicines,	1,393	07
Marriage License,	4,850	03
Mortgages and Deeds,	1,499	55
Deeds for Real Estate,	1,181	91
Foreign Made Riding Vehicles,	21	25
Commission Merchants,	1,444	40
Drugs and Medicines,	8	41
Natural or Artificial Curiosities,	20	
Distress,	251	65
Lightning Rod Men,	40	
Privileged Voters,	244	90
Arrears for Insolvents,	37	20
Delinquents,	28	46
Subjects Unlisted,	601	02
Collateral Descent,	2,764	12
Additional tax by former sheriff of Edgecombe,	201	45
Additional tax by former sheriff of Haywood,	35	49
Fair in Richmond county,	43	
Total amount,	$ 721,406	30

Doc. No. 8.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1862.

Comptroller's Department,
Raleigh, N. C., *Nov.* 20, 1862.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North-Carolina:

Gentlemen: In obedience to law, I herewith present my Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North-Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1862.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,
Comptroller.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1861,	$ 413,187	36		
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	126,610	36		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	13,297,973	50		
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	138,600		$13,976,371	22
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	84,780	53		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	12,167,734	72		
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	158,000		12,410,515	25
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1862,			$ 1,565,855	97

LITERARY FUND.

Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,			$ 126,610	36
Balance overdrawn by Literary Fund, Oct. 1st, 1861,	$ 18,046	88		
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	84,780	53	102,827	41
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1862,			$ 23,782	95

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due Public Fund, Oct. 1st, 1861,	$ 411,694	24		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,	13,297,973	50	$13,709,667	74
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1862,			12,167,734	72
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1862,			$ 1,541,933	02

SINKING FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT E.

Exhibiting the sources from which the Receipts of the Sinking Fund have been derived. during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862, *as follows:*

	Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1861,	$ 19,540	
1862. Jan.	Received of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road, appropriated to the Sinking Fund,	20,475	
1862. Aug.	Received of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, as dividend on stock in said Road, appropriated to the sinking Fund,	68,250	
	Received of the State of North-Carolina, as interest on State Coupon Bonds, held by Sinking Fund,	49,875	$ 158,140

SINKING FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Disbursements of the Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862, *as follows:*

1862. Aug.	Transferred to the Public Fund in payment for 158 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated March 1st, 1862, and bearing 8 per cent. interest	$ 158,000
	Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1862,	$ 140

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept., 1862.

		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS	
1861.	October,	$ 84	16	$ 5,106	58
"	November,	27,795	36	3,045	70
"	December,	45,031	39	2,554	08
1862.	January,	226	46	2,849	
"	February,	306	30	1,712	80
"	March,	2,011		2,390	50
"	April,	2,327	22	31,986	61
"	May,	27,713	60	7,583	05
"	June,	15,211	68	10,729	11
"	July,	46		9,737	42
"	August,	1,168	55	4,090	04
"	September,	4,688	64	2,995	64
		$ 126,610	36	$ 84,780	53

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862.

		RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.	
1861.	October,	363,778	60	....	$ 661,460	49
"	November,	485,124	22	.....	484,477	03
"	December,	481,086	42	.....	432,192	81
1862.	January,	453,749	73	.....	555,754	95
"	February,	627,177	33	.....	575,799	64
"	March,	1,419,610	19	.....	1,392,457	41
"	April,	1,105,695	36	.....	1,001,106	94
"	May,	2,205,555	60	.....	1,202,267	28
"	June,	846,232	85	.....	1,263,497	77
"	July,	744,666	98	.....	1,146,112	88
"	August,	1,169,704	35	.....	540,973	13
"	September,	3,395,591	87	.....	2,911,634	39
				.....		
		$ 13,297,973	50	.....	$ 12,167,734	72

LITERARY FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived.

Auction Tax,	$ 236	96
Bank Dividends,	84,602	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	600	
Entries of Vacant Lands,	1,866	03
Navigation Dividends,	2,700	
Tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	4,920	

	Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Dividends,	$ 29,536	89
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Dividends,	2,148	48
		$ 126,610	36

Detailed as follows:

1861.			
Oct.	Received of sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	$ 84	16
Nov.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	75	36
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	27,220	
	E. H. Cabiniss, Agent for Roanoke Navigation Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Comp'y,	500	
Dec.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	413	50
	Bank of North-Carolina, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	15,081	
	Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	29,536	89
1862.			
Jan.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	226	46
Feb.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	306	30
Mar.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	61	
	Cape Fear Navigation Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	1,950	
April.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	178	74
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	2,148	48
May.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	243	60
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	27,220	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
May.	Yadkin Navigation Company, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Company,	250	
June.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	130	68
	Bank of North-Carolina, dividend on stock held by Literary Board in said Bank,	15,081	
July.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant Lands,	46	
Aug.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	38	30
	T. J. Carr, Sheriff Duplin county, Auction tax,	5	25
	The following Sheriffs, tax for indigent pupils at N. C. Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:		
	Wm. Haymore, Sheriff Surry Co.,	150	
	David Loftin, " Davidson "	75	
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, as follows:		
	W. Massey, former Tax Col. Johnston Co.,	90	
	A. H. Hassell, Sheriff Bertie "	60	
	T. J. Carr, " Duplin "	60	
	J. T. Barnes, " Wilson "	150	
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	30	
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	90	
	R. J. W. Beaman, " Greene "	30	
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "	120	
	J. A. Long, " Richm'nd "	30	
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "	60	
	M. Spainhower, Tax Col. Burke "	90	
	N. W. Cooper, Sheriff Nash "	90	
Sept.	Sundry persons for entries of vacant lands,	61	93
	Sundry Sheriffs, Auction Tax,	231	71
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, as follows:		
	R. B. Paschal, Sheriff Chatham Co.,	90	
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "	30	
	W. H. Perkins, Tax Col. Pitt "	90	
	K. H. Worthy, Sheriff Moore "	30	
	J. R. Smith, Tax Col. Wayne "	210	
	Mathias Masten, Sheriff Forsyth "	30	

1862.				
Sept.	R. P. Melvin,	"	Bladen "	30
	W. A. Walton,	"	Rowan "	360
	W. J. Murray,	"	Alamance "	60
	Joseph Lusk,	"	Gaston "	90
	W. A. Meroney,	"	Davie "	30
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumb'rl'nd "	180
	J. B. Hare,	"	Hertford "	60
	Wm. Plemmons,	Tax Col.	Haywood "	30
	G. B. Threadgill,	Sheriff	Anson "	30
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleaveland "	60
	Joseph Marshall,	"	Stanly "	60
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville "	210
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person "	30
	H. B. Deaver,	Tax Col.	Madison "	30
	W. T. Crawford,	Sheriff	Martin "	60
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell "	90
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson "	120
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir "	150
	Nathaniel Moody,	"	Stokes "	30
	Martin Walker,	"	Rutherf'rd "	30
	Walker Smith,	"	Rocking'm "	150
	E. A. Gupton,	"	Franklin "	60
	W. T. J. Vann,	"	N. Hanov'r "	30
	C. A. Boon,	"	Guilford "	90
	Lewis Williamson,	"	Columbus "	450
	P. T. Massey,	Tax Col.	Johnston "	90
	W. H. High,	Sheriff	Wake "	390
	R. M. Smith,	"	Wilkes "	30
	N. R. Jones,	"	Warren "	60
	Reuben King,	"	Robeson "	30
	S. A. Warren,	"	North'mt'n "	150
	Isaac A. Reel,	"	McDowell "	90
	J. S. Snow,	"	Halifax "	180
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax for indigent pupils at N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as follows:			
	Joseph Cobb,	Sheriff	Edgec'mbe Co.,	75
	J. L. Bundy,	"	Cabarrus "	75
	W. A. Walton,	"	Rowan "	75
	J. R. Grady,	"	Harnett "	150
				$126,610 36

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

LITERARY FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made:

	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	15,000	
	Common Schools,	64,812	81
	Expense Account,	4,967	72
		$ 84,780	53

Detailed as follows:

1861.			
Oct.	Paid sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1861, as follows:		
	Wilkes County, Peter Eller, Chm'n,	$ 698	52
	Camden " Thos. Palmer, "	310	44
	Henderson " Jos. Maxwell, "	412	98
	Davidson " John Haines, "	847	38
	Sampson " A. Monk, "	738	66
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000	
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Literary Board, expenses of meeting of said Board, 10th and 18th of Oct., 1861,	86	60
	J. J. Stewart, for publishing in Salisbury Banner, Spring Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	12	
Nov.	Sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1861, as follows:		
	Davie County, L. Bingham, Ch'mn.	419	88

1861.			
Nov.	Onslow " E. W. Fonville, Ch'mn,	$ 422	40
	Halifax " J. R. Gary, "	780	42
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
	J. W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, Spring and Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
Dec.	Sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1861, as follows:		
	Watauga County, M. C. Harmon, Ch'mn,	200	88
	Nash " J. J. Q. Taylor, "	474	30
	McDowell " Wm. A. McCall, "	344	46
	Bladen " Neill Graham, "	481	44
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	Thomas Loring, for publishing in Goldsboro' Tribune, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
	C. H. Wiley, for services rendered to Literary Board,	5	
	T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville News, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
1862.			
Jan.	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
	C. H. Wiley, for postage paid by him on official documents, from 1853 to 1861 inclusive,	450	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Jan.	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	$ 24	
Feb.	D. C. McIntyre, Chairman, for support of Common Schools in Robeson County, Spring Distribution, 1861,	664	80
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	J. J. Stewart, for publishing in Salisbury Banner, Fall Distribution, 1862, Common School Fund,	24	
	T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville News, Fall Distribution, 1862, Common School Fund,	24	
Mar.	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, for subscription to N. C. Journal of Education, sent to Chairmen of Common Schools, under act of General Assembly,	1,129	
	C. H. Wiley, annual appropriation of the General Assembly for educational purposes, for 1861–'62,	200	
	R. Granger, for publishing in Washington Dispatch, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
	John Spelman, for publishing in State Journal, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
	John Spelman, for printing done for Literary Board,	13	50
April.	Sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1862, as follows:		
	Cumberland Co., A. M. Campbell, Chm'n,	1,250	53
	Rowan " D. A. Davis, "	1,367	99
	Warren " Samuel Bobbitt, "	1,140	79
	Buncombe " M. Patton, "	1,249	
	Hyde " N. Beckwith, " (Spring, 1861,)	395	10

1862.					
April.	Mecklenb'g	"	J. P. Ross, Chm'n,	$ 1,476	32
	Greene	"	B. S. Hardy, "	667	07
	Chatham	"	J. S. Lassiter, "	1,670	68
	Wake	"	Steph'n Stephenson, "	2,407	92
	Bertie	"	Jos. Cooper, "	1,160	07
	Iredell	"	Jno. Davidson, "	1,362	58
	Wilson	"	L. D. Farmer, "	874	68
	Orange	"	W. H. Brown, "	1,566	77
	Guilford	"	Nathan Hiatt, "	1,955	81
	Randolph	"	Jonathan Worth, "	1,696	06
	Cleaveland	"	J. R. Logan, "	1,208	32
	N. Hanover	"	S. D. Wallace, "	1,848	17
	Alamance	"	John Trolinger, "	1,101	10
	Burke	"	M. M. Kebler, "	871	20
	Forsyth	"	J. W. Alspaugh, "	1,259	83
	Edgecombe	"	David Barlow, "	1,251	52
	Person	"	G. D. Satterfield, "	961	09
	Franklin	"	W. T. Johnson, "	1,185	51
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,			2,000	
	Expenses of meeting of Literary Board in Raleigh, April 2d, 1862,			58	50
May.	Sundry Counties for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1862, as follows :				
	Union County,	M. W. Cuthbertson,	Ch'm,	1,008	13
	Richmond	" B. B. McKenzie,	"	927	97
	Wilkes	" Peter Eller,	"	1,499	60
	Alleghany	" Jas. H. Parks,	"	368	64
	Stokes	" W. A. Mitchell,	"	989	57
	Bladen	" Neill Graham,	"	811	87
	Watauga	" Robert Shearer,	"	516	65
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,			1,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his first quarter's salary for 1862,			375	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent, &c.., for postage paid by him on official documents, and expenses of printing,			8	62
	John Spelman, printing done for C. H. Wiley, as General Superintendent, &c.			77	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
June,	Sundry Counties, for support of Common Schools, Spring Distribution, 1862, as follows:		
	Rockingham Co., J. W. Burton, Chm'n.	$ 1,494	66
	Moore " W. D. Dowd, "	1,095	32
	Gaston " Stephen Morris, "	886	24
	Northampton " Herod Faison, "	1,119	81
	Sampson " A. Monk, "	1,076	88
	Yadkin " James Sheek, "	1,065	67
	Surry, " Sam'l. H. Taylor, "	813	68
	Henderson " Jos. Maxwell, "	1,040	13
	Wayne " W. K. Lane, "	1,112	72
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	J. W. Alspaugh, for publishing in Winston Sentinel, Fall Distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	24	
July.	Sundry Counties for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1862, as follows:		
	Camden Co., Thos. Palmer, Ch'mn,	397	18
	Gates " R. H. L. Bond, "	723	52
	Hertford " Jos. B. Slaughter, "	812	13
	Caswell " Alvis Lea, "	1311	12
	Stanly " Jno. W. Smith, "	770	72
	Haywood " Jos. Cathey, "	596	64
	Jackson " Wm. H. Bryson, "	569	31
	Macon " J. R. Siler, "	609	25
	Johnston " D. H. Holland, "	1439	05
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	375	
	C. H. Wiley, as subscription to N. C. Journal of Education, sent to School Districts and Examining Committees,	1133	50
Aug.	Sundry Counties for support of Common Schools, Spring distribution, 1862, as follows:		
	Davidson Co., Jno. Haines, Ch'mn,	1540	75
	Onslow " E. W. Fonville, "	783	85

1862.			
Aug.	Catawba, Co., G. P. Shuford, Ch'mn,	$ 1057	90
	Lenoir, " J. W. Cox, "	707	54
Sept.	G. W. Hayes, Chairman for support of Common Schools in Cherokee County, Spring distribution, 1862,	941	64
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,000	
	Fulton & Price, for publishing in Wilmington Journal, Spring and Fall distribution, 1861, Common School Fund,	36	
	Expenses of meeting of Literary Board in Raleigh, September 9, 1862,	18	
		$ 84,780	53

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Receipts.*)

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived.

Accrued Interest on 8 per cent. certificates of State Stock,	12,970	21
Cherokee Bonds,	2,370	
Collateral Descent received from Clerk Supreme Court,	41	67
Confederate Tax,	1,404,074	16
Contingencies,	35	
Insane Asylum Tax,	4,756	59
Insane Asylum, Pay Patients,	30	
Interest on payments of Confederate Tax,	3,936	46
Interest on State Loans,	10	
Interest on State Treasury Notes,	276	20
Military Appropriation,	788,257	05
Public Taxes,	680,920	39

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

	Revised Code,	$ 99	
	State Coupon Bonds issued to Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company,	62,000	
	State Coupon Bonds issued to Western N. C. Railroad Company,	220,000	
	State Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent., sold to meet liabilities of the State,	3,121,448	
	State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent., sold to meet liabilities of the State,	129,000	
	State Loans,	3,460,487	43
	Tax on Attorneys' License,	99	75
	Tax on Bank Stock,	27,574	99
	Treasury Notes Issued,	3,357,810	50
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bonds,	21,776	10
		$13,297,973	50

Detailed as follows:

1861.			
Oct.	Received of Jesse Bledsoe, Sheriff of Alleghany County, on account of indigent patients from said county in Insane Asylum of N. C.	131	
	Asa Biggs, Judge of Confederate Court of the District of N. C., as proceeds of the sales of prizes taken by steamers belonging to the State,	35,021	33
	Received of the Confederate Government, per Gov. Clark, in two bonds of the "Confederate States of America," of $1,000 each, being part of the sum paid by the State of North Carolina, on account of Coast Defences,	2,000	
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Branch Bank of Lexington, Graham,	10,000	
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Ins. and Trust Co.,	10,000	
	Bank of North Carolina,	25,000	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh,	25,000	

1861.			
Oct.	Bank of Charlotte,	$ 20,000	
	Bank of Washington,	25,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	4,925	
	Farmers' Bank of North Carolina,	25,000	
	Bank of Clarendon,	24,613	70
	Bank of Fayetteville,	24,238	50
	Literary Fund,	15,081	
	Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	24,642	47
	Bank of Wilmington,	50,000	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	19,700	
	Sundry Banks, tax on Capital Stock, as follows:		
	Miners' and Planters' Bank,	375	30
	Bank of Lexington,	741	30
	Bank of Cape Fear,	3,142	50
	Bank of Washington,	812	50
	Bank of Clarendon,	1,200	
	Issued at sundry times during this month, in Treasury Notes of the denomination of $1, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of N. C.,	16,154	
	Issued at sundry times during this month, in Treasury Notes of the denomination of $2, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of N. C.,	1,000	
Nov.	W. W. Proffitt, Sheriff of Yancy County, on account of indigent patients from said county, in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	130	48
	Asa Biggs, Judge of the Confederate Court of the district of N. C., amount of decrees in favor of the Public Treasurer of N. C.,	49	52
	Received of the Confederate Government, per Gov. Clark, in bonds of the "Confederate States of America," on account of money advanced by the State of N. C., for Military purposes,	2,500	
	Wharton J. Green, Col. Independent N. C. Regiment, being in part of $50,000 advanced him by the State, on account of said Regiment, under an act of the General Assembly of N. C., extra session, 1861,	10,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Nov.	Issued to C. B. Mallett, Pres't of Fayetteville and Western Railroad Co., 52 State Coupon Bonds of $1000 each, dated October 1st. 1861, and running 30 years,	52,000	
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., Temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Bank of Cape Fear,	29,535	
	Bank of Washington,	50,000	
	Bank of Wadesboro',	20,000	
	Bank of Lexington,	5,907	
	Bank of North Carolina,	14,940	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	24,238	50
	Bank of Clarendon,	24,250	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	29,546	31
	Bank of Yanceyville,	10,000	
	John G. Williams & Co.,	15,000	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh,	29,535	
	Bank of Clarendon,	24,250	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	24,238	50
	Bank of Wilmington,	49,235	60
	Farmers' Bank of N. C.,	9,848	77
	Issued at sundry times during the month of Nov., 1861, in Treasury Notes of the denomination of $2, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of N. C.,	18,400	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes, of the denomination of $1, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of N. C.,	30,700	
	Issued to Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, 10 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and running 30 years,	10,000	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern, tax on capital stock,	819	54
Dec.	Sundry persons, interest on Treasury Notes, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention,	276	20

1861.			
Dec.	Sundry persons, for bonds of the Confederate States of America,	$ 8,500	
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	19,800	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro',	24,737	50
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	4,924	17
	Farmers' Bank of N. C.,	10,000	
	Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	14,770	68
	Bank of Commerce, do.,	29,689	32
	Bank of Cape Fear,	25,000	
	Bank of Clarendon,	24,750	
	Bank of Washington,	49,506	85
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	9,850	
	Bank of North-Carolina,	98,466	70
	Bank of Wilmington, tax on capital stock,	875	
	Issued at sundry times during the month of December, 1861, in Treasury Notes of $100 each, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., and bearing interest at 6 *per cent.* per annum,	109,200	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of N. C.:		
	Notes of $2 each,	19,900	
	" " $1 "	23,500	
	" " 5 cents each,	1,720	
	" " 20 " "	5,620	
1862.			
Jan.	Jacob Siler, Agent for the collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	70	
	Trustee of Washington county, on account of indigent patient in Insane Asylum of N. C., from said county,	233	60
	Received of the Confederate Govern-		

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862. Jan.	ment through Gov. Clark, in four bonds of the Confederate States of America, being part of the sum advanced by the the State of N. C., on account of coast defences,	4,000	
	R. F. Simonton, being amount overpaid him for Catawba county on account of expenses for military purposes,	2,856	61
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, loan to meet liabilities of the State,	15,500	
	Bank of Clarendon, loan to meet liabilities of the State,	24,626	02
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution, loan to meet liabilities of the State,	3,750	
	Bank of Wilmington, tax on capital stock,	2,400	
	Issued at sundry times during this month, in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of N. C.,:		
	Notes of 20 cents each,	12,546	
	" " 5 " "	3,162	50
	" " 50 " "	5,150	
	" " 25 " "	2,575	
	" " $1 "	52,900	
	" " $2 "	55,600	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., and bearing interest at 6 *per cent.* per annum::		
	Notes of $ 50 each,	49,000	
	" " $100 "	158,000	
	" " $ 50 "	11,100	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., and bearing no interest:		
	Notes of $50 each,	22,100	
	Notes of $100 each,	12,400	

1861.			
Jan.	Notes of $10 each,	$ 15,680	
Feb.	Jacob Siler, Agent for the collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	592	
	Issued to Western N. C. Railroad Company 220 State Coupon Bonds of $1000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and running 30 years,	220,000	
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C. Temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	5,000	
	Bank of North Carolina,	7,981	33
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.,	9,850	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro'	24,612	50
	Issued at Sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, being balance of $120,000, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention, Jan. 30th, 1862:		
	Notes of $100 each,	36,300	
	Notes of $50 each,	50,400	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention of N. C.:		
	Notes of $20 each,	101,700	
	Notes of $10 each,	45,000	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly:		
	Notes of $2 each,	35,462	
	Notes of $1 each,	59,112	
	Notes of 50 cents each,	17,035	
	Notes of 25 cents each,	8,517	50
	Notes of 10 cents each,	3,710	
	Notes of 5 cents each,	1,855	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Feb.	J. G. Martin, Adjutant General, amount of fines paid into his office, due from resigned Militia officers.	$ 50	
Mar.	Major John Devereux, A. Q. M, being amounts received from the Confederate Government and other sources on account of Military expenditures,	530,029	78
	Received at sundry times during this month, of the following persons for Bonds of the State of N. C., bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, authorized by an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina, and for other purposes," as follows:		
	John G. Williams & Co.,	110,448	
	J. G. Lash, Cashier, &c.,	168,500	
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	C. W. Garrett,	5,000	
	Bank of Wadesboro',	20,000	
	Bank of Wilmington,	29,546	31
	Bank of Fayetteville,	50,000	
	Bank of Wilmington,	50,000	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly:		
	Notes of 5 cents each,	2,337	50
	Notes of 10 cents each,	4,675	
	Notes of 25 cents each,	7,287	50
	Notes of 50 cents each,	14,575	
	Notes of $1 each,	88,089	
	Notes of $2 each,	52,346	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of $ 5 each,	24,000	

1862.			
Mar.	Notes of $10 each,	$ 81,000	
	Notes of $20 each,	160,000	
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co., on account of bonds of said Co., due the State,	21,776	10
April.	Received during this month of sundry persons, for bonds of the State of N. C., bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, authorized by an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North-Carolina, and for other purposes," as follows:		
	STOCK TAKEN AT 6 PER CENT.		
	C. R. Thomas,	1,500	
	A. Gordon,	1,000	
	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	29,500	
	W. D. Patterson,	500	
	STOCK TAKEN AT 8 PER CENT.		
	J. G. Lash, Cashier.	84,000	
	R. C. Pearson,	1,500	
	G. W. Mordecai,	1,000	
	C. R. Thomas,	1,000	
	Jed. H. Lindsay,	6,500	
	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	13,000	
	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	6,500	
	Bank of Clarendon,	33,000	
	A. A. Willard,	3,000	
	R. M. Pearson,	7,500	
	J. G. Williams & Co.,	177,500	
	J. H. Lindsay,	50,000	
	Fisher, Barringer & Mason, Trustees,	3,000	
	Executors of Joel H. Jenkins,	5,000	
	Cooper & Williams,	2,000	
	R. A. Young & Bro.,	2,000	
	J. G. Martin,	8,000	
	Farmer's Bank of N. C.,	21,000	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.		
April.	S. H. Cannady,	$ 2,500
	Bank of Charlotte,	17,000
	Samuel Hargrave,	2,000
	B. B. Roberts,	2,000
	D. B. Dugger,	4,500
	J. C. Conrad,	3,000
	Wm. Murphy,	3,000
	J. S. McCubbins,	1,000
	Jno. L. Morehead,	13,000
	Robert G. Lindsay,	5,000
	Jesse H. Lindsay,	35,500
	N. C. Railroad,	3,000
	A. D. Lindsay,	1,500
	Robert M. Sloan, Jr.,	1,000
	James E. Lindsay,	500
	J. J. Blackwood,	5,000
	S. P. Alexander,	3,000
	R. P. Dick,	3,000
	F. & H. Fries,	10,000
	W. W. Vass,,	3,000
	R. B. Andrews,	1,000
	J. W. Cunningham,	13,000
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	20,000
	Mrs. M. M. Marshall,	1,000
	W. L. Steele,	2,000
	W. L. Ledbetter,	11,000
	J. M. Brewer,	1,000
	Samuel Wait,	1,000
	D. P. Weir,	24,000
	W. M. Rogers,	1,000
	G. W. Swepson,	2,500
	M. M. Transou,	1,000
	A. T. Summey, Trustee of Buncombe county, for board of Margaret E. Willis, an indigent patient in Insane Asylum of N. C., from said county,	72
	W. H. Michael, Trustee of Lincoln county, for board of John Keener, an indigent patient in Insane Asylum from said county,	144
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., being amount received on account of the sale	

1862.			
April.	of sundry articles purchased by him for military purposes,	$ 11,487	65
	W. H. Oliver, A. Q. M., being amount received on account of the sale of sundry articles purchased by him for military purposes,	6,036	71
	W. L. Steele, amount overpaid him in the purchase of a gun for the State,	2	
	W. H. Oliver, A. Q. M., being amount refunded in consequence of an error in the purchase of a horse by him for the army,	25	
	Wharton J. Green, Col. Independent N. C. Regiment, being amount advanced him by the State for the equipment of said Regiment,	20,000	
	Bank of North-Carolina, temporary loan to meet State liabilities,	98,950	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of $5 each	68,000	
	" " $10 "	64,000	
	" " $20 "	96,000	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly, of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of 5 cents each,	995	
	" " 10 " "	6,360	
	" " 20 " "	1,338	
	" " 25 " "	9,995	
	" " 50 " "	19,990	
	" " $1 "	7,700	
	" " $2 "	39,600	
May.	Received during this month of sundry persons, for Bonds of the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum,		

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.	authorized by an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina, and for other purposes," as follows :	
	STOCK TAKEN AT 6 PER CENT.	
May.	D. P. Weir,	$ 40,500
	W. H. Michael,	2,000
	Jas. McAden,	1,000
	E. A. Vogler,	7,500
	J. C. Jenkins,	3,500
	STOCK TAKEN AT 8 PER CENT.	
	R. F. Simonton,	1,000
	John Summerville,	1,000
	C. N. McAdoo,	1,000
	Wiley Perry,	1,000
	Mildred C. Cameron,	8,000
	John W. Cunningham,	60,000
	John Summerell,	2,000
	Bank of Charlotte,	16,000
	Jno. G. Williams,	126,000
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	94,500
	D. P. Weir, Treasurer,	50,000
	Jesse H. Lindsay,	25,000
	Jno. H. Bryan,	2,500
	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	4,000
	E. L. Harding,	500
	A. A. Willard,	11,000
	J. F. Folkes,	36,000
	Jas. E. Hoyt,	179,000
	J. E. Boger,	2,500
	G. W. Michael,	1,000
	W. H. Michael,	1,500
	G. W. Mordecai,	3,000
	J. G. Lash, Cashier,	84,000
	G. W. Mehaffey,	500
	W. P. Weir,	25,000
	J. W. Thomas,	6,000

1862.			
May.	C. W. Garrett,	$ 5,000	
	J. M. Williams,	5,000	
	R. N. Taylor,	1,000	
	W. J. Murray,	3,000	
	Thos. Ruffin, Adm'r of J. B. G. Roulhac,	500	
	Do. Guardian M. C. Lester,	500	
	Do.	3,000	
	Alice Ruffin,	1,000	
	Jno. D. Williams, Pres't, &c.,	45,500	
	R. C. Pearson,	2,500	
	J. M. Williams,	10,000	
	Henry Hart,	10,000	
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	130,000	
	Barringer, Fisher & Moore, Trustees,	1,500	
	Hinton & Dunn,	4,000	
	Eliza Primrose,	1,000	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	56,000	
	J. S. Cannon,	2,000	
	P. K. Dickinson,	1,000	
	Geo. Hart,	15,000	
	Julian Picot,	2,000	
	C. F. McCoy,	5,000	
	T. McGee,	8,000	
	Jno. M. Brewer,	500	
	Jacob Siler, Agent for the collection of Cherokee Bonds, on account of said Bonds,	1,708	
	S. L. Hayman, being amount overdrawn by him for services in Treasury Department,	35	
	Asa Biggs, on account of money received by him for Coast Defences,	129	20
	Sundry Banks of N. C., temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Bank of Clarendon,	130,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	3,750	
	Bank of North Carolina, $300,000, discount off $4,550.10,	295,449	90
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	3,750	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	174,600	
	Issued at sundry times during this month		

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
May.	in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an Ordinance of the Convention, and an act of the General Assembly of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of 5 cents each,	2,819	50
	" 10 " "	5,095	
	" 20 " "	4,070	
	" 50 " "	14,950	
	" 25 " "	7,475	
	" $1 " "	58,632	
	" $2 " "	89,592	
	Issued at sundry times during this month, in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of $10 each,	40,000	
	" $20 "	264,000	
June,	Received during this month of sundry persons, for Bonds of the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, authorized by an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina, and for other purposes," as follows:		
	STOCK TAKEN AT 6 PER CENT.		
	Jos. S. Cannon,	1,000	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	20,000	
	STOCK TAKEN AT 8 PER CENT.		
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	87,000	
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	33,500	
	D. B. Dugger,	11,000	
	Willis Whitaker,	1,000	
	Henry Hart,	20,000	

1862.			
June.	Jno. Craige,	$ 10,000	
	John W. Norwood, Guardian of Jo. Blount,	4,000	
	J. H. Bryan,	2,000	
	Sarah J. Lenoir,	500	
	C. W. Purcell & Co.,	30,000	
	Geo. Hart,	5,000	
	Mrs. Francis J. Iredell,	6,000	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	30,000	
	J. W. Cunningham,	15,000	
	Yadkin Manufacturing Company,	10,500	
	Branch Bank of Lexington, Graham,	12,000	
	T. McGee,	7,500	
	Charles F. Dewey,	1,000	
	A. McLean,	3,500	
	Bank of Washington,	5,500	
	America C. Brewer,	1,000	
	M. C. Cameron,	500	
	H. H. Buxton,	1,000	
	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	2,000	
	Albert Johnson,	2,000	
	Miss Helen B. Iredell,	5,000	
	Miss Margaret F. Iredell,	4,000	
	T. Savage, Cashier,	4,000	
	W. E. Anderson,	500	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern, being amount of interest over paid on Note paid off,	10	
	A. H. Hassell, Sheriff of Bertie county, in part payment of the public taxes due the State from said county for the year 1861,	10,052	90
	Sundry Banks of N. C., temporary loans to meet State liabilities, as follows :		
	Bank of Lexington,	19,380	
	Bank of Washington,	75,000	
	Do. do.	75,000	
	Bank of Yanceyville,	50,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	3,750	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro',	60,000	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	65,000	
	Issued at sundry times during this month		

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862. June.	in Treasury Notes, of the denomination of 20 cents each, authorized to be issued under an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C.	$ 1,226	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an Ordinance of the Convention and act of the General Assembly of N. C., as follows :		
	Notes of $1 each,	126,713	
	" " 50c. "	4,230	
	" " 25c. "	2,115	
	" " 10c. "	4,226	
	" " 5c. "	2,782	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, Raleigh, tax on Attorneys' license, June Term, 1862,	99	75
	Bank of North Carolina, tax on capital stock,	10,648	20
July.	J. W. Steed, Sheriff Randolph County, on account of indigent patient in Insane Asylum of N. C., from said Co.,	264	85
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., funds due the State on account of sales of military stores,	3,030	
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., money overdrawn on account of Quarter Master's Department,	2,532	32
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., money overdrawn on account of Quarter Master's Department,	7,669	93
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., money overdrawn on account of Commissary Department,	9,248	50
	Wm. H. Smith, Sheriff of Person County, part of taxes due the State from said county for 1861,	4,370	
	J. R. Smith, Tax Collector, Wayne County, part of taxes due the State from said county for 1861,	11,597	28
	Bank of North Carolina, temporary loan to meet State liabilities,	196,966	60

1862.			
July.	Farmers' Bank of N. C., temporary loan to meet State liabilities,	50,000	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly, and Ordinance of the Convention, as follows:		
	Notes of $2 each,	130,408	
	" " $1 "	54,500	
	" " 50 cents each,	7,075	
	" " 25 " "	3,537	50
	" " 10 " "	6,308	
	" " 5 " "	3,159	
	Received during this month of sundry persons, for Bonds of the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, authorized by an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina and for other purposes," as follows:		
	Jas. McKimmon,	500	
	A. Johnson,	8,000	
	A. McLean, Cashier,	3,000	
	W. W. Vass,	2,000	
	T. McGee,	3,500	
	J. G. Williams,	36,500	
	W. A. Caldwell,	1,000	
	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	2,000	
	A. Cox,	2,000	
	Alex. Montague,	500	
	Mrs. L. M. Tucker,	500	
	Jas. E. Hoyt,	78,000	
	G. W. Haywood,	1,000	
	B. F. Harris,	1,000	
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	500	
	Jas. M. Pool,	1,000	
	C. A. McAdoo,	500	
	Hinton & Dunn,	20,000	
	Thos. Atkinson,	1,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
July.	Jno. J. Cohen,	$ 500	
	Edward C. Riddick,	1,000	
	Sam'l R. Harrell,	5,000	
	H. Beattie,	3,000	
	F. F. Beattie,	1,000	
	D. B. Dugger,	10,000	
	Jno. A. Lancaster,	1,000	
	Trustees of University of N. C.,	6,000	
	F. & H. Fries,	50,000	
	S. H. Cannady,	2,500	
	Caroline A. Winder,	1,000	
	Henry T. Clark,	1,000	
	F. Fries,	1,000	
	Emmet Cuthbert,	4,000	
	A. McDowell,	1,500	
	Mrs. Mary E. Harrell, Executrix of estate of J. S. Harrell,	3,000	
Aug.	The following Sheriffs, tax on account of indigent patients in Insane Asylum of N. C., as follows:		
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff Randolph County,	384	
	Geo. Credle, Sheriff Hyde County,	243	42
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., money overdrawn on account of Quarter Master's Department,	1,926	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., money overdrawn on account of Commissary Department,	7,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., money overdrawn on account of Quarter Master's Department,	11	52
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., money overdrawn on account of Commissary Department,	4,139	80
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., money overdrawn on account of Commissary Department,	2,500	
	Sundry Sheriffs, Public Taxes for 1861, as follows:		
	W. Massey, former Tax Col. Johnston Co.	39	25
	A. H. Hassell, Sheriff, Bertie Co., part,	2,478	52
	T. J. Carr, Sheriff, Duplin Co.,	8,934	85

1862.			
Aug.	J. T. Barnes, Sheriff Wilson "	$ 399	70
	S. M. Warren, Tax Col., " "	7,937	02
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff, Randolph "	9,931	64
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	5,612	92
	R. J. W. Beaman, " Greene "	5,255	86
	Geo. Credle, " Hyde "	3,562	11
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	8,805	16
	R. M. Jones " Orange "	13,721	43
	J. A. Long, " Richmond "	9,165	30
	W. W. Long, " Yadkin "	9,872	53
	L. H. Lawrence, " Lincoln "	7,132	96
	H. B. Downs, Tax Col. Meckl'g "	18,426	25
	W. W. Proffitt, Sheriff, Yancey "	1,326	77
	C. Austin, " Union "	6,436	80
	Robert Hamilton, " Transylv'a "	1,945	24
	M. Spainhour, Tax Col. Burke "	6,118	56
	N. W. Cooper, Sheriff, Nash, "	8,495	52
	David Loftin, " Davidson "	11,944	47
	Wm. Fields, " Lenoir Co. part,	5,000	
	Received during this month of sundry persons, for Bonds of the State of N. C., bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, authorized by an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled, " An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina, and other purposes," as follows:		
	STOCK TAKEN AT 8 PER CENT.		
ıg.	Sinking Fund of North Carolina,	158,000	
	John Craige,	20,000	
	J. J. Blackwood,	5,000	
	C. Dewey,	8,000	
	Brown, Tate & Co.,	500	
	John W. Norwood, Guardian of Jo. Blount,	3,000	
	W. E. Anderson,	1,000	
	J. G. Williams,	37,500	
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	52,500	
	A. Johnson,	11,000	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Aug.	D. B. Dugger,	$ 25,000	
	P. K. Dickinson,	1,500	
	R. M. Pearson,	1,000	
	Mrs. L. M. Tucker,	500	
	Bank of Clarendon,	80,000	
	W. A. Caldwell,	1,000	
	T. W. Dewey,	2,500	
	Mrs. M. L. Engle,	500	
	Hinton & Dunn,	1,000	
	John Trollinger,	2,000	
	Jas. S. Purefoy,	500	
	A. Y. Stokes & Co.	1,000	
	John J. Cohen,	500	
	D. A. Davis & Co.,	1,000	
	Thos. Ruffin, Guardian of J. Margaret McLester,	500	
	Thos. Ruffin, Administrator of J. B. G. Roulhac,	500	
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	500	
	Thos. Ruffin,	2,500	
	Riddick Gatling,	2,000	
	Sam'l. G. Murphy,	1,500	
	STOCK TAKEN AT 6 PER CENT.		
	W. H. Jones,	11,500	
	D. A. Davis & Co.,	4,500	
	Wm. Dunning,	1,500	
	Mrs. Eliz. Martin,	1,000	
	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,	108,871	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan to meet liabilities of the State,	35,000	
	Farmers' Bank of N. C., tax on capital stock,	610	25
	Bank of Yanceyville, tax on capital stock,	500	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of 5 cents each,	1,169	50

1862.			
Aug.	Notes of $20 each,	$ 176,000	
	" " $5 "	138,000	
	Issued during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an act of the General Assembly and ordinance of the Convention, as follows:		
	Notes of $2 each,	23,800	
	" " $1 "	56,700	
	" " 50 cents each,	11,950	
	" " 25 " "	5,975	
	" " 20 " "	100	
	" " 10 " "	1,781	
Sept.	Sundry persons, as accrued interest on eight per cent. certificates of stock of of N. C.,	12,970	21
	Sundry Sheriffs, on account of indigent patients in Insane Asylum of N. C., from their respective counties as follows:		
	W. A. Walton, Sheriff Rowan Co.,	288	
	A. J. McBride, " Watauga "	288	
	J. R. Grady, " Harnett "	439	24
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "	288	
	C. A. Boon, " Guilford "	750	
	R. B. Paschal, " Chatham "	1,100	
	O. D. Johnson, for board of patient in Insane Asylum of N. C.,	30	
	Sundry persons, money overdrawn on account of the several Military Departments, as follows:		
	Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General,	17,535	
	John W. May,	750	
	Capt. Thos. D. Hogg, Com. Department,	5,829	28
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, Q. M. "	6,867	08
	Capt. Thos. D. Hogg, Com. "	3,500	
	Do. Ord. "	1,100	
	Do. Com. "	8,000	
	Do. " "	73,929	82
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, being tax on collateral descents in case of State against Will. H. Pearce,	41	67

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.					
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., State taxes for 1861, payable in 1862, as follows:				
	Jos. Cobb,	Sheriff	Edgecombe Co.,	$ 23,076	41
	R. B. Paschal,	"	Chatham "	12,188	12
	W. F. Wasson,	"	Iredell "	8,881	22
	J. L. Bundy,	"	Cabarrus "	9,207	32
	W. H. Perkins,	Tax Col.	Pitt "	11,957	36
	K. H. Worthy,	Sheriff	Moore "	5,339	45
	R. V. Blackstock,	Tax Col.	Buncombe, "	6,266	11
	J. R. Smith,	Tax Col.	Wayne Co., bal.	1,300	37
	Mathias Masten,	Sheriff	Forsyth Co.,	16,994	54
	R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell "	22	86
	W. A. Sitzer,	Tax Col.	" "	3,875	54
	R. P. Melvin,	Sheriff	Bladen "	6,722	55
	W. A. Walton,	"	Rowan "	15,218	59
	W. J. Murray,	"	Alamance "	16,644	28
	A. Carson, Act'g	"	Alexander "	3,981	69
	Jos. Lusk,	"	Gaston "	10,690	82
	J. G. Gray,	Tax Col.	Macon "	2,053	66
	A. J. McBride,	Sheriff	Watauga "	1,423	41
	W. A. Meroney,	"	Davie "	10,126	47
	A. H. Sanders,	"	Montgomery "	3,379	88
	A. A. Wiseman,	"	Mitchell "	777	07
	Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland "	18,828	89
	J. B. Hare,	"	Hertford "	6,921	64
	Jas. R. Grady,	"	Harnett "	3,474	85
	J. L. Ward,	"	Polk "	1,711	98
	J. M. Carson,	"	Ashe "	2,886	39
	W Plemmons,	Tax Col.	Haywood "	1,780	91
	G. B. Threadgill,	Sheriff	Anson "	10,942	98
	G. M. Green,	"	Cleaveland "	6,046	19
	Jos. Marshall,	"	Stanly "	3,787	87
	H H Sandlin, Ac'g	"	Onslow "	3,939	67
	W. A. Philpott,	"	Granville "	19,153	11
	W. H. Smith,	"	Person "	6,245	68
	H. B. Deaver,	Tax Col.	Madison "	1,397	33
	H. McNeill,	Sh'ff	Cumberl'nd (additional)	73	10
	W. T. Crawford,	Sheriff	Martin Co.,	7,011	98
	J. C. Griffith,	"	Caswell "	15,917	89
	J. A. Oates,	"	Sampson "	10,924	45
	Wm. Fields,	"	Lenoir "	3,326	54
	Nathaniel Moody,	"	Stokes "	6,277	20

1862.				
Sept.	Martin Walker, Sheriff	Rutherford Co.,	6,644	36
	A. B Long, former "	Rutherford "	4	23
	Walker Smith, "	Rockingham "	14,177	66
	Jesse Bledsoe, "	Alleghany "	1,278	96
	Watson Curtis, "	Clay "	907	06
	E. A. Gupton, "	Franklin "	10,495	76
	W. T. J. Vann, "	New Hanover "	25,043	71
	C. A. Boon, "	Guilford "	25,104	08
	Lewis Williamson, "	Columbus "	4,276	98
	P. T. Massey, Tax Col.	Johnston "	9,067	75
	W. H. High, Sheriff	Wake "	28,521	42
	Thos. J. Whitaker "	Jones co., part	1,700	
	R. M. Smith, "	Wilkes Co.,	5,952	64
	N. R. Jones, "	Warren "	15,371	94
	Reuben King, "	Robeson "	8,243	67
	S. A. Warren, "	Northampton "	13,199	12
	Isaac Arledge, "	Henderson "	4,501	46
	E. D. Davis, "	Jackson "	1,704	68
	J W C Piercy, Tax Col.	Cherokee "	2,563	84
	Isaac A. Reel, Sheriff	McDowell "	3,316	08
	Jas. S. Snow, "	Halifax "	19,505	58
	H. D. Turner, on account of sales of Revised Code,		99	
	Received during this month of sundry persons, for bonds of the State of N. C., bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, authorized by an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed February, 1862, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for funding the Treasury Notes of North Carolina and for other purposes," as follows:			
	STOCK TAKEN AT 6 PER CENT.			
	W. H. Jones, Cashier,		2,500	
	STOCK TAKEN AT 8 PER CENT.			
	C. H. Brogden,		500	
	Thos. Branch & Sons,		14,500	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Sept.	D. B. Dugger,	$ 23,000	
	T. McGee,	1,000	
	W. W. Vass,	1,000	
	D. G. Fowle,	500	
	J. G. Williams,	14,000	
	J. G. Lash,	3,000	
	Thos. Ruffin,	500	
	Sam'l J. Crawford,	1,000	
	Bank of North Carolina,	15,000	
	W. R. Hill, Cashier,	6,000	
	W. H. Holleman,	500	
	C. A. Carlton,	500	
	Mrs. H. H. Strayhorn,	1,000	
	Brown, Tate & Co.,	500	
	Austin, Norfleet & Co.,	500	
	David Worth,	500	
	Bank of Washington,	75,000	
	W. M. Rogers,	500	
	Jno. W. Carr,	500	
	J. J. Cohen,	500	
	S. H. Cannady,	1 000	
	T. C. Wallace,	2,000	
	Marion C. Williams,	5,000	
	M. McMahon,	500	
	A. McLean,	1,500	
	W. G. Broadfoot,	4,000	
	John A. Lancaster & Son, Agents, Richmond, Va., being amount of moneys received of sundry persons, (including premium and accrued interest,) for 8per cent. Coupon Bonds of North Carolina, authorized by "An Ordinance to provide for the assumption of the Confederate tax," levied by the government of the Confederate States upon the people of North Carolina, by an act of the Confederate Congress, approved 19th day of August, A. D., 1861,	1,404,074	16
	Treasurer of Confederate States of America, as interest on $1,250,000 from 12th to 31st March, 1862,	3,936	46

1862.			
Sept.	Sundry Banks, temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State as follows:		
	Bank of North Carolina,	$ 393,933	20
	Bank of Wilmington,	250,000	
	Bank of Washington,	150,000	
	Sundry Banks, tax on capital stock, as follows:		
	Bank of Wilmington,	2,275	50
	Bank of Wadesboro',	812	50
	Bank of Fayetteville,	950	
	Bank of Roxboro',	212	40
	Bank of Clarendon,	1,200	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under an Ordinance of the Convention, of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of $20 each,	88,000	
	" 5 "	112,000	
	Issued at sundry times during this month in Treasury Notes, of the following denominations, authorized to be issued under acts of the General Assembly, and Ordinances of the Convention of N. C., as follows:		
	Notes of $2 each,	148,400	
	" 1 "	11,700	
	" 25 cents each.	10,475	
	" 20 " "	100	
	" 10 " "	4,860	
		$13,297,973	50

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

PUBLIC FUND.—(*Disbursements.*)

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

Agricultural Societies,	1,500	
Appropriation for educational purposes,	1,507	87
Binding Laws,	499	20
Board of Internal Improvements,	60	10
Capitol Square,	306	
Commissions on Bonds sold for Confederate tax,	3,286	25
Comptroller's Department,	1,962	50
Confederate tax,	1,400,000	
Congressional Election,	608	96
Contingencies,	49,465	13
Convention,	37,178	45
Convention Election,	53	
Copying Laws,	501	
Council of State,	1,226	60
Distributing Laws,	1,559	
Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States,	419	60
Executive Department,	4,239	35
Executive Mansion,	24	90
Fayetteville & Western Railroad,	62,000	
General Assembly,	117	80
Geological Survey,	3,125	
Governor's Election,	1,020	
Insane Asylum,	34,500	
Insolvent Polls,	199	70
Interest on advanced payments by Bank of Virginia and Farmer's Bank of Virginia,	4,627	18
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	366,509	
Interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	9,615	

Interest on State Coupon Bonds, 8 per cent.,	$	55
Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company,	5,310	
Interest on State Registered Bonds,	4,012	62
Interest on State Loans,	141,815	26
Interest on State Treasury Notes,	7,837	22
Judiciary,	25,609	32
Military Appropriation,	6,751,420	30
Pensions,	230	
Premium on Funds,	100	
Presidential Election,	1,821	32
Post Office,	533	13
Public Printing,	5,393	90
Public tax Refunded,	757	89
Senatorial Election,	225	87
Sheriffs for settling,	1,865	87
State Department,	950	
State Librarian,	337	50
State Library,	40	25
State Loans,	2,816,830	21
State Coupon Bonds, 6 per cent.,	504	42
State Registered Bonds,	54,500	
Superintendent of Capitol,	325	
Treasury Department,	4,712	50
Treasury Notes taken up,	136,490	
Western N. C. Rail Road,	220,000	
	$12,167,734	72

Detailed as follows:

1861.			
Oct.	Paid C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, for subscription to N. C. Journal of Education sent to School Committees, postage on same and other expenses on account of his office,	$	1,184
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for putting up reports and documents of General Superintent of Common Schools,		13

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Oct.	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent of Capital Square, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	$ 75	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copies of Acts and Resolutions of 2d extra session of General Assembly of N. C., furnished State Printer, and copies of sundry Laws and Resolutions furnished Governor and Public Treasurer,	201	50
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Council of State, expenses of meeting of Council held Oct. 1st, and 29th, 1861,	463	
	Josiah Turner, Jr., as a member of the Senate of N. C., 2d extra session, 1861.	6	
	J. W. Thomas, as a member of the Senate of N. C., 2d extra session, 1861,	107	80
	E. B. Thomas, for services as temporary Engrossing Clerk, 2d extra session, 1861,	4	
	M. A. Curtis, Assistant State Geologist, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	125	
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
	Alexander Montague, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co,	30	
	N. Kendal, interest on State Registered Bonds,	60	
	Wm. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of said Asylum,	10,000	
	Wm. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary, for 1861,	625	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	J. J. Bruner, for Printing, &c., State's portion of No. 2, Vol. 8, Jones' Law, and No. 2, Vol. 6 Jones' Equity,	300	
	M. A. Smith, Post Master, Salisbury, postage on Supreme Court Reports, sent Judges and Clerks,	61	41

1861.			
Oct	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 3 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	$ 60	
	Levi M. Scott, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 1 certificate from 4th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	20	
	E. A. Thompson, Solicitor, *pro tem*, for 2 certificates from 2d Circuit, Fall, 1861,	40	
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 1 certificate from 3d Circuit, Fall, 1861,	97	50
	W. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 6 certificates from 3d Circuit, Fall, 1861,	120	
	A. T. Davidson, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 2 certificates from 7th Circuit, Fall, 1861.	40	
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from 2d, and 1 from 5th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	354	52
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 8 certificates from 5th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	160	
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	100	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, for 6 certificates from 7th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	487	50
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	A. Creech, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	83	27
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Depart. ment,	20,000	
	W. G. Granberry, for payment of laborers from Currituck county, on Coast Defences at Oregon inlet, N. C.,	928	55
	Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	40,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies,	5,000	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Oct.	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	$ 25,000	
	Jos. Thompson, per order of Capt. J. Devereux, on account of contract made with the State,	2,250	
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	25,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department.	20,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	30,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	15,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Commissary Department,	5,000	
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Wharton J. Green, Col. Independent N. C. Regiment, on account of appropriation to said Regiment,	8,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	20,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	Dennis Simmons, for expenditures on Coast Defences at Fort Oregon, N. C., per order of J. G. Martin, Adjutant General,	1,232	20
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	30,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	W. L. Pomeroy, for 60 copies of Hardie's Tactics furnished the State,	90	

1861.			
Oct.	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren County, for payment of laborers from said county, on Coast Defences of N. C.,	$ 331	75
	C. Dewey, on account of N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company, per order of S. W. Davis, President of said Company,	2,500	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies,	5,000	
	Jas. S. Snow, Sheriff Halifax County, for the payment of laborers from said county on Coast Defences at Oregon Inlet, N. C.,	1,398	50
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Commissary Department,	5,000	
	C. Dewey, per order of S. J. Person, Acting Q. M. & P. M. General,	32,933	33
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies,	5,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	40,000	
	Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that Department,	7,000	
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	150	
	H. D. Turner, for Record Books and stationery furnished Board of Claims,	17	
	Sundry persons under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	Jas. A. Wright,	2,410	12
	W. H. Oliver & Co.,	2,110	85
	B. C. Williams & others,	86	17
	O. R. Rand,	2,234	49
	Wm. B. Duncan, for B. L. Perry & Co., and others,	1,436	39
	Martin, Tannahill & Co.,	733	13
	E. Burke Haywood,	86	66
	B. J. & W. Neely,	1,768	82

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Oct.	R. B. Andrews,	$ 6	
	S. E. Phillips,	4	40
	Hugh Smith,	140	90
	Wallace & Elias,	762	21
	Weill & Anathan,	30	30
	R. C. Badger,	49	90
	E. Dickson,	358	60
	R. M. Norment,	54	
	Coffin, Brown, Mock & others,	338	35
	A. B. Carmichael,	1,410	06
	Jacob Lyon,	15	05
	Henry M. Thompson,	35	70
	B. F. Moore, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	180	
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	186	
	Wm. Thompson, under resolution of General Assembly, 2d extra session 1861,	15	
	Fred'k Nash, Clerk to Board of Claims, his compensation from 25th September to 25th October, 1861,	120	
	Thomas Bragg, traveling expenses to and from Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	23	50
	R. B. McRae, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	548	13
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department. for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies,	5,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	30,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	10,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	John L. Peyton, half of his pay as special Messenger to Europe, to purchase Arms for the State of N. C.,	1,250	

1861. Oct.	Waterhouse & Bowes, on account of Raleigh Powder Mill,	$ 1,824	01
	A.W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies,	5,000	
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	40,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	15,000	
	Hariett B. Bobbitt, under Resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	35	
	Wm. Thompson, under Resolution of General Assembly, in favor of Claims allowed by Board of Claims,	5	
	W.M. Poisson, for services as Clerk in the Commissary Department, Wilmington, N. C., from 26th April to 20th May, 1861,	40	
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller of N. C., his 2d quarter's salary for 1861,	250	
	John Spelman, Public Printer, for printing Laws, Journals, Documents, &c., of first extra session General Assembly, 1861,	472,	87
	Alex. Taylor, of Craven county, a Pension for 1861,	50	
	J. F. Hutchins, Treasurer State Agricultural Society, annual quota for 1861,	1,500	
	D. King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer of N. C., his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	187	50
	Forest Manufacturing Company, for paper furnished the State,	326	
	D. King, for payment of wages of servant at Capitol, for the quarter ending Oct. 1st, 1861,	45	
	Syme & Hall, for Advertising for Public Treasurer in Raleigh Register,	5	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Oct.	B. F. Moore, for written opinion on the Revenue Law,	$ 20	
	Syme & Hall, for advertising for Secretary of State, in Raleigh Register,	2	50
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for putting up documents, &c., of General Assembly, 1860–'61, and 1st & 2d extra sessions, 1861,	97	30
	Jordan Womble, for 4 boxes of candles furnished the State,	40	
	W. M. Black, Agent Southern Express Company, Raleigh, freight on 5 packages from Raleigh to Charleston, S.C.,	20	
	The following persons expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Treasury Department:		
	M. Stevenson,	22	
	Thos. H. Harden,	15	
	W. G. Broadfoot,	15	
	W. A. French,	13	
	Southern Express Company, Freight on package,	3	30
	Sundry Telegraphic Dispatches to and from Charleston, S. C.,	2	45
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for Binding Check book for Public Treasurer,	1	
	Sundry persons, Interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.	50,709	
	Sundry persons Interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	525	
Nov.	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of meeting of said Board, Nov. 1st, 1861,	23	
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller of N. C., his 3d quarter's salary for 1861,	250	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Congressional election, in their respective counties, in Nov. 1861,	148	63
	The following members of the State Convention of N. C., 2d session, 1861:		
	J. W. Tracy, Cleaveland county,	37	

1861.			
Nov.	A. Myers, Anson county,	$ 60	70
	W. L. Steele, Principal Secretary to Convention,	59	
	Henry T. Clark, Governor of N. C., his salary from 7th July to 1st Oct., 1861,	689	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	8,934	
	Henry T. Clark, Ex'r. of R. Cotton, interest on State Registered Bonds	30	
	Henry T. Clark, Ex'r. of R. Cotton, interest on bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	30	
	M. M. Henry, interest on bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	75	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, for 2 certificates from the 7th Circuit, Fall 1861,	166	
	Wm. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 5 certificates from 3d Circuit, Fall 1861,	100	
	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, for 7 certificates from 3d circuit, Fall 1861,	682	50
	Jas. E. Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 2 certificates from 6th Circuit, Fall 1861,	40	
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 2 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall 1861,	40	
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 4 certificates (1 double) from 5th Circuit, Fall 1861,	100	
	E. W. Jones, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 3 certificates from 1st Circuit, Fall 1861,	60	
	H. C. Jones, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 2d Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Judge Superior Courts, for 1 certificate from 1st Circuit, Fall 1861,	97	50
	Geo. Howard, Jr., Judge Superior Courts, for 14 certificates from 5th Circuit, Fall 1861,	1,155	
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, for 13 certificates from 6th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	1,155	

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1861.			
Nov.	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for 6 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	$ 712	50
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, for 6 certificates, from 7th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	120	
	A. S. Merrimon, Solicitor *pro tem*, for 7 certificates from 7th Circuit, Fall, 1861,	140	
	D. McLaurin, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	120	03
	W. H. Michal, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	171	75
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,000	
	Waterhouse & Bowes, on account of Raleigh Powder Mill,	1,709	46
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son, as messenger, of Board of Claims, from Oct. 1st, to Nov. 1st, 1861,	12	80
	Capt. G. W. Hadden, of Steamer "Pennsylvania," for services rendered by said Steamer, on Roanoke river, in transporting troops, &c.,	30	
	Capt. Wm. Smith, of Schooner "G. M. Smoot," for transportation service of said Schooner, from July 20th to 15th August, 1861.	135	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	50,000	
	Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that department,	7,000	
	Capt. Jas. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	40,000	
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	175	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and supplies,	10,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. &c., for the pur-		

1861.			
Nov.	chase of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, and supplies,	$ 2,500	
	S. W. Davis, as part of appropriation on account of N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company,	2,500	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,000	
	The following persons under resolution of the General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims :		
	Isaiah Prag,	299	
	Howard & Ellis,	292	24
	Hart & Bro.,	295	57
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	10,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,383	89
	Capt. J. Devereux, A. Q. M.,for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	30,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies,	10,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Waterhouse & Bowes, on account of Raleigh Powder Mill,	2,827	44
	Jenkins & Haines, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	155	03
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	10,000	
	H. L. Owen, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	328	89
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department, in bonds of the Confederate States,	2,500	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Nov.	Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	$ 10,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies,	10,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	25,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,000	
	Fred'k Nash, Clerk to Board of Claims, his compensation from Oct. 26th to Nov. 23d, 1861,	116	
	R. H. Riddick, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of Claims allowed by Board of Claims,	10	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	10,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Orrell & Dailey, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	145	75
	Waterhouse & Bowes, expenses for the erection of buildings for Powder Mill,	1,710	69
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	150	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies,	2,500	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	Mendenhall, Jones & Co., for expenditures incurred in the manufacture of arms for the State of N. C.,	5,000	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son W. H. Ramsay, as messenger of the Board of Claims, from the 1st to 30th November, 1861,	11	20

1861.			
Nov.	J. R. Franklin, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	$ 105	20
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of an election of Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, in Nov., 1861,	648	77
	L. H. Lowrance, Sheriff Lincoln County, public tax refunded under resolution of General Assembly, 2d extra session, 1861,	25	80
	Geo. T. Cooke, P. M., Raleigh, postage accounts of the several Departments in Capitol, as follows:		
	Executive Department,	14	94
	Comptroller's "	12	57
	Treasury "	12	52
	State "	10	23
	State Library,	1	70
	Issued to C. B. Mallett, President of Fayetteville & Western Rail Road Co., 62 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and running 30 years, on account of State's appropriation to said Road,	62,000	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	30	
	J. J. Lansdell, " " " "	30	
	Henry Hardie, " " " "	30	
	Sundry despatches to and from Charleston, S. C., for Public Treasurer,	26	95
	Jas. E. Hoyt, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	25	
	Southern Express Company, freight on packages,	3	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	40	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury Dement,	10	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	75

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Nov.	John H. Cook, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	$ 20	
	J. L. McKee, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	16	
	D. W. Bain, traveling expenses to and from Smithfield, Va., on business for the Governor,	21	75
	John G. Williams, for postage stamps,	5	
	J. J. Lansdell for services in Treasury Department,	50	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury Department,	50	
	J. L. Pennington, for publishing in Newbern Progress, sundry Proclamations of the Governor,	18	75
	D. W. Bain, for services rendered in preparing Statistical Statement authorized by the Convention of N. C.,	50	
	Jno. H. Cook, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	25	
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western Democrat, sundry proclamations of the Governor,	16	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	50
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	40	
	C. B. Root, traveling expenses to and from Charleston, S. C., on business for the State,	112	
	J. W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, sundry proclamations of the Governor,	18	
Dec.	Sundry Members of the Convention of N. C., 2d session. 1861, as follows:		
	W N Edwards, Pres't, Warren Co.,	116	
	Thos. A. Allison, Iredell "	108	
	R. F. Armfield, Yadkin "	108	60
	A. H. Arrington, Nash "	99	

1861.					
Dec.	P. A. Atkinson,	Pitt	Co.,	$ 88	
	Geo. E. Badger,	Wake	"	78	
	D. A. Barnes,	Northampton	"	100	40
	L. W. Batchelor,	Halifax	"	81	
	W. S. Battle,	Edgecombe	"	87	
	K. P. Battle	Wake	"	78	
	John Berry,	Orange	"	86	40
	Asa Biggs,	Martin	"	87	
	A. M. Bogle,	Alexander	"	65	
	James Bond,	Bertie	"	128	
	E. T. Brodnax,	Rockingham	"	78	
	Bedford Brown,	Caswell	"	74	
	J. H. Bryson,	Cherokee	"	164	
	Thos. Bunting,	Sampson	"	70	
	R. A. Caldwell,	Rowan	"	80	40
	Jas. Calloway,	Wilkes	"	115	60
	J. S. Cannon,	Perquimans	"	126	40
	J. H. Carson,	Rutherford	"	128	
	S. H. Christian,	Montgomery	"	106	75
	J. W. Cunningham,	Person	"	82	
	W. A. Darden, Jr.,	Greene	"	93	
	R. P. Dick,	Guilford	"	88	20
	Jas. Dickson,	Duplin	"	96	60
	Richard Dillard,	Chowan	"	118	
	B. C. Douthett,	Davidson	"	106	
	M. Durham,	Rutherford	"	125	80
	Peter Eller,	Wilkes	"	118	
	W. J. Ellison,	Beaufort	"	106	40
	D. D. Ferebee,	Camden	"	117	
	J. E. Foster,	Ashe	"	122	
	A. G. Foster,	Randolph	"	99	60
	Wm. Foy,	Jones	"	77	
	J. P. Fuller,	Robeson	"	86	
	John A. Gilmer,	Guilford	"	94	
	Ralph Gorrell,	"	"	85	40
	W. A. Graham,	Orange	"	80	
	Geo. Green,	Craven	"	87	
	J. H. Greenlee,	McDowell	"	88	
	T. V. Hamlin,	Surry	"	110	
	T. L. Hargrove,	Granville	"	89	40
	Eben. Hearne,	Stanly	"	110	
	J. H. Headen,	Chatham	"	87	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861.					
Dec.	Wm. Hicks,	Haywood	Co.,	$ 130	
	W. W. Holden,	Wake	"	78	
	J. L. Holmes,	New Hanover	"	95	60
	H. M. Houston,	Union	"	118	20
	Geo. Howard, Jr.,	Wilson	"	92	60
	S. X. Johnston,	Gaston	"	115	20
	E. W. Jones,	Caldwell,	"	98	
	H. C. Jones,	Rowan	"	101	60
	J. B. Jones,	Currituck	"	91	
	A. H. Joyce,	Stokes	"	105	40
	Neill Kelly,	Bladen	"	97	
	B. A. Kittrell,	Davidson	"	101	
	Jas. A. Leak,	Anson	"	114	
	W. F. Leak,	Richmond	"	128	
	W. J. Long,	Randolph	"	79	
	T. B. Lyon, Jr.,	Granville	"	74	
	E. L. Mann,	Hyde	"	125	20
	John Manning, Jr.,	Chatham	"	84	60
	J. C. McDowell,	Burke	"	122	40
	J. A. McDowell,	Madison	"	139	20
	David McNeill,	Cumberland	"	87	
	A. S. McNeill,	Harnett	"	81	40
	T. D. Meares,	Brunswick	"	110	20
	Giles Mebane,	Alamance	"	81	20
	L. J. Merritt,	Chatham	"	81	60
	W. J. T. Miller,	Cleaveland	"	119	80
	Anderson Mitchell,	Iredell	"	109	20
	J. M. Moody,	Northampton	"	71	40
	R. A. Mosely,	Sampson	"	90	60
	Albert Myers,	Anson	"	62	70
	J. W. Osborne,	Mecklenburg	"	112	60
	R. L. Patterson,	Forsyth	"	83	
	M. P. Penland,	Yancey	"	129	20
	Wm. S. Pettigrew,	Washington	"	132	
	C. Phifer,	Cabarrus	"	108	
	D. S. Reid,	Rockingham	"	67	
	J. T. Rhodes,	Duplin	"	97	
	S. S. Royster,	Granville	"	79	
	Thos. Ruffin,	Alamance	"	89	
	C. B. Sanders,	Johnston	"	85	
	F. B. Satterthwaite,	Pitt	"	105	20
	D. Schenck,	Lincoln	"	113	

1861.					
Dec.	George Setzer,	Catawba	Co.,	$ 115	
	W. M. Shipp,	Henderson	"	120	
	R. H. Smith,	Halifax	"	102	
	C. D. Smith,	Macon	"	152	
	Wm. A. Smith,	Johnston	"	86	60
	R. K. Speed,	Pasquotank	"	95	
	Robert Sprouse,	Davie	"	109	60
	S. B. Spruill,	Bertie	"	96	
	Eli Spruill,	Tyrrel	"	128	
	Robert Strange,	New Hanover	"	95	
	G. V. Strong,	Wayne	"	60	80
	J. C. Sutherland,	Robeson	"	104	
	C. R. Thomas,	Carteret	"	107	
	W. H. Thomas,	Jackson	"	144	
	E. A. Thompson,	Wayne	"	88	
	F. A. Thornton,	Warren	"	92	
	H. Turner,	Moore	"	90	30
	A. J. Walton,	Gates	"	83	20
	E. W. Ward,	Onslow	"	107	
	E. J. Warren,	Beaufort	"	105	
	J. D. Whitford,	Craven	"	93	
	A. D. Williams,	Franklin	"	76	
	J. E. Williamson,	Caswell	"	86	
	T. J. Wilson,	Forsyth	"	101	20
	N. W. Woodfin,	Buncombe	"	132	
	Richard Wooten,	Columbus	"	111	80
	J. H. Moore, Principal Secretary *pro tem.*,			78	
	G. M. Whiting, Engrossing Clerk *pro tem.*,			16	
	S. L. Hayman, Engrossing Clerk *pro tem.*,			48	
	James Page, Principal Doorkeeper,			116	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant "			75	
	J. C. Moore, " "			78	
	D. King, " " *pro tem.*,			33	
	J. H. Moore, Engrossing Clerk,			79	40
	J Page, extra allowance under resolution,			25	
	W. R. Lovell, " " "			25	
	J. C. Moore, " " "			25	
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, balance of appropri-				

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1861. Dec.	ation on account of educational purposes,	$ 310	87
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding Laws of General Assembly, 1860–'61, and 1st and 2d extra sessions, 1861,	499	20
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for services rendered concerning public printing, distribution of Laws, &c., in accordance with Sec. 5th, Ch. 104th Rev. Code,	100	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copies of Ordinances of Convention furnished Convention printer, and Ordinances and legislative Acts furnished Public Treasurer,	48	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Congressional election in their respective counties in Nov. 1861, as follows:		
	J. M. Carson, Sheriff Ashe Co.	7	50
	J. L. Ward, " Polk "	11	16
	W. E. Mann, " Pasquotank "	10	63
	E. J. Barco, " Camden "	11	80
	J. R. White, " Perquimans "	8	83
	Sam'l L. Adams, on account of contract for distributing laws of General Assembly,	25	
	B. H. Norris, for boxes furnished for packing laws, &c.,	6	25
	The following persons for meeting in Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1861, as Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States:		
	John Pool,	47	
	H. F. Bond,	17	80
	L. W. Humphrey,	27	
	W. McL. McKay,	14	50
	H. W. Guion,	44	
	W. B. Rodman,	33	
	D. S. Reid,	25	
	A. G. Foster,	23	80
	Henry T. Clark, Governor of North-Carolina, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	750	

1861.			
Dec.	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov. Clark, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	$ 75	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of North-Carolina,	7,593	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	1,755	
	T. R. Caldwell, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 7th Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, for 8 certificates from 7th Circuit, Fall 1861,	685	
	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, for 7 certificates from 2d Circuit, Fall 1861,	620	59
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 2 certificates from 4th Circuit, Fall 1861,	40	
	A. S. Merrimon, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 7th Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	J. N. Stallings, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 7 certificates from 2d Circuit, Fall 1861,	140	
	Jas. E. Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 2 certificates from 6th Circuit, Fall 1861,	40	
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, for 1 certificate from 5th Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court at Raleigh, as follows:		
	His last half year's salary for 1861,	150	
	For recording 2,227 pages at 30c. per page,	668	10
	R. M. Henry, Solicitor, *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 7th Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	John L. Hawks, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 2d Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	44,437	50
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M. for the		

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1861.			
Dec.	use of the Quarter Master's Department,	$ 13,000	
	Judge Asa Biggs, for payment of laborers on Coast Defences at Oregon, N. C.,	1,259	81
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	10,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	10,000	
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	25,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,000	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Depart ment,	25,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordinance stores and supplies,	8,000	
	Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	15,000	
	Gen. W. E. Mann, 1st Brigade N. C. Militia, expenses on account of the call upon the Militia by Gen. Hill,	30	
	Fred'k Nash, his compensation as Clerk to Board of Claims, twenty-one days,	84	
	Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,000	
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	175	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies,	15,000	
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	50,000	
	Fred'k Nash, his compensation as Clerk to the Board of Claims, from 15th to 24th Dec., 1861, inclusive,	40	

1861.			
Dec.	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	$ 20,000	
	Sundry persons, under an Ordinance of the Convention passed Dec. 12, 1861, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	Thos. Harwick,	33	50
	Catawba County, per Geo. Setzer,	2,856	61
	Lincoln " per W. H. Michal, Trustee,	4,076	
	W. H. Michal,	25	83
	William Tiddy, Adm'r of T. G. Rudisill, dec'd,	119	20
	J. C. Rudisill,	26	25
	E. C. Lindsay,	1,620	
	Williams & Haywood,	30	92
	H. J. Evans,	62	74
	Jos. W. Stockton,	298	02
	E. L. Triplett,	36	50
	J. S. Smith,	66	65
	B. H. Merrimon,	14	87
	Summey, Spears & Co.,	1,280	94
	B. J. Smith,	22	
	Gaines, Deaver & Co.,	1,944	87
	H. F. Wolstenholmes,	286	45
	G. W. Goodlake,	66	34
	J. H. Rumbough,	102	
	Thos. L. Vail,	30	10
	T. P. Siler,	591	98
	W. W. Ward,	130	
	W. G. Lamb,	171	
	J. P. Nowel,	180	50
	Martin Co., per Asa Biggs, Ag't,	7,267	97
	P. G. Foster,	40	
	John Watts,	61	83
	C. H. K. Taylor,	504	68
	Williamson Page,	46	45
	Willie Askew,	22	50
	Wm. G. Hill,	5	
	W. B. Hughes & Bro.,	264	16
	T. H. McRorie,	297	01
	Davidson & Miller,	190	70
	Watts, White & Co.,	168	20

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1861.			
Dec.	Jamison, Simonton & Co.,	$ 532	56
	Wm. M. Parsley,	1,122	51
	Moore County, per Alex. Kelly,	5,426	06
	Harnett Co., per J. R. Grady, Ag't,	3,708	53
	C. N. McAdoo,	35	
	Catawba County, per R. F. Simonton,	2,856	61
	Johnston Co., in part per J. B. Beckwith,	3,000	
	Thos. G. Whitaker,	14	
	W. H. Carrer,	129	82
	Cape Fear Steamboat Co., per J. A. Worth,	807	20
	Committee of Safety, Newbern, per A. T. Jerkins,	4,581	86
	Newbern, Washington & Hyde County Steamboat Company, per R. L. Myers, Agent,	3,000	
	Paul C. Cameron,	2,583	
	Davie County, per A. G. Carter,	1,511	75
	Sundry persons, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	B. W. Goodwin,	1,005	12
	N. Wightman & Co.,	318	72
	J. N. Smith,	333	62
	Wm. T. Moore,	23	63
	T. L. Lowe,	396	35
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	210	
	B. F. Moore, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	498	
	J. M. Worth, Salt Commissioner, part of appropriation of Convention of N. C., for the manufacture of salt,	5,000	
	Dowd, Brown & Co., for 506½ yds. canvas cloth furnished the State,	86	10
	Benj. L. Perry, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	69	50
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of an election of Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, in Nov. 1861,	184	89

1861.			
Dec.	John W. Syme, Printer to the Convention, for printing done at adjourned session of Convention, Nov. 1861,	$ 227	64
	John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, Ordinances of the Convention, passed at its adjourned session, Nov. and Dec., 1861,	50	67
	Bank of North Carolina, amount of note, on account of loan by said Bank to meet State liabilities,	15,062	50
	John M. Long, as Presidential Elector in in 1861,	34	
	N. W. Woodfin, as Presidential Elector in 1861,	57	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer of N.C., his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	187	50
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,	50	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasry department,	50	
	Sundry Telegraphic despatches, Nov. 1861,	27	97
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	3	25
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury department,	50	
	T. H. Hill, for work on Statistical statement, authorized by the Convention of N. C.,	75	
	Southern Express Company, freight on box and package,	8	92
	P. F. Pescud, expenses incurred in conveying funds from Newbern to Public Treasurer at Raleigh,	14	75
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,	25	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury department,	40	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury department,	25	

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1861.				
Dec.	B. W. Starke, for services in Treasury department,	$	25	
	W. M. Black, agent for Corson & Armstrong, New Orleans, Lithographing and Printing 225 Coupon Bonds, Western N. C., Railroad Co.,		500	
	D. C. Murray, expenses incurred in conveying Funds from Charlotte and Greensboro', to Public Treasurer at Raleigh,		25	20
	Oats, Wiswall & Co., Lincolnton, N. C., for writing paper furnished the State,		350	
	W. J. Palmer, Principal N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for having trimmed Treasury Notes of small denominations,		40	
	Pulaski Cowper, expenses incurred in conveying funds from Washington, N. C. to Public Treasurer, Raleigh,		22	30
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,		30	
	R. M. Saunders, board expenses, to and from Wilmington, N. C., on business for the State,		3	50
	S. Smith, expenses to and from Richmond, Va., on business for the State,		23	40
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury department,		50	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury department,		25	
	B. W. Starke, for services in Treasury department,		10	
	B. W. Starke, for services in Treasury department,		100	40
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,		3	
	Forest Manufacturing Company, for printing paper furnished State Printer,		204	
	Forest Manufacturing Com., for printing paper furnished Syme & Hall, Printers to the Convention,		185	22
	Southern Express Co. freigh tonpackage,		3	

1861.			
Dec.	Belvidere Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va., for 10,000 sheets Bank Note paper furnished the State,	$ 751	50
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	6	50
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secrety to Gov. Clark, for sealing 97 State Bonds,	9	70
1862.			
Jan.	W. H. Hamilton, Supt. of Capitol Square, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	75	
	D. W. Bain, Clerk in Comptroller's department, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	87	50
	The following Sheriffs, for making returns of Congressional election in November, 1861:		
	E. D. Davis, Sheriff Jackson Co.,	10	83
	Isaac A. Reel, " McDowell "	13	66
	Watson Curtis, " Clay "	19	16
	C. Austin, " Union "	4	32
	W. S. Webster, on account of contract for distribnting Revised Code,	93	75
	C. C. Tally, on account of contract for distributing laws,	150	
	Wm. Cheek, on account of contract for distributing laws,	220	
	C. C. Taily, on account of contract for distributing Revised Code,	62	50
	D. B. Allen, for services as Clerk in Executive Department for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1861, as authorized by the General Assembly,	125	10
	E. Emmons, State Geologist, his 3d & 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	1,250	
	Rev. M. A. Curtis, Assistant State Geologist, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	125	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	73,089	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	2,355	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	2,884	91

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Jan.	Sundry persons, interest on bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.,	$ 2,670	
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	625	
	L. D. Starke, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 1st Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	A. S. Merrimon, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 3 certificates from 7th Circuit, Fall 1861,	60	
	P. P. Dick, Executrix of J. M. Dick, dec'd, Judge Superior Courts, for 5 certificates from 1st Circuit, Fall 1861,	487	50
	John Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for 1 certificate from 4th Circuit, Fall 1861,	20	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	3,000	
	Col. J. A. J. Bradford, for services as a member of the Military Board,	162	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	2,876	50
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	274	05
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	2,664	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	2,938	73
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	5,000	
	Maj. Jno Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	14,606	19
	B. F. Moore, expenses incurred by Board of Claims,	8	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	346	66

1862.			
Jan.	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	$ 1,250	88
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	164	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	180	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	517	66
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	1,100	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	50,876	99
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	164	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	1,962	04
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	1,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	2,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	5,600	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son W. H. Ramsay, as messenger to Board of Claims for 15 days to Dec. 15th, 1861, inclusive,	6	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	47,753	03
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	2,023	22
	Thos. Loring, for advertising in Goldsboro' Tribune orders of Adjutant and Commissary General,	7	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	176	
	Capt. Thos. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	5,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	287	50

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Jan.	F. Nash, his compensation as Clerk to Board of Claims, from Dec. 31st, 1861, to Jan. 17th, 1862, inclusive,	$ 72	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	11,052	82
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	5,000	
	Capt. James Bryan, for Maj. D. Coleman, residue in his favor for services as Lieut. in N. C. Navy,	211	74
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	13,562	27
	Dennis Simmons, for transportation service of Schooner "Pattie Martin,"	397	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	S. Whitaker, for Col. H. G. Spruill, for payment of laborers on Coast Defences at Fort Oregon, N. C.,	240	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	5,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	23,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	4,383	08
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	483	86
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	200	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	626	81
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	150	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	164	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence Department,	4,000	
	Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that Department,	5,000	

1862.			
Jan.	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	$ 382	13
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	719	33
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	3,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	26,276	19
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	3,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	8,000	
	Sundry persons, under an ordinance of the Convention in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	Z. B. Vance,	1,980	56
	S. Satterthwaite,	50	
	P. F. Pescud,	64	85
	Jones County, per Will. Foy,	5,320	97
	R. D. Hart,	42	
	John Randolph,	374	25
	Alfred Everett,	74	75
	Angelo Garybaldo,	177	54
	Chatham County, per H. A. Loudon,	4,340	41
	J. S. Holt,	375	
	New Hanover County, per W. T. J. Vann,	7,172	83
	C. Perkins & Son,	21	
	D. Pender & Co.,	21	52
	E. C. Belvin,	42	45
	D. C. Murray,	41	40
	L. M. Cook,	25	
	Wm. Smith.	30	
	Orrell & Hawes,	208	
	Pride Jones,	197	73
	John L. Baker,	285	25
	Duplin County, per Jere Pearsall,	3,790	57
	D. C. Parks,	302	87
	Hyman, Dancey & Co.,	648	
	J. B. Fulton,	137	40
	Davie County, balance per Jas. A. Moore,	3,326	79

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Jan.	Rowan, balance per Jas. A. Moore,	$ 2,645	86
	Isaac House,	17	10
	J. T. Barnes,	181	80
	Willie Simms,	30	30
	J. H. Applewhite,	39	30
	Beaufort County, per W. J. Ellison,	14,697	06
	Pasquotank Co., in part per Frank Vaughn,	1,000	
	Johnston Co., in part per J. B. Beckwith,	1,000	
	Currituck Co., per J. S. Dey,	6,124	05
	J. S. McElroy,	632	51
	Jos. Ramsay,	29	32
	M. Witty,	126	
	Edwin Want,	436	15
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	7,000	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son, Wm. H. Ramsay, as messenger to the Board of Claims, from 16th Dec., 1861, to 19th Jan., 1862, inclusive,	21	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	2,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	20,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	3,000	
	Capt. A. Myers, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	2,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	44,784	93
	S. E Phillips, traveling expenses as special messenger, on business for the State,	31	
	J. M. Worth, Salt Commissioner, part of appropriation of Convention of N. C., for the manufacture of salt,	3,100	
	The following persons, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims:		
	E. J. Kirksey,	902	38
	J. E. Morris,	12	82

1862.			
Jan.	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Presidential election in Nov. 1861,	$ 160	82
	H. Beverly, Cashier, premium on check on Charleston, S. C.,	100	
	J. G. Gray, Tax Collector, Macon County, an allowance for 39 white polls, as volunteers from said County,	31	20
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	200	
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861, and services as to Cabinet of Minerals,	112	50
	O. H. Perry, for payment of subscription to newspapers and periodicals for State Library and postage,	35	50
	Bank of Clarendon, being amount borrowed of said Bank, to meet State liabilities,	25,000	
	Hillsboro' Saving Institution, being am't. borrowed of said Institution, to meet State liabilities,	5,068	53
	Sundry persons, principal of State Registered Bonds, dated Jan. 1852, and and running ten years,	7,500	
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 4th quarter's salary, for 1861,	65	
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage account of Treasury department,	5	
	Geo. T. Cooke, postage account of Board of Claims,	29	18
	Drury King, for payment of wages of servant at the Capitol, for Nov. & Dec. 1861,	30	
	B. W. Starke, for services in Treasury department,	2	
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,	65	
	John G. Williams, expenses to and from Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	30	
	W. G. Strickland, for 41 cords of wood furnished the State,	161	13

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Jan.	Sundry telegraphic dispatches for Dec. 1861,	$ 44	91
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,	7	50
	J. Mullins, for J. Manouvrier, New Orleans, for Lithographing Treasury Notes for the State of N. C.,	274	79
	Forest Manufacturing Company, for 20 reams printing paper furnished State Printer,	120	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury department,	40	
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,	8	50
	W. W. Holden, for advertising in N. C. Standard for Treasury department,	15	50
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	2	50
	E. H. Britton, for publishing in Charlotte Bulletin, sundry proclamations of the Governor,	11	25
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard, sundry proclamations of the Governor,	26	12
	W. W. Holden, for advertising in N. C Standard, for State department,	3	37
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard, Ordinances and Resolutions of the adjourned session of the Convention of N. C., Nov. & Dec., 1861,	50	67
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,		75
	O. H. Perry, for services in Treasury department,	50	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	9	35.
	Jas. E. Hoyt, expenses incurred in conveying funds to Raleigh for Public Treasurer,	30	00
	P. F. Pescud, expenses to and from Petersburg, Va., on business for the State,	24	50
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury department,	20	

1862.			
Jan.	John G. Williams, expenses to and from Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	$ 30	
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,	60	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury department,	50	
	T. E. Steele, for services in Treasury department,	10	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	25
	J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., for Bank Note Paper, furnished the State,	154	20
	Belvidere Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va., for 35,000 sheets BankNote paper, furnished the State,	2,102	50
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury department,	20	
	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury department,	5	
	O. H. Perry, for services in Treasury department,	50	
	Forest Manufacturing Co., for paper furnished the State,	2,505	50
	Southern Express Co., freight on package,	3	50
	C. L. Cook, interest on 2 Treasury Notes, of N. C., of $100 each,		80
Feb.			
1862.	Paid Members of the Convention of N.C., adjourned session, Jan. & Feb., 1862, as follows:		
	W N Edwards, Prs't, Warren Co.,	152	
	Thos. A. Allison, Iredell "	146	
	A. H. Arrington, Nash "	69	40
	R. F. Armfield, Yadkin "	50	60
	P. A. Atkinson, Pitt "	79	
	Geo. E. Badger, Wake "	108	
	D. W. Bagley, Martin "	87	
	D. A. Barnes, Northampton "	66	
	L. W. Batchelor, Halifax, "	81	
	W. S. Battle, Edgecombe "	120	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.					
Feb.	L. N. B. Battle,	Nash	Co.,	$ 63	
	John Berry,	Orange	"	122	40
	A. M. Bogle,	Alexander	"	146	
	James Bond,	Bertie	"	113	
	E. T. Brodnax,	Rockingham	"	120	
	Bedford Brown,	Caswell	"	104	
	J. H. Bryson,	Cherokee	"	198	
	Thos. Bunting,	Sampson	"	114	
	R. A. Caldwell,	Rowan	"	122	40
	Jas. Calloway,	Wilkes	"	147	60
	J. S. Cannon,	Perquimans	"	162	40
	S. H. Christian,	Montgomery	"	147	
	J. W. Councill,	Watauga	"	136	60
	J. W. Cunningham,	Person	"	112	
	W. A. Darden, Jr.,	Greene	"	117	
	R. P. Dick,	Guilford	"	124	
	Jas. Dickson,	Duplin	"	129	
	B. C. Douthet,	Davidson	"	138	
	M. Durham,	Rutherford	"	161	80
	Peter Eller,	Wilkes	"	106	
	W. J. Ellison,	Beaufort	"	99	
	D. D. Ferebee,	Camden	"	108	
	J. E. Foster,	Ashe	"	152	
	A. G. Foster,	Randolph	"	111	80
	Wm. Foy,	Jones	"	100	80
	J. P. Fuller,	Robeson	"	138	20
	J. A. Gilmer,	Guilford	"	127	
	Ralph Gorrell,	Do	"	112	40
	W. A. Graham,	Orange	"	126	
	Geo. Green,	Craven	"	102	80
	J. H. Greenlee,	McDowell,	"	121	
	T. V. Hamlin,	Surry	"	104	
	T. L. Hargrove,	Granville	"	98	40
	Eben Hearne,	Stanly	"	134	
	J. H. Headen,	Chatham	"	123	
	Wm. Hicks,	Haywood	"	175	
	W. W. Holden,	Wake	"	114	
	J. L. Holmes,	New Hanover	"	116	80
	H. M. Houston,	Union	"	139	
	Geo. Howard, Jr.,	Wilson	"	92	60
	S. X. Johnston,	Gaston	"	103	20
	E. W. Jones,	Caldwell	"	140	

1862.					
Feb.	J. B. Jones,	Currituck	Co.,	$ 79	
	H. C. Jones,	Rowan	"	141	
	A. H. Joyce,	Stokes	"	143	
	Neill Kelly,	Bladen	"	138	80
	B. A. Kittrell,	Davidson	"	126	
	J. A. Leak,	Anson	"	111	
	W. F. Leak,	Richmond	"	161	
	W. J. Long,	Randolph	"	117	60
	T. B. Lyon,	Granville	"	98	
	E. L. Mann,	Hyde	"	126	40
	John Manning, Jr.,	Chatham	"	96	60
	J. C. McDowell,	Burke	"	104	40
	J. A. McDowell,	Madison	"	145	20
	M. J. McDuffie,	Cumberland	"	114	
	David McNeill,	do.	"	123	
	A. S. McNeill,	Harnett	"	99	40
	T. D. Meares,	Brunswick	"	137	20
	Giles Mebane,	Alamance	"	108	
	L. J. Merritt,	Chatham	"	111	60
	G. W. Michal,	Rutherford	"	164	
	W. J. T. Miller,	Cleaveland	"	144	
	A. Mitchell,	Iredell	"	145	10
	R. A. Moseley,	Sampson	"	90	60
	A. Myers,	Anson	"	146	40
	A. J. Murrill,	Onslow	"	78	
	J. W. Osborne,	Mecklenburg	"	112	60
	M. P. Penland,	Yancey	"	130	
	W. S. Pettigrew,	Washington	"	75	
	Caleb Phifer,	Cabarrus	"	138	
	D. S. Reid,	Rockingham	"	130	
	J. T. Rhodes,	Duplin	"	133	
	S. S Royster,	Granville	"	94	
	Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	"	125	
	C. B. Sanders,	Johnston	"	106	
	F. B. Satterthwaite,	Pitt	"	128	
	David Schenck,	Lincoln	"	145	40
	George Setzer,	Catawba	"	129	
	W. M. Shipp,	Henderson	"	168	
	R. H. Smith,	Halifax	"	87	
	W. A. Smith,	Johnston	"	116	60
	C. D. Smith,	Macon	"	188	
	R. K. Speed,	Pasquotank	"	107	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.					
Feb.	Robert Sprouse,	Davie	Co.,	$ 140	50
	Eli Spruill,	Tyrrel	"	131	
	D. H. Starbuck,	Forsyth	"	137	
	Robert Strange,	New Hanover	"	125	80
	J. M. Strong,	Mecklenburg	"	141	
	Geo. V. Strong,	Wayne	"	108	80
	J. C. Sutherland,	Robeson	"	137	
	C. R. Thomas,	Carteret	"	92	40
	W. H. Thomas,	Jackson	"	165	
	E. A. Thompson,	Wayne	"	109	
	F. A. Thornton,	Warren	"	128	
	H. Turner,	Moore	"	99	
	A. J. Walton,	Gates	"	95	20
	E. J. Warren,	Beaufort	"	130	20
	J. C. Washington,	Lenoir	"	159	
	A. D. Williams,	Franklin	"	79	
	J. E. Williamson,	Caswell	"	128	
	T. J. Wilson,	Forsyth	"	128	
	N. W. Woodfin,	Buncombe	"	170	
	Richard Wooten,	Columbus	"	141	
	W. L. Steele, Principal Secretary to Convention,			225	
	L. C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary to Convention,			403	40
	J. H. Moore, Engrossing Clerk,			181	40
	F. I. Wilson, temporary Assistant Clerk,			4	
	James Page, Principal Door Keeper,			135	
	W. R. Lovell, Assistant do.,			169	
	J. C. Moore, " do.,			139	
	D. King, temporary Ass't do.,			27	
	W. R. Lovell, under resolution of Convention,			82	
	P. Cowper, Clerk Council of State, expenses of meeting of Council, Feb. 20th, 1862,			120	
	Sundry Sheriffs, mileage and *per diem*, for making returns of Congressional election in Nov. 1861,			28	65
	Edw'd Cooper, for repairing fence around Executive Mansion,			1	50
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of said Asylum,			1,500	

1862.			
Feb.	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	$ 8,274	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	345	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	125	98
	F. Nash, his compensation as Clerk to Board of Claims for 21 days to Feb. 8th, 1862.	84	
	B. F. Moore, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	333	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son, Wm. H. Ramsay, as messenger to the Board of Claims for 30 days, ending Feb. 18th, 1862.	22	50
	J. M. Worth, Salt Commissioner, as part of appropriation of Convention of N. C., for the manufacture of salt,	6,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, .	7,233	70
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of odrnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	20,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	9,897	58
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	40,090	59
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	24,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	20,000	

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1862.			
Feb.	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	$ 10,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	13,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	16,400	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that Department,	5,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	C. D. Smith, expenses incurred as special Agent for the State, for the purchase of saltpetre,	57	55
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	5,000	
	William Dixon, for services rendered as pilot to steamer "Winslow,"	6	
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	25	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	12,500	28
	W. S. Mason, expenses incurred as special Agent for the State for the purchase of saltpetre,	78	
	Sundry persons, under an ordinance of the Convention in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	M. A. Woody,	80	
	Jas. S. Snow,	53	92
	W. W. Fife,	21	50
	McNair, Bro. & Co.,	92	34
	Sampson Co., in part, per A. B. Chesnutt,	5,801	02
	P. H. Thrash,	944	30
	Makepeace & McRae,	24	
	R. W. Hamlin,	21	25
	L. B. Erambert,	193	32

1862.			
Feb.	W. H. Bobbitt,	$ 336	47
	Jas. H. Holt,	28	40
	Pasquotank Co., in part, per F. Vaughan,	250	
	Polk Co., per J. L. Ward,	501	28
	S. H. Christian,	34	75
	J. J. Jenkins,	26	33
	J. F. Miller,	40	90
	W. C. Roberts,	90	
	Joseph Lawrence,	232	30
	Joseph Commander,	167	60
	J. F. Crawley,	138	55
	G. W. Ward,	25	
	Sampson Co., balance, per Thos. Bunting,	4,861	37
	Robeson " in part, " J. P. Fuller,	3,240	
	Pasquotank Co.. " " R. H. Speed,	2,040	
	Macon " C. D. Smith,	654	73
	J. H. Wood,	258	48
	Hart & Bailey,	268	58
	Pasquotank Co., in part, per F. Vaughan,	1,900	
	E. L. Harding,	163	60
	C. C. Tew,	180	
	R. N. Carter, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims, allowed by Board of Claims,	24	25
	George T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage accounts of the several departments, in Capitol, as follows :		
	Executive Department,	33	49
	Treasury "	10	97
	State "	58	88
	Comptroller's "	7	22
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Presidential election in Nov., 1861,	77	66
	Sherwood & Long, for publishing in Greensboro' Patriot, Governor's proclamation, concerning Convention,	14	
	Wm. Howard, for publishing in Tarboro' Southerner, Governor's proclamation concerning Convention,	20	
	W. D. Humphrey, Sheriff of Onslow Co., for making returns of Convention election in said county,	2	50

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Feb.	Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro', being am't borrowed of said bank to meet State liabilities including interest on same,	$ 25,066	66
	John G. Williams & Co., being amount borrowed to meet State liabilities, including interest on same,	10,150	
	John G. Williams & Co., being amount borrowed to meet State liabilities, including interest on same.	5,075	85
	Sundry persons, principal of State Registered Bonds, as follows:		
	Wm. Peace, Treasurer Rex Hospital, for 2 Bonds,	2,000	
	Wm. A. Myatt, for 1 Bond,	500	
	W. L. Steele, for 1 Bond of $1000 and 3 of $500,	2,500	
	Western N. C. Railroad Co., at sundry times during Feb. 1862, 220 State Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and running 30 years, issued on account of said road,	220,000	
	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury department,	50	64
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury department,	50	
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,	80	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury department,	233	90
	Sundry telegraphic dispatches, during Jan. 1862,	43	96
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	25
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury department,	20	
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury department,	10	
	W. M. Black, for J. Manouvrier, New Orleans, for Lithographing N. C. Treasury Notes,	177	82
	T. E. Steele, for services in Treasury department,	50	

1862.			
Feb.	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	$ 1	25
	H. Hardie, for services in Treasury department,	75	
	C. B. Root, expenses to and from New Orleans, Charleston and Richmond, on business for the State,	245	
	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury department,	20	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	8	25
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury department,	25	
	D. H. Breen, for work on State Bonds,	50	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package		50
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury Department,	50	
	Jas. H. Moore, expenses to and from New Orleans, on business for Treasury Department,	200	
	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury Department,	30	
	Chas. Kuester, for pair of shears furnished Treasurer's Office,	5	
	P. Ferrall, for coal furnished State Library,	1	75
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov. Clark, for sealing 100 State Bonds,	10	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	25
	F. I. Wilson, for examining accounts of John Spelman, State Printer, and Syme & Hall, printers to the Convention,	6	
	T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville News, Governor's proclamation,	4	50
	John Spelman, for Oates, Wiswall & Co., Lincolnton, N. C., for 12 reams of blank tax list paper furnished the State,	100	
	John Spelman, expenses to and from		

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Feb.	Lincolnton, N. C., on business for Comptroller's and Treasury Departments,	$ 31	50
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for articles furnished the State,	352	45
	O. H. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	250	
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury Department,	25	
Mar.	The following members of the Convention of N. C., adjourned session, Jan. and Feb., 1862:		
	K. P. Battle, Wake Co.,	114	
	K. Rayner, Hertford Co., (Nov. session)	103	40
	K. Rayner, " "	124	40
	W. W. Holden, Wake "	6	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copies of Ordinances of Convention of N. C., furnished Convention Printer and other officers,	79	
	Pulaski Cowper, for defraying expenses of Council of State at its meeting held March 18th, 1862,	171	
	James Page, for distributing Journals and Acts of General Assembly, and Revised Code, in 19 Western Counties of the State,	499	50
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his 4th quarter's salary for 1861,	375	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of said Asylum,	8,000	
	John G. Williams & Co., interest on 3 Treasury Notes of N. C., of $100 each,	4	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	9,525	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep river Navigation company,	270	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	134	33
	Harris & Howell, Wilmington, N. C., for		

1862.			
Mar.	Railroad car wheels and axles furnished the State,	$ 60	
	McRae & Teel, for 2 dozen axes purchased for the State salt works,	72	
	Fred'k Nash, his compensation as Clerk to Board of Claims for 25 days, to March 5th, 1862,	100	
	J. R. Dowell, the first instalment on account of contract for erecting telegraphic line from Goldsboro' to Newbern,	3,000	
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., for the use of the Qurter Master's department,	15,000	
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	83	33
	Capt. Jas. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	60,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence department,	20.000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	10,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	10,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	15,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	100,000	
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	8,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence Department,	10,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	20,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	42,824	22

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Mar.	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	$530,029	78
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	30,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	25,000	
	Maj. Jno. Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	25,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of saltpetre,	10,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	10,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	20,000	
	S. W. Davis, Pres't N. C. Powder Manufacturing Company, on account of said Company,	2,500	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	25,000	
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	40,000	
	Fred'k Nash, on account of expenses of Board of Claims,	70	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	10,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	3,609	22
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	14,000	

1862.			
Mar.	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	$ 20,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance Department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	3,000	
	Worth & Daniel, for bags furnished State salt works,	230	20
	P. H. Winston, Jr., as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	425	
	S. F. Phillips, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	500	
	Sundry persons, under an ordinance of the Convention in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	Jas. Tiddy,	40	
	Wm. Tiddy,	4	
	Jas. A. Washington,	591	59
	E. H. Cunningham,	143	25
	W. W. Smith,	235	61
	W. H. Stone,	59	25
	D. C. McGregor,	6	25
	Richmond Co., per J. P. Leak, Agent,	3,319	31
	C. R. Thomas, Attorney,	258	80
	Do. do.	22	50
	Sam'l L. Dill,	1,300	
	G. W. Dill,	1,433	33
	Lynn Adams,	29	60
	Alexander Co., per W. M. Bogle, Agent,	512	11
	E. M. Holt,	280	32
	Pasquotank Co., (bal.) per R. K. Speed,	3,860	14
	H. H. Rowland,	21	
	Warren Co., per J. B. Batchelor,	1,965	98
	Perquimans Co., per Jas. C. Skinner,	6,906	35
	Peter E. Hines,	102	60
	C. Cornehlsen,	1,024	
	Johnston Co., (bal.) per J. B. Beckwith,	3,370	
	J. P. Mabry,	20	20
	Caswell Co., per T. D. Johnston, Trustee,	3,943	57
	A. Mitchell & Son,	250	25
	Camden County, per G. W. Spencer,	8,501	97
	Stanly " " J. C. McCain, Trustee,	2,733	35

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Mar.	Iredell County, per T. W. Caldwell, ag't,	$ 2,149	86
	Cobb & Nesbitt,	24	43
	C. H. Barnum,	81	
	Dozier & Co.,	75	96
	Benj. M. Walker,	128	90
	Geo. W. Seagle, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of claims, allowed by Board of Claims,	39	25
	Letitia Bray, of Surry County, a pension for 1861,	40	
	K. H. Worthy, Sheriff of Moore Co., for making returns of Presidential election in Nov. 1861,	12	75
	John W. Syme, Printer to the Convention, for printing for Convention, adjourned session, Jan. & Feb., 1862,	1,012	79
	John W. Syme, for printing 300 copies of an Ordinance of the Convention, &c.	5	
	John Spelman, for printing blank Tax Lists, with freight on same, and circulars for Comptroller,	275	20
	John Spelman, for advertising in State Journal, Ordinances of Convention, and printing done for Secretary of State,	180	09
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage stamps,	5	
	Sundry Banks of N. C., being amount borrowed to meet State liabilities:		
	Bank of Wadesboro', including interest,	20,391	23
	" Wilmington, " "	51,216	66
	" Commerce, Newbern "	30,220	
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, including "	15,698	86
	Bank of Yanceyville, " "	10,228	33
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, " "	5,040	
	Com'l Bank, Wilmington, " "	30,138	09
	J. V. Wilcox, for 3 State Registered Bonds of $1000 each,	3,000	
	Charlotte H. Lawson, for 3 State Registered Bonds of $1000 each, and 1 of $500,	3,500	
	Redeemed at the Public Treasury, 3 State Treasury Notes of $100 each, Letter D.		

1862.			
Mar.	No. 466 dated Jan. 8, 1862, Letters D., No. 667, and B., No. 668, dated Jan. 18, 1862,	$ 300	
	W. M. Black, for J. Manouvrier, New Orleans, for Lithographing N. C. Treasury Notes,	785	97
	John Spelman, for publishing in State Journal, sundry proclamations of the Governor, and printing for Executive office,	77	70
	C. N. B. Evans, for publishing in Milton Chronicle, Governor's proclamation,	7	
	J. W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, Governor's proclamation,	7	50
	W. G. Strickland, for wood furnished the State,	379	24
	Thomas Loring, for publishing in Goldsboro' Tribune, Governor's proclamation,	9	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury department,	205	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	25
	Sundry Telegraphic dispatches during Feb. 1862,	65	34
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	8	25
	J. W. Albertson, traveling expenses to and from Richmond, Va., on business for the State,	30	55
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	2	50
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury department,	136	
	J. D. Primrose, services in Treasury department,	5	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	25
	R. F. Jones, for services in Treasury department,	9	60
	Southern Express Company, freight on packages,	11	25

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Mar.	J. W. Harrison, for 2 tables furnished Treasurer's office,	$ 7	
	R. Granger, for publishing in Washington Dispatch, proclamations of the Governor,	17	
	T. E. Steele, for services in Treasury department,	15	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	4	25
	J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., for 10,000 sheets Bank Note paper furnished the State,	750	
	O. H. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	85	
	L. S. Perry, " " " "	52	
	Henry Hardie, " " " "	250	
	J. J. Lansdell, " " " "	80	
	S. L. Hayman, " " " "	25	
	Do. " " " "	10	
	J. D. Primrose, " " " "	10	
	S. H. Young, " " " "	5	
	F. W. Bornermann, Charleston, S. C., for engraving plates and printing $2 Treasury Notes of N. C., from same,	500	
	Southern Express Company, freight on packages,	2	25
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury Department,	20	
	J. D. Primrose, " " " "	100	
	Briggs & Dodd, for 1 book-case for records of Supreme Court at Morganton,	36	
	Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va., for Bank Note paper furnished the State.	806	75
	J. W. Albertson, expenses to and from Lincolnton, on business for the State,	25	
	E. S. Blackwood, for services in Treasury Department,	20	
	W. J. Longee, for articles furnished Treasurer's Office,		65
	A. Creech, for articles furnished Treasurer's Office,		50
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	1	25

1862.			
Mar.	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury Department,	$ 75	
	J. W. Albertson, expenses to and from Charleston and New Orleans, on business for the State,	200	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	9	25
April.	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent of Capitol Square, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	75	
	D. W. Bain, Clerk in Comptroller's Department, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	187	50
	The following Sheriffs, for making returns of Congressional election in Nov. 1861:		
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff Warren County,	8	
	J. C. Smith, " Alexander "	5	83
	R. F. Armfield, Delegate to the Convention of N. C., from Yadkin County. April and May Session, 1862,	32	60
	Expenses of meeting of Council of State, April 7th & 8th, 1862,	206	
	Samuel L. Adams, on account of contract for distributing laws of N. C.,	215	
	W. S. Webster, on account of contract for distributing laws of N. C.,	225	
	Henry T. Clark, Governor of N. C., his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	750	
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov. Clark, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	75	
	D. B. Allen, Clerk in Executive Office, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	125	10
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	375	
	W. T. Crawford, Sheriff Martin County, an allowance on account of insolvent taxables for 1860,	199	70
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of said Asylum,	3,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
April.	Sundry persons, interest on N. C. Treasury Notes, as follows:		
	C. Dewey, Cashier,	$ 98	59
	W. S. Mason, Trustee,	37	50
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,	2	
	W. A. Williams, Teller, &c.,	17	95
	C. Dewey, Cashier,	4	70
	Jesse H. Lindsay,	876	42
	W. W. Vass,	25	38
	J. W. Cunningham,	164	75
	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	4,721	69
	R. P. Dick,	315	46
	Wm. M. Rogers, per Thos. Ruffin, Sr.,	13	32
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	57,975	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	173	29
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	J. R. Dowell, on account of contract for constructing a telegraphic line from Goldsboro' to Morehead city,	6,048	06
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that department,	5,000	
	Capt. J. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	50,000	
	Maj. Jno. Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance department, for the purchase of Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	30,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	25,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	$ 50,000	

1862.			
April.	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence department,	10,000	
	Major John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	6,036	71
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	20,000	
	W. S. Mason, expenses and compensation, as agent of the State for the purchase of nitre.	227	75
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	11,487	65
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	75,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	40,000	
	B. F. Moore, as Commissioner of the Board of Claims,	250	33
	F. Nash, his compensation as Secretary to the Board of Claims, for 25 days, to 5th April, 1862,	100	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son, Wm. H. Ramsay, as messenger of the Board of Claims, for 30 days including 5th April, 1862,	22	50
	J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, part of appropriation for the manufacture of salt,	16,841	
	B. F. Moore, for defraying expenses of Board of Claims,	30	
	Sundry persons, under an Ordinance of the Convention in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows :		

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
April.	Lenoir Co, per. J. C. Washington,	$ 6,499	10
	Cumberland " " J. D. Williams,	5,437	66
	Surry " " J. F. Graves,	2,853	31
	Randolph " " J. M. Worth,	5,772	63
	Greene " " R. W. Best,	4,240	07
	Yadkin " " J. A. Bitting,	5,459	04
	C. M. Rogers	185	65
	Sam'l Calvert,	150	
	J. H. Baker,	96	75
	Dunn & Spencer,	133	76
	Phifer & York,	1,039	67
	Union County, per H. M. Houston,	6,091	18
	Robeson " " J. P. Fuller,	2,985	08
	J. L. Pennington,	77	43
	Capt. John R. Hawes, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	707	34
	The following sheriffs for making returns for Presidential election, in Nov. 1861, as follows :		
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff, Warren County,	13	16
	J. C. Smith, " Alexander "	32	17
	Sundry Banks, interest on Temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows :		
	Bank of North Carolina,	750	
	" " "	133	30
	" " "	58	67
	" Clarendon,	230	14
	Farmer's Bank of North Carolina,	83	83
	" " " "	202	19
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage account of Comptroller's department,	111	59
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, &c., for postage stamps furnished Executive office,	10	
	John W. Syme, Printer to the State Convention, for printing ordinances, &c., of the Convention, 2d adjourned session, Feb., 1862,	69	74
	Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	200	

1862.			
April.	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862, and services to Cabinet of Minerals,	$ 112	50
	Sundry Banks, being temporary loans by said Banks to meet State liabilities, as follows:		
	Bank of North Carolina,	25,000	
	Do. do. do.,	100,000	
	Do. do. do.,	8,000	
	Do. Clarendon,	25,000	
	Farmers' Bank of N. C.,	10,000	
	Do. do.,	10,000	
	Sundry persons, principal of State Registered Bonds,	12,500	
	Drury King, Superintendent of the Capitol, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	500	
	W. R. Richardson, Chief Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	300	
	B. W. Starke, Assistant Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	187	50
	O. H. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	91	80
	For sundry dispatches sent and received during March, 1862,	54	26
	Drury King, for payment of servant hire at the Capitol from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1862,	45	
	R. F. Jones, for services in Treasury Department,	15	
	R. F. Jones, " " "	26	66
	J. J. Lansdell, " " "	50	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	5	50
	T. E. Steele, for services in Treasury Department,	30	
	L. S. Perry, " " "	70	
	S. L. Hayman, " " "	20	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	2	10

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
April.	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury Department,	$ 7	50
	Southern Express Company, freight on packages,	10	50
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury Department,	50	
	S. L. Hayman, for services in Treasury Department,	20	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	9	
	T. E. Steele, for services in Treas. Dep't,	20	
	J. D. Primrose, " " "	10	
	R. F. Jones, " " "	25	
	J. J. Lansdell, " " "	50	
	S. L. Hayman, " " "	10	
	R. F. Jones, " " "	5	
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,	16	50
	J. A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., for Bank Note paper furnished the State,	506	
	Henry Hardie, for services in Treasury Department,	75	
	Mrs. E. Colburn, per order of Henry Hardie, on his account for services in Treasury Department,	40	
	E. B. Drake & Son, for publishing in Iredell Express, Governor's proclamation calling for volunteers,	10	
	C. B. Root, for tin box for Treasurer's office,	2	
	For 1 telegraphic dispatch to Goldsboro', N. C.,		75
	Briggs & Dodd, for work done in Treasurer's office,	19	40
	Briggs & Dodd, for making and delivering 45 boxes to Secretary of State,	90	50
	H. Utley, expenses to Lincolnton, N. C., on business for the State,	6	
	Neuse Manufacturing Company, for paper furnished the State,	126	
	Dennis Heartt, for publishing in Hillsbo-		

1862.				
April.	ro' Recorder, Governor's proclamation calling for volunteers,		$ 6	
	J. J. Lansdell, for envelopes furnished Secretary of State,		7	83
	O. H. Perry, for services in Treasury department,		150	
	J. L. Pennington, for publishing in Newbern Progress, Governor's proclamation calling for volunteers,		7	
	John Spelman, printing done for Treasury department,		950	65
	J. A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., for Bank Note Paper furnished the State,		552	75
	Taken up from Sundry persons at sundry times during this month, State Treasury Notes, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, and payable at the Public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed and ratified the 1st day of December, 1861, said notes being fundable in six per cent. State Coupon Bonds,			
	Notes of the denomination of $100		60,000	
	" " " " 50		14,500	
	" " " " 10		300	
May.	Members of the Convention of N. C., adjourned session, April and May, 1862, as follows:			
	W. N. Edwards, Pres't	Warren Co.,	104	
	T. A. Allison,	Iredell "	101	
	P. A. Atkinson,	Pitt "	66	
	Geo. E. Badger,	Wake "	69	
	D. W. Bagley,	Martin "	94	
	D. A. Barnes,	Northampton "	69	
	L. W. Batchelor,	Halifax "	87	
	W. S. Battle,	Edgecombe "	75	
	L. N. B. Battle,	Nash "	75	
	John Berry,	Orange "	77	40
	A. M. Bogle,	Alexander "	97	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.					
April.	Bedford Brown,	Caswell	"	$ 59	
	J. H. Bryson,	Cherokee	"	147	
	Thos. Bunting,	Sampson	"	85	
	R. A. Caldwell,	Rowan	"	89	40
	Jas Calloway,	Wilkes	"	93	60
	J. S. Cannon,	Perquimans	"	117	40
	S. H. Christian,	Montgomery	"	103	
	J. W. Cunningham,	Person	"	67	
	W. A. Darden, Jr.,	Greene	"	51	
	R. P. Dick,	Guilford	"	82	
	Jas. Dickson,	Duplin	"	87	
	R. Dillard, Jan. Ses.,	Chowan	"	100	
	R. Dilliard, Ap'l "	"	"	73	
	R. S. Donnell,	Beanfort	"	100	80
	B. C. Douthitt,	Davidson	"	78	
	M. Durham,	Rutherford	"	116	40
	Peter Eller,	Wilkes	"	100	
	J. E. Foster,	Ashe	"	110	
	A. G. Foster.	Randolph	"	89	80
	Jno. A. Gilmer,	Guilford	"	85	
	Ralph Gorrell,	"	"	75	40
	W. A. Graham,	Orange	"	74	
	Geo. Green,	Craven	"	87	80
	J. H. Greenlee,	McDowell	"	85	
	T. V. Hamlin,	Surry	"	71	
	Eben Hearne,	Stanly	"	83	
	J. H. Headen,	Chatham	"	78	
	W. W. Holden,	Wake	"	69	
	J. L. Holmes,	New Hanover	"	80	80
	H. M. Houston,	Union	"	106	
	Geo. Howard, Jr.,	Edgecombe	"	68	60
	S. X. Johnston,	Gaston	"	81	80
	E. W. Jones,	Caldwell	"	89	
	H. C. Jones,	Rowan	"	83	
	A. H. Joyce,	Stokes	"	94	
	Neill Keliy,	Bladen	"	76	
	B. A. Kittrell,	Davidson	"	90	60
	J. A. Leak,	Anson	"	98	
	W. F. Leak,	Richmond	"	98	60
	D. McD. Lindsay,	Currituck	"	80	60
	W. J. Long,	Randolph	"	85	
	T. B. Lyon,	Granville	"	29	

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal

1862.					
April.	E. L. Mann,	Hyde	"	$ 117	20
	John Manning, Jr.,	Chatham	"	63	60
	J. C. McDowell,	Burke	"	104	40
	J. A. McDowell,	Madison	"	96	60
	W. J. McDuffie,	Cumberland	"	81	
	David McNeill,	"	"	78	
	A. S. McNeill,	Harnett	"	60	40
	T. D. Meares,	Brunswick	"	86	20
	Giles Mebane,	Alamance	"	51	
	L. J. Merritt,	Chatham	"	48	60
	G. W. Michal,	Rutherford	"	104	
	A. Mitchell,	Iredell	"	100	
	R. A. Moseley,	Sampson	"	78	60
	A. Myers,	Anson	"	107	
	J. W. Osborne,	Mecklenburg	"	85	
	M. P. Penland,	Yancey	"	90	20
	W. S. Pettigrew,	Washington	"	78	40
	Caleb Phifer,	Cabarrus	"	96	
	Kenneth Rayner,	Hertford	"	94	40
	J. T. Rhodes,	Duplin	"	85	
	S. S. Royster,	Granville	"	60	
	Thos. Ruffin, Sr.,	Alamance	"	77	60
	C. B. Sanders,	Johnston	"	73	
	F. B. Satterthwaite,	Pitt	"	74	
	D. Schenck,	Lincoln	"	111	20
	George Setzer,	Catawba	"	101	40
	W. M. Shipp,	Henderson	"	65	
	R. H. Smith,	Halifax	"	78	
	W. A. Smith,	Johnston	"	65	60
	C. D. Smith,	Macon	"	116	
	R. K. Speed,	Pasquotank	"	114	
	S. B. Spruill,	Bertie	"	91	
	Eli Spruill,	Tyrrel	"	122	
	D. H. Starbuck,	Forsyth	"	92	
	Robert Strange,	New Hanover	"	59	50
	J. M. Strong,	Mecklenburg	"	77	20
	G. V. Strong,	Wayne	"	36	80
	J. C. Sutherland,	Robeson	"	88	40
	C. R. Thomas,	Carteret	"	95	40
	E. A. Thompson,	Wayne	"	79	
	F. A. Thornton,	Warren	"	83	
	E. J. Warren,	Beaufort	"	79	60

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.					
May.	A. D. Williams,	Franklin	"	$ 64	
	J. E. Williamson,	Caswell	"	77	50
	T. J. Wilson,	Forsyth	"	89	
	N. W. Woodfin,	Buncombe	"	92	
	Richard Wooten,	Columbns	"	90	
	W. J. T. Miller,	Cleaveland	"	86	40
	W. L. Steele, Principal Secretary,			100	
	L. C. Edwards, Assistant "			148	
	J. H. Moore, Engrossing Clerk,			111	40
	W. R. Lovell, Principal Door Keeper,			58	
	J. C. Moore, Assistant "			104	50
	D. King, " "			104	50
	Rob't Towles, Temporary "			20	
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copies of ordinances and resolutions of Convention furnished Convention Printer, Public Treasurer and Adjutant General,			72	50
	M. A. Curtis, Assistant State Geologist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1862,			125	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,			11,853	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,			150	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,			277	44
	The following persons, interest on N. C. Treasury Notes, as follows:				
	C. Dewey,			3	23
	Geo. W. Mordecai,			39	67
	C. Dewey,			2	66
	Do.,			3	28
	Geo. W. Mordecai,			2	50
	David Settle, interest on Bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.,			150	
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Haywood County,			90	
	A. S. Merrimon, for attending as Solicitor for the State at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Haywood County,			20	

1862.			
May.	R. R. Heath, Judge Superior Courts, part of salary for 1862,	$ 975	
	O. G. Parsley, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	2,040	44
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that Department,	50,000	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son Wm. H. Ramsay, as messenger of the Board of Claims for 34 days,	25	50
	F. Nash, his compensstion as Clerk to Board of Claims for 25 days,	100	
	Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that Department,	3,000	
	H. A. Bagg, for Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, being part of proceeds of sale of Confederate Bonds deposited with Gov. Clark for Coast Defences,	15,209	50
	Capt. Jas. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	50,000	
	Dr. Cha's E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of that department,	2,500	
	Capt. C. W. Garett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	5,000	
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Tappey & Lumsden, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	621	75
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	30,000	
	Major John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	2,500	
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	20,000	
	Jesse Walker, for two mules, wagon and harness, furnished State Salt Works,	350	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
May.	C. Dewey, Cashier, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	$ 848	27
	Joseph G. Godfrey, Quarter Master and Commissary, &c., expenses incurred in calling out the Militia in the eastern part of the State,	2,856	61
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies,	30,000	
	Capt. M. A. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	25,000	
	Maj. John Devereux, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	15,000	
	Marcus Irwin, Major 2d N. C. Battalion, for expenses in suppressing rebellion in the mountains,	1,304	91
	F. Nash, Clerk to Board of Claims, his compensation for 31 days, including May 31st, 1862,	124	
	Mrs. M. A. E. Ramsay, for services of her son Wm. H. Ramsay, as messenger to the Board of Claims for 25 days,	18	75
	J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, on account of appropriation for the manufacture of salt,	2,000	
	C. Dewey, Cashier, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	400	
	Sundry persons, &c., under an Ordinance of the Convention in favor of Claims, allowed by Boards of Claims, as follows :		
	Dozier & Co.,	5	39
	Miller & Foster,	342	28
	Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, per H. A. Bagg, Treasurer,	8,447	30
	E. G. Clark,	50	25
	D. Pender, & Co.,	101	47
	S. R. Bunting,	7	12
	J. F. Post,	37	52⅔

1862.			
May.	L. H. Bowden,	$ 37	52⅔
	W. T. J. Vann,	37	52⅔
	T. H. Nichols,	37	52⅔
	T. E. Lawrence,	37	52⅔
	D. E. Bunting,	37	52⅔
	T. J. Sutherland,	37	52⅔
	Sam'l Shepard,	37	52⅔
	W. P. Elliott,	37	52⅔
	T. C. Moore,	37	52⅔
	D. K. K. Averett,	37	52⅔
	H. A. Martindale,	37	52⅔
	S. A. Story,	37	52⅔
	J. W. Lippett,	37	52⅔
	J. W. Zimmerman,	37	52⅔
	R. J. Howard,	37	52⅔
	S. K. Saunders,	390	
	McNair, Bro. & Co.,	137	50
	J. A. Bryan,	25	
	Wm. A. Darden, Jr.,	109	85
	Richard H. Smith,	60	
	S. C. Bryson,	745	23
	Ashe County, per J. E. Foster,	1,181	80
	Henderson County, per W. M. Shipp,	2,270	75
	J. P. Flannaghan,	12	
	J. H. Dalton,	20	
	Iredell County, per A. Mitchell,	50	
	Alleghany " " A. B. McMillan,	1,378	
	Alamance " " Tho's Ruffin,	3,227	85
	Wilson County, per Jas. W. Davis,	3,689	
	Haywood " " R. G. A. Love,	620	
	T. V. Haskins,	100	
	Caleb Winslow,	147	50
	E. L. Carter,	43	24
	Forsyth County, per A. S. Pfohl,	7,578	19
	J. A. Wright,	37	52
	J. H. Wooster,	37	52
	Rutherford County, per W. H. Miller,	4,371	82
	J. M. Israel,	223	01
	Anson County, per S. W. Cole,	7,721	82
	Kahnweiler & Bros.,	326	
	Virginia E. Johnson,	75	
	Jos. Commander,	78	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
May.	B. H. Merrimon,	$ 300	99
	R. S. Alexander,	33	03
	Chas. Green,	57	
	Columbus County, per J. A. Maultsby,	6,633	51
	Jos. S. Norman,	33	
	W. F. & T. J. Strayhorn,	29	82
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	157	52
	H. L. Evans,	62	74
	J. W. McDaniel, Adm'r,	18	20
	Worth & Daniel,	37	64
	McGee & Williams, under resolution of General Assembly in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims,	11	25
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., interest on temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Bank of Clarendon,	2,825	
	Do., "	50	
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.,	86	60
	C. W. Garrett,	60	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	56	88
	Bank of North Carolina,	12,333	40
	Bank of Charlotte,	692	05
	Bank of North Carolina,	6,033	30
	Bank of Fayetteville,	631	50
	Do., do.,	45	20
	Do., do.,	102	75
	Do., do.,	2,950	70
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	10	
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	340	
	Daniel Tucker, of Lincoln County, a pension for 1862, under resolution of General Assembly,	40	
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage account of Comptroller's Department,	4	05
	Geo. T. Cooke, P. M., &c., postage stamps furnished Treasurer's office,	5	
	John Spelman, for publishing in State		

1862.			
May.	Journal Comptroller's Annual Report for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1861, and printing sundry circulars for Comptroller's Department,	$ 256	25
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard, Comptroller's Annual Report for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1861,	225	
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard Ordinances and Resolutions of Convention of N. C., adjourned session, Jan. and Feb., 1862,	98	67
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., temporary loans from said Banks, &c., to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Bank of Clarendon,	25,000	
	Do. do.,	50,000	
	Do. do.,	25,000	
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	10,000	
	Bank of Clarendon,	25,000	
	C. W. Garrett,	5,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	3,750	
	Bank of North Carolina,	200,000	
	Bank of Charlotte,	20,000	
	Bank of North Carolina,	100,000	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	50,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	5,000	
	Bank of Fayetteville,	25,000	
	Do. do., Principal $25,000, dis. off $12 33,	24,987	67
	Bank of Fayetteville,	25,000	
	Do. do.,	50,000	
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	10,000	
	Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,	20,000	
	Sundry persons, principal of State Registered Bonds, as follows:		
	Frances Iredell, for 3 bonds of $1000 each,	3,000	
	Mildred C. Cameron, 5 do. " $1000 "	5,000	
	Alice Ruffin, 1 do.	1,000	
	Thos. Ruffin, 3 do. " $1000 "	3,000	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
May.	Taken up from sundry persons at sundry times during this month, State Treasury Notes bearing interest at *six per cent. per annum*, and payable at the Public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865; issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed and ratified the 1st day of December, 1861, said Notes being fundable in six per cent. State Coupon Bonds:		
	Notes of the denomination of $100	$ 2,000	
	" " " " " $ 50	1,000	
	" " " " " $ 10	70	
	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury Department,	15	
	F. H. Dewey, for services in Treasury Department,	10	
	Henry Hart, for bank note paper furnished the State,	798	75
	Jno. A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., for bank note paper furnished the State,	701	75
	Mrs. A. D. Roberts, for envelopes furnished Secretary of State,	18	66
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treasury Department,	50	
	L. S. Perry, for services in Treasury Department,	115	25
	Southern Express Company, freight on box and package,	4	80
	T. E. Steele, for services in Treasury Department,	25	
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard, sundry proclamations of the Governor,	12	25
	R. Jones, for services in Treasury Dep't,	10	
	L. S. Perry, " " " "	37	
	J. D. Primrose, " " " "	10	
	Henry Hardie, " " " "	75	
	Jas. H. Moore, on account of expenses to New Orleans on business for the Treasury Department,	36	65

1862.			
May.	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury Department,	$ 20	
	J. W. Albertson, on account of expenses South, on business for Treasury Department,	285	
	Andrew Syme, for services in Treasury Department,	5	
	Sundry telegraphic dispatches sent and received, on public business, during April, 1862,	47	40
	R. F. Jones, for services in Treas. Dep't,	43	
	J. J. Lansdell, " " " "	50	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,	3	
	W. G. Strickland, for 29¼ cords of wood furnished the State,	114	95
	H. D. Turner, for articles furnished the Convention,	3	25
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for putting up sundry documents for Convention,	82	85
	D. C. Murray, for 1 ball of twine,		25
	E. S. Blackwood, for services in Treasury Department,	33	
	Andrew Syme, for services in Treasury Department,	10	
	Southern Express Company, freight on package,		75
	Mrs. E. Colburn, per order of Henry Hardie, on his account for services in Treasury Department,	97	26
	J. D. Primrose, for services in Treasury Department,	15	
	Jas. McKimmon, for candles furnished the State,	154	
	J. J. Lansdell, for services in Treas. Dep't,	50	
	O. H. Perry, " " "	200	
	F. H. Dewey, " " "	5	
June.	Expenses of meeting of Board of Internal Improvements, June 17, 1862,	37	10
	D. W. Bain, Clerk to Comptroller of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	187	50
	The following Sheriffs, for making re-		

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1362.			
June.	turns of Congressional election in their respective counties, in Nov. 1861:		
	H. H. Davidson, Sheriff Cherokee Co.,	8	32
	Elias Carr, " Greene "	7	83
	Elias Carr, Sheriff Greene County, for making returns of Convention election in Feb. 1861,	16	50
	Sundry members of the Convention of N. C., April and May session, 1862, as follows:		
	Kemp P. Battle, Wake County,	54	
	Robt. Strange, New Hanover,	21	
	Jno. P. Fuller, Robeson,	36	
	Henry T. Clark, Governor of N. C., his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	750	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of said Asylum,	3,000	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	3,255	
	Sundry Banks, &c., of N. C., interest on State loans, as follows:		
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Salem,	1,800	
	" " " Salisbury,	1,800	
	Bank of Clarendon,	3,808	30
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro',	910	
	Bank of Yanceyville, int. and discount,	4,435	
	Bank of Washington, Int. & Discount,	5,704	16
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Int. and Discount,	3,264	14
	Branch Bank of Lexington, Graham,	1,226	67
	" " " "	386	67
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	68	54
	Branch Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro',	87	50
	" " " "	1,855	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	446	66
	Sundry persons, interest on Treasury Notes of N. C.	101	09
	Administrator of Geo. Bower, deceased, interest on State Registered Bonds,	23	16
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	625	

1862.			
June.	J. W. Osborne, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1862,	$ 975	
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1862,	975	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court at Raleigh, as follows:		
	His 1st half year's salary for 1862,	150	
	Expenses of advertising,	5	
	Jas. R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court at Morganton, as follows:		
	His year's salary ending June, 1862,	300	
	For recording 429 pages at 30 cts.,	128	70
	Capt. W. W. Peirce, A. Q. M., for the use of Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	S. W. Davis, Pres't N. C., Powder Manufacturing Company, last instalment under act incorporating said Co., passed Sept. 5th, 1861,	2,500	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of Subsistence department,	10,000	
	Waterhouse & Bowes, under act of General Assembly of N. C., on account of Powder Mill,	3,000	
	W. E. Anderson, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	906	86
	J. W. Derr, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	4,968	
	Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., for the use of the Medical department,	20,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master N. C. T., for the use of that department,	50,000	
	W. M. Black, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	237	43
	Waterhouse & Bowes, under act of General Assembly of N. C., on account of Powder Mills,	4,000	

Year ending Sept. 30th, 1862.

1862.			
June.	Capt. W. W. Pierce, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	$ 20,000	
	Hart & Bailey, per order of J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	1,000	
	Capt. Jas. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	50,000	
	Capt. T. D. Hogg, C. S., for the use of the Subsistence department,	18,000	
	A. W. Lawrence, Capt. Ordnance department, for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.	40,000	
	W. E. Anderson, per order of J. M Worth, State Salt Commissioner,	1,391	47
	Jesse Kemp, for services as Watchman of Telegraph line from Goldsboro' to Kinston,	117	76
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master N. C. T., for the use of that department,	250,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master N. C. T., for the use of that department,	250,000	
	Sundry persons, under Ordinances of the Convention, in favor of claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	M. H. Vaughan,	100	
	Benj. M. Walker,	145	
	Wm. R. Blanchard & Co.,	11	38
	James Wilson,	282	44
	Montgomery County, per Neill Gillis,	2,976	89
	Caldwell, " " E. W. Jones,	1,201	42
	R. D. Williams,	968	
	Washington Co., per W. E. Anderson,	6,326	43
	Pitt " " L. P. Beardsly,	7,361	67
	A. S. Crowson,	27	25
	W. W. Happer,	112	42
	Philip Sale,	25	
	Joseph Barham,	7	
	R. C. Coker,	45	
	John Yancey & Son,	960	51
	McIntire & Brown,	68	26
	Mecklenburg Co., per J. H. Wilson,	6,177	03

1862.			
June.	C. H. K. Taylor,	$ 322	69
	W. S. Webster, under resolution of General Assembly, in favor of Claims,	26	16
	P. H. Winston, Jr., his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, as a member of the Board of Claims,	500	
	B. F. Moore, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, as a member of the Board of Claims,	500	
	George T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, for postage stamps,	5	
	John W. Syme, printing for State Convention, April and May sessions, 1862.	146	63
	Jno. W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, Ordinances and Resolutions of State Convention, April and May sessions, 1862.	75	
	W. H. Mitchell, being amount of taxes overpaid Sheriff Wake Co., in 1861.	8	10
	Elias Carr, former Sheriff Greene Co., being amount of State taxes overpaid by him in 1861,	111	98
	W. D. Patterson, for one certificate of State Stock, No. 215, of $500, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, including interest on the same,	504	42
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, and $100 additional for six months, under an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., making his salary $1,000 for 1862,	300	
	O. H. Perry, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, as State Librarian, and for services to Cabinet of Minerals,	112	50
	Sundry Banks of N. C., temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:		
	Branch Bank of Lexington, Graham,	20,000	
	" " " "	10,000	
	Bank of Washington,	50,000	
	" "	50,000	
	" "	50,000	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
June.	Bank of Yanceyville,	$ 40,000	
	" "	10,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	3,750	
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro',	25,000	
	Do., do., do.,	30,000	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	30,000	
	Do., do., do.,	35,000	
	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	20,000	
	Administrator of Geo. Bower, deceased, principal of 1 State Registered Bond,	1,000	
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, and $250 additional for 6 months, under an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., making his salary for 1862 $2,500,	750	
	W. R. Richardson, Chief Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	300	
	B. W. Starke, Assistant Clerk to Public Treasurer, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	187	50
	Taken up from sundry persons at sundry times during this month, State Treasury Notes bearing interest at *six per cent. per annum*, and payable at the Public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865; issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed and ratified the 1st day of December, 1861, said Notes being fundable in *six per cent.* State Coupon Bonds:		
	Notes of the denomination of $100,	4,000	
	Do., do., do., 50,	7,950	
	Sheriffs for making returns of Presidential election in Nov., 1861,	96	50
	Sundry persons, for services in Treasury Department, as follows:		
	R. F. Jones,	50	
	" H. Dewey,	60	

1862.			
June.	L. S. Perry,	$ 140	
	J. J. Lansdell,	150	
	T. E. Steele,	25	
	Andrew Syme,	15	
	J. D. Primrose,	20	
	R. M. Jones,	264	40
	Henry Hardie,	225	
	E. S. Blackwood,	46	
	C. P. Mebane, freight on package to Lexington,	7	50
	J. W. Albertson, traveling expenses on business for Treasury Department,	200	
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,	20	40
	W. T. Womble, for services in Comptroller's Department,	100	80
	J. W. Alspaugh, for publishing in Western Sentinel, sundry proclamations of Gov. Clark,	3	50
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding and lettering newspapers for State Library,	30	60
	Sundry telegraphic dispatches, sent and received during May, 1862,	7	73
	DeCarteret & Armstrong, for binding 2 Receipt Books for Treasury Department,	4	
	P. S. Smith, for 167 feet lightning rod,	75	15
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, freight on box,	1	71
	T. W. Bornemann, for engraving and printing N. C. Treasury Notes,	326	07
	Henry Hardy, for ink furnished the State,	26	37
	D. King, for payment of servant's wages at Capitol, from 1st April, to 1st July, 1862,	45	
	John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register, sundry proclamations of the Governor,	7	50
	John W. Syme, advertising in Raleigh Register for Treasury department,	10	25
	Silas Burns & Co., repairing gate to Captol Square,	30	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
June.	Gaston Warren, trimming trees on Capitol Square,	$ 22	25
	C. W. Fenton, for publishing in Wadesboro' Argus, proclamation of the Governor,	6	
	John A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., for Bank note paper furnished the State,	1,500	
July,	W. H. Hamilton, Superintendent of Capitol Square, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	75	
	J. C. Washington, mileage and *per diem* as a member of the N. C. State Convention, April and May session, 1862,	69	
	Expenses of meeting of Council of State 17th July, 1862,	115	60
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Governor Clark, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	75	
	D. B. Allen, clerk in Executive office, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	125	10
	E. Emmons, Jr., Assistant State Geologist, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	375	
	Sundry persons, interest on bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plank road Company,	2,265	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	21,567	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company,	2,670	
	Geo. W. Haywood, interest on State Registered Bonds,	22	50
	Charles Manly, Treasurer University of N. C., interest on State Registered Bonds,	49	02
	Sundry Banks of N. C., interest on State Loans, as follows:		
	Bank of North Carolina,	700	
	" " "	6,100	
	Farmer's Bank of N. C., Greensboro' In-		

1862.			
July.	terest and Discount,	3,792	32
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, Interest,	8,700	
	Farmers Bank of N. C., Greensboro', Interest and Discount,	2,41972	
	Sundry persons, interest on N. C. Treasury Notes, as follows:		
	J. G. Williams,	775	
	Jas. E. Hoyt,	3	42
	C. Dewey, Cashier,	3	73
	Hamlin Beattie,	30	70
	Emmet Cuthbert,	129	32
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862.	625	
	Wm. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1862,	975	
	Geo. Howard, Jr., Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1862.	975	
	P. H. Winston, Sr., Attorney General *pro tem*, for attending June Term, 1862, Supreme Court,	100	
	James Litchford, Marshal of Supreme Court, for 25 days services, June Term, 1862,	50	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master N. C. T., for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Maj. A. M. Lewis, Pay Master N. C. T., for the use of that department,	500,000	
	Wm. H. Ramsay, 24 days services as messenger of the Board of Claims,	18	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	50,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	50,000	
	James McKee, for services as temporary Secretary to Board of Claims,	25	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	100,000	

Year ending September 3 th, 1862.

1862.			
July.	Waterhouse & Bowes, under an act of the General Assembly, on account of Powder Mill,	$ 5,000	
	N. W. Woodfin, agent for the purchase and manufacture of salt at Salt Works, in Virginia,	20,000	
	S. F. Phillips, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, as a member of the Board of Claims,	500	
	J. M. Worth, State Salt Commissioner, for the manufacture of salt,	4,000	
	Sundry persons, under ordinance of the Convention in favor of Claims allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	Johnston Co., balance per J. B. Beckwith,		93
	J. W. Francis,	1,162	95
	J. Ludwick,	14	20
	Sarah A. Reid,	35	
	J. R. Love,	24	
	Jno. A. Whitford,	713	50
	F. &. H. Fries,	1,262	55
	E. G. Mangum & Co.,	108	39
	Martha Spears, of Harnett County, a pension for 1862,	100	
	Geo. T. Cook, Post Master, Raleigh, postage accounts of the several departments in capitol as follows:		
	Comptroller's Department,	15	88
	State "	8	52
	" "	104	46
	Executive "	36	95
	Geo. W. Haywood, for one State Registered Bond,	1,000	
	Chas. Manly, Treasurer of University of N. C., for 6 State Registered Bonds,	6,000	
	Sundry Banks of N. C., temporary loans, to meet liabilities of the State as follows:		
	Bank of North Carolina,	100,000	
	" " "	100,000	
	Farmers' Bank of N. C., Greensboro',	20,000	
	" " " "	30,000	
	Taken up from sundry persons at sundry		

1862. July.	times during this month, State Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 6 *per cent per annum*, and payable at the public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865; issued by authority of an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed and ratified the 1st day of December, 1861, said notes being fundable in *six per cent* State Coupon Bonds:		
	Notes of the denomination of $100,	$ 28,500	
	" " " " " $ 50,	550	
	" " " " " $ 10,	400	
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,	15	05
	Sundry telegraphic dispatches sent and received during June, 1862,	15	50
	Sundry persons, for services in Treasury Department, as follows:		
	O. H. Perry,	141	
	L. S. Perry,	60	
	J. D. Primrose,	145	
	T. E. Steele,	10	
	F. H. Dewey,	25	
	R. F. Jones,	75	
	Henry Hardie,	300	
	J. J. Lansdell,	100	
	E. S. Blackwood,	30	
	Andrew Syme,	10	
	R. M. Jones,	202	60
	E. L. Harding, for Bank Note paper furnished the State,	984	42
	Wm. Watson, repairing window blind in Treasurer's Office,	1	
	E. L. Harding, for Bond paper furnished the State,	7	92
	Wm. Watson, for repairing Venitian blinds in Commons Hall Library,	4	
	W. G. Strickland, for 3¾ cords of wood furnished the State,	14	73
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, for sealing 419 State Bonds,	41	90

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
July.	R. Jones, for running blockade at New Orleans with Bonds and Treasury Notes for the State,	$ 500	
	R. Jones, expenses in bringing package from New Orleans,	418	50
	John Spelman, for printing and advertising for Adjutant General's office,	18	
Aug.	Jas. L. Emery, for trimming trees on Captol Square,	6	
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller of N. C., his 4th quarter's salary for 1861, and 1st quarter's salary for 1862,	500	
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, &c., his 2d quarter's salary for 1862, including $250 additional for six months under an Ordinance of the Convention making his salary for 1862, $1,500,	500	
	Sundry sheriffs, for making returns of Congressional election in Nov. 1861,	49	16
	Expenses of meeting of Council of State, August 1st, 1862,	151	
	Charles Kuester, repairs on furniture in Executive Mansion,	23	40
	Sundry sheriffs, for making returns of the election for Governor in August, 1862,	240	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	65,100	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	915	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of N. C., on account of said Asylum,	9,000	
	Sundry Banks of N. C., interest on State Loans, as follows:		
	Bank of Wadesboro',	2,493	34
	" " "	2,706	66
	" " "	500	
	" " " Discount,	3,171	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Interest and Discount,	2,649	87
	Bank of Clarendon,	1,520	83

1862.			
Aug.	Bank of Clarendon,	3,200	
	Sundry persons, interest on State Registered Bonds,	195	
	Thos. Ruffin, interest on bonds of Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company,	90	
	Sundry persons, interest on N. C. Treasury Notes, as follows:		
	J. J. Blackwood, Pre's, &c.,	46	19
	W. E. Anderson,	36	72
	C. Dewey, Cashier,	1	63
	" "	4	74
	John G. Williams & Co.,	4	20
	C. Dewey,	33	29
	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	165	58
	W. J. Baker	75	01
	R. S. French, Judge Superior Courts, his 1st half year's salary for 1862,	975	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	20,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	5,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	10,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	40,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	13,850	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	10,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	25,000	
	Capt. Jas. Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	50,000	
	Major A. M. Lewis, Pay Master, N. C. T., for the use of that department,	10,000	
	Wm. H. Ramsay, 25 days services, as messenger of the Board of Claims,	18	75
	Wm. H. Ramsay, for services as messenger of the Board of Claims during August, 1862,	23	25

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Aug.	Sundry persons, under an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., in favor of claims, allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	John. A. Graves,	12	60
	New Hanover Co., per W. H. Jones,	25,000	
	Jas Cassiday,	425	
	Guilford County, per Jed. H. Lindsey,	5,795	10
	F. G. Pitt,	220	68
	C. H. Burgin,	59	59
	D. C. Murray,	13	69
	F. Nash, his compensation as Secretary to the Board of Claims for 35 days, ending 23d August, 1862,	140	
	Geo. Credle, sheriff Hyde Co., for making returns of Presidential election in Nov. 1861,	20	20
	J. E. Robinson, sheriff Catawba Co., for making returns of Presidential election in Nov., 1861,	31	66
	W. P. Hadley, being amount of State tax overpaid by him to Sheriff of Chatham county, in 1861,	10	
	John Spelman, for printing N. C., Treasury Notes, and advertising in State Journal for Public Treasurer,	429	84
	John W. Syme, printing Ordinances and Resolutions of State Convention, April and May session, 1862,	297	90
	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling State taxes in August, 1862, as follows:		
	West Massey, former Tax Collector Johnston County, additional,	7	16
	A. H. Hassell, Sheriff Bertie Co.,	36	32
	S. M. Warren, Tax Col. Wilson "	12	73
	Thos. J. Carr, Sheriff Duplin "	13	66
	J. T. Barnes, " Wilson "	12	87
	J. W. Steed, " Randolph "	19	
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "	23	
	Geo. Credle, " Hyde "	31	67
	J. E. Robinson, " Catawba "	26	22
	R. J. W. Beamen, " Greene "	13	
	R. M. Jones, " Orange "	7	43

1862.					
Aug.	J. A. Long,	Sheriff	Richmond Co.,	$ 16	33
	W. W. Long,	"	Yadkin "	21	67
	L. H. Lowrance,	"	Lincoln "	32	32
	A. B. Downs,	Tax Col.	Meckl'nb'g "	27	
	N. W. Cooper,	Sheriff	Nash "	16	
	W. W. Proffitt,	"	Yancey "	37	66
	C. Austin,	"	Union "	29	67
	D. Loften,	"	Davidson "	18	
	M. Spainhower,	Tax Col.	Burke "	32	32
	R. Hamilton,	Sheriff	Trans'lv'na "	45	66
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Senatorial elections in August, 1862,			56	23
	Sundry Banks of N. C., temporary loans to meet liabilities of the State, as follows:				
	Bank of Wadesboro',			40,000	
	Do., do.,			40,000	
	Do., do.,			20,000	
	Bank of Clarendon,			25,000	
	Do., do.,			50,000	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington,			35,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,			3,750	
	E. J. Hale & Sons, Vols. 94 and 95 English Common Law Reports furnished State Library,			4	75
	Sundry persons, for services in Treasury Department, as follows:				
	O. H. Perry,			257	60
	L. S. Perry,			155	
	J. J. Lansdell,			120	
	T. E. Steele,			30	
	F. H. Dewey,			40	
	J. D. Primrose,			10	
	Andrew Syme,			70	
	Henry Hardie,			200	
	R. F. Jones,			10	
	J. W. Albertson,			1,000	
	Sundry telegraphic dispatches, sent and received during July, 1862,			15	33
	Southern Express Co., freight on sundry packages and boxes,			212	75
	Charles Kuester, repairs done in and about Capitol,			123	50

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Aug.	W. J. Lougee, under resolution of General Assembly, 2d extra session, 1861,	$ 3	40
	W. J. Yates, publishing in Western Democrat, sundry proclamations of Gov. Clark,	18	
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, for 100 postage stamps,	5	
	J. T. Patterson & Co., Augusta, Ga., printing and engraving N. C. Treasury Notes,	4,000	
	W. T. Womble, for services in Comptroller's Department,	50	
	Keatings & Ball, Columbia, S. C., for 2,000 sheets bond paper furnished the State,	450	
	Jno. A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., freight on bonds,	50	
	Taken up from sundry persons at sundry times during this month, State Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 6 *per cent. per annum*, and payable at the Public Treasury on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed and ratified the 1st day of December, 1861, said notes being fundable in *six per cent.* State Coupon bonds:		
	Notes of the denomination of $100,	8,400	
	" " " " $ 50,	350	
	" " " " $ 10,	410	
Sept.	John A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., commissions for selling bonds of the State of N. C., to pay the State's quota of tax due Confederate Government,	3,286	25
	J. C. Elmore, Treasurer Confederate States, North-Carolina's quota of tax due Confederate Government,	1,400,000	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of Congressional election in Nov., 1861,	254	65
	Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, his salary for 3d quarter, to Sept. 8th, 1862,	562	50

1862.			
Sept.	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, his salary for 3d quarter to Sept. 16, 1862,	$ 63	14
	D. B. Allen, Clerk in Executive Office, his salary from July 1st to August 15, 1862,	62	55
	R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary to Gov. Vance, on account of salary for 3d quarter, 1862,	11	86
	Sundry sheriffs, for making returns of election for Governor in Aug. 1862,	780	
	Geo. Kernodle, interest on 8 *per cent.* State Coupon Bonds,		55
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds of N. C.,	48,635	
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,	630	
	Farmers' Bank of Virginia, as interest on payments advanced to Confederate States by said Bank for N. C.,	2,297	63
	Bank of Virginia, as interest on payments advanced to Confederate States by said Bank for N. C.,	2,329	55
	Sundry Banks of N. C., interest on State loans, as follows:		
	Bank of Washington,	643	76
	" " "	4,701	66
	" " "	375	
	" " " discount,	3,412	50
	" " " "	4,537	50
	Bank of Wilmington, int. and dis.,	23,085	33
	Bank of Cape Fear,	2,025	81
	Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	2,400	
	Bank of North Carolina,	6,005	
	Do. do.,	350	10
	Asa Biggs, interest on State Registered Bonds,	36	99
	Sundry persons, interest on State Treasury Notes, as follows:		
	T. McGee,	4	
	J. G. Williams & Co.,	12	
	W. J. Murray,	4	08

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Sept.	W. F. Strayhorn,	$ 4	28
	J. M. Carson,	9	86
	Thos. Ruffin,	18	32
	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	30	46
	" "	9	20
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Supreme Court, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	Jas. E. Kerr, Solicitor *pro tem*, for one certificate from 6th Circuit, Fall 1862,	20	
	H. A. Gilliam, Att'y General *pro tem*, for 3 certificates from 3d Circuit, Fall 1862,	60	
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	25,000	
	N. W. Woodfin, agent for the manufacture of salt at Salt Works, in Virginia,	15,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	5,000	
	Capt. James Sloan, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's Department,	100,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance for the use of that Department,	11,000	
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	100,000	
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, Pay Master, for the use of that department,	50,000	
	T. D. Hogg, Capt. Ordnance, for the use of that department,	25,000	
	Capt. C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	100,000	
	Capt. W. B. Gulick, A. Q. M., for the use of the Quarter Master's department,	2,000	
	Capt. T.D.Hogg, on acc't of Powder Mill,	8,000	
	B. F. Moore, his 3d qr's salary for 1862, as a member of the Board ofClaims	500	
	John Spelman, printing done for Adjutant General's department,	11	50

1862.			
Sept.	Sundry persons, under an ordinance of the Convention in favor of Claims, allowed by Board of Claims, as follows:		
	E. J. Hale & Sons,	$ 5	30
	Jos. H. Neff,	160	38
	A. C. Tolson,	90	
	Geo. T. Cooke, Post Master, Raleigh, postage accounts of departments in capitol as follows:		
	Executive department,	19	95
	Treasury "	5	
	John Spelman, State Printer, printing done for 2d extra session General Assembly, 1861,	1,449	73
	John Spelman, printing for State department,	22	13
	John Spelman, printing done for Comptroller's department,	23	75
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard Ordinances and Resolutions of State Convention, April and May sessions, 1862,	75	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of an election of Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, in Nov. 1861,	639	24
	John D. Keesee, Adm'r of C. Strader, dec'd, late Sheriff of Caswell County, being amount of errors, overcharges, insolvents, &c., allowed him by the County Court of Caswell, for sundry years,	486	16
	G. B. Threadgill, Sheriff of Anson Co., for 59 insolvent polls, allowed him by the County Court of said County, for 1859,	47	20
	G. B. Threadgill, taxes refunded sundry persons under a resolution of the General Assembly of N. C.,	37	45
	Sundry Sheriff's, for making returns of the Senatorial election in August, 1862,	169	64
	Sundry Sheriff's, for settling State taxes for 1861, payable in 1862, as follows:		
	Joseph Cobb, Sheriff, Edgecombe Co.,	10	67

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.					
Sept.	R. B. Paschal, Sheriff	Chatham	Co.,	$ 10	33
	W. F. Wasson, "	Iredell	"	23	66
	J. L. Bundy, "	Cabarrus	"	25	
	W. H. Perkins, tax col.	Pitt	"	19	67
	K. H. Worthy, Sheriff,	Moore	"	12	07
	R. V. Blackstock, tax col.	Buncombe	"	43	
	J. R. Smith, tax col.	Wayne	"	11	
	M. Masten, Sheriff,	Forsyth	"	18	74
	R. G. Tuttle, "	Caldwell	"	29	67
	W. A. Setzer, tax col,	"	"	29	67
	R. P. Melvin, Sheriff,	Bladen	"	25	95
	W. A. Walton, "	Rowan	"	20	33
	W. J. Murray, "	Alamance	"	9	66
	A. Carson, acting "	Alexander	"	27	
	Jos. Lusk, "	Gaston	"	30	46
	W. A. Meroney, "	Davie	"	21	67
	J. G. Gray, Tax Col.	Macon	"	43	
	A. J. McBride, Sheriff	Watauga	"	33	
	A. H. Sanders, "	Montgomery	"	23	
	A. A. Wiseman, "	Mitchell	"	37	53
	Hector McNeill, "	Cumberland	"	11	
	J. B. Hare, "	Hertford	"	23	
	J. R. Grady, "	Harnett	"	9	60
	J. L. Ward, "	Polk	"	40	33
	J. M. Carson, "	Ashe	"	32	32
	W. Plemmons, Tax Col.	Haywood	"	49	66
	G. B. Threadgill, Sheriff	Anson	"	29	66
	Jos. Marshall, "	Stanly	"	25	
	G. M. Green, "	Cleaveland	"	33	
	H H Sandlin, act'g "	Onslow	"	26	33
	W. A. Philpott, "	Granville	"	10	33
	W. H. Smith, "	Person	"	11	03
	H. B. Deaver, Tax Col	Madison	"	46	32
	W. T. Crawford, Sheriff	Martin	"	21	66
	J. C. Griffith, "	Caswell	"	11	92
	J. A. Oates, "	Sampson	"	15	53
	Martin Walker, "	Rutherford	"	35	
	Wm. Fields, "	Lenoir	"	13	66
	Nathaniel Moody, "	Stokes	"	21	
	C. A. Boon, "	Guilford	"	14	20
	Walker Smith, "	Rockingham	"	16	66
	Watson Curtis, "	Clay	"	57	66

1862.			
Sept.	Jesse Bledsoe, Sheriff Alleghany Co.,	$ 29	66
	E. A. Gupton, " Franklin "	9	27
	W. T. J. Vann, " New Hanover "	20	87
	Lewis Williamson, " Columbus "	28	47
	P. T. Massey, Tax Col. Johnston "	7	80
	Taken up from sundry persons at sundry times during this month, State Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 6 *per cent per annum*, and payable at the Public Treasury, on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, issued by authority of an Ordinance of the Convention of N. C., passed and ratified the 1st day of Dec., 1861, said Notes being fundable in *six per cent* State Coupon Bonds:		
	Notes of the denomination of $100	6,200	
	" " " " 50	1,200	
	" " " " 10	360	
	Sundry persons, for services in Treasury department, as follows :		
	R. F. Jones,	63	
	Andrew Syme,	30	
	F. H. Dewey,	55	65
	J. J. Lansdell,	250	
	J. W. Albertson,	500	
	L. S. Perry,	50	
	W. H. Dodd,	175	
	E. S. Blackwood.	138	94
	J. D. Primrose,	15	
	S. H. Young,	10	
	Harris & Howell, Wilmington, N. C., paper purchased by them for the State,	7,935	55
	Geo. W. Mordecai, expenses to and from Saltville, Va., on business for the State,	50	
	L. V. Blum & Co., for publishing in Peoples' Press, Salem, proclamation of Gov. Clark,	4	
	Southern Express Com., freight on sundry packages and boxes,	153	13
	W. H. High, Sheriff Wake County,	3	
	R. M. Smith, " Wilkes "	27	
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "	11	53

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
Sept.	Reuben King, Sheriff Robeson Co.,	$ 15	
	S. A. Warren, " Northampton "	19	
	E. D. Davis, " Jackson "	45	66
	J W C Piercy, TaxCol Cherokee "	56	32
	Isaac A. Reel, Sheriff McDowell "	36	32
	Jas. S. Snow, " Halifax "	16	33
	Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1862.	250	
	Sundry Banks of N. C., temporary loans, as follows:		
	Bank of Washington,	70,000	
	" "	75,000	
	" "	8,342	54
	" "	75,000	
	" Wilmington,	100,000	
	" "	50,000	
	" "	50,000	
	" "	50,000	
	" North Carolina,	300,000	
	" "	100,000	
	Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	3,750	
	Asa Biggs, for 3 State Registered Bonds,	3,000	
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	65	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	625	
	W. R. Richardson, Ch'f Cl'k to Pub. Treasurer, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	300	
	B. W. Starke, Assistant Cl'k to Pub. Treasurer, his 3d quarter's salary for 1862,	187	50
	Sundry telegraphic dispatches sent and received during August, 1862,	13	92
	John Spelman, boxes furnished Secretary of State for packing laws, &c.,	32	
	John Spelman, printing done for Executive Office and publishing in State Journal Governor's proclamations,	33	50
	W. W. Holden, advertising in N. C. Standard for Public Treasurer,	7	
	Fulton & Price, for publishing in Wilmington Journal sundry proclamations of the Governor,	31	12

1862.			
Sept.	J. W. Syme, advertising in Raleigh Register for Secretary of State,	$ 4	
	W. W. Holden, advertising in N. C. Standard for Secretary of State,	3	25
	W. W. Holden, for publishing in N. C. Standard sundry proclamations of Gov. Clark,	3	50
	John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh Register sundry proclamations of Gov. Clark,	4	25
	F. I. Wilson, for examining accounts of John Spelman, State Printer,	6	
	H. D. Turner, for stationery furnished several Departments in Capitol,	282	50
	J. A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., for paper furnished the State,	201	
	W. L. Smith, expenses as messenger from Bank of Wilmington,	18	
	P. F. Pescud, sponge for Treasurer's Office,		50
	Wm. Howard, for publishing in Tarboro' Southerner sundry proclamations of Gov. Clark,	13	50
	J. A. Lancaster & Son, Richmond, Va., for paper furnished the State,	752	
	F. I. Wilson, for examining accounts of John Spelman, State Printer, and John W. Syme, Printer to the Convention,	12	
	Isaac Oettinger, for 6 bottles of Ink furnished the State,	9	
	W. J. Palmer, Principal N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for having printed Treasury Notes of N. C.,	1,438	40
	W. H. Crow, Petersburg, Va., for candles furnished the State,	350	50
	D. King, for payment of wages of servant at Capitol, from 1st July to 1st Oct. 1862,	45	
		$ 12,167	34 72

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number Acres Land, valuation Land, valuation Town Property, the Taxes derived from every subject of Taxation in the several Counties of the State, from which returns were received prior to the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1862, *and the aggregate amount of all; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County, School and other purposes, as follows:*

1862.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY,

W. J. MURRAY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	215,333
Valuation Land,	$1,433,158
Town Property,	$38,275

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,866	33
Town Property,	76	55
White Polls,	585	60
Free Black Polls,	42	40
Slaves,	2,064	27
Money on hand or on deposit,	1,459	32
Bank Dividends received or due,	460	48
Salaries and Fees,	135	
Studs and Jacks,	92	
Daguerreotypists,	6	
Gold Watches,	47	95
Silver Watches,	33	83
Pianos,	28	50
Plate and Jewelry,	12	67
Riding Vehicles,	184	40
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	24	30
Dead-Heads on Railroads,	65	50
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c per gallon,	7,805	40
Merchants' Capital,	13	98
Retailers,	60	
Express Companies,	25	
Liquor Dealers,	1,277	31
Marriage License,	13	
Deeds for Real Estate,	7	50
Collateral Descent,	13	
Gross amount,	$ 17,400	29

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 18,210	82

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

ALFRED CARSON, Acting Sheriff.

Acres Land,	154,192
Valuation Land,	$656,902
Town Property,	$23,150

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,313	79
Town Property,	46	30
White Polls,	326	40
Free Black Polls,	2	40
Slaves,	664	14
Money on hand or on deposit,	252	29
Salaries and Fees,	12	
Studs and Jacks,	139	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		87
Gold Watches, $5.10; Silver do., $8.56,	13	66
Pianos, $4 50; Riding Vehicles, $45.25,	49	75
Note Shavers,	29	53
Horses, $4.03; Mules $15.10; Cattle, 7c.,	19	20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	5	68
Valuation of other Property,	5	50
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	913	50
Merchants' Capital,	43	55
Patent Medicines.	2	
Liquor Dealers,	213	31
Marriage License,	35	89
Deeds for Real Estate,,	5	33
Privileged Voters,	3	20
Collateral Descent,	50	30
Gross amount,	$ 4,147	59

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$ 600	
Schools,	600	
County Purposes and Jurors,	933	80
Soldiers' Families,	1,500	
Total amount,	$ 3,633	80

1862.

No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

JESSE BLEDSOE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	116,852		
Valuation Land,	$319,985		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 653	99
White Polls,		201	
Slaves,		167	17
Money on hand or on deposit,		97	27
Salaries and Fees,		5	
Studs and Jacks,		30	
Silver Watches,		1	97
Riding Vehicles,		2	50
Horses,		23	78
Cattle,		17	07
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		1	60
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		123	90
Marriage License,		7	
Gross amount,		$ 1,332	25
COUNTY TAXES.			
County purposes,		$ 668	03

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.

GIDEON B. THREADGILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	376,662½
Valuation Land,	$1,591,993
Town Property,	$67,560

STATE TAXES.

Land,	3,189	76
Town Property,	135	12
White Polls,	192	80
Free Black Polls,	1	60
Slaves,	4,334	35
Money on hand or on deposit,	890	60
Bank Dividends received or due,	1,624	53
Salaries and Fees,	129	60
Studs and Jacks,	72	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	38	75
Gold Watches, $60.77; Silver do., $32.66,	93	43
Pianos, $57; Plate and Jewelry, $17.65,	74	65
Riding Vehicles,	308	65
Note Shavers, $57.20; Mules 15 cents,	57	35
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	16	68
Merchants' Capital,	61	51
Retailers,	30	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	36	75
Liquor Dealers,	87	27
Marriage License,	28	13
Mortgages and Deeds,	9	70
Deeds for Real Estate,	14	55
Privileged Voters,	2	40
Gross amount,	$ 11,430	18

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$ 1,500	
County Purposes,	1,433	48
Soldiers' Families,	6,000	
Railroad,	2,100	
Total amount,	$ 11,033	48

1862.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY.

JOHN M. CARSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	249,447		
Valuation Land,	$568,194		
Town Property,	$24,205		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,136	39
Town Property,		48	41
White Polls,		531	10
Free Black Polls,		9	60
Slaves,		293	33
Money on hand or on deposit,		279	96
Salaries and Fees,		18	
Studs and Jacks,		42	
Gold Watches,		3	70
Silver Watches,		8	35
Pianos,		1	50
Plate and Jewelry,		1	40
Riding Vehicles,		10	40
Note Shavers,			13
Horses,		35	38
Mules,		4	89
Cattle,		38	05
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		4	84
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		320	40
Merchants' Capital,		11	34
Bowling Alleys,		50	
Patent Medicines,		6	08
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Marriage License,		32	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		2	91
Subjects Unlisted,		10	83
Produce Dealers,		94	78
Gross amount,		$ 3,006	65
COUNTY TAXES.			
County purposes,		$ 2,422	89

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 6.—BERTIE COUNTY.

A. H. HASSELL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	336,305
Valuation Land,	$2,142,888
Town Property,	$80,778

STATE TAXES.		
Land,	$ 4,282	03
Town Property,	161	56
White Polls,	420	
Free Black Polls,	16	80
Slaves,	5,048	21
Money on hand or on deposit,	1,618	28
Bank Dividends received or due,	400	47
Salaries and Fees,	159	50
Studs and Jacks,	32	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	50	63
Gold Watches,	96	71
Silver Watches,	19	92
Pianos,	91	50
Plate and Jewelry,	31	50
Riding Vehicles,	260	50
Cattle,		73
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	61	47
Valuation of other Property,	2	50
Merchants' Capital,	53	90
Retailers, $60; Liquor Dealers, $60.15,	120	15
Marriage License,	27	16
Mortgages and Deeds,	2	91
Deeds for Real Estate,	5	33
Collateral Descents,	152	30
Gross amount,	$ 13,116	06

COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor,	$ 2,243	
County Purposes,	4,135	18
Insane Asylum,	352	10
Total amount,	$ 6,730	28

1862.

No. 7.—BLADEN COUNTY.

ROBERT P. MELVIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	539,503¼
Valuation Land,	$1,413,396.87
Town Property,	$28,854.50

STATE TAXES.		
Land,	$ 2,755	44
Town property,	57	70
White Polls,	32	80
Free Black Polls,	24	80
Slaves,	3,130	79
Money on hand and on deposit,	387	08
Bank Dividends received or due,	190	80
Salaries and Fees,	32	50
Studs and Jacks,	30	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	21	75
Gold Watches,	60	70
Silver Watches,	11	70
Pianos,	25	50
Plate and Jewelry,	28	28
Riding Vehicles,	139	32
Horses,		60
Cattle,	1	
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	20	90
Valuation of other Property,	14	50
Retailers,	30	
Marriage License,	21	
Mortgages and Deeds,	2	
Deeds for Real Estate,	8	
Collateral Descent,	6	74
Gross amount,	$ 7,033	90

COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor,	$ 2,436	35
County Purposes,	4,972	70
Total amount	$ 7,409	05

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 8.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	334,396
Valuation Land,	$1,184,169
Town Property,	$209,291

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	2,369	03
Town Property,		420	38
White Polls,		268	80
Free Black Polls,		5	60
Slaves,		1,462	53
Money on hand or on deposit,		740	01
Bank Dividends received or due,		93	72
Salaries and Fees,		57	40
Studs and Jacks,		142	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		2	50
Gold Watches, $51.50; Silver do., $30.02,		81	52
Pianos, $63; Plate and Jewelry, $39.15,		102	15
Riding Vehicles,		178	97
Note Shavers, $50; Horses $19.87,		69	87
Mules, $18.70; Cattle, $12.90,		31	60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		54	
Valuation of other Property,		8	47
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		3	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		104	70
Merchants' Capital,		202	54
Marriage License,		44	
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	
Deeds for Real Estate,		11	50
Subjects Unlisted,		69	90
Gross amount,	$	6,527	19

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5¼c. per $100 value of all property,	$	1,346	
County purposes, 4¼c. " " "		1,089	62
Soldiers' Families, 13½c per $100 value of all property, and 20c. per poll,		3,617	96
Total amount,	$	6,053	58

1862.

No. 9.—BURKE COUNTY.

MICHAEL SPAINHOWER, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	198,003		
Valuation Land,	$857,868		
Town Property,	$87,690		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,715	21
Town Property,		175	38
White Polls,		378	40
Slaves,		1,341	80
Money on hand or on deposit,		745	77
Bank Dividends received or due,		525	50
Salaries and Fees,		56	41
Studs and Jacks,		102	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		6	87
Gold Watches, $29.55; Silver do., $8.54,		38	09
Pianos,		31	50
Plate and Jewelry,		30	38
Riding Vehicles,		62	32
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		5	
Cattle,		2	21
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		14	37
Valuation of other Property,		1	61
Merchants' Capital,		67	42
Retailers,		90	
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Liquor Dealers,		65	50
Bowling Alleys,		50	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c per gallon,		891	90
Marriage License,		24	
Mortgages and Deeds,		24	
Privileged Voters,		1	60
Gross amount,		$ 6,467	24
COUNTY TAXES.			
County Purposes,		$ 4,888	84

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 10.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

J. L. BUNDY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	216,439
Valuation Land,	$1,742,985
Town Property,	$133,641

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 3,497	79
Town Property,	267	23
White Polls,	367	20
Free Black Polls,	8	
Slaves,	2,474	15
Money on hand or on deposit,	1,592	29
Bank Dividends received or due,	265	18
Salaries and Fees,	73	91
Studs and Jacks,	89	
Gold Watches, $90.79; Silver do, $38.78;	129	57
Pianos, $51; Plate & Jewelry, $28.24;	79	24
Riding Vehicles,	216	70
Note Shavers, $10.30; Horses, 18c.	10	48
Mules, $1.08; Cattle, 43c.	1	51
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	19	12
Valuation of other property,		83
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	79	20
Merchants' Capital,	81	68
Express Companies,	25	
Livery Stables, $25; Liq'r Deal's, $182.89,	207	89
Marriage License,	32	98
Mortgages and Deeds,	3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,	5	22
Privileged Voters,		80
Collateral Descent,	61	50
Gross amount,	$ 9,590	95

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 3,660	18
Soldiers' Families,	3,051	31
Total amount,	$ 6,711	49

1862.

No. 11.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

W. A. SETZER, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	215,239		
Valuation Land,	$857,592		
Town Property,	$31,980		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,715	18
Town Property,		63	96
White Polls,		319	20
Free Black Polls,		6	40
Slaves,		698	14
Money on hand or on deposit,		423	89
Bank Dividends received or due,		50	64
Salaries and Fees,		12	
Studs and Jacks,		60	
Gold Watches, $10.70; Silver do., $6.88,		17	58
Pianos, $10.50; Plate and Jewelry, $4.49,		14	99
Riding Vehicles,		59	31
Note Shavers,		14	
Horses, $4.06; Mules, $8.10; Cattle, $3.28,		15	44
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		8	72
Valuation of other Property,			25
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		5	
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		321	75
Merchants' Capital,		18	
Marriage License,		31	
Deeds for Real Estate,		3	
Collateral Descent,		178	57
Additional Return by Sheriff,		22	86
Gross amount,		$ 4,059	88
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 600	
County Purposes,		2,279	56
Total amount,		$ 2,879	56

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 12.—CASWELL COUNTY.

J. C. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Acres of Land,	280,329		
Valuation Land,	$2,279,655		
Town Property,	$ 159,265		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		4,561	06
Town Property,		318	53
White Polls,		196	
Free Black Polls,		28	
Slaves,		5,965	37
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,671	17
Bank Dividends received or due,		1,375	98
Salaries and Fees,		115	
Studs and Jacks,		42	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		34	12
Gold Watches $90.65; Silver do. $28.88,		119	53
Harps $2.50; Pianos $111,		113	50
Plate and Jewelry,		41	57
Riding Vehicles,		407	32
Note Shavers $8.80; Mules $0.45,		9	25
Cattle,			46
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		61	02
Valuation of other property,		4	90
Merchants' Capital,		107	10
Peddlers and Retailers,		1	30
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30 cents per gal.		65	10
Liquor dealers,		241	60
Marriage License,		16	
Deeds for Real Estate,		7	
Collateral Descent,		43	30
Gross Amount		$ 16,674	88
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 2,399	48
County purposes,		21,332	34
Schools,		7,081	97
Total Amount,		$ 30,813	79

1862.

No. 13.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

J. E. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	254,598
Valuation Land,	$1,544,572
Town Property,	$50,647

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 3,089	14
Town Property,	101	30
White Polls,	411	20
Free Black Polls, $2.40; Slaves, $1,469.72,	1,472	12
Money on hand and on deposit,	950	81
Salaries and Fees,	31	57
Studs and Jacks,	157	
Gold Watches, $20.56; Silver do., $22.57,	43	13
Pianos, $9; Plate and Jewelry, $1.83,	10	83
Riding Vehicles, $163.80; Horses, $3.28,	167	08
Mules, $9.27; Cattle 11 cents,	9	38
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	8	19
Valuation of other Property,		95
Dead-Heads on Railroads,	12	24
Spiritnous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	2,310	
Merchants' Capital,	31	19
Marriage License,	56	26
Mortgages and Deeds,		97
Deeds for Real Estate,	17	18
Liquor Dealers,	271	40
Subjects Unlisted,	5	10
Collateral Descent,	15	
Gross amount,	$ 9,172	04

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$ 901	08
County Purposes,	2,902	14
Total amount,	$ 3,803	22

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 14.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	501,867		
Valuation Land,	$2,251,345		
Town Property,	$70,523		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		4,502	52
Town Property,		141	04
White Polls,		693	60
Free Black Polls,		19	20
Slaves,		4,008	93
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,247	20
Salaries and Fees,		83	
Studs and Jacks,		86	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		2	12
Gold Watches, $94.36; Silver do, $24.68,		119	04
Pianos,		70	50
Plate and Jewelry,		41	59
Riding Vehicles,		366	35
Note Shavers,		4	
Horses,			68
Mules,			76
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		41	36
Valuation of other Property,		5	84
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		867	
Merchants' Capital,		29	82
Retailers,		90	
Billiard Tables,		125	
Marriage License,		43	75
Deeds for Real Estate,		14	
Privileged Voters,			80
Arrears for Insolvents,		5	60
Collateral Descent,		180	
Gross amount,		$ 12,789	70
COUNTY TAXES.			
County Purposes,		$ 18,105	66

1862.

No. 15.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

J. W. C. PIERCY, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	597,362
Valuation Land,	$529,800
Town Property,	$34,095

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,059	60
Town Property,	68	19
White Polls,	400	
Free Black Polls, $4; Slaves, $395.55,	399	55
Money on hand or on deposit,	99	80
Salaries and Fees,	28	
Studs and Jacks,	60	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	5	25
Gold Watches, $10.80; Silver do., $4.98,	15	78
Pianos,	1	50
Plate and Jewelry,	1	25
Riding Vehicles,	12	
Note Shavers,	4	
Horses, $12.74; Mules, $7.82,	20	56
Cattle,	9	20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	3	30
Valuation of other Property,	1	30
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	347	85
Merchants' Capital,	6	67
Marriage License,	31	04
Deeds for Real Estate,	5	82
Liquor Dealers,	90	
Gross amount,	$ 2,670	66

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor and Soldiers' Families,	$ 1,200	
County Purposes,	2,632	40
Schools,	804	36
Public Buildings,	500	
Total amount,	$ 4,136	76

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 16.—CLAY COUNTY.

WATSON CURTIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	87,109
Valuation Land,	$167,582
Town Property,	$1,566

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 327	64
Town Property,	10	74
White Polls,	149	60
Free Black Polls,	1	60
Slaves,	105	45
Money on hand and on deposit,	43	54
Salaries and Fees,	5	
Studs and Jacks,	18	
Gold Watches,	1	
Silver Watches,	1	74
Riding Vehicles,	16	25
Note Shavers,	7	50
Horses,	17	25
Mules,	11	02
Cattle,	15	50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	2	71
Valuation of other Property,	7	32
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30 cts. per gallon,	146	40
Liquor Dealers,	39	09
Marriage License,	15	
Mortgages and Deeds,	2	
Deeds for Real Estate,		50
Gross amount,	$ 944	85

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 1,112	10

1862.

No. 17.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY. G. M. GREEN, Sheriff.			
Acres Land,	266,123		
Valuation Land,	$1,129,309		
Town Property,	$73,450		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,253.61; Town Prop'ty, $146.90,		$ 2,400	51
White Polls,		500	
Free Black Polls,		7	20
Slaves,		1,789	95
Money on hand or on deposit,		500	98
Salaries and Fees,		21	05
Studs and Jacks,		70	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		43	75
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		3	
Gold Watches, $16.25; Silver do, $12.75,		29	
Pianos, $9; Plate and Jewelry, $7.88,		16	88
Riding Vehicles,		130	40
Note Shavers,		271	57
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		1	50
Horses, $2.54; Mules, $3.22; Cattle, 7c.		5	83
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		9	35
Valuation of other Property,			59
Dead-Heads on Railroads,			26
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		351	
Retailers, $60; Lightning Rod Men, $40,		100	
Liquor Dealers,		44	94
Marriage License,		49	
Deeds for Real Estate,		5	82
Privileged Voters,			80
Collateral Descent,		7	23
Gross amount,		$ 6,360	61
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3½ cents per $100 valu'n real estate and negroes, and 17c. per white poll,		$ 840	84
County Purposes, 3 do., and 15 do.,		723	49
Schools, 6½ do., and 22 do.,		1,497	81
Railroads, 19 do., and 46 do.,		4,266	08
Total amount,		$ 7,328	22

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 18.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	377,153		
Valuation Land,	$717,835		
Town Property,	$29,345		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $1,408.58; Town Property, $58.69,		$ 1,467	27
Slaves,		1,400	48
Money on hand or on deposit,		258	27
Bank Dividends received or due,		138	30
Salaries and Fees,		20	
Studs and Jacks,		52	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		1	50
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		5	
Gold Watches $22.70; Silver do. $8.13,		30	83
Pianos, $6; Plate and Jewelry, $8.55,		14	55
Riding Vehicles,		61	05
Note Shavers, 50c.; Horses, 53c.		1	03
Mules, 60c.; Cattle, 40c.,		1	
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		16	01
Valuation of other property,		14	90
Merchants' Capital,		329	98
Retailers, $450; Patent Medicines, $27.35		477	35
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30cts. per gallon,		189	79
Marriage License,		57	23
Mortgages and Deeds,		20	37
Deeds for Real Estate,		28	62
Privileged Voters,		1	60
Collateral Descent,		336	30
Gross amount,		$ 4,923	93
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, $965.98; County purposes $2,236.08		$ 3,202	06
Schools,		757	11
Public Buildings,		780	71
Jury, $312.27; Asylum, $82.60,		394	87
Total amount,		$ 5,134	75

1862.

No. 19.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HECTOR MCNEILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	491,166		
Valuation Land,	$1,453,793		
Town Property,	$616,937		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,907.58; T'n Prop'ty, $1,233.87,		$ 4,141	45
White Polls,		438	40
Free Black Polls,		31	20
Slaves,		3,671	87
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,446	46
Bank Dividends received or due,		6,433	86
Salaries and Fees,		502	09
Studs and Jacks,		14	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		1	25
Gold Watches, $137.58; Silver do, $27.07,		164	65
Pianos, $130.50; Plate & Jew'ry, $97.43,		227	93
Riding Vehicles,		280	90
Note Shavers, $60; Mules, 6c.,		60	06
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		100	19
Valuation of other Property,		6	32
Merchants' Capital,		294	01
Retailers,		180	
Insurance Companies,		200	
Auctioneers,		58	18
Patent Medicines,		52	50
Exhibitions for Reward,		20	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		90	
Liq'r Deal's, $442.21; Playing Cards, $4,		446	21
Marriage License,		49	47
Mortgages and Deeds,		26	68
Gross amount,		$ 19,937	68
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 4,000	
County Purposes,		3,150	
Jury, $1,500; Railroad, $7,600,		9,100	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		250	
Soldiers' Families,		29,185	21
Total amount,		$ 45,685	21

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 20.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

DAVID LOFTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	365,472		
Valuation Land,	$1,951,423		
Town Property,	$121,192		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,903	34
Town Property,		242	38
White Polls,		1,042	40
Free Black Polls,		8	
Slaves,		2,073	79
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,811	11
Bank Dividends received or due,		421	08
Salaries and Fees,		132	
Studs and Jacks,		143	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		49	37
Gold Watches,		90	52
Silver Watches,		62	87
Pianos,		49	50
Plate and Jewelry,		12	96
Riding Vehicles,		335	81
Horses, $3.43; Mules, $1.60; Cattle, 70c.,		5	73
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		22	40
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		10	
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		1,798	50
Express Companies,		25	
Liquor Dealers,		123	17
Marriage License,		58	20
Mortgages and Deeds,		5	82
Deeds for Real Estate,		9	70
Collateral Descent,		5	50
Gross amount,		$ 12,442	15
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 2,000	
County Purposes,		8,623	23
Total amount,		$ 10,623	23

1862.

No. 21.—DAVIE COUNTY.

W. A. MERONEY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	162,741
Valuation Land,	$1,229,078
Town Property,	$64,969

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,468	16
Town Property,	129	93
White Polls,	296	
Free Black Polls,	4	80
Slaves,	1,719	63
Money on hand or on deposit,	797	73
Bank Dividends received or due,	1,620	
Salaries and Fees,	46	06
Studs and Jacks,	66	
Daguerreotypists,	15	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	55	37
Gold Watches, $40.10; Silver do., $18.43,	58	53
Pianos,	30	
Plate and Jewelry,	13	84
Riding Vehicles,	177	55
Horses, $1.85; Mules, $3.80; Cattle, 68c.,	6	33
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	26	28
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	2,290	20
Merchants' Capital,	37	02
Retailers,	30	
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1	50
Patent Medicines,	13	03
Liquor Dealers,	582	48
Marriage License,	63	62
Deeds for Real Estate,	9	70
Privileged Voters,	4	80
Collateral Descent,	16	09
Gross amount,	$ 10,579	65

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 7,059	90

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 22.—DUPLIN COUNTY.

THOMAS J. CARR, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	459,822		
Valuation Land,	$1,270,377		
Town Property,	$83,425		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,535.59; Town Property, $166.85,		2,702	44
White Polls,		299	20
Free Black Polls, $16; Slaves, $4,345.75,		4,361	75
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,061	11
Bank Dividends received or due,		59	48
Salaries and Fees,		39	50
Studs and Jacks,		32	
Gold Watches, $79.60; Silver do., $24.42,		104	02
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $63,		65	50
Plate and Jewelry,		26	33
Riding Vehicles,		212	90
Note Shavers, $2.30; Horses, 62 cents,		2	92
Cattle,		2	81
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		37	51
Valuation of other Property,		6	81
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		2	30
Merchants' Capital,		47	82
Retailers, $60; Auctioneers, $5.25,		65	25
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		137	41
L'qr Dl'rs, $80.82; M'rge License, $42.68,		123	50
Mortgages and Deeds,		8	73
Deeds for Real Estate,		23	77
Play'g C'ds, 50c.; Privl'gd Voters, 80c.,		1	30
Are'rs for Insl'vts, $1.60; Taverns, $14,		15	60
Gross amount,		$ 9,439	96
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, $2,500; County Purposes, $2,000,		$ 4,500	
Public Buildings, $500; Patrol, $500,		1,000	
Soldiers' Families,		12,784	82
Total amount,		$ 18,284	82

1862.

No. 23.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

JOSEPH COBB, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	331,310		
Valuation Land,	$3,261,078		
Town Property,	$240,950		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 6,522	15
Town Property,		481	90
White Polls,		448	
Free Black Polls, $16; Slaves, $7,442.89,		7,458	89
Money on hand or on deposit,		3,160	39
Bank Dividends, received or due,		1,972	46
Salaries and Fees,		345	20
Studs and Jacks,		117	
Gates,		30	
Gold Watches, $133.01; Silver do, $37.71,		170	72
Pianos, $97.50; Plate & Jewelry, $93.63,		191	13
Riding Vehicles,		503	35
Note Shavers,		330	
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		5	
Horses, 55; Mules, 55; Cattle, 78;		1	88
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		89	95
Valuation of other Property,		791	89
Dead-heads on Railroads,		155	60
Merchants' Capital,		385	03
Bowling Alleys, $50; Billa'd Tables, $125,		175	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		27	
Marriage Lic'e, $19; Mortg's & Deeds, $3,		22	
Deeds for Real Estate,		10	
Play'g C'ds, $23.50; Liq'r Deal's, $124.50,		148	
Collateral Descent,		495	38
Gross amount,		$ 24,037	92
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 1-5 per cent. on State Tax,		$ 4,667	50
County Purposes,		4,667	50
Soldiers' Families, 2-5 do., do.,		9,335	
Total amount,		$ 18,670	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 24.—FORSYTH COUNTY.

MATHIAS MASTEN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	223,001		
Valuation Land,	$1,327,336		
Town Property,	$341,920		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,654.97; Town Property, $683.84,		$ 3,338	81
White Polls,		880	80
Free Bl'k Polls, $18.40; Slaves, $1,407.22,		1,425	62
Money on hand or on deposit,		348	08
Bank Dividends received or due,		1,308	37
Salaries and Fees,		135	15
Studs and Jacks,		19	
Buying and selling Slaves,		3	25
Toll Bridges Gates and Ferries,		16	25
Gold Watches, $59.06; Silver do., $49.04,		108	10
Pianos,		117	
Plate and Jewelry,		19	16
Riding Vehicles,		208	30
Note Shavers, $56.36; Horses, $2.73,		59	09
Mules $3.89; Cattle, 22c.,		4	11
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		39	09
Valuation of other Property,		2618	23
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		6,085	50
Merchants' Capital,		54	38
Retailers,		30	
Patent Medicines.		2	50
Liquor Dealers,		838	90
Marriage License,		63	05
Mortgages and Deeds,			97
Deeds for Real Estate,		10	18
Gross amount,		$ 17,733	89
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 2,000	
County Purposes,		2,200	
Schools,		1,275	
Soldiers' Families, and expenses of Volunteers from Forsyth,		5,156	36
Total amount,		$ 10,631	36

1862.

No. 25.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

E. A. GUPTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	392,076
Valuation Land,	$1,559,545
Town Property,	$182,668

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	3,119	09
Town Property,		365	34
White Polls,		340	80
Free Black Polls,		36	80
Slaves,		3,862	83
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,071	72
Bank Dividends received or due,		8	40
Salaries and Fees,		102	40
Studs and Jacks,		27	
Gold Watches,		74	92
Silver Watches,		26	28
Harps,		5	
Pianos,		103	50
Plate and Jewelry,		62	35
Riding Vehicles,		283	30
Note Shavers,		33	90
Horses,			50
Mules,			60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		60	03
Valuation of other Property,		26	53
Merchants' Capital,		117	45
Retailers,		60	
Livery Stables,		50	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		109	84
Marriage License,		39	
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	
Gross amount,	$	10,995	58

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$	1,051	61

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 26.—GASTON COUNTY.

JOSEPH LUSK, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	223,408		
Valuation Land,	$1,219,639		
Town Property,	$32,310		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,449	31
Town Property,		66	12
White Polls,		285	60
Free Black Polls, $8.80; Slaves, $1,419.02,		1,427	82
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,055	53
Bank Dividends received or due,		32	
Salaries and Fees,		18	
Studs and Jacks,		76	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		5	62
Gold Watches, $28.10; Silver do., $14.05,		42	15
Pianos, $9; Plate and Jewelry, $7.21,		16	21
Riding Vehicles,		134	30
Note Shavers, $49.40; Horses $2.10,		51	50
Mules, 34c.; Cattle, 19c.,			53
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		6	52
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		12	58
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		5,074	05
Merchants' Capital,		23	77
Retailers, $90; Liquor Dealers, $326.97,		416	97
Buying and Selling Slaves,		5	82
Marriage License,		21	34
Mortgages and Deeds,			97
Deeds for Real Estate,		2	91
Privileged Voters, $2.40; Col'l Des't, $2,		4	40
Gross amount,		$ 11,230	02
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 1,081	75
County purposes,		1,153	86
Schools,		1,081	75
Soldiers' Families,		2,704	39
County Bonds,		1,189	93
Total amount,		$ 7,211	68

1862.

No. 27.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.

WM. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	447,286		
Valuation Land,	$3,103,272		
Town Property,	$253,987		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $6,206.54; Town property, $511.97,		$ 6,718	51
White Polls,		621	60
Free Black Polls,		43	20
Slaves,		7,240	62
Money on hand and on deposit,		2,757	57
Bank Dividends received or due,		180	12
Salaries and Fees,		72	93
Studs and Jacks,		41	
Gold Watches,		149	51
Silver Watches,		38	66
Pianos, $166.50; Plate and Jewelry, 80c.,		167	30
Riding Vehicles,		512	36
Note Shavers,		79	80
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		86	74
Merchants' Capital,		56	18
Retailers,		210	
Express Companies,		25	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		279	60
Liquor Dealers,		796	60
Marriage License,		63	
Mortgages and Deeds,		9	
Deeds for Real Estate,		19	
Privileged Voters,		1	60
Gross amount,		$ 20,169	90
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 1,600	
County Purposes,		6,000	
Jury,		2,000	
Soldiers' Families,		1,200	
Total amount		$ 10,800	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 28.—GREENE COUNTY.

R. J. W. BEAMAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	156,217
Valuation Land,	$964,910
Town Property,	$17,680

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	1,955	82
Town Property,		35	36
White Polls,		238	40
Free Black Polls,		4	80
Slaves,		2,165	52
Money on hand and on deposit,		684	62
Bank Dividends received or due,		2	40
Salaries and Fees,		35	
Studs and Jacks,		27	
Gold Watches,		41	58
Silver Watches,		11	05
Pianos,		46	50
Plate and Jewelry,		6	18
Riding Vehicles,		182	60
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		5	
Horses,			35
Cattle,			55
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		14	31
Retailers,		30	
Marriage License,		6	79
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	79
Privileged Voters,		1	60
Gross amount,	$	5,506	10

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $1,207.63 ; Co. Purposes, $5,195.33,	$	6,402	96
Soldiers' Families,		2,415	26
Total amount,	$	8,818	22

1862.

No. 29.—GUILFORD COUNTY.

CALEB A. BOON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	398,768		
Valuation Land,	$2,183,362		
Town Property,	$354,320		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $4,481.10; Town Prop'ty, $708.64,		$ 5,189	74
White Polls,		1,083	20
Free Black Polls,		45	60
Slaves,		2,547	42
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,671	38
Bank Dividends received or due,		400	82
Salaries and Fees,		326	98
Studs and Jacks,		141	
Daguerreotypists,		24	02
Gold Watches, $106.44; Silver do, $48.30,		154	74
Pianos, $57; Plate and Jewelry, $34.20,		91	20
Rd'g Veh'ls, $373.35; Note Sh'vrs, $98.50,		471	85
Horses, 40c.; Mules, $2.20; Cattle, 44c.		3	04
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		61	38
Valuation of other Property,		88	63
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		48	20
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		8,997	30
Merchants' Capital,		537	91
Retailers, $90; Express Companies, $25,		115	
Patent Medicines,		13	50
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Liquor Dealers,		3,042	
Marriage License,		133	86
Mortgages and Deeds,		10	67
Deeds for Real Estate,		29	59
Arrears for Insolvents,		4	80
Gross amount,		$ 26,243	83
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 3,500	
County Purposes,		9,610	40
Schools, $4,000; Pub. Buildings, $2,750,		6,750	
Insane Asylum,		750	
Total amount,		$ 20,610	40

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 30.—HALIFAX COUNTY.

JAS. S. SNOW, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	412,874		
Valuation Land,	$3,148,010		
Town Property,	$181,801		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 6,296	01
Town Property,		363	60
White Polls,		348	
Free Black Polls, $160; Slaves, $6,358.23,		6,518	23
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,893	40
Bank Dividends received or due,		79	96
Salaries and Fees,		212	21
Studs and Jacks,		78	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		2	50
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		35	25
Gold Watches, $154.46; Silver do, $31.65,		186	11
Pianos, $118.50; Plate & Jewelry, $95.19,		213	69
Riding Vehicles,		436	13
N'e Sh's, $65.50; Hor's, $14.91; Cat'e, 76c,		81	17
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		91	25
Valuation of other Property,		693	66
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		4	80
Merchants' Capital,		207	99
Retailers, $180; Billiard Tables, $125,		305	
Express Co's, $25; Pat't Medic's, $4.50,		29	50
Liquor Dealers,		1,339	35
Marriage License,		57	
Mortgages and Deeds,		8	
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	
Playing Cards,		19	
Gross amount,		$ 20,505	81
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 2,310	68
County Purposes,		3,697	09
Total amount,		$ 6,007	77

1862.

No. 31.—HARNETT COUNTY.

JAMES R. GRADY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	309,487
Valuation Land,	$688,824
Town Property,	$5,930

STATE TAXES.		
Land,	$ 1,377	64
Town Property,	11	86
White Polls,	180	80
Slaves,	1,336	31
Money on hand or on deposit,	153	02
Bank Dividends received or due,	40	12
Salaries and Fees,	28	50
Studs and Jacks,	43	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	38	05
Gold Watches, $15.76; Silver do, $6.69,	22	45
Pianos,	15	
Plate and Jewelry,	4	53
Riding Vehicles,	91	82
Note Shavers,	16	80
Horses, 58c.; Mules, 15c.,		73
Cattle,		25
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	5	28
Merchants' Capital,	1	20
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	231	90
Marriage License,	17	46
Deeds for Real Estate,	2	91
Gross amount,	$ 3,619	63
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor,	$ 1,601	24
County Purposes,	2,328	12
Jury,	587	39
Soldiers' Families,	7,858	74
Insane Asylum,	151	27
Total amount,	$ 12,526	76

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 32.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

WILLIAM PLEMMONS, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	254,391
Valuation on Land,	$418,708
Town Property,	$13,075

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	837	41
Town Property,		26	15
White Polls,		297	60
Free Black Polls,			80
Slaves,		255	10
Money on hand or on deposit,		154	56
Studs and Jacks,		49	50
Gold Watches,		8	45
Silver Watches,		7	75
Riding Vehicles,		50	
Horses,		10	90
Mules,		12	14
Cattle,		16	68
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		10	35
Valuation of other Property,		49	06
Merchants' Capital,		50	95
Retailers,		30	
Arrears for Insolvents,		16	05
Marriage License,		2	91
Gross amount,	$	1,886	36

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$	300	
County Taxes,		1,562	43
Total amount,	$	1,862	43

1862.

No. 33.—HENDERSON COUNTY.

ISAAC ARLEDGE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	181,975
Valuation Land,	$953,741
Town Property,	$69,660

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,907	48
Town Property,	139	32
White Polls,	436	
Free Black Polls,	4	80
Slaves,	934	76
Money on hand or on deposit,	279	53
Salaries and Fees,	27	
Studs and Jacks,	61	
Daguerreotypists,	4	50
Gold Watches,	28	90
Silver Watches,	11	07
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $31.50,	34	
Plate and Jewelry,	61	32
Riding Vehicles,	128	50
Note Shavers,	73	50
Horses,	21	98
Mules,	14	22
Cattle,	7	80
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	49	12
Valuation of other Property,	38	05
Merchants' Capital,	28	87
Private Billiard Table,	25	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	285	
Liquor Dealers,	45	
Marriage License,	32	
Mortgages and Deeds,	1	
Deeds for Real Estate,	9	
Gross amount,	$ 4,689	02

COUNTY TAXES.

County purposes,	$ 3,422	33

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 34.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

JACKSON B. HARE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	190,054		
Valuation Land,	$1,018,581		
Town Property,	$136,027		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,037	16
Town Property,		272	05
White Polls,		181	60
Free Bl'ck Polls, $53.60; Slaves, $2,056.65,		2,110	25
Money on hand and on deposit,		1,139	83
Bank Dividends received or due,		414	76
Salaries and Fees,		48	
Studs and Jacks, $30; Ferries, $12.78,		42	78
Gold Watches, $49.10; Silver do., $12.55,		61	65
Pianos, $69; Plate and Jewelry, $30.79,		99	79
Rid'g Vehicles, $176.87; Note Sh'rs, $5,		181	87
Horses, $1.65; Cattle 10 cents,		1	75
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		62	49
Valuation of other Property,		216	08
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		60	
Merchants' Capital,		90	08
Retailers,		60	
Liquor Dealers,		52	38
Buying and Selling Slaves,		103	50
Marriage License,		31	04
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	94
Arrears for Insolvents,		1	60
Gross amount,		$ 7,272	54
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 8 cents per $100 valuation land, and 30 cents per poll,		$ 1,744	87
County Purposes, 13 do. and 48 do.,		2,815	89
Schools, 4 do. and 20 do.,		977	37
Patrol, 25 cents per poll,		330	25
Total amount,		$ 5,868	38

1862.

No. 35.—HYDE COUNTY.

GEORGE CREDLE, Sheriff.

Acres of Land,	158,181½		
Valuation Land,	$890,218.50		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,780	44
White Polls,		200	
Free Black Polls,		19	20
Slaves,		1,043	48
Money on hand or on deposit,		314	55
Bank Dividends received or due,		38	62
Salaries and Fees,		49	
Studs and Jacks,		18	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		3	
Gold Watches,		30	52
Silver Watches,		4	07
Pianos,		9	
Plate and Jewelry,		5	03
Riding Vehicles,		130	
Note Shavers,		20	
Horses.			48
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		24	
Valuation of other property,		13	47
Collateral Descent,		7	67
Gross Amount		$ 3,710	53
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 2,579	44
County purposes,		2,473	02
Schools,		806	08
Insane Asylum,		243	41
For Canoes destroyed in the County, 25 cents per. $100 valuation of Slaves,		1,304	35
Total Amount,		$ 7,406	30

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 36.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	335,975
Valuation Land,	$1,726,978
Town Property,	$163,813

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 3,453	35
Town Property,	327	62
White Polls,	675	20
Slaves,	2,228	27
Bank Dividends received or due,	261	20
Salaries and Fees,	51	
Studs and Jacks,	96	
Gold Watches,	62	22
Silver Watches,	32	11
Pianos,	48	
Plate and Jewelry,	26	80
Riding Vehicles,	254	35
Horses,	5	50
Mules,	12	94
Cattle,		69
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	31	16
Valuation of other property,	26	74
Dead-Heads on Railroads,	18	60
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	934	50
Merchants' Capital,	193	65
Retailers,	30	
Livery Stables,	25	
Liquor Dealers,	183	84
Marriage License,	71	78
Deeds for Real Estate,	22	
Collateral Descent,	210	
Gross amount,	$ 9,282	52

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 6,350	23

1862.

No. 37.—JACKSON COUNTY.

E. D. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	563,892
Valuation Land,	$324,607
Town Property,	$11,500

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 738	44
Town Property,	26	
White Polls,	281	60
Free Black Polls,	2	40
Slaves,	197	85
Money on hand or on deposit,	102	79
Studs and Jacks,	54	
Gold Watches,	2	35
Silver Watches,	2	47
Pianos,	3	
Riding Vehicles,	16	15
Horses,	15	45
Mules,	7	39
Cattle,	11	04
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	8	15
Valuation of other Property,	7	93
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c per gallon,	225	60
Peddlers,	40	
Marriage License,	22	31
Deeds for Real Estate,	1	
Delinquents for 1860,	1	60
Collateral Descent,	8	18
Gross amount,	$ 1,775	70

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 1,980	18
Public Buildings,	1,478	10
Total amount,	$ 3,458	28

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 38.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.

P. T. MASSEY, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	488,874		
Valuation Land,	$1,676,130		
Town Property,	$53,787		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,352	39
Town Property,		107	57
White Polls,		665	60
Free Black Polls,		16	
Slaves,		3,062	66
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,227	50
Bank Dividends received or due,		202	17
Salaries and Fees,		82	10
Studs and Jacks,		36	
Gold Watches,		58	02
Silver Watches,		24	28
Pianos, $43.50; Plate and Jewelry, $17.43,		60	93
Riding Vehicles,		228	45
Note Shavers, $3.28; Horses, $1.30,		4	58
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		40	67
Valuation of other Property,		2	
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		2	50
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		80	90
Merchants' Capital,		34	24
Retailers,		180	
Liquor Dealers,		103	
Patent Medicines,		1	01
Marriage License,		52	08
Mortgages and Deeds,		10	
Collateral Descent,		60	
Gross amount,		$ 9,694	65
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 3,593	61
County Purposes,		14,303	02
Soldiers' Families,		13,623	52
Total amount,		$ 31,520	15

1862.

No. 39.—LENOIR COUNTY.

WILLIAM FIELDS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	210,651		
Valuation Land,	$1,263,080.50		
Town Property,	$131,162		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,529	10
Town Property,		262	32
White Polls,		208	
Free Black Polls,		10	40
Slaves,		2,689	37
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,217	29
Bank Dividends received or due,		90	
Salaries and Fees,		115	25
Studs and Jacks,		51	
Gold Watches,		98	37
Silver Watches,		23	13
Pianos,		85	50
Plate and Jewelry,		42	36
Riding Vehicles,		229	25
Note Shavers,		565	10
Horses, $1.80; Cattle, 44 cents,		2	24
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		45	75
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		33	04
Retailers, $150; Bowling Alleys, $50,		200	
Billiard Tables,		125	
Liquor Dealers,		122	44
Marriage License,		23	28
Mortgages and Deeds,		5	82
Deeds for Real Estate,		14	55
Collateral Descent,		41	16
Gross amount,		$ 8,829	72
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor & Soldiers' Families, 14¼c. per $100 val. of all property and 60c. per poll,		$ 5,010	96
County Purposes, 6½ do, and 25 do.,		2,277	81
Bridge & Public Buildings, 1¼ do, & 5 do,		438	68
Railroad, 8 do, and 30 do.,		2,800	90
Total amount,		$ 10,528	35

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 40.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

L. H. LOWRANCE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	169,469
Valuation Land,	$1,093,938
Town Property,	$150,173

STATE TAXES.

Land, $2,215.35; Town Property, $308.40,	2,523	75
White Polls,	333	60
Free Black Polls, $4; Slaves, $1,437.47,	1,441	47
Money on hand or on deposit,	771	52
Bank Dividends received or due,	103	32
Salaries and Fees,	139	
Studs and Jacks,	46	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,	14	27
Gold Watches, $41.37; Silver do. $14.06,	55	43
Pianos,	30	
Plate and Jewelry,	26	26
Riding Vehicles,	109	50
Horses, 78c.; Mules, $1.33,	2	11
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	15	77
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	1,018	80
Merchants' Capital,	162	38
Patent Medicines,	4	20
Liquor Dealers,	582	52
Marriage License,	24	25
Deeds for Real Estate,	6	31
Subjects Unlisted,	16	50
Arrears for Insolvents,	3	20
Gross amount,	$ 7,430	16

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $218.08; Co. Purposes, $1,605.15	$ 1,823	23
Public Buildings,	404	36
Soldiers' Families,	2,006	44
Total amount,	$ 4,234	03

1862.

No. 41.—MACON COUNTY.

J. G. GRAY, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	317,161		
Valuation Land,	$329,813		
Town Property,	$30,325		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 658	14
Town Property,		60	65
White Polls,		409	60
Free Black Polls.		1	60
Slaves,		441	71
Money on hand or on deposit,		162	81
Salaries and Fees,		8	
Studs and Jacks,		84	
Gold Watches, $18.45 ; Silver do, $7.05,		25	50
Pianos,		9	
Plate and Jewelry,		2	50
Riding Vehicles,		39	90
Note Shavers,		20	
Horses,		22	48
Mules,		29	15
Cattle,		18	21
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		14	45
Valuation of other Property,		14	48
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		72	90
Marriage License,		34	92
Mortgages and Deeds,			97
Deeds for Real Estate,		8	25
Gross amount,		$ 2,139	22
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 840	37
County Purposes,		1,260	55
Patrol,		62	50
Total amount,		$ 2,163	42

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 42.—MADISON COUNTY.

H. B. DEAVER, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	214,293
Valuation Land,	$364,587
Town Property,	$8,446

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 736	77
Town Property,	18	49
White Polls,	96	
Free Black Polls,	2	40
Slaves,	172	15
Money on hand or on deposit,	165	16
Studs and Jacks,	48	
Gold Watches,	3	
Silver Watches,	7	47
Pianos,	3	
Riding Vehicles,	7	90
Note Shavers,	3	
Horses,	11	97
Mules,	4	81
Cattle,	4	57
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	3	46
Valuation of other Property,	7	65
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	104	40
Merchants' Capital,	5	50
Retailers,	30	
Liquor Dealers,	24	70
Marriage License,	26	
Privileged Voters,	2	40
Gross amount,	$ 1,486	80

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$ 202	33
County Purposes,	1,258	89
Schools,	154	63
Public Buildings,	202	33
Jury,	154	63
Total amount,	$ 1,972	81

1862.

No. 43.—MARTIN COUNTY.

WM. T. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	217,508
Valuation Land,	$1,184,904.25
Town Property,	$163,233

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 2,400	68
Town Property,	329	52
White Polls,	365	60
Free Black Polls,	44	80
Slaves,	2,509	42
Money on hand or on deposit,	778	43
Bank Dividends received or due,	14	40
Salaries and Fees,	54	14
Studs and Jacks,	17	
Gold Watches,	45	15
Silver Watches,	22	04
Pianos,	49	50
Plate and Jewelry,	21	20
Riding Vehicles,	187	05
Note Shavers,	8	10
Horses,		69
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	31	23
Valuation of other Property,	70	55
Merchants' Capital,	62	32
Retailers,	60	
Patent Medicines,	3	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	106	50
Liquor Dealers,	168	32
Marriage License,	14	
Deeds for Real Estate,	3	
Gross amount,	$ 7,366	64

COUNTY TAXES.

County purposes,	$ 4,500	30
Soldiers' Families,	813	73
Total amount,	$ 5,314	03

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 44.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

ISAAC A. REEL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	179,018		
Valuation Land,	$721,867		
Town Property,	$18,140		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 1,444	38
Town Property,		36	28
White Polls,		277	60
Free Black Polls, $16; Slaves, $950.33,		966	33
Money on hand or on deposit,		351	90
Bank Dividends received or due,		5	44
Salaries and Fees,		15	
Studs and Jacks,		60	
Gold Watches,		18	70
Silver Watches,		7	45
Pianos,		7	50
Plate and Jewelry,		2	90
Riding Vehicles,		39	
Note Shavers, $4; Horses, $2.83,		6	83
Mules, $10.03; Cattle, $4.27,		14	30
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		9	96
Valuation of other Property,		5	38
Merchants' Capital,		31	55
Retailers,		90	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		109	20
Marriage License,		35	
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	50
Delinquents for 1860,		7	20
Arrears for Insolvents,		1	60
Gross amount,		$ 3,548	
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		300	
County Purposes,		1,490	09
Soldiers' Families,		1,250	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		150	
Total amount,		$ 3,190	09

1862.

No. 45.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
A. B. DOWNS, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	307,074		
Valuation Land,	$2,024,312		
Town Property,	$552,735		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $4,061.41; T'n Prop'ty, $1,106.87,		$ 5,168	28
White Polls, $576.80; Free B'k do, $12.80,		589	60
Slaves,		4,900	62
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,900	61
Bank Dividends received or due,		1,082	62
Salaries & Fees, $351; Studs & J'ks, $156,		507	
Daguerreotypists,		7	
Gold Watches, $174.68; Silver do, $39.43,		214	11
Pianos, $120; Plate & Jewelry, $83.82,		203	82
Riding Vehicles, $388.55; Harps, $2.50,		391	05
Note Shav'rs, $45; Horses, $2; Cattle, 70c,		47	70
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		110	86
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		214	50
Merchants' Capital,		1,322	46
Insurance Companies,		400	
Express Companies,		25	
Livery Stables,		25	
Exhibitions for Reward,		40	
Liq'r Deal's, $804.13; Playing Cards, $6,		810	13
Buying and Selling Slaves,		5	
Marriage License,		68	88
Mortgages and Deeds,		18	43
Deeds for Real Estate,		34	92
Privileged Voters,		4	
Collateral Descent,		102	42
Gross amount,		$ 19,194	01
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3 cents per $100 valuation of all property and 12 cents per poll,		$ 2,045	98
County Purposes,		2,720	13
Soldiers' Families,		7,585	20
Railroad,		7,509	80
Interest on Bank debt,		1,363	99
Total amount,		$ 21,225	10

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 46.—MITCHELL COUNTY.

A. A. WISEMAN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	159,176		
Valuation Land,	$189,869		
Town Property,	$665		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 384	81
Town Property,		1	33
White Polls,		175	20
Free Black Polls,		5	60
Slaves,		44	66
Money on hand or on deposit,		33	26
Studs and Jacks,		24	
Gold Watches,		1	
Silver Watches,			75
Pianos,		1	50
Riding Vehicles,		2	50
Horses,		5	70
Cattle,		3	77
Household and Kitchen Furniture,			40
Valuation of other Property,		1	56
Merchants' Capital,		3	50
Liquor Dealers,		69	90
Distress,		50	
Gross amount,		$ 809	44

COUNTY TAXES.

County purposes,		705	21

1862.

No. 47.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A. H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	281,435½
Valuation Land,	$591,424.75
Town Property,	$5,435

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,182	84
Town Property,	10	87
White Polls,	321	60
Free Black Polls,	7	20
Slaves,	1,299	68
Money on hand or on deposit,	345	66
Studs and Jacks,	54	
Gates,	15	
Gold Watches,	10	80
Silver Watches,	12	25
Pianos,	4	50
Riding Vehicles,	73	25
Note Shavers,	16	50
Horses,		96
Mules,		30
Cattle,		18
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	4	82
Valuation of other Property,	21	29
Merchants' Capital,	1	75
Liquor Peddlers,	40	
Liquor Dealers,	66	65
Marriage License,	24	
Deeds for Real Estate,	5	
Delinquents for 1861,	1	60
Gross amount,	$ 3,520	70

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 4,689	41

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 48.—MOORE COUNTY.

KENNETH H. WORTHY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	513,936		
Valuation Land,	$1,104,890		
Town Property,	$28,200		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,248.80; Town Property, $56.40,		$ 2,305	20
White Polls, $505.60; Slaves, $1,425.81,		1,931	41
Money on hand or on deposit,		400	69
Bank Dividends received or due,		18	57
Salaries and Fees,		26	
Studs and Jacks,		48	
Gold Watches $18.20; Silver do. $19,		37	20
Pianos, $6; Plate and Jewelry, $1.35,		7	35
Riding Vehicles,		185	60
Note Shavers, $1; Horses, $3.94.		4	94
Mules, 57c.; Cattle, 30c.,			87
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		3	
Valuation of other property,			22
Dead-Heads on Railroads,			72
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30cts. per gallon,		474	
Merchants' Capital,		18	48
Retailers, $30; Liquor Dealers, $49.22,		79	22
Marriage License,		43	65
Mortgages and Deeds,		2	91
Deeds for Real Estate,		1	94
Privileged Voters,		3	20
Gross amount,		$ 5,593	17
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6cs. per $100 value of all property, and 24 cts. per poll,		1,389	25
County purposes 7cts. per $100 value of all property, and 26 cts. per poll,		1,606	82
Soldier's Families, 12 cts. per $100 value of all property, and 50 cts. per poll,		2,792	49
Poor, County Purposes and Soldiers' Families, on subjects specifically taxed by the State,		913	79
Total amount,		$ 6,702	35

1862.

No. 49.—NASH COUNTY.

N. W. COOPER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	314,401		
Valuation Land,	$1,500,422		
Town Property,	$12,215		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,993.95; Town Prop'ty, $24.43,		$ 3,018	38
White Polls,		180	
Free Black Polls,		48	80
Slaves,		2,550	35
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,710	90
Bank Dividends received or due,		44	
Salaries and Fees,		36	
Studs and Jacks,		14	
Daguerreotypists,		1	
Gold Watches, $49.30; Silver do, $14.18,		63	48
Pianos, $42; Plate and Jewelry, $22.47,		64	47
Rd'g Veh'ls, $197.84; Note Sh'vrs, $92.60,		290	44
Horses,		5	90
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		24	48
Valuation of other Property,		128	80
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		26	48
Merchants' Capital,		50	73
Retailers,		90	
Patent Medicines,		12	80
Liquor Dealers,		186	30
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		180	25
Marriage License,		14	
Deeds for Real Estate,		11	50
Playing Cards,		2	50
Distress,		50	
Privileged Voters,		1	60
Collateral Descent,		136	09
Gross amount,		$ 8,943	25
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 1,933	56
County Purposes,		4,155	44
Total amount,		$ 6,089	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.			
	No. 50.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY. W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 506,287		
	Valuation Land, $1,514,081		
	Town Property, $2,809,876		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, $3,028.16; T'wn Prop'ty, $5,619.75,	$ 8,647	91
	White Polls,	514	40
	Free Bl'k Polls, $42.40; Slaves, $6,026.42,	6,068	82
	Money on hand or on deposit,	1,351	05
	Bank Dividends received or due,	3,480	40
	Sal'ries & Fees, $721.42; St'ds & J'cks, $6,	727	42
	Buying and Selling Slaves,	128	75
	Ferries,	145	07
	Gold Watches, $294.87; Silver do, $40.23,	335	10
	Pianos, $232.50; Plate & Jew'ly, $268.58,	501	08
	Rid'g Veh'ls, $243.71; N'te Sh's, $120.40,	364	11
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	1,109	08
	Horses, 15 cents; Cattle, 78 cents,		93
	Household and Kitchen Furniture,	277	
	Valuation of other Property,	19	50
	Dead-Heads on Railroads,	33	58
	Merchants' Capital,	1,585	85
	Retailers, $30; Billiard Tables, $250,	280	
	Exhibitions for Reward,	50	
	Express Co's, $25; Livery Stables, $75,	100	
	Auction'rs, $87.97; Pat't Medic's, $65.40,	153	37
	Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	165	90
	Marriage License,	77	50
	Mortgages and Deeds,	16	49
	Deeds for Real Estate,	26	67
	Distress,	50	
	Gross amount,	$ 26,210	08
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor,	$ 10,710	83
	County Purposes,	17,266	59
	Schools,	4,066	09
	Insane Asylum,	1,455	42
	Total amount,	$ 33,498	93

1862.

No. 51.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

SAMUEL A. WARREN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	321,059		
Valuation Land,	$2,296,511		
Town Property,	$40,410		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $4,618.92; Town property, $80.82,		$ 4,699	74
White Polls,		352	
Free Black Polls,		72	80
Slaves,		4,398	95
Money on hand and on deposit,		1,739	74
Salaries and Fees,		101	
Studs and Jacks,		59	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		146	
Gold Watches,		85	07
Silver Watches,		22	35
Pianos, $55.50; Plate and Jewelry, $35.42,		90	92
Riding Vehicles,		312	32
Note Shavers,		18	20
Hor's, $51.93; Mu's, $18.91; Cat'e, $19.66,		90	50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		51	79
Valuation of other property,		389	76
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		31	80
Merchants' Capital,		152	78
Retailers,		150	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		90	
Marriage License,		37	83
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		18	43
Liquor Dealers,		656	69
Privileged Voters,			80
Collateral Descent,		132	98
Gross amount,		$ 13,905	33
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 3½ cents per $100 valuation of all property and 20 cents per poll,		$ 1,988	86
County Purposes,		19,162	
Total amount		$ 21,150	86

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 52.—ONSLOW COUNTY.

H. H. SANDLIN, Acting Sheriff.

Acres Land,	297,281
Valuation Land,	$704,659
Town Property,	$35,275

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,409	32
Town Property,	70	55
White Polls,	229	60
Free Black Polls,	5	60
Slaves,	1,417	09
Money on hand or on deposit,	535	59
Salaries and Fees,	17	
Studs and Jacks,	6	
Gold Watches,	30	52
Silver Watches,	10	31
Pianos,	27	
Plate and Jewelry,	14	50
Riding Vehicles,	105	55
Note Shavers,	5	
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	28	53
Valuation of other Property,	46	91
Buying and selling Slaves,	6	25
Marriage License,	20	
Deeds for Real Estate,	18	50
Delinquents for 1861,	100	
Gross amount,	$ 4,103	82

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 valuation of all property and 20 cents on poll,	$ 983	68
County Purposes, 10 do., and 40 do.,	1,967	36
Soldiers' Families, 20 do., and 80 do.,	3,934	73
Total amount,	$ 6,885	77

1862.

No. 53.—ORANGE COUNTY.

RICHARD M. JONES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	359,457		
Valuation Land,	$1,990,419		
Town Property,	$330,234		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $3,978.32; Town Property, $663.27		$ 4,641	59
White Polls,		619	20
Free Black Polls, $24.80; Slaves, $3,526.55		3,551	35
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,934	71
Bank Dividends, received or due,		365	93
Salaries and Fees,		116	54
Studs and Jacks,		71	
Gold Watches, $110.05; Silver do, $44.04,		154	09
Pianos, $106.50; Plate & Jewelry, $68.67		175	17
Riding Vehicles,		281	50
Note Shavers,			50
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		53	50
Dead-heads on Railroads,		5	96
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		1,733	40
Merchants' Capital,		161	78
Retailers,		120	
Express Companies,		25	
Patent Medicines.		2	
Liquor Dealers,		285	37
Marriage License,		82	15
Mortgages and Deeds,		9	70
Distress,		3	18
Privileged Voters,		2	40
Subjects Unlisted,		22	13
Gross amount,		$ 14,418	15
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 3,000	
County Purposes,		2,000	
Soldiers' Families,		6,497	57
Total amount,		$ 11,497	57

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 54.—PERSON COUNTY.

WM. H. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	239,463		
Valuation Land,	$1,379,984		
Town Property,	$30,740		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,761	16
Town Property,		61	48
White Polls,		254	40
Free Bl'ck Polls, $23.20; Slaves, $3,441.86		3.465	06
Money on hand and on deposit,		1,191	64
Bank Dividends received or due,		1,675	48
Salaries and Fees,		58	68
Studs and Jacks,		56	
Gold Watches, $34.80; Silver do., $19.39,		54	19
Pianos, $40.50; Plate & Jewelry, $32.13,		72	63
Rid'g Vehicles, $209.95; Note Sh'rs, $1.70		211	65
Horses, 25c.; Mules, 40c.,			65
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		25	13
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		718	20
Merchants' Capital,		12	
Retailers,		30	
Patent Medicines,		1	50
Liquor Dealers,		71	70
Marriage License,		22	
Mortgages and Deeds,		2	
Deeds for Real Estate,		4	50
Delinquents for 1860,		40	95
Collateral Descent,		298	25
Gross amount,		$ 11.089	25
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 25 cents per $100 value Real Estate and Slaves, and 50 cts per poll,		7,882	39
Soldier's Families, 25 cents per $100 value Real Estate and Slaves, and 50cts. per poll,		3,177	55
Total amount,		$ 11,059	94

1862.

No. 55.—PITT COUNTY.

WM. H. PERKINS, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	365,239
Valuation Land,	$1,981,333
Town Property,	$86,268

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$	3,958	92
Town Property,		172	53
White Polls,		443	20
Free Black Polls,		9	60
Slaves,		4,037	21
Money on hand or on deposit,		2,133	66
Bank Dividends received or due,		560	25
Salaries and Fees,		75	
Studs and Jacks,		97	50
Gold Watches, $86.93; Silver do., $24.82,		111	75
Pianos, $55.50; Plate and Jewelry, $29.28,		84	78
Riding Vehicles,		320	05
Note Shavers, $5.75; Cattle, 7c.,		5	82
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		42	07
Valuation of other Property,		2	41
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		7	72
Merchants' Capital,		70	66
Retailers,		90	
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		63	30
Liquor Dealers,		196	85
Buying and Selling Slaves,		13	63
Marriage License,		27	16
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	96
Deeds for Real Estate,		3	40
Delinquents for 1861,		19	90
Gross amount,	$	12,549	33

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$	1,500	
County Purposes,		1,497	92
Soldiers' Families,		3,000	
Total amount,	$	5,997	92

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 56.—POLK COUNTY.

J. L. WARD, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	91,765		
Valuation Land,	$379,734		
Town Property,	$18,227		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 746	33
Town Property,		36	45
White Polls,		54	40
Free Black Polls.		4	80
Slaves,		420	53
Money on hand or on deposit,		59	15
Studs and Jacks,		52	
Gates,		4	
Gold Watches,		5	75
Silver Watches,		3	54
Harps,		5	
Pianos,		4	50
Plate and Jewelry,		1	30
Riding Vehicles,		32	85
Note Shavers,		3	30
Horses,			48
Mules,		1	35
Cattle,			30
Household and Kitchen Furniture,			85
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		324	90
Merchants' Capital,		7	63
Marriage License,		8	
Deeds for Real Estate,		3	50
Privileged Voters,		2	40
Gross amount,		$ 1,783	31
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 14½ cents per $100 valuation of all property,		$ 900	
County Purposes, 29½ cents do.,		1,882	19
Total amount,		$ 2,782	19

1862.

No. 57.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

JOSEPH W. STEED, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	455,892
Valuation Land,	$1,831,863
Town Property,	$58,600

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 3,679	50
Town Property,	117	50
White Polls,	1,008	
Free B'k Polls, $28.80; Slaves, $1,165.68,	1,194	48
Money on hand or on deposit,	1,185	71
Salaries and Fees,	64	30
Studs and Jacks,	115	50
Gold Watches,	26	15
Silver Watches,	32	98
Pianos,	18	
Plate and Jewelry,		95
Riding Vehicles,	213	25
Note Shavers, $2.90; Horses, $2.64,	5	54
Mules, $2.51; Cattle, 45cts.,	2	96
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	18	13
Valuation of other Property,	18	15
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	2,443	05
Merchants' Capital,	62	53
Retailers,	30	
Patent Medicines,	20	85
Marriage License,	68	87
Mortgages and Deeds,	9	70
Deeds for Real Estate,	13	10
Liquor Dealers,	22	50
Collateral Descent,	5	
Gross amount,	$ 10,376	70

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $750; County Purposes, $2,500,	3250	
Schools, $1,900; Insane Asylum $400,	2300	
Total amount,	$ 5,550	

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 58.—RICHMOND COUNTY.

JOHN A. LONG, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	487,541		
Valuation Land,	$1,234,467		
Town Property,	$11,895		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,454	78
Town Property,		23	79
White Polls,		285	60
Free Black Polls,		20	
Slaves,		3,624	83
Money on hand or on deposit,		727	04
Bank Dividends received or due,		1,762	04
Salaries and Fees,		73	28
Studs and Jacks,		59	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		77	37
Gold Watches, $40; Silver do., $25.72,		65	72
Pianos,		34	50
Plate and Jewelry,		41	10
Riding Vehicles,		215	
Note Shavers, $5.90; Cattle, 13c.,		6	03
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		17	01
Valuation of other Property,			20
Retailers, $30; Liquor Dealers, $15.41,		45	41
Marriage License,		8	73
Mortgages and Deeds,		3	88
Deeds for Real Estate,		4	37
Privileged Voters,		2	40
Arrears for Insolvents,		1	60
Laurel Hill Fair Tax,		6	25
Collateral Descent,		18	50
Gross amount,		$ 9,578	43
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 2,000	
County Purposes,		6,436	80
Soldiers' Families,		3,000	
Railroads,		3,257	96
Total amount,		$ 14,694	76

1862.

No. 59.—ROBESON COUNTY.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	607,587		
Valuation Land,	$1,551,777		
Town Property,	$44,770		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $3,103.55; Town Property, $89.54,		3,193	09
White Polls,		484	
Free Bl'k polls, $97.60; Slaves, $3,372.14,		3,469	74
Money on hand or on deposit,		718	49
Bank Dividends received or due,		73	60
Salaries and Fees,		74	27
Studs and Jacks,		28	
Gold Watches, $40.30; Silver do. $16.97,		57	27
Pianos,		33	
Plate and Jewelry,		5	11
Riding Vehicles,		253	05
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		11	48
Valuation of other Property,		1	60
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		84	
Merchants' Capital,		1	72
Retailers,		30	
Patent Medicines,			50
Liquor Dealers,		65	98
Marriage License,		27	
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	50
Gross amount,		$ 8,618	40
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 2½ cents per $100 valuation of all property and 5 cents per poll,		$ 857	02
County purposes, 8⅓ do., and 33 do.,		2,973	58
Schools, 2½ do., and 5 do.,		857	02
Public Buildings, 2½ do., and 5 do.,		857	02
Jury, 3⅓ do., and 13 do.,		1,187	74
Soldiers' Families, 10 do., and 40 do.,		3,573	49
Total amount,		$ 10,305	87

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.				
	No. 60.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.			
	WALKER SMITH, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 340,784			
	Valuation Land, $2,061,511			
	Town Property, $62,505			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	$	4,132	23
	Town Property,		125	01
	White Polls,		571	20
	Free Bl'k Polls, $24.80; Slaves, $4,451.09,		4,475	89
	Money on hand or on deposit,		2,195	83
	Bank Dividends received or due,		101	16
	Salaries and Fees,		102	
	Studs and Jacks,		42	
	Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		50	95
	Gold Watches, $92.60; Silver do., $24.38,		116	98
	Pianos, $64.50; Plate & Jewelry, $58.45,		122	95
	Riding Vehicles,		322	60
	Note Shavers,		4	30
	Horses,		2	48
	Household and Kitchen Furniture,		47	58
	Valuation of other Property,		191	84
	Merchants' Capital,		59	89
	Retailers,		150	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		7	10
	Patent Medicines,			25
	Marriage License,		53	35
	Mortgages and Deeds,		2	88
	Deeds for Real Estate,		16	98
	Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		1,707	75
	Liquor Dealers,		265	44
	Collateral Descent,		55	
	Gross amount,	$	14,924	64
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor,		2,500	
	County Purposes and Jury,		1,500	
	Soldiers' Families,		15,903	76
	Insane Asylum,		300	
	Total amount,	$	20,203	76

1862.

No. 61.—ROWAN COUNTY.

WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff,

Acres Land,	314,521
Valuation Land,	$2,083,149
Town Property,	$521,270

STATE TAXES.

Land, $4,140.54; T'n Prop'ty, $1,044.54,	$ 5,185	01
White Polls, $730.40; Free B'k do, $3.20,	733	60
Slaves,	3,310	26
Money on hand or on deposit,	2,776	16
Bank Dividends received or due,	546	18
Salaries and Fees,	174	60
Studs and Jacks,	137	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,	33	75
Gold Watches, $119.85; Silver do, $41.87,	161	72
Pianos, $73.50; Plate & Jewelry, $54.67,	128	17
Riding Vehicles, $304.04; Horses $1.18,	305	22
Mules, 72 cts.; Cattle, 8 cts.,		80
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	71	21
Valuation of other Property,	2	58
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	1,606	80
Merchants' Capital,	300	43
Retailers,	360	
Bowling Alleys,	50	
Express Companies,	25	
Livery Stables,	75	
Exhibitions for Reward,	10	
Liq'r Deal's, $138.30; Playing Cards, $9,	147	30
Marriage License,	50	44
Mortgages and Deeds,	1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,	20	37
Privileged Voters,	2	40
Collateral Descent,	11	75
Gross amount,	$ 16,227	69

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, $2,000; Co. Purposes, $11,142.92,	$ 13,142	92
Schools,	2,000	
Total amount,	$ 15,142	92

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 62—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

MARTIN WALKER, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	243,045		
Valuation Land,	$1,164,030		
Town Property,	$83,975		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $2,328.06; Town Property, $167.95,		$ 2,496	01
White Polls, $234.40; Slaves, $1,943.46,		2,177	86
Free Black Polls,		5	60
Money on hand or on deposit,		662	76
Salaries and Fees,		42	
Studs and Jacks, $68; Gates, $7.50,		75	50
Gold Watches $31.23; Silver do. $13.18,		44	41
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $22.50,		25	00
Plate and Jewelry,		6	38
Riding Vehicles,		119	10
Note Shavers, $25.30; Horses, 89c.,		26	19
Mules, $2.61; Cattle, 39c.,		3	
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		7	37
Valuation of other property,		2	08
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30cts. per gallon,		960	45
Merchants' Capital,			89
Retailers, $30; Liquor Dealers, $212.50.		242	50
Marriage License,		45	59
Deeds for Real Estate,		7	76
Collateral Descent,		2	
Additional Returns by former Sheriff,		4	23
Gross amount,		$ 6,956	68
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, 6 cts. per $100 valuation of all property, and 5 cts. per poll,		$ 1,547	44
County purposes, 2 cts. per $100 valuation of all property, and 4 cts. per poll,		530	44
Public Buildings, 2 cts. per $100 valuation of all property, and 3 cts. per poll,		524	17
Insane Asylum, 1 cent per $100 valuation of all property, and 4 cts. per poll,		277	76
Total amount,		$ 2,879	81

1862.

No. 63.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

JOHN A. OATES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	513,868		
Valuation Land,	$1,663,869		
Town Property,	$80,375		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 3,327	90
Town Property,		160	75
White Polls,		440	80
Free Black Polls,		45	60
Slaves,		4,739	98
Money on hand or on deposit,		931	81
Bank Dividends received or due,		241	95
Salaries and Fees,		154	70
Studs and Jacks,		72	
Buying and selling Slaves,		96	38
Gold Watches,		66	66
Silver Watches,		26	07
Pianos,		58	50
Plate and Jewelry,		31	98
Riding Vehicles,		299	25
Note Shavers, $33.15; Horses, $4.79,		37	94
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		35	79
Valuation of other Property,		297	35
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		5	40
Retailers,		120	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c per gallon,		220	42
Liquor Dealers,		50	
Marriage License,		19	40
Mortgages and Deeds,		2	91
Deeds for Real Estate,		13	09
Privileged Voters,		8	
Gross amount,		$ 11,504	63
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor and Asylum,		$ 2,246	89
County Purposes,		22,468	94
Total amount,		$ 24,715	83

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 64.—STANLY COUNTY.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	236,638		
Valuation Land,	$656791		
Town Property,	$9,820		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $1,313.98; Town Prop'ty, $19.64,		$ 1,333	62
White Polls,		368	
Free Black Polls, $1.60; Slaves, $939.21,		940	81
Money on hand or on deposit,		365	64
Salaries and Fees,		19	
Studs and Jacks,		98	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		32	50
Gold Watches, $15.35; Silver do, $15.89,		31	24
Pianos, $1.50; Plate & Jewelry, 15c.		1	65
Rd'g Veh'ls, $82.60; Note Sh'vrs, $203.10,		285	70
Horses, $1.26; Cattle, 13c',		1	39
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		4	74
Valuation of other Property,			80
Retailers,		60	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		333	15
Liquor Dealers,		97	75
Marriage License,		11	
Mortgages and Deeds,		2	
Deeds for Real Estate,		2	
Arrears for Insolvents,		19	20
Gross amount,		$ 4,008	19
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 644	36
County Purposes,		2,481	86
Total amount,		$ 3,126	22

1862.

No. 65.—STOKES COUNTY.

NATHANIEL MOODY, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	259,574½
Valuation Land,	$970,305.50
Town Property,	$26,533

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 1,941	33
Town Property,	53	07
White Polls,	440	80
Free Black Polls, $6.40; Slaves, $1,569.09,	1,575	49
Money on hand or on deposit,	519	19
Bank Dividends received or due,	12	42
Salaries and Fees,	38	
Studs and Jacks,	18	
Gold Watches,	25	68
Silver Watches,	15	77
Pianos, $15; Plate and Jewelry, $2.66,	17	66
Riding Vehicles,	77	40
Note Shavers,	26	20
Horses, $3.34; Mules, $2.54; Cattle, $32c.,	6	20
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	10	50
Valuation of other Property,	39	72
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	1,578	60
Merchants' Capital,	33	25
Retailers,	30	
Liquor Dealers,	59	57
Marriage License,	47	53
Mortgages and Deeds,	5	82
Deeds for Real Estate,	6	79
Gross amount,	$ 6,569	99

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 2 cents per $100 valuation of all property, and 15 cts. per poll,	$ 510	44
County purposes, 18 do., and 30 do.,	3,901	01
Total amount,	$ 4,411	45

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 66.—SURRY COUNTY.

WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	310,381		
Valuation Land,	$1,076,080		
Town Property,	$48,128		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,154	95
Town Property,		96	26
White Polls,		556	80
Free Black Polls,		8	80
Slaves,		908	70
Money on hand or on deposit,		566	91
Bank Dividends received or due,		20	
Salaries and Fees,		44	50
Studs and Jacks,		40	
Toll Bridges and Ferries,		5	05
Gold Watches, $11.34; Silver do. $9.37,		20	71
Harps, $7.50; Pianos, $16.50,		24	
Pistol, $1.25; Plate and Jewelry, $4.22,		5	47
Riding Vehicles,		46	95
Note Shavers,		17	10
Horses, $4.43; Mules, $3.21; Cattle, $1.20,		8	84
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		10	07
Valuation of other property,		148	58
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		1,067	15
Liquor Dealers,		14	25
Retailers,		90	
Marriage License,		54	32
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	79
Privileged Voters,		2	40
Collateral Descent,		20	
Gross amount,		$ 5,940	54
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 1,100	
County Purposes,		3,176	55
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		150	
Total amount,		$ 4,426	55

1862.

No. 67.—TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	144,748
Valuation Land,	$433,461

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 869	04
White Polls,	253	60
Free Black Polls,	3	20
Slaves,	358	67
Money on hand or on deposit,	165	38
Salaries and Fees,	14	12
Studs and Jacks,	44	
Gates,	15	57
Gold Watches,	9	30
Silver Watches,	6	89
Pianos,	9	
Plate and Jewelry,	22	22
Riding Vehicles,	39	35
Horses, $8; Mules, $7.18,	15	18
Cattle,	7	11
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	8	40
Valuation of other Property,	5	27
Merchants' Capital,	9	96
Bowling Alleys,	10	
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	134	10
Liquor Dealers,	8	75
Marriage License,	10	67
Mortgages and Deeds,		97
Deeds for Real Estate,	3	88
Collateral Descent,	1	16
Gross amount,	$ 2,026	29

COUNTY TAXES.

	1	66
Poor,	$ 572	35
County Purposes,	1,144	37
Public Buildings,	572	35
Total amount,	$ 2,289	07

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 68.—UNION COUNTY.

C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	373,075		
Valuation Land,	$1,170,813		
Town Property,	$46,661		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,499	22
Town Property,		93	32
White Polls,		470	40
Free Black Polls,		2	40
Slaves,		1,990	
Money on hand or on deposit,		913	32
Salaries and Fees,		62	
Studs and Jacks,		190	
Gold Watches,		20	56
Silver Watches,		20	15
Pianos,		9	
Plate and Jewelry,		1	27
Riding Vehicles,		179	05
Note Shavers,		44	40
Mules,		4	19
Cattle,		1	15
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		5	70
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		75	60
Merchants' Capital,		27	60
Liquor Dealers,		1	38
Marriage License,		35	89
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		6	30
Collateral Descent,		50	16
Gross amount,		$ 6,705	
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		1,545	02
County Purposes,		10,664	13
Railroad,		4,401	89
Total amount,		16,611	04

1862.

No. 69.—WAKE COUNTY.

WM. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Acres of Land,	562,173		
Valuation Land,	$3,210,870		
Town Property,	$844,958		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $6,120.14; Town Prop'y, $1,689.91,		$7,810	05
White Polls, $1,004.40; Slaves, 7,040.32,		8,044	72
Free Black Polls,		112	80
Money on hand or on deposit,		4,281	81
Bank Dividends received or due,		1,750	71
Salaries and Fees,		698	29
Studs and Jacks,		163	
Buying and Selling Slaves,		9	
Daguerreotypists,		22	50
Gold Watches, $343.61; Silver do, $63.52		407	13
Pianos, $237; Plate & Jewelry, $262.93,		499	93
Rid'g Vehicles, $583.55; Note Sh's, $24.90		608	45
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		8	35
Horses, $1.77; Mules, 75c.; Cattle, 8c.,		2	60
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		198	54
Valuation of other property,		67	81
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		24	52
Spirituous Liquors Manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		202	80
Merchants' Capital,		1,798	12
Retailers $390; Billiard Tables, $125,		515	
Insurance Co's, $100; Express Co's $25,		125	
Auctioneers, $82.26; Pt. Medicines $30,		112	26
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Liquor Del's, $1495.15; Liv. Stables, $125,		1,620	15
Marriage License,		119	31
Deeds for Real Estate,		94	09
Playing Cards,		40	
Collateral Descent,		854	80
Gross Amount		$ 30,201	74
COUNTY TAXES.			
County purposes,		$ 19,431	71

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 70.—WARREN COUNTY.

NATH'L R. JONES, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	307,003		
Valuation Land,	$2,001,214		
Town Property,	$171,980		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $3,992.82; Town Property, $343.96,		$ 4,336	78
Free Bl'ck Polls, $28; Slaves, $6,521.67,		6,549	67
Money on hand and on deposit,		2,145	74
Bank Dividends received or due,		69	62
Salaries and Fees,		251	
Studs and Jacks,		69	
Toll Bridges, Gates and Ferries,		61	25
Gold Watches, $137.50; Silver do., $20.46,		157	96
Harps, $2.50; Pianos, $130.50,		133	
Plate & Jewelry,		137	67
Riding Vehicles,		337	75
Horses, $5.80; Cattle, 30c.,		6	10
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		115	41
Valuation of other Property,		17	20
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		4	56
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		354	
Merchants' Capital,		172	92
Retailers, $60; Billiard Tables, $125,		185	
Express Companies,		25	
Patent Medicines,		4	85
Marriage License,		17	46
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		4	85
Playing Cards,		21	50
Liquor Dealers,		857	95
Collateral Descent,		36	75
Gross amount,		$ 16,074	93
COUNTY TAXES.			
County Purposes,		$ 2,663	38
Soldiers' Families,		12,577	09
Total amount,		$ 15,240	47

1862.

No. 71.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

A. J. McBRIDE, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	184,765
Valuation Land,	$401,901
Town Property,	$3,745

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$ 803	80
Town Property,	7	49
White Polls,	308	80
Free Black Polls, $2.40 ; Slaves, $93.40,	95	80
Money on hand or on deposit,	68	86
Studs and Jacks,	16	
Gold Watches,	2	90
Silver Watches,	1	63
Plate and Jewelry,		56
Riding Vehicles,	7	90
Note Shavers, $1 ; Horses, $12.64,	13	64
Mules, $9.58 ; Cattle, $10.31,	19	89
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	4	60
Valuation of other Property,	14	76
Dead-Heads on Railroads,	19	80
Merchants' Capital,	12	05
Patent Medicines,	2	50
Marriage License,	6	79
Deeds for Real Estate,	1	94
Subjects Unlisted,	3	
Collateral Descent,	70	
Gross amount,	$ 1,482	71

COUNTY TAXES.

County Purposes,	$ 1,451	04

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 72.—WAYNE COUNTY.

JOHN R. SMITH, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	334,100		
Valuation Land,	$2,207,596		
Town Property,	$233,123		
STATE TAXES.			
Land, $4,418.65; Town Property, $466.70,		$ 4,885	35
White Polls,		316	80
Free Bl'k Polls, $32; Slaves, $3,300.76,		3,332	76
Money on hand or on deposit,		1,887	75
Bank Dividends received or due,		210	19
Salaries and Fees,		198	05
Stnds and Jacks,		69	
Daguerreotypists,		12	
Gold Watches, $91.90; Silver do., $30.26,		122	16
Pianos, $78; Plate & Jewelry, $46.31,		124	31
Riding Vehicles,		205	45
Note Sh'rs, $17; Horses, $2.51; Cattle, 30c,		19	81
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		37	90
Valuation of other Property,		67	16
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		48	94
Merchants' Capital,		348	55
Retailers,		210	
Exhibitions for Reward,		50	
Billiard Tables, $375; Express Co's, $25,		400	
Auctioneers, $3.30; Pat't Medicines, $10,		13	30
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		170	10
Liquor Dealers,		627	10
Marriage License,		58	20
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	94
Deeds for Real Estate,		22	31
Play'g Cards, $31; Privileged Voters, $4,		35	
Delinquents for 1861,		100	66
Collateral Descent,		82	44
Gross amount,		$ 13,657	23
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor, and County Purposes,		$ 6,378	51
Soldiers' Families,		5,218	78
Total amount,		$ 11,597	29

1862.

No. 73.—WILKES COUNTY.

R. M. SMITH, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	387,707		
Valuation Land,	$1,065,816		
Town Property,	$25,304		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 2,131	72
Town Property,		50	61
White Polls,		653	60
Free Black Polls, $12; Slaves, $806.55,		818	55
Money on hand or on deposit,		490	83
Bank Dividends received or due,		4	
Salaries and Fees,		34	
Studs and Jacks,		66	
Gold Watches,		10	67
Silver Watches,		9	56
Pianos,		16	50
Plate and Jewelry,		7	15
Riding Vehicles,		68	85
Note Shavers, $8; Horses, $15.30,		23	30
Mules, $17.23; Cattle, $5.28,		22	51
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		8	06
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c per gallon,		1,635	15
Merchants' Capital,		5	27
Retailers,		30	
Liquor Dealers,		59	48
Marriage License,		25	
Mortgages and Deeds,		20	10
Delinquents for 1861,			80
Produce Dealers,		40	20
Gross amount,		$ 6,231	91
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 954	67
County Purposes,		2,226	33
Soldiers' Families,		1,206	61
Total amount,		$ 4,387	61

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 74.—WILSON COUNTY.

S. M. WARREN, Tax Collector.

Acres Land,	204,760
Valuation Land,	$1,169,722
Town Property,	$178,955

STATE TAXES.

Land, $2,340.26; Town Prop'ty, $357.38,	$ 2,697	64
White Polls,	269	60
Free Bl'k Polls, $32.; Slaves, $2,619.08,	2,651	08
Money on hand or on deposit,	1,009	29
Bank Dividends received or due,	147	72
Sal'ries & Fees, $140.50; St'ds & J'cks, $64	204	50
Gold Watches, $73.17; Silver do, $20.97,	94	14
Pianos, $52.50; Plate & Jewelry, $25.97,	78	47
Rid'g Veh'ls, $193.42; N'te Sh's, $189.70,	383	12
Horses, 54c.; Mules, $1.19; Cattle, 24c.	1	97
Household and Kitchen Furniture,	35	03
Valuation of other Property,	539	82
Dead-Heads on Railroads,	3	50
Merchants' Capital,	78	55
Retailers,	150	
Express Co's, $25; Livery Stables, $25,	50	
Patent Medicines,	7	50
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,	331	65
Marriage License,	16	49
Deeds for Real Estate,	22	80
Playing Cards,	12	50
Liquor Dealers,	54	95
Gross amount,	$ 8,840	32

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor,	$ 603	04
Patrol,	654	77
County Purposes,	11,877	31
Total amount,	$ 13,135	12

1862.

No. 75.—YADKIN COUNTY.

W. W. LONG, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	207,558
Valuation Land,	$990,273
Town Property,	$21,930

STATE TAXES.			
Land,	$	1,980	57
Town Property,		43	86
White Polls,		578	40
Free Black Polls,		4	80
Slaves,		901	79
Money on hand or on deposit,		601	36
Salaries and Fees,		65	
Studs and Jacks,		104	
Gates and Ferries,		27	50
Gold Watches, $20.85; Silver do., $13.27,		34	12
Pianos, $22.50; Plate and Jewelry, $9.70,		32	20
Riding Vehicles,		100	35
Note Shavers,		18	60
Horses, $3.25; Mules, $14.65; Cattle, 16c,		18	06
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		7	43
Valuation of other Property,		10	60
Spirituous Liquors manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		4,720	50
Merchants' Capital,		4	
Retailers,		60	
Liquor Dealers,		940	33
Marriage License,		59	
Deeds for Real Estate,		5	50
Collateral Descent,		28	41
Gross amount,	$	10,346	38

COUNTY TAXES.			
County Purposes,	$	3,444	79
Soldiers' Families,		2,009	46
Total amount,	$	5,454	25

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

1862.

No. 76.—YANCEY COUNTY.

W. W. PROFFITT, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	153,544		
Valuation Land,	$346,518		
Town Property,	$8,136		
STATE TAXES.			
Land,		$ 693	03
Town Property,		16	27
White Polls,		219	20
Slaves,		241	70
Money on hand or on deposit,		115	43
Studs and Jacks,		24	
Gold Watches,		1	80
Silver Watches,		4	48
Plate and Jewelry,		1	07
Riding Vehicles,		4	50
Horses,		18	18
Mules,		7	21
Cattle,		10	43
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		6	40
Valuation of other Property,		12	35
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		6	
Gross amount,		$ 1,382	05
COUNTY TAXES.			
Poor,		$ 115	05
County Purposes,		460	20
Public Buildings,		230	10
Patrol,		115	05
Soldiers' Families,		690	29
Total amount,		$ 1,610	69
Aggregate amount of State Taxes,		$ 712,977	12
Aggregate amount of County Taxes,		736,297	88

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of White and Free Colored Polls, and the amount of Poll Taxes paid into the Public Treasury, in 1862, *by the several Counties from which returns were received prior to the close of the Fiscal year, ending September* 30, 1862:

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Free Col'd Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Alamance,	732	53	628
Alexander,	408	3	328 80
Alleghany,	252		201
Anson,	241	2	194 40
Ashe,	664	12	540 70
Bertie,	485	21	436 80
Bladen,	41	31	57 60
Buncombe,	335	7	274 40
Burke,	472		378 40
Cabarrus,	458	10	375 20
Caldwell,	399	8	325 60
Caswell,	245	35	224
Catawba,	514	3	413 60
Chatham,	867	24	712 80
Cherokee,	500	5	404
Clay,	187	2	151 20
Cleveland,	625	9	507 20
Columbus,			
Cumberland,	548	39	469 60
Davidson,	1,371	10	1,050 40
Davie,	366	5	300 80
Duplin,	374	20	315 20
Edgecombe,	560	20	464
Forsyth,	1,079	23	899 20
Franklin,	426	46	377 60
Gaston,	354	11	294 40

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Free Col'd Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Granville,	777	54	664 80
Greene,	298	6	243 20
Guilford,	1,354	57	1,128 80
Halifax,	435	200	508
Harnett,	226		180 80
Haywood,	369	1	298 40
Henderson,	545	6	440 80
Hertford,	227	67	235 20
Hyde,	250	24	219 20
Iredell,	844		675 20
Jackson,	346	3	284
Johnston,	832	20	681 60
Lenoir,	260	13	218 40
Lincoln,	417	5	337 60
Macon,	510	2	411 20
Madison,	120	3	98 40
Martin,	448	47	410 40
McDowell,	345	20	293 60
Mecklenburg,	721	15	589 60
Mitchell,	219	7	180 80
Montgomery,	402	9	328 80
Moore,	632		505 60
Nash,	225	60	228 80
New Hanover,	643	53	556 80
Northampton,	435	91	424 80
Onslow,	287	7	235 20
Orange,	774	31	644
Person,	318	27	277 60
Pitt,	554	12	452 80
Polk,	68	6	59 20
Randolph,	1,358	36	1,036 80
Richmond,	355	25	305 60
Robeson,	605	122	581 60
Rockingham,	711	31	596
Rowan,	913	4	733 60

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Free Col'd Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Rutherford,	293	7	240
Sampson,	551	57	486 40
Stanly,	460	2	369 60
Stokes,	551	8	447 20
Surry,	696	11	565 60
Transylvania,	310	4	256 30
Union,	588	3	472 80
Wake,	1,318	141	1,117 20
Warren,		35	28
Watauga,	386	3	311 20
Wayne,	394	40	348 80
Wilkes,	815	15	665 60
Wilson,	336	40	301 60
Yadkin,	723	6	583 20
Yancey,	274		219 20
	38,021	1,835	$31,805 30

STATEMENT,

Showing the Number Acres Land—Valuation Land—Valuation Town Property—and the Aggregate Valuation Real Estate of every County in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30, 1862:

Counties.	No. Acres Land.	Valuation Land.	Valuation Town Property.	Aggregate Value Real Estate.
Alamance,	215,333	$ 1,433,158	$ 38,275	$ 1,471,433
Alexander,	154,192	656,902	23,150	680,052
Alleghany,	116,852	319,985		319,985
Anson,	376,662½	1,591,993	67,560	1,659,553
Ashe,	249,447	568,194	24,205	592,399
Bertie,	336,305	2,142,888	80,778	2,223,666
Bladen,	539,503¼	1,413,396 87	28,854 50	1,442,251 37
Buncombe,	334,396	1,184,169	209,291	1,393,460
Burke,	198,003	857,868	87,690	945,558
Cabarrus,	216,439	1,742,985	133,641	1,876,626
Caldwell,	215,239	857,592	31,980	889,572
Caswell,	280,329	2,279,655	159,265	2,438,920
Catawba,	254,598	1,544,572	50,647	1,595,219
Chatham,	501,867	2,251,345	70,523	2,321,868
Cherokee,	597,362	529,800	34,095	563,895

Clay,	87,109	167,582	1,566	169,148
Cleaveland,	266,123	1,129,309	73,450	1,202,759
Columbus,	377,153	717,835	29,345	747,180
Cumberland,	491,166	1,453,793	616,937	2,070,730
Davidson,	365,472	1,951,423	121,192	2,072,615
Davie,	162,741	1,229,078	64,969	1,294,047
Duplin,	459,822	1,270,377	83,425	1,353,802
Edgecombe,	331,310	3,261,078	240,950	3,502,028
Forsyth,	223,001	1,327,336	341,920	1,669,256
Franklin,	392,076	1,559,545	182,668	1,742,213
Gaston,	223,408	1,219,639	32,310	1,251,949
Granville,	447,286	3,103,272	253,987	3,357,259
Greene,	156,217	964,910	17,680	982,590
Guilford,	398,768	2,183,362	354,320	2,537,682
Halifax,	412,874	3,148,010	181,801	3,329,811
Harnett,	309,487	688,824	5,930	694,754
Haywood,	254,391	418,708	13,075	431,783
Henderson,	181,975	953,741	69,660	1,023,401
Hertford,	190,054	1,018,581	136,027	1,154,608
Hyde,	158,181½	890,218 50		890,218 50
Iredell,	335,975	1,726,978	163,813	1,890,791
Jackson,	563,892	324,607	11,500	336,107
Johnston,	488,874	1,676,130	53,787	1,729,917
Lenoir,	210,651	1,263,080 50	131,162	1,394,242 50
Lincoln,	169,469	1,093,938	150,173	1,244,111
Macon,	317,161	329,813	30,325	360,138

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

Madison,	214,293	$	364,587		$	8,446	$	373,033	
Martin,	217,508		1,184,904	25		163,233		1,348,137	25
McDowell,	179,018		721,867			18,140		740,007	
Mecklenburg,	307,074		2,024,312			552,735		2,577,047	
Mitchell,	159,176		189,869			665		190,534	
Montgomery,	281,435½		591,424	75		5,435		596,859	75
Moore,	513,936		1,104,890			28,200		1,133,090	
Nash,	314,401		1,500,422			12,215		1,512,637	
New Hanover,	506,287		1,514,081			2,809,876		4,323,957	
Northampton,	321,059		2,296,511			40,410		2,336,921	
Onslow,	297,281		704,659			35,275		739,934	
Orange,	359,457		1,990,419			330,234		2,320,653	
Person,	239,463		1,379,984			30,740		1,410,724	
Pitt,	365,239		1,981,333			86,268		2,067,601	
Polk,	91,765		379,734			18,227		397,961	
Randolph,	455,892		1,831,863			58,600		1,890,463	
Richmond,	487,541		1,234,467			11,895		1,246,362	
Robeson,	607,587		1,551,777			44,770		1,596,547	
Rockingham,	340,784		2,061,511			62,505		2,124,016	
Rowan,	314,521		2,083,149			521,270		2,604,419	
Rutherford,	243,045		1,164,030			83,975		1,248,005	
Sampson,	513,868		1,663,869			80,375		1,744,244	
Stanly,	236,638		656,791			9,820		666,611	
Stokes,	259,574½		970,305	50		26,533		996,838	50

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

Surry,	310,381	1,076,080	48,128			1,124,208
Transylvania,	144,748	433,461				433,461
Union,	373,075	1,170,813	46,661			1,217,474
Wake,	562,173	3,210,870	844,958			4,055,828
Warren,	307,003	2,001,214	171,980			2,173,194
Watauga,	184,765	401,901	3,745			405,646
Wayne,	334,100	2,207,596	233,123			2,440,719
Wilkes,	387,707	1,065,816	25,304			1,091,120
Wilson,	204,760	1,169,722	178,955			1,348,677
Yadkin,	207,558	990,273	21,930			1,012,203
Yancey,	153,544	346,518	8,136			354,654
	23,557,821¼	99,666,694 37	11,024,688	50		110,691,382 87

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of Slaves in North Carolina, according to the 8th Census Taken in the year 1860, *the number and Valuation of Slaves in the year* 1862, *as returned by the assessors appointed for that purpose, and the taxes on said slaves in the several Counties, from which returns were received prior to the close of the Fiscal year. September*, 30, 1862 :

COUNTIES.	No. Slaves in 1860.	No. Slaves listed in 1862.	Valuation of Slaves in 1862.	Taxes on Slaves in 1862.
Alamance,	3,445	3,375	$ 1,032,134	$ 2,064 27
Alexander,	611	636	332,070	664 14
Alleghany,	206	211	83,587	167 17
Anson,	6,951	6,700	2,167,176	4,334 35
Ashe,	391	384	146,668	293 33
Beaufort,	5,878			
Bertie,	8,186	8,410	2,524,106	5,048 21
Bladen,	5,327	5,308	1,565,397	3,130 79
Brunswick,	3,631			
Buncombe,	1,931	1,880	731,268	1,462 53
Burke,	2,371	2,149	670,104	1,341 80
Cabarrus,	3,040	3,189	1,224,673	2,474 15
Caldwell,	1,088	1,100	349,069	698 14
Camden,	4,492			
Carteret,	7,398			
Caswell,	9,355	8,882	2,982,685	5,965 37
Catawba,	1,664	1,720	734,864	1,469 72
Chatham,	6,246	6,679	2,004,465	4,008 93
Cherokee,	519	423	197,775	395 55
Chowan,	3,713			
Clay,		123	52,725	105 45
Cleveland,	2,131	2,016	891,378	1,789 95
Columbus,	2,463	2,754	696,240	1,400 48
Craven,	6,190			

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	No. Slaves in 1860.	No. Slaves listed in 1862.	Valuation of Slaves in 1862.	Taxes on Slaves in 1862.
Cumberland,	5,830	5,658	$ 1,835,934	$ 3,671 37
Currituck,	2,524			
Davidson,	3,076	3,161	1,036,898	2,073 79
Davie,	2,392	2,499	855,815	1,719 63
Duplin,	7,126	7,287	2,172,875	4,345 75
Edgecombe,	10,108	9,692	3,721,446	7,442 89
Forsyth,	1,764	1,863	703,608	1,407 22
Franklin,	7,079	6,792	1,919,413	3,862 83
Gaston,	2,199	2,094	709,511	1,419 02
Gates,	3,902			
Granville,	11,086	10,600	3,619,110	7,240 62
Greene,	3,947	3,995	1,082,760	2,165 52
Guilford,	3,625	3,883	1,273,710	2,547 42
Halifax,	10,349	10,365	3,179,118	6,358 23
Harnett,	2,584	2,228	668,155	1,336 31
Haywood,	313	425	127,554	255 10
Henderson,	1,382	789	467,380	934 76
Hertford,	4,445	4,259	1,025,924	2,056 65
Hyde,	2,793	2,873	521,741	1,043 48
Iredell,	4,177	2,904	1,114,137	2,228 27
Jackson,	281	274	98,925	197 85
Johnston,	4,916	5,080	1,531,330	3,062 66
Jones,	3,413			
Lenoir,	5,131	4,869	1,344,689	2,689 37
Lincoln,	2,115	1,886	718,735	1,437 47
Macon,	519	548	219,258	441 71
Madison,	213	207	85,679	172 15
Martin,	4,303	4,388	1,251,560	2,509 42
McDowell,	1,305	1,278	475,168	950 33
Mecklenburg,	6,541	6,855	2,443,285	4,900 62
Mitchell,		75	22,330	44 66
Montgomery,	1,823	1,783	649,843	1,299 68
Moore,	2,518	2,267	712,906	1,425 81
Nash,	4,681	4,721	1,275,179	2,550 35
New Hanover,	10,332	9,665	3,014,411	6,026 42

STATEMENT.—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	No. Slaves in 1860.	No. Slaves listed in 1862.	Valuation of Slaves in 1862.	Taxes on Slaves in 1862.
Northampton,	6,808	7,162	$ 2,199,475	$ 4,398 95
Onslow,	3,499	3,415	708,546	1,417 09
Orange,	5,109	5,596	1,759,279	3,526 55
Pasquotank,	2,983			
Perquimons,	3,569			
Person,	5,195	5,515	1,720,929	3,441 86
Pitt,	8,473	8,040	2,017,508	4,037 21
Polk,	620	583	210,269	420 53
Randolph,	1,645	1,642	582,439	1,165 68
Richmond,	5,453	5,595	1,812,415	3,624 83
Robeson,	5,456	5,900	1,686,071	3,372 14
Rockingham,	6,318	6,318	2,225,549	4,451 09
Rowan,	3,929	4,134	1,653,534	3,310 26
Rutherford,	2,391	2,370	971,730	1,943 46
Sampson,	7,028	7,114	2,369,992	4,739 98
Stanly,	1,169	1,222	469,603	939 21
Stokes,	2,469	2,476	784,545	1,569 09
Surry,	1,246	1,194	448,752	908 70
Transylvania,		447	179,335	358 67
Tyrrel,	1,597			
Union,	2,246	2,349	995,000	1,990
Wake,	10,733	10,652	3,520,164	7,040 32
Warren,	10,401	10,123	3,259,235	6,521 67
Washington,	2,465			
Watauga,	104	117	46,700	93 40
Wayne,	5,451	5,595	1,650,380	3,300 76
Wilkes,	1,208	1,198	402,075	806 55
Wilson,	3,496	3,575	1,309,539	2,619 08
Yadkin,	1,433	1,372	450,895	901 79
Yancey,	362	276	120,850	241 70
	331,081	285,183	$91,819,580	$183,772 76

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT,

Showing the amount of Public Taxes paid by each County in the years 1861 *and* 1862, *excepting those Counties from which no returns were received prior to the close of the fiscal year, September* 30, 1862:

COUNTIES.	1861.		1862.	
Alamance,	$ 6,992	21	$ 16,644	28
Alexander,	2,572	94	3,981	69
Alleghany,	1,039	80	1,278	96
Anson,	9,946	24	10,942	98
Ashe,	2,302	74	2,886	39
Beaufort,	13,757	21		
Bertie,	11,120	89	12,531	42
Bladen,	6,495	71	6,722	55
Brunswick,	4,255	92		
Buncombe,	6,022	18	6,266	11
Burke,	4,923	22	6,118	56
Cabarrus,	8,466	96	9,207	32
Caldwell,	2,834	80	3,898	40
Camden,	3,350	55		
Carteret,	3,879	68		
Caswell,	14,040	86	15,917	89
Catawba,	5,688		8,805	16
Chatham,	10,622	92	12,188	12
Cherokee,	2,278	13	2,563	84
Chowan,	6,394	84		
Clay,			907	06
Cleaveland,	5,242	59	6,046	19
Columbus,			4,276	98
Craven,	17,605	58		
Cumberland,	17,752	61	18,901	99
Currituck,	3,103	69		
Davidson,	9,006	20	11,944	47
Davie,	5,664	10	10,126	47
Duplin,	8,906	28	8,934	85

STATEMENT—(*Continued.*)

COUNTIES.	1861.		1862.	
Edgecombe,	20,491	56	23,076	41
Forsyth,	9,747	27	16,994	54
Franklin,	10,685	99	10,495	76
Gaston,	4,608	38	10,690	82
Gates,	6,052	23		
Granville,	17,393	60	19,153	11
Greene,	5,123	05	5,255	86
Guilford,	14,079	72	25,104	08
Halifax,	19,152	61	19,505	58
Harnett,	3,200	61	3,474	85
Haywood,	1,687	33	1,780	91
Henderson,	5,055	71	4,501	46
Hertford,	8,091	61	6,921	64
Hyde,	4,756	62	3,562	11
Iredell,	8,621	84	8,881	22
Jackson,	1,344	73	1,704	68
Johnston,	8,714	69	9,107	
Jones,	4,347	81	1,700	
Lenoir,	9,009	61	8,326	54
Lincoln,	5,600	84	7,132	96
Macon,	1,989	91	2,053	66
Madison,	1,164	96	1,397	33
Martin,	9,206	95	7,011	98
McDowell,	2,680	54	3,316	08
Mecklenburg,	17,894	46	18,426	25
Mitchell,			777	07
Montgomery,	2,855	71	3,379	88
Moore,	4,833	39	5,339	45
Nash,	9,642	66	8,495	52
New Hanover,	33,514	89	25,043	71
Northampton,	11,957	62	13,199	12
Onslow,	5,275	95	3,939	67
Orange,	13,332	64	13,721	43
Pasquotank,	7,455	69		
Perquimans,	5,947	50		
Person,	8,336	99	10,615	68

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT—(*Continued*)

COUNTIES.	1861.		1862.	
Pitt,	13,311	12	11,957	36
Polk,	1,237	62	1,711	98
Randolph,	7,491	17	9,931	64
Richmond,	7,662	54	9,165	30
Robeson,	7,264	08	8,243	67
Rockingham,	11,852	72	14,177	66
Rowan,	13,205	44	15,218	59
Rutherford,	5,397	98	6,648	59
Sampson,	10,419	76	10,924	45
Stanly,	3,130	92	3,787	87
Stokes,	4,277	69	6,277	20
Surry,	3,905	33	5,612	92
Transylvania,			1,945	24
Tyrrel,	2,413	75		
Union,	5,391	41	6,436	80
Wake,	30,675	31	28,521	42
Warren,	15,649	81	15,371	94
Washington,	5,708	96		
Watauga,	1,506	43	1,423	41
Wayne,	13,461	20	12,897	65
Wilkes,	3,809	04	5,952	64
Wilson,	10,732	46	8,336	72
Yadkin,	4,620	66	9,872	53
Yancey,	1,901	49	1,326	77
	$683,149	41	$ 680,920	39

NOTE.—The Counties of Beaufort, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Washington failed to settle prior to the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1862, on account of being more or less liable to the incursions and depredations of the enemy; except the County of Brunswick. Those Counties paid into the Public Treasury in 1861, $79,925.60. The County of Jones, being similarly situated, paid only $1,700 for the last fiscal year. In a few days after the close of the last fiscal year, the Sheriff of the County of Perquimans paid $4,196.76.

STATEMENT,

Showing the Assets and Resources of the Sinking Fund of North-Carolina, September 30, 1862:

	ASSETS.		RESOURC'S.
Six per cent. Coupon Bonds, dated		Profit & Loss,	$ 3,255
January 1, 1856,	$ 500	Railroad Dividends,	435,475
October 1, 1856,	2,000	Surplus Revenue,	100,000
July 1, 1857,	500	Int. on Coupon Bonds,	76,410
April 1, 1857,	2,000		
October 1, 1857,	31,000		
April 1, 1855,	19,000		
July 1, 1858,	2,000		
October 1, 1858,	29,000		
April 1, 1859,	9,000		
July 1, 1859,	133,000		
October 1, 1859,	73,500		
January 1, 1860,	35,000		
" 1, 1860,	5,500		
" 1, 1860,	20,000		
July 1, 1860,	90,000		
" 1, 1860,	5,000		
Eight per cent. Coupon Bonds, dated March 1, 1862,	158,000		
Cash,	140		
	$ 615,140		$ 615,140
Add Dividends on Stock in North-Carolina Railroad Company, in 1862,		$ 240,000	
Add Dividends on Stock in Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, in 1862,		40,950	$ 280,950
			$ 896,090

Year ending September 30th, 1862.

STATEMENT,

Showing the Number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Number Taxable White and Free Black Polls, Number Slaves, Valuation Slaves, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30, 1862.

Number Acres Land,	23,557,821¼	
Valuation Land,	$ 99,666,694	37
Valuation Town Property,	$ 11,024,688	50
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate,	$ 110,691,382	87
Number Taxable White Polls,	38,021	
Number Taxable Free Black Polls,	1,835	
Number Slaves,	285,183	
Valuation Slaves,	$ 91,819,580	
Tax on Land,	$ 199,464	42
Tax on Town Property,	22,086	31
White Polls,	30,326	10
Free Black Polls,	1,479	20
Slaves,	183,772	76
Money on hand or on deposit,	79,493	49
Bank Dividends received or due,	30,981	42
Salaries and Fees,	7,331	70
Studs and Jacks,	4,919	50
Buying and Selling Slaves,	422	33
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,050	58
Daguerreotypists,	102	02
Pistols,	1	25
Gold Watches,	4,372	42
Silver Watches,	1,540	34
Harps,	32	50
Pianos,	3,552	
Plate and Jewelry,	2,284	87
Riding Vehicles,	13,962	16
Note Shavers,	2,883	87
Liquor Dealers,	18,926	26
Commission Merchants,	1,133	93
Horses,	411	06

STATEMENT—(*Continued.*)

Mules,	$	281	46
Cattle,		236	48
Household and Kitchen Furniture,		2,644	89
Valuation of other Property,		6,801	24
Dead-Heads on Railroads,		586	60
Spirituous Liquors, manufactured from grain in this State, at 30c. per gallon,		64,589	46
Merchant's Capital,		9,782	33
Peddlers,		80	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		4,920	
Taverns,		14	
Exhibitions for Reward,		210	
Bowling Alleys,		260	
Billiard Tables,		1,400	
Insurance Companies,		700	
Express Companies,		350	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		8	60
Livery Stables,		425	
Liquor Peddlers,		40	
Patent Medicines,		287	82
Auctioneers,		236	96
Marriage License,		2,729	67
Mortgages and Deeds,		283	61
Deeds for Real Estate,		736	76
Distress,		153	18
Playing Cards,		169	50
Lightning Rod Men,		40	
Privileged Voters,		58	40
Arrears for Insolvents,		55	25
Delinquents,		272	71
Subjects Unlisted,		154	55
Produce Dealers,		134	98
Collateral Desc'ts, Devises & Bequests,		3,796	93
Laurel Hill Fair in Richmond County,		6	25
Gross amount,	$	712,977	12

C. H. BROGDEN, *Comptroller.*

ERRATA.

In the date on pages 95 and 96 it should be *May* instead of April.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

COMMON SCHOOLS,

OF

NORTH-CAROLINA,

FOR

The Year 1862.

RALEIGH:
W. W. HOLDEN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1862.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

SIR: By an Act of the Legislature, at the session of 1860–'61, (chapter 19th, section 5th,) the School year was made more consistent and uniform. According to the provisions of this Act the Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents are required to send their Reports to the General Superintendent on or before the 3d Monday in April, at the close of their term of office, instead of doing so at the middle of it as formerly; and the Superintendent for the State, by the same law, is to prepare his Report by the first Monday in July.

The year 1861 had already commenced before the Chairmen of County Boards could have notice of the Act referred to; but in order that their returns for the School year ending in April last might date from April 1861, and to get our system accustomed to the new arrangement as soon as possible, I required reports to be made to me for the six months ending in the spring of last year.

Of course, these reports were meagre in general statistics, as many of them had to come from the district committees, and the provisions of the law were not then known to the masses of the people; and as the financial statements were in many cases but little different from those made in the fall preceding, I did not deem it important to prepare for publication a report from this office.

The state of the country, and the influence of old habits prevented chairmen from making their returns to me at the

time required, for the school year ending in April, 1862, and as much of the interest of my report depends on the returns made to me, and I could not, under the circumstances, be stringent or harsh with my subordinates for their delays, I have waited until now for reports from them.

I presume that I have received all that will be sent in; and by an indulgence which the state of things renders entirely reasonable, I have enabled chairmen to lay before me tolerably full statistics of the operations and condition of our Common Schools during a most eventful crisis in our history.

These facts, the sum of which is presented in this report, cannot fail to produce pleasing impressions in the minds of all the friends of our beloved country; and they constitute, in themselves, one of the best answers to those who would deny a distinct political existence to the nation, on the ground that it has not in itself sufficient elements of moral and intellectual life to sustain an independent power.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The whole number of counties from which I have heard officially, is sixty-five. Of these, forty-six report the whole number of male and female children between the ages of 6 and 21; fifty-nine report the number of pupils taught, and sixty make the financial exhibits, properly authenticated, which the law requires. The following is a summary of the most important statistics of our system of schools for the past year, as far as I am able to give them, from official documents:

Financial.—The receipts reported in sixty counties—(and these include balances from former years)—amounted to $220,312.99, (two hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents.). The disbursements in these counties were $117,924.50, (one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents,) and the amount on hand $104,336.46,[(one hundred and four thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-six cents.)

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The whole number of children reported in forty-six counties was, males 57,157, females 54,890; males and females together 6,755—in all, 118,802, (one hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and two.) The whole number of districts reported in fifty-eight counties was, 2,621. The number of children who were reported as attending school in fifty-nine counties, was fifty-two thousand and eighteen, of whom 29,122 were males and 22,838 were females, and 58, sexes not distinguished. The number of licenses granted to teachers and reported to me was 1,233; of which 962 were to males and 271 to females; the number of schools reported was 1,556, and the average length of the schools was 2 and 4-5 months.

REMARKS ON THE STATISTICS.

I feel authorized to say that more children were taught in several of the counties officially heard from than are reported in the returns of chairmen; and the reason that they are not reported by my subordinates is to be found, not in their neglect, but in the nature of our system of schools.

Chairmen do not report schools until the drafts to teachers have been presented and paid; and there are always a number of these drafts out-standing at any given time, and especially in the spring. Sometimes, also, the district committees do not accompany their drafts with the required report, in full, of the schools; and besides this there are a number of schools in existence at the time the returns are made to me.

It is also proper to say that schools were held in a number of counties from which I have not received the required returns, and full reports from which were prevented by circumstances which it is not important to mention here; and from all these considerations, and from other facts within my knowledge, I feel warranted in asserting that the whole number of children who attended the Common Schools of the

State could not have been less than *sixty-five to seventy thousand.*

Let it be borne in mind, in connection with these facts, that our Common School system had to encounter during the past year, not only the difficulties naturally incident to revolution and war, but trials which, in times of peace, would greatly impair the energies of any enterprize.

The novelty and the all-absorbing interest of the tremendons struggle in which our country is engaged, necessarily distracted the minds of all classes of the community; and until we became used to revolution in our political relations and to a state of war, a great many would naturally feel indisposed to devote much attention to the usual avocations of life. There were, also, some who supposed that our contest for independence would be of brief duration, and that all the agencies of society could be suspended during the struggle, without injury—and others, still more short-sighted, seemed to think that a war for political, commercial, social and intellectual independence could be waged with better results by arresting or destroying all those springs of life, on which national wealth and greatness are founded.

In this clash of ideas, at first necessarily crude, and the subsequent confusion of public opinion, all moral agencies encountered a very serious obstacle to their success; and to these difficulties in the way of our schools others were added of a still more discouraging character. The existing war was forced upon us so suddenly, that the State Treasury was necessarily under a temporary pressure, until it could be relieved by new financial measures, suited to the crisis; and on this account a half a dividend had to be withheld at one time from the disbursements of the school fund, a whole dividend at another, and another dividend could not be paid out until some six months after it was due. This withholding of funds was intended to be only for a short time, but taken in connection with the state of opinion before referred to, it had a discouraging effect on the public mind, and caused apprehensions that the system of schools would have to be suspended.

The counties were released from the obligation to lay taxes for school purposes, and the small sums received from the State were, in many cases, insufficient to support schools for more than a month or a month and a half.

On this account many districts waited to receive more money before opening schools—and in others, parents were unwilling to send their children to school for so short a time.

To all this it must be added, that there were serious fears in regard to books, and that in some places this difficulty presented itself, and at an early stage of the revolution, and had, therefore, to be promptly met, and by measures at once bold and energetic. It was found that in addition to the other trials in our way we had to make our own Text Books, and that at once—and the nature of this obstacle may be imagined by those who are familiar with our former dependence on the now hostile States of the North for school books, and for all the material elements that enter into their composition.

Timid persons, in view of this dependence, thought it would be a daring measure at any time, to begin a sudden and complete revolution in this matter; and to undertake it in a time of war, when many were insane with fears about money, was deemed next to absolute madness.

Yet there was no other practicable or honorable way to meet the difficulties about books, but to make them, and to begin the work immediately; and in this matter the immense advantage of our Common Schools to the life and energy of our whole community was tested and demonstrated in a way that sought to silence for ever, all cavil in regard to their character.

The patronage of the other schools, and the influence of Legislative bounties in some places, were not sufficient to start permanent enterprizes in the line of book publications; but in North Carolina the Common Schools, in the midst of war and revolution, gave birth to a business essential to national independence; and for the first time, undertaken on such a scale, and with such a will, within the bounds of the Confederate States.

Look, then, at North Carolina, in the light of these facts and statistics, and of others which, though not connected with any department of the public service, should now be viewed together with these, before we can form any just estimate of their force and meaning.

Our State has sent to the military service of the Confederacy over eighty thousand soldiers—it has paid promptly its full share of the enormous expenditure incurred for the war of independence, while the voluntary contributions of its people for the wants of the army, have amounted to millions of dollars more—it has made liberal provision for the support of the destitute families of those who have fallen in the public service, and it has kept up its system of public schools, and has been educating at these, in the very darkest period of this great revolution over 65,000 children.

The cheerful radiance of letters has not been for a moment extinguished even during the deepest gloom and the most terrible throes of this great crisis; and in the midst of a shock with which the whole continent trembles, our public schools gave birth to an enterprize worth more to the independence and character of the South, than all the money ever expended on them.

EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

It is not to be supposed that the life and usefulness of our system of Common Schools, have survived the shock of revolution without an effort.

When our ancestors entered on the struggle of 1776, they manifested a wonderful appreciation of the character of the ends at which they aimed, and of the means best suited to their attainment: and hence, in the Constitution then adopted for the new Sovereignty thereby created in North Carolina, it was enjoined on the Legislature to make provision for the education of the masses, and also for the promotion of learning in the higher departments.

The virtue and intelligence of the people were regarded as

the foundation of freedom and national independence; and it was thought that a contest which ended in the destruction of these, was worse than barren whatever else might be nominally achieved.

The action of our public authorities, during the passing crisis, has indicated, on their part, similar views; but while their course in this respect will constitute an honorable chapter in the history of the State, there have been opinions entertained and expressed of a character entirely opposite.

These opinions, and the influence of causes already referred to, exercised a very depressing influence on the public mind, and the chief executive head of the Common Schools, found himself environed with a new class of duties, labors and trials.

Having from the very first, most distinct, decided and solemn impressions as to the proper course of our State in the existing crisis, and watched with intense anxiety the manifestations of popular sentiment, and the course of public action, I could not but feel that God had placed me in a position of great responsibility, at one of the most eventful periods in the history of man; and although it was a place, whose trials the public, at such a time, could not appreciate, a place for prayerful and sleepless vigilance, for noiseless and patient toil, for devoted but unlaureled courage, I could not discharge my conscience towards my Divine Master and my sense of duty to after times, without standing firmly at the post assigned me.

It has been my effort, closely, to observe every phase of popular opinion—to meet promptly those many dangerous vagaries or sentiments so likely to be started up in such a mighty shock—to remove doubts and fears caused by temporary obscurations—to find out and encourage all faithful friends to the cause of intellectual independence, and from time to time to utter, from my watch, a cheering voice to my fellow-laborers.

It was, also, necessary for me to assume an early and decided position on the subject of books—and since the war commenced, I have bestowed constant attention to this important matter.

At an early day I issued a call for a meeting of teachers to take measures for our relief in this respect; and in that highly respectable assembly, and ever since, I have labored for the accomplishment of a purpose that is intended to secure not merely temporary and local, but general and lasting benefits.

Of course there was at first much confusion of ideas as to the best course to be pursued; and whatever plan was adopted, it was difficult to agree upon the means for its accomplishment.

My own fixed opinion was, that we should at once begin to write and to publish our own Text Books; and though there were many difficulties in the way, it clearly seemed to me that the very effort to meet and to overcome these, would, of itself, be of great advantage to us.

This bold plan was agreed on; but to ensure its success, it was necessary to find out who could and would write books worthy of use, on different subjects, to prevent, as far as possible, too much individual competition, and yet to keep the field open to all—to repress all local and sectarian jealousies, to foster one general sympathy among all classes of teachers, and to bring every moral appliance to bear in favor of books composed and published at home.

After much interchange of opinion, our teachers now seem to understand each other, while this whole subject has assumed its proper place in the public mind.

Some thought, at first, that the publication of books ought to be encouraged by a bounty from the State; others were of opinion that there should be some tribunal to decide on such manuscripts as should be printed; while nearly all were at first of opinion that foreign competition ought to be prevented by the action of our public authorities. It seemed to me that, with the moral appliances now in the hands of our teachers, the true course was different from any of these; and I am happy to believe that my views are now generally entertained.

We had a State Educational Association incorporated, and embracing in its membership teachers from nearly all the

schools or classes of schools in the State; and through this agency the whole educational influence of North-Carolina could be pledged to sustain, when worthy, home publications in preference to any other, whatever might be the difference in price or mechanical execution.

This moral power was a sufficient embargo on the introduction of foreign books.

We had a system of Common Schools, educating between one and two hundred thousand children: if this beneficent system were sustained, its patronage was infinitely more to be desired than any Legislative bounties.

As to the merits of each work, these could never be fairly tested until the books were brought before the public; and as we had a great market from which foreign competition was practically excluded, all of our own people who felt able to write, ought to be willing to risk the cost of publication.

At first I was a good deal embarrassed as to the course proper to be pursued by the General Superintendent of Common Schools towards each book, after its publication; but after careful consideration, I adopted the plan of not recommending any home series of works for exclusive use, but of endorsing all that I deemed worthy of public confidence and patronage. To pursue a different plan at present, might prevent the appearance of new books and retard improvement, or it might subject authors and publishers to much expense and trouble in bringing their works to the attention of the public.

My endorsement of a book, as Superintendent of Common Schools, simply brings it to the notice of all our school authorities, and warrants them in introducing it without fear into the Common Schools—while the recommendation not being special and exclusive, is not in the way of rival claimants of public favor. It is much to be desired that a uniform series of books could be used in our Common Schools; but in the present condition of the country, and in the infancy of our publishing enterprise, this important end must yield for the present to one of still greater moment.

While, as the official head of the Common Schools, such is my position with regard to Text Books, I have taken pleasure in examining the numerous manuscripts submitted to me, and in making suggestions to authors both as to the matter and arrangement of their works and the methods of publishing; and I am happy to add, in conclusion of this subject, that we are now in a fair way of having our schools supplied with books of a superior kind, and written, printed and published at home.

Our schools contributed their full share to the ranks of the brave and patriotic army which volunteered its services in defence of our rights and freedom—and thus a large number of male teachers were suddenly removed from the former field of their labors and usefulness.

This was a serious but a temporary difficulty—and it enabled me to bring more effectually to the attention of the public the importance of employing more female teachers.

Many ladies are compelled, by the circumstances of the times, to labor for a living; and there is no employment better suited to the female nature, and none in which ladies can labor more usefully, than in the business of forming the hearts and minds of the younng.

I have, therefore, felt that efforts to engage a larger number of the gentler sex in the vocation of teaching, would be advantageous to the public in more ways than one; and it has been my desire to fill the gap in the ranks of our Common School teachers with females, and with persons disabled in the army.

These attempts are producing the desired results—and probably before the end of the year, our corps of teachers will be as full as at any former time, and without withdrawing any from other branches of the public service but such as cannot be so useful elsewhere.

Thus it will be seen that the state of the country, so far from suspending the usefulness of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, has actually enlarged the sphere of its action and greatly enhanced its importance; and I can

only add that it has been and is my anxious desire, my constant and fervent prayer, that God would enable me to serve Him faithfully in the high responsibilities with which He has honored me in this historical era.

It will also be observed that a new and wide field of exertion has been opened up to the friends of education generally—and that if our colleges and academies have not attracted so much attention, nor drawn together so many pupils as in former years, those who labor in them are still enabled to perform great service to their country and their generation.

And finally, let it be understood that the educational efforts and progress of the past school year, are not to be judged by the data of ordinary times, the number of children at school, and the amounts expended in their instruction; but the necessities of the crisis have directed attention and energies to discussions and enterprises, perhaps, more important in their results on future times than the labors of any previous year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The wants of the Common Schools do not at present demand any important additions to or changes of the laws now in force. It would not be good policy to make changes at such a time—and the interests of the schools require only that the funds pledged to their support be faithfully applied to that same purpose.

At the session of the Legislature of 1860–'61, a small annual appropriation was made for the benefit of the State Educational Association, to be continued only until the year 1863; and I recommend that this provision of the Act incorporating the Association be continued for two years longer.

The Society has certainly been of material service in promoting the interests of the country; and upon its efficiency will partly depend the success of the great and important enterprize of book publishing lately begun in our State.

As the appropriation was made in the charter of the Association, I thought it best to limit it for a term of years, and

until the Association would be enabled to live without it; and I still believe that it is not necessary to continue this bounty longer than the duration of the present troubles.

The dividends from the school fund due to those counties overrun by the enemy, are reserved for their benefit—and it is to be hoped that this action of the Literary Board will be sanctioned by the Legislature, and that on the return of peace, the inhabitants of the region now so cruelly pillaged, will find that though they have lost so much, they will at least be able to educate their children.

CONCLUSION.

It is perhaps not necessary to enter here on a discussion of the importance of keeping up our Common Schools at such a time.

This question has been repeatedly before the public authorities since the war commenced; and I am happy to believe that the decision first made by the Legislature, meets the cordial approbation of all our honest and enlightened statesmen.

Indeed, the more this matter is examined, the more one-sided it will appear; and certainly if our schools are important at any time, it is at a period when demoralizing influences are so great. The great mass of the people of North Carolina are bearing the chief burdens of this war: they have entered with zeal into the spirit of the contest, and with a sublime and unparalleled devotion, have freely given themselves and their worldly all to its support. Nearly every family has furnished a willing soldier—nearly every soldier has proved himself a martyr and a hero. For what are these people struggling? Are they pouring out their treasure and their blood for a triumph that is to end in their political and social degradation? Are the poor orphans of those brave men whose bones moulder on every battle-field, whose strong arms and intrepid spirits carried our standards to victory on every bloody theatre of this great struggle for a new national life, to be allowed to grow up in ignorance, and to descend

to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," in a land purchased with their fathers' blood? But such a purpose will never be avowed by any enemy of the Common Schools—and if any are so petrified to every generous impulse as to entertain it, they will find, in the confusion of the times, abundant means for disguising the real issue.

As in all past time, the hardest blows at popular rights will be struck in the name of popular interests; and those most vitally interested will be in danger of being misled by the plausible plea of lessening the public burdens.

The money, however, devoted to the public schools, would hardly be felt if applied to the lightening of the public taxes; and if it were so diverted, the great mass of the people would have to let their children grow up in ignorance and be subjected to all its burdens and disadvantages, or pay for their education five times the amount they saved in their public taxes.

And while this consideration addresses itself with powerful force to the people at large, there is a view of the subject, equally important to the wealthier classes.

This war will leave an immense amount of destitution in our midst. How is it to be relieved?

What is the best permanent provision for those poor families who have had taken from them the strong arms on which they leaned for support? It will, undoubtedly, be the sacred duty of the authorities, to see that they do not suffer. But is this relief to be temporary, or a permanent and increasing burden on the State?

This is a question of immense importance, and its solution depends on our present action. If the children of the poor are properly educated, and the door to enterprize thus opened to them, in a very few years there will be few cases of destitution demanding appropriations from the public Treasury; if they are left to grow up in ignorance, and with a sense of social inferiority, our poor rates, great as they are likely to be during the war, are but a faint foretaste of what will inevitably come in after years.

Universal education, it is argued by certain sciolists in political economy, makes the people restless and discontented; to which all experience replies, that the developement of the mind will naturally excite to action, while a knowledge of an inferior condition, and a desire to rise above it by honorable means, is a sort of discontent that leads to the wealth and greatness of the State.

The public is interested in infusing such a spirit of restlessness and discontent into those who are now so unfortunate as to have to be supplied by its bounties; it will every year curtail the list of pensioners on the State, and it will lead the descendants of those now prostrated by misfortune, to pursuits which will soon make them contributors to the public wealth, and sharers of the public honors.

Our present policy will, therefore, decide a great social question for many years to come, perhaps during the existence of our present form of government: it will open a door for the speedy and permanent deliverance, by their own energies, of those whom the fortunes of war have crushed, or it will make poor-houses and the public workshops as numerous as our Common Schools.

We have, then, to choose between the Common School system, which will tend more and more to make every family restless and discontented, while not self-supporting, and a poor-rate system which will increase the poverty which it relieves, and a quiet contentment with which will multiply ignorant paupers, and swell the public taxes to such proportions that even the burdens of war will seem light in comparison with them.

Besides, the best reward which a grateful country can bestow on the families of those who have offered their lives in its defence, is to see that their posterity are placed in a situation which will enable them to rise to the social and political level of the most favored class of citizens; and to all this it should be added, that where African slavery is a permanent institution of the country, it is of the utmost importance that the

masses of the ruling race should maintain a moral as well as a social and political elevation above the subject one.

There is another class of considerations which make powerful appeals to us in behalf of the cause of general education, even now, amid the very din and clash of arms—but to these I can only allude in this report.

We, the people of the Confederate States, are arraigned at the bar of the world, as unfit, by an inferior civilization, for a distinct national existence; and shall we not answer this false charge by a course of policy worthy of the high name to which we yet hope to attain, among the nations of the earth?

Again, in the prosecution of the war for our liberties, we feel more and more every day, the importance of intelligence, skill and thriftiness among the masses. We have to extemporize manufactories and manufacturers—artisans and engineers—artists and machinists: we feel that war lays all arts and all science under contribution, and that the bravest people, without skill, have to contend on unequal terms even with a nation of less patriotism and less courage, but abounding in that general knowledge which arms the government with a thousand appliances for the enhancement of its energy and power.

But above all these considerations, there is one which, to a christian people, is in itself sufficient, and which appeals to the conscience as well as to the interests of those in authority.

We do not conceive it to be the duty of the State to settle or to interfere with questions of religious faith, further than to acknowledge a Supreme governor, and some system of revealed truth as His moral law; and we receive and recognize the Holy Scriptures as the true and the only Revelation from Heaven, and consequently profess as a people and a government, to believe in that Being whom they claim as their author, and to acknowledge Him as the sole and rightful Sovereign of the Universe.

The State has a confession of faith to this extent—and by

its own confession it is bound by the immutable and eternal moral law of the christian's God.

It is, therefore, not excused from knowing that the protection of the civil interests of society depends on its moral condition—and that the surest, most economical, and in fact only efficient way of securing the permanent temporal good of the community, is to increase the facilities for reaching the heart and conscience of the people with the reforming and healing influences of Divine truth.

Man is a moral being; and hence the whole outward mechanism of society and the entire administration of civil affairs will depend on the character of his inner forces.

This truth has been acknowledged in every age; and the civil power has always found it important to invoke the aid of those who ministered in spiritual things. Among the pagans, superstition is employed to sustain the authority of the temporal ruler, and to bind the conscience of the people to submission to the powers that be; and in many nominally christian lands the same appliances are used, but in a more dignified form. In all these cases the ignorance of the masses is of the very essence of success; for the fears and hopes on which the architects of State-craft build, being the off-spring of a blind faith in unreal things, the light of truth is dreaded as the worst enemy to the existing fabric of society, an inevitable source of insubordination and revolution.

Of course every foundation thus laid in falsehood must some day be undermined: in every State with such a religion, the effort to secure the peace and order of society being synonymous with measures to maintain the supremacy of ignorance, the State is driven to the anomalous and obscure position, of endeavoring to promote the temporal welfare of its subjects, by keeping their souls steeped in the deadly narcotism of ignorance and superstition.

In such States the contest for the supremacy of law is an endorsement of the moral value of lies; and hence the sympathies of all who love the truth will ever be against the existing order of things, and those honest, enlightened and ele-

vated souls who abhor violence and who are the bulwarks of just authority, are forced to range themselves in opposition to governments whose continued success would be a degradation of truth.

Our government stands on a better basis; and we know from the Word which we take as the only standard of right, that its teachings are the primary source of all national as well as of all individual happiness.

The State, therefore, as such, is not wholly confined to civil matters: it is not as some have theorized, a mere municipal machine, acting wholly by mechanical powers and ignoring the spiritual nature of its subjects and every question connected with it. All the phenomena of society, on which this State machine would act, are the result of spiritual natures, and sooner or later the civil government, in self-defence, will be forced to recognize these facts, and to range itself on one side or the other, as the champion of ignorance or of light.

If it be true to its own best interests, and if those who administer its affairs entertain a just sense of their responsibilities to God, it will use every exertion to open up a broad highway for the advancement of knowledge, for the speedy and universal dissemination of that Truth which is the Light of the world and the Life of nations.

Thus far, at least, the civil power can take part in the spiritual interests of its subjects; and it will, in time, be certainly found building on the teachings of God's infallible Word, and using all legitimate exertions to extend the knowledge of this Word, or in widening and perpetuating the dominion of darkness, and of binding its hopes to the power of this Mother of lies.

But why multiply arguments on a question already decided by our authorities?

These suggestions are not intended for your Excellency, nor for those who with you, are controlling, under God, the destinies of our State: they are put on record for those who may entertain different views, and as a public testimony

which I feel bound to offer in behalf of the great cause of right and justice. It is to me a source of devout gratitude that the Merciful Ruler of nations has put it into the hearts of the authorities of our beloved State to pursue a liberal, just and prudent policy in this great crisis of our history; and I can only hope that the same good Providence will attend us to a successful termination of our struggle for Independence.

In the name of the great and inestimable interests over which God has called me to preside and to watch—in the name of the unborn millions whose condition on earth is to be fixed by the action of the present hour, I thank your Excellency for your decided, wise and manly stand upon the subject of our Common Schools; and to the impartial pen of future history, and especially to Him who will call us all to a strict account for the manner in which we use our opportunities for doing good, I refer you and every public servant for a full reward for every honest effort to promote the welfare of our fellow-men.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a number of documents, illustrating the educational movements of the last eighteen months—papers which may be of future interest, and which are, therefore, published in this permanent form as a part of the history of the times.

With fervent prayers that God may enable all of us who are clothed with public trusts in this most eventful era, to commit our way in well-doing unto Him, the only source of light and strength,

I am, with much respect,

Your friend and servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Supt. of Common Schools of N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., December, 1862.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,
May 28, 1861.

To the Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—You will observe by the advertisement of the Literary Board, that the sum distributed this spring for Common School purposes is smaller than usual.

I am directed by the Board to assure you that there is no probability of a permanent falling off in the proceeds of the Literary Fund; and to say to you that, without some unexpected contingency, the Fall division will be fully as large as usual. I was present at the last meeting of the Board, and approved of its action, which was more a measure of precaution than of necessity, as a war had been suddenly precipitated on us, and the State had not had time to arrange its energies for the contest, while it was supposed that, from the excitement of the times, there would be fewer schools in operation this spring than usual.

The Board, however, fully concurred in my opinion, that it would be disastrous to suspend the operations of our system, and they desired me to request you to encourage the people to repose confidence in the ability of the State to meet the present emergency, and by the blessing of Providence, to maintain its independence in every sense.

The members of the Literary Board entertained the opinion expressed by me in my circular of May the 4th, that an unfounded panic would injure us more than our enemies can; and I would respectfully and earnestly exhort you to exert yourselves to diffuse correct information as to the condition

of affairs, to endeavor to keep our School machinery in motion, and to use your influence in stimulating all classes of the people to vie with each other, in their several places, and according to the abilities, aptitudes and opportunities of each, in promoting the honor, independence and prosperity of North-Carolina, and of the Confederate States of America of which she is now a member.

It will be well, of course, to curtail our School operations for the present—that is, to incur for teaching, and for other matters, only such expenses as can be certainly paid by the funds in hand; but it is of the utmost importance to direct our movements with the same system and energy as heretofore, to preserve the same vigilant supervision, to elevate the standard of teachers, and to take firm hold of the future with that hope and determination which a just cause and an humble reliance on Divine Providence, ought to inspire.

I am happy to inform you that it will not be necessary for the Boards to invest any of the School funds not now needed, in State bonds, as I suggested in my circular of May the 4th, that they might do.

Gentlemen, it is my constant prayer that in this great crisis we may all be enabled, in some way, to promote the public good, and to act in our several stations, with a courage, prudence and forethought worthy of the past history, and which, by the goodness and mercy of God, will redound to the future and lasting greatness of our beloved State.

With much respect,

I am your friend,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup. of Common Schools of N. C.

[B.]

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,
November, 1861.

To the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Counties of the State:

GENTLEMEN: You will see by an advertisement, which will soon appear in the papers, that the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, have ordered ninety thousand dollars ($90,000) of the proceeds of the Fund to be distributed for Common School purposes, as the division or dividend for the Fall of the current year.

From the state of the Treasury, caused by the unsettled condition of the times, this sum is not now available; but unless some unlooked for and improbable calamity should befall us, the amount can be paid by April 1st, 1862, without at all impairing the financial ability of the State.

And as the Fall and Winter Schools are not generally out before Spring, it was ordered by the Literary Board that the sum aforesaid be made payable on the 1st of April next, and that in the meantime, the Clerk of the Board prepare and publish a statement of the amount to each county.

In announcing to you the most gratifying intelligence, that our great Common School system, which was becoming one of the brightest hopes of the State, can be kept in a condition of vigorous vitality without at all interfering with the operations of the government at such a crisis, I feel called on to express my humble and grateful sense of God's peculiar mercies to us as a people; and to say to you, that while the All Wise Disposer of events thus multiplies our resources and continues to us a healthy condition of society at home, we need not fear a foreign foe.

As far as finances are concerned, the government has probably past its hardest trial; and the general government

will soon commence paying to the States, the expenses which they have incurred for the war of independence.

We ought to be devoutly thankful, that our own beloved North Carolina has been enabled, by the favor of Divine Providence, to do her full share in furnishing men and means for the war, without seriously affecting the machinery of society; and the enemies of the country and the whole world, must inevitably see and feel from this condition of things, that the subjugation of such a people is a hopeless task.

Our Northern foe does not expect to conquer us merely by force of arms, well knowing the valor of Southern soldiers, with hearts stirred and arms nerved with patriotic fervor; but with the calculation which is his leading characteristic, he is looking anxiously for the drying up of the springs of our domestic life, or for such a social disorganization as will cripple us more than the loss of a battle in the field.

While, then, our brave troops are doing their part well, there is an allotted task for every one who remains at home: this is a war of *independence*, and its battles are to be fought in the open field, in the school room, in the council chamber, by all the arts and appliances which make a people self-supporting, and keep alive and active in their midst the benign and invigorating influences of religion, law, education and domestic thrift. Remembering this, we ought to give the greater heed that the battle does not fail in that most vital and arduous point where we, in the Providence of God, are placed as watchers and defenders; and however dark the night may grow and whatever difficulties and dangers may be multiplied upon us, let us stand manfully by our trust, knowing the precious hopes, the inestimable interests committed to our keeping, and waiting patiently for the day of triumph which will certainly dawn on a people who thus act while their trust is in the God of justice and truth.

Gentlemen, I say again, we are fighting for INDEPENDENCE. Oh, then let us cherish with undying care, with unconquerable energy, those mighty springs which, next to true religion, do most to infuse into the heart and mind of a nation the life

and energy, hopes and sympathies necessary to its unity, power and prosperity. As soon as you see the tables prepared by the Clerk of the Literary Board, you will take the amounts due to your several counties, and after making proper allowances for commissions of chairmen, and for general expenses, you will agree on what is due to the several districts and schools as if the money were already in hand. The sum distributed or to be distributed among the counties is the usual half-yearly dividend, and by the time the schools are generally out, the chairman will be able to meet the draft in favor of teachers.

Let the proper notices be at once given of the amounts due to districts by your chairman; and permit me to call on you to exert yourselves as officers of a great system full of promise to the present and the future, and as members of a social system which has been misrepresented throughout the christian world, to keep alive the spirit of education and the whole moral frame-work of society, that we may truly maintain our independence, and demonstrate to the nations who underrate us, that Southern civilization is not of such a flimsy character that its machinery can be arrested or destroyed by the pressure of such power as that which now seeks our overthrow.

With much respect,

I am your friend and servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent for the State.

[C.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—It will be necessary for the Legislature to authorize a loan from the banks for the purposes of the war now going on; and there are persons who, without perhaps sufficient reflection, seem to think the easiest way to pay the in-

terest on this debt would be, to take for a year, the proceeds of our Common School Fund. I am glad to say that our thoughtful and leading men oppose such a course; and I am free to declare that I regard it as utterly suicidal.

I have not time to detail all the solid objections to such a policy, but I will simply glance at a few, leaving your own mind to carry out those hints, in their various important bearings.

First. It would create a financial panic; and panic and confusion are our worst enemies.

Secondly. It would tend to produce the false impression that our people are not sufficiently patriotic to pay a moderate tax for the war in which we are engaged, and thus excite at home, and among our enemies, the suspicion that we could not support ourselves in such a contest.

Thirdly. Our school machinery being very extensive and complicated, such a stoppage would throw it into a state of derangement from which it would take it years to recover.

Fourthly. This policy would throw out of employment some three thousand worthy persons who rely on the business of teaching as a principal means of support, and this would greatly enhance the difficulty of the times.

Fifthly. Our Common School system being an unfailing one, and infusing a spirit of education into the masses, is the great, sure foundation on which rests the prosperity of our High Schools, and the educational character of the State. Those High Schools are now temporarily in a crippled condition; but if we keep up the spirit of education among the masses, the High Schools will soon recover, while if the Common Schools stop, our whole educational system will be demoralized, and the great glory of the State will pass away.

Sixthly. If we stop our Common Schools, our Yankee enemies will conclude that we are bankrupt in pecuniary resources, and will be encouraged to protract this struggle.

Seventhly. Our people are already too much disposed to yield to confused and aimless excitement; while at such a time it is of infinite importance to foster our domestic re-

sources, and to encourage every body to meet the crisis with a steady nerve, and by diligent attention to whatever business he can be most useful in. Now if we turn all the children off from school, it is easy to see how the present confusion and excitement would be infinitely enhanced.

I still think, however, that our great system can be of much service in supplying money in a particular way—and to this subject I beg to call your special attention.

If we could pay, for one year, the interest on a loan of a million of dollars, without interfering injuriously with the operations of our schools, it would greatly endear the system to the people and authorities, would enhance our sense of our own resources, and would be a most useful and most gratifying achievement.

Now, there are, in many counties, unexpended balances which will not be needed for a year at least; and I propose that these be invested in State bonds, taken at par. Of course the market value of State bonds is now below par—but if we secure our independence, and the State does not repudiate, these bonds will soon be valuable, and can be converted into cash when needed. If we are subjected, or the State repudiates her bonds, we will be so hopelessly ruined that it will make little difference how our county funds are invested. By such an investment the counties will get interest on money not now needed—and they may save themselves from a much worse resort.

I cannot but think that this whole matter will at once reveal itself to you in all its importance; and I respectfully urge you to write to me without delay, giving me your views, and an estimate of what your county can spare for the current year, without injury. Do not wait to consult your Board before you write; but as soon as you can, call the Board together, and lay this letter before it.

I cannot but think that a wise sense of the true interests of the schools, and a patriotic desire to serve the country at this trying crisis, will prompt a favorable response from every county where as much as five hundred dollars or more can be spared from the operations of the current year.

Write at once, that I may lay the matter as soon as possible before the proper committees of the Legislature.

With much respect,

I am your friend,

C. H. WILEY.

[D.]

LETTER TO CHAIRMEN.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
April 9th, 1862.

To the Chairmen of the Boards of the County Superintendents of the Common Schools for the several Counties of the State:

GENTLEMEN:—On the first and second days of this month the President and Directors of the Literary Fund held their annual Spring meeting at which I was present.

At this meeting it was ordered that the Fall distribution for 1861 due and payable, by a previous order, on the first of this month, be paid out to the persons entitled to draw the same; and you will thus perceive that all doubts on this subject are now at an end. As it is probable that most of the boys of the State, who are of sufficient size, will be needed in the fields and shops during the summer, no special order was made by the Literary Board for another distribution from the School Fund before the Fall; but it is desired if possible, and under all circumstances, to have winter schools.

You will, therefore, endeavor to infuse into the public mind a spirit of quiet assurance and of confidence in the future, and to preserve in order as much as possible the whole machinery of our great and hopeful system of public schools.

We expect by the blessing of God, to achieve the inde-

dence for which we are now struggling; and even if the present generation should not be permitted to witness that auspicious result, it is hoped that its successors will continue the battle of freedom now begun.

It is our privilege, gentlemen, to labor for the rights, liberty and happiness of our beloved country in the minds and hearts of those to whom, under God, the future is committed; and the Common Schools of our State afford an admirable opportunity for sowing broadcast into the whole for its young heart, such sentiments and affections as will render the idea of subjugation to a foreign power utterly preposterous.

Our system has already done much to infuse life and patriotism into the masses; and the proud position which our State is enabled to occupy in the present revolution, is undoubtedly due, to a great extent, to the general intelligence diffused by the Common Schools, and to the public spirit and love of country which have been uniformly and carefully fostered in them. As long as this system can be preserved and made to reach the whole youthful mind of the State, with those lessons of patriotic pride and devotion to the rights and interests of home which it has ever been most careful to inculcate, resistance to a foreign yoke will spring perpetual from the soil of the land. Greatly to their honor, the profession of Common School teachers is very largely represented in the army, and in some counties nearly all the males of this class have enlisted for the war.

There are, however, enough of qualified females who need the profits of honest and honorable employment to take their places; and permit me to request you again to urge on these the duty which they owe to themselves and to their country of coming forward to aid in sustaining the moral power of the State in this her day of trial.

In conclusion, allow me to urge on you the following course of action:

First. To endeavor to keep in perfect order the frame-work and machinery of our system of public schools, acting in time of war as armies do in peace, by preserving a complete skele-

ton, ready to be filled up and enlarged and put in more active operation at any time without delay or confusion.

Secondly. To endeavor to supply the places of male teachers absent on military duty, by qualified females.

Thirdly. To avail yourselves of this admirable opportunity of introducing into the schools text books, written at the South, of which there will soon be a supply on hand.

Fourthly. Let the children in those counties now under the shadow of the enemy, be regularly taught, as long as there are females for that purpose; and let it be made a part of their instruction to love their own country and to despise a foreign yoke. Let the insolent foe who would subdue us, see undying opposition to his pretensions and his aims, daily and regularly inculcated in the primary schools within the very sound of his artillery, and which will spring to heroic life when those who now wield these guns are forgotten dust.

Fifthly. Let none be licensed to teach but such as are thoroughly loyal to the State and to the Confederate States.

Sixthly. Let our great system of public schools, in this day of darkness and trial, preserve to the last, the spirit which has animated it from the beginning—a spirit of reverence, faith and piety towards God, the Christian's God, and of loyal devotion to the interests, the honor, and the happiness of North Carolina.

I trust that this spirit has governed me in all my course as the Superintendent of the system; and without the least feeling or purpose of egotism, I will add that all the official emanations from the chief executive head of our schools have spoken one voice, and breathed one uniform and undying desire, a voice of encouragement to the people of my native State to love and cleave to and develop her interest and her independence, and a desire that the Commonwealth might be great in the christian character, in the virtue, intelligence, devotion and patriotism of her children. You, gentlemen, have nobly seconded my exertions: and let us preserve, with glorious consistency, this character of our schools to the last.

I ardently hope that the system will survive every trial, and live to diffuse the blessings of which God has made it a means, when we have passed to our account; but if—(what I don't look for)—new contingencies should suspend its existence, let all the monuments and records which it leaves for the future historian, bear one uniform and glorious testimony to the religious faith and the patriotic devotion to the high, sacred, generous and useful spirit which characterized its whole career. Loving it as a father loves his own child, and believing it to be intimately and inseparably connected with the honor and interests and independence of a State to which my whole heart has been devoted from my earliest recollections, I have stood upon my tower and watched with intense yearning all this night of storms, and I have an abiding faith that God will spare me to behold the dawn of a bright and glorious day for us and our posterity. But whether our eyes behold this light or not, let us be sure it is coming, and with all our energies, and an humble trust in the Ruler of the Universe, labor on for the rights and interests of our State while we are on the stage of action.

With much respect,
I am your friend and serv't,
C. H. WILEY,
Superintendent for the State.

[E.]

NINTH ANNUAL LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.
May, 1861.

To the Committees appointed to examine and decide on the qualifications of those wishing to teach Common Schools.

GENTLEMEN: The importance and utility of your office have

been discussed in former letters, and are so generally understood and appreciated that it is hardly necessary to remind you again of the great responsibility which rests upon you.

Time, as it advances, is bringing into sharper and bolder relief, the result of your labors; and even now we can recognize in the character and promise of the Common Schools of the State an entire revolution, due in part to the agency of your office.

But you cannot have too solemn and pervading a sense of your privileges and duties; and permit me, therefore, to present before you a very brief but comprehensive view of the position which you occupy in the progress and hopes of the world.

Nearly two hundred thousand immortal souls are receiving their first instructions in the Common Schools of North-Carolina, and the character of all who teach in these schools is, under Providence, to a great extent dependent on you.

What an influence may these many thousands exert on the destinies of their race?

Let your minds grasp these simple facts in all their immediate and ultimate connections; set before your thoughts two hundred thousand men and women, heads of families, engaged in all the different vocations of life, and each a source and centre of influences that will extend indefinitely, and you may form some conception of the magnitude of the work in which you are engaged.

Your schools number some three thousand pupils, and each pupil is to be a teacher, a public and prominent actor on the stage of life, destined to be a direct means of good or evil to hundreds more.

Survey for a moment your situation in another of its inspiring and impressive aspects.

Our State is in area fully half as large as Great Britain, the most powerful Commonwealth on earth; and in climate, position and extent of natural resources is equal to any country of the same extent of territory on the face of the globe.

We cannot but hope that God has destined it for a place of

high political power; and these hopes are based not merely on the elements of material greatness garnered here, but on the religious and educational characteristics of our people.

Our higher schools are patronized by the people of nearly all the Southern and South-western States; and now that the South seems determined to educate its own children, we may expect, in time, a great accession of pupils from other communities.

The solid granite foundation of these higher schools is the common school system; and while the latter remains, the former can never be destroyed or even seriously shaken.

This is one great secret of the eminent success of the academies and colleges of North-Carolina, compared with those of many of her sister States. They have their root in a broad stream of perennial waters, a State system which never fails, and which will furnish perpetual nourishment to the growth upon its banks, whatever the character of the skies above—whatever social, political or commercial changes may occur.

We are not dependent, so to speak, on the clouds that bring rain from a distance. We have in the soil, in the Common Schools, supported by public funds, unfailing fountains to feed and nourish our higher educational institutions.

You thus behold yourselves in a position to exert a powerful influence on a system which is to fix the educational character of North-Carolina; and upon this educational character may possibly depend the character of a great future empire.

We cannot but believe that our State is yet to perform an important part among the political communities of the world; and the grand mental armory of the Commonwealth is, beyond all doubt, her Common School system, covering her entire area, and affecting the character of all her people.

Let such considerations as these occupy your minds, and they will inspire you with that earnest interest in the result of your labors so necessary to the success of every moral enterprize.

I would have you to be profoundly impressed with the

greatness of your mission—to be ever occupied with a deep and serious sense of your responsibilities to God and your fellow-men.

Addressing you with the freedom and frankness of a true and honest friend, this is my first injunction, urged with a warmth and sincerity becoming a proper conviction of my own solemn obligations; and when intelligent and practical men are thus under subjection to the true spirit of their stations, they will not need minute and elaborate instructions as to all the details of their duties.

If you be so impressed, you will be constantly studying the nature and demands of your office, and you will be thus engaged, without losing time from your other callings, for the persons and system on which you are to operate are always before you.

You daily breathe the atmosphere of the Common Schools; its history, its difficulties, its operations, and the character of its agents are never out of view.

Under these circumstances, I cannot but regard you as important aids, not only in carrying out my views, but in improving on my suggestions, and I venture to express the hope that you will make a diligent use of your opportunities, both in action and in the study of means for more efficient exertion.

Since my last communication, the Legislature has authorized me to subscribe for a copy of *The North-Carolina Journal of Education* for each one of you, and also to send a number, bi-monthly, to every school district in the State.

Thus all parts of our system are put into more immediate connection with each other, and while you will be enabled to learn the current facts connected with the progress of the schools in all parts of the State, you, also, have opportunities of bringing your views to bear on the people of each of the districts in your respective counties.

Allow me to urge you to avail yourselves of this means of good, and to make your conduct towards teachers and those wishing to teach the more effective, by causing the public to understand your system and motives of action.

Those of you who have been for any length of time officially connected with the Common Schools must be familiar with the policy of the State Superintendent in regard to teachers—a policy based on fixed and uniform principles, and carefully and elaborately developed in former communications.

As a number of you, however, may be new in office, and as it is well to recur, at frequent intervals, to fundamental principles, I will herein submit a very brief summary of the leading suggestions offered in some of my former letters. These are:

1. To receive kindly all applications for teachers' certificates, and to allow them full and fair opportunities to make known their qualifications.

2. To refuse peremptorily to examine any who do not satisfy the Committee that their moral character is unexceptionable.

3. To keep in view the true wants of the community, and to endeavor to have a full supply of teachers, even if some are able only to instruct in the elementary branches.

4. To elevate continually, and with a safe degree of progress, the standard of qualifications, stimulating to greater proficiency in the branches taught, and widening the range of English studies. As a fair and safe means to this end, it has been recommended that no one be allowed to receive a second certificate with only the lowest grades—that where some certificates of this kind have to be issued, the preference be given first to females, and next to those of good moral character, who have had the fewest opportunities—that, except in cases of sickness and other providential visitations, applicants for license be examined in presence of each other, and of all the committee, or of a majority of its members, and that the certificates be publicly delivered, one of the examining committee reading to the audience the numbers on the old and on the new certificate.

It has, also, been recommended that when the supply of teachers is greater than the demand, no certificates with the

lowest grades be granted, and that where the applicants in such cases are not well grounded in the more elementary branches, and are not competent to instruct in grammar and geography, they do not be allowed certificates.

I have, also, urged the committees to examine the school register kept by those who wish a renewal of certificates; to make their examinations more strict with those who have had experience in teaching, and to take pains to imbue teachers with the spirit of my instructions; to impress upon them my views in regard to text-books and the interior economy of the schools; and by kind exhortations, by mild but firm rebukes, and by careful explanations, to instil into their minds a just sense of the dignity and responsibility of their calling, and to excite within them a spirit of generous emulation.

To all these views I have urged recommendations in regard to teachers' societies, designed for mutual protection, encouragement and improvement; and I now add a suggestion in harmony with this system of appliances, and which has been alluded to in former letters.

I earnestly recommend that at every examination some member of the examining committee, or some other person chosen by the committee, deliver a lecture, and that at some period during the year, at a time most convenient to the teachers, public exercises of this kind be conducted for several days in succession.

These lectures should be practical, relating to matters of interest to teachers and of importance to Common Schools, and many subjects of this kind will at once occur to all intelligent examiners.

Let the speaker aim, not at display, but at useful results, and let him take for his theme such matters as school government, system and order in school, the best methods of instructing in different branches, black-boards and their uses, text-books, teachers' associations, the Common School system, its genius and importance, and the position and responsibility of the Common School teacher; our State, its educational

position and hopes, and the duty of its people with regard to its Common Schools, &c., &c.

In many counties it would be easy for an earnest and determined man to get up protracted exercises of this kind, once a year, and have them well attended, and, indeed, if the examining committees would everywhere make out a roll of all who hold certificates and call it publicly, marking absentees, the majority of teachers would not generally remain away on such occasions.

The teachers of higher schools would find it to their interest, and ought to feel it to be a duty—an imperative duty—to take part in such efforts to stimulate the cause of general education; and they might, during the summer months, form classes of Common School teachers, giving special instruction in particular branches.

There are a great many teachers of Common Schools, male and female, who have not the means to go through a regular course at the high schools, but would be able to pay, every year, for one or two months' instruction in particular studies; and persons engaged in teaching, knowing their deficiencies, and anxious to learn, would be greatly benefited by such special training, under competent instructors.

Gentlemen of the examining committee, our system for the preparation of teachers is tending to this consummation; the law of its growth will inevitably lead to such results, and I look to you to use all your opportunities to stimulate this normal or natural development.

You see what a wide field opens before you: go forward and occupy, without unnecessary delay, the ground already prepared.

Do not allow forebodings of political troubles to cause you to hesitate in regard to this or any other useful work; the surest, the only remedy for all public evils is the progress of religion and mental development.

If the hearts of the masses composing a great State like ours are purified by the divine spirit of christianity, not all the external powers on earth can injure it; if those primary

sources of national as well as individual life are corrupt, the skill of man cannot prevent the ultimate decay and death of the body politic.

We advocate universal education as a means of vastly economizing and expanding the agencies for spreading the Gospel, and there is no temporal difficulty that can justify a voluntary suspension or relaxation of energies with such purposes and to such results.

National complications and convulsions do not change the ways of Providence; and while God is immutable, we must remember that the uncertainty and instability of human affairs result from the depravity and ignorance of man.

If, then, our Federal tabernacle is dissolved, let us be the more careful to have an inner house for refuge and defence; and if the *United States* have disappeared from the political firmament, let us remember that the *State of North-Carolina* still exists with all its moral and material resources unimpaired.

Men, and not constitutions make empire:

> "Men who their *duties* know,
> But know their *rights, and knowing dare maintain,*
> Prevent the long aimed blow,
> And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain."

Let us see to it that we are a religious, intelligent and united people at home, depending, under Providence, on ourselves, straining every energy for the development of our own resources, and humbly and confidently committing our future destinies to the wisdom and guidance of God, and we have nothing to fear.

This is a formative period for States and Empires; at such an era the labor of a few days will apparently accomplish more to fix the destiny of communities than the work of a century at other times.

It is the very seed time for North Carolina, now about to form her third national connection; and if she is true to herself, she will hopefully venture upon a liberal line of pol-

icy towards her schools, knowing that these, in connection with her climate, position and resources constitute the broad and lasting foundations of sure pre-eminence in a new confederacy.

Of our views in regard to text books you are well aware, and your own observation and experience shall confirm the propriety of all I have said on this important subject.

Two things are indispensably necessary to the success of every teacher, to wit: good books, and uniformity in each school.

It is, perhaps, not possible, at least at present, to have one series of text books used in all the State; but it is a primary necessity to have one system in each school. This latter object cannot well be attained unless there is uniformity in the whole county; and I commend to you the propriety of using increased efforts to have adopted, in your respective counties, some uniform series.

I enclose a paper containing a list of works on different studies, which I have examined and can recommend as among the best of their kind; and I leave to you the choice of such of these as you prefer and can be the most easily introduced into the schools of your respective counties.

Permit me, before leaving this subject, to add a word of caution rendered necessary and becoming by the condition of the times.

The slave States of America are at last awakened to a proper sense of the importance of achieving their mental, industrial and commercial, as well as political independence; and this universal desire, now pervading the minds of all the people, will, of course, open the way for many noble enterprises in which many others of a different character will endeavor to take advantage of the excitement of the times.

The market, no doubt, will soon be glutted with books, claiming public favor by the popular prefix of "Southern" to their title; and we may expect to find under this name old works of an inferior kind, written, many of them, by Northern authors and published with Northern capital.

It is anything else but a compliment to our intelligence, to suppose that we will greedily take any inferior ware for the sake of a name which even our bitterest enemies might use to serve a gainful purpose; and yet I have seen this expedient resorted to more than once, with books which had nothing Southern about them except the title.

It would be well for you, therefore, before you act, to know the views of this office in regard to any school book which advances peculiar claims to the favor of our people; for you are perhaps aware that I have spared no pains or expense to keep myself well informed on such subjects, and that no man on the continent has had stronger desires or made more real sacrifices to secure for the schools of his own region, books which will do justice to the character and the institutions of his people.

I am now giving what encouragement I can, to a great enterprise in regard to school books intended to advance the true honor and interests of the whole South—but it is not necessary or proper now to enter upon further details, while it is sufficient simply to designate the works recommended for present use, and to add that all the literary efforts or our people, intended to be useful, have ever found and ever will find in me a true and ardent friend.

Gentlemen, I rejoice to believe that you and all my subordinates will cheerfully and cordially sanction the claim which I make to freedom from manifestations of political or sectarian basis in the whole of my official course; and I am still more glad to believe that our Common School system, in all its departments and operations, has known no party but the whole people,and no section but North Carolina in its entirety.

I have, as a public man, had much experience of sectional jealousies, and have had to hold official intercouse with prominent members of every religious persuasion; but I have yet to hear, that as chief executive head of the Common School system, as a prominent manager of Educational Associations, and as chief conductor of a School Journal, I have exhibited any prejudice for or against political parties or sectarian

creeds. Certainly I have, with jealous and prayerful anxiety, tried to avoid every demonstration of the kind, and I allude to the fact, not in a spirit of vain boasting, but as an illustration of the principle I desire to see always, and rigorously carried out, in the management of our great Common School interests.

A high and just regard for this principle has characterized the action of our Governors and members of Assembly towards this system; and now, in this time which tries the souls of men, I would affectionately and earnestly enjoin upon all my co-laborers, a strict and firm adhesion to this true and wholesome policy of the past.

Whatever be the political relations of North-Carolina, let us set an example of cheerful obedience to her authority, and of loyal devotion to her interests; and now, when she is about to form a part of a new federative system, let us not fear to go where she goes, and to abide under the protecting ægis of a State, whose fair fame has not been dimmed by a single charge of broken faith or violated honor.

Let us carry with us our school machinery unimpaired, and the whole frame work of society underanged; and we should especially remember that panic and confusion at home are the most effective allies of a foreign foe seeking our destruction, while nothing more discourages an insolent invader, than the spectacle of a people fighting for their independence, and still refusing to be terrified into the abandonment or neglect of a single domestic interest.

Nothing would more animate the hopes of our enemies, and paralyze the energies of our best friends, than the destruction or drying up of those springs of national life upon which the permanent vitality and vigor of the body politic must depend—for they who seek our subjection would well know that in such a case a contest of arms could not long be maintained, while they might even be willing to suffer defeat in the field, and to agree to a treacherous peace, if these should be followed by our commercial, industrial and intellectual dependence.

The fact that we have heretofore looked to the North for books, for teachers and for mechanical skill, has been one great cause of that arrrogance, which has latterly assumed to dictate to us our political character; for a people who are expected to educate our children, to furnish them with their literature, and to supply us with every manufacture that requires skill or science, will inevitably put on airs of superiority, and take to themselves a kind of guardianship of the whole community who are thus dependent.

Let us, then, in marching from one national encampment to another, carry with us all our stores, arms and magazines; let us refuse to be frightened into any compromise of our interests, or the sacrifice of a single principle or institution important to our permanent independence. With such views, and with an humble reliance on Divine Providence, let us embrace with cheerful alacrity whatever political destiny awaits our noble State; and let us be especially concerned to see that, in the third national connection on which she is entering, she shall maintain her ancient renown for honor and integrity, and add new lustre to her name, by an advanced position in the race of moral and intellectual improvement.

Let us, in our intercourse with the people of every class and section, encourage them to put their trust in God, and to unite their hearts and hands in behalf of the glorious land which he has given us; and then let us go forward to meet the future with that unfaltering hope, without which, the present is never secure or happy.

I will, at all times, gentlemen, be pleased to receive enquiries and hear suggestions from you—and assuring you of my sympathy in all your official cares and labors,

I subscribe myself your friend and servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent for the State.

[F.]

FALL DIVIDEND OF SCHOOL FUND.—$100,000.

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,
October 11, 1862.

To the Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools of the several counties of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—I am happy to inform you that the Literary Board met on the 9th of this month, and agreed to divide among the counties of the State, for Common School purposes, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. This is nearly ten thousand dollars more than any semi-annual dividend ever made before from the Literary Fund—and this sum is in part payment of a dividend and a half formerly withheld.

During the year 1861, only the half of one dividend was paid out from the Literary Fund; and this was owing to the great and inevitable pressure made upon the Treasury of the State from the war suddenly forced upon our country. This pressure was temporary, and has been relieved; and the amount due to the counties for school purposes has been secured, and is now available for their use in the method specified by law.

It was thought that the whole of this balance would not now be needed; but owing to the fact that school taxes are not levied in several counties, and the price of every thing is enhanced, it was supposed that more than the usual dividend of ninety thousand dollars would be necessary to keep up the schools even for the diminished number of children who will be able to attend them.

The amount still due from former dividends will be paid out as additions to future distributions as our educational wants may require; and in the meantime the Literary Board

is now, as formerly, anxious to keep alive our Common School system, that great nursery of intelligence, energy and patriotism among the masses of our people.

The strict adherence of our State to its plighted faith, and its determination, under the Divine blessing, to fulfil all its contracts, and to commit no spoliations on its former investments for moral and industrial development, have not merely redounded to the advancement of society, but have actually lightened the financial burdens incident to the times.

North-Carolina has, by her good faith, actually made money, and prevented the taxes on her people from being higher than they are; for, by her determination to meet all her direct promises and implied obligations, she has created such confidence in her integrity and resources that she is enabled to divide the burdens of the war of Independence with future and more prosperous generations. Her financial character is the highest in our beloved Confederacy—and her bonds and promises to pay are not only easily circulated, but actually command a high premium over other issues of the kind.

Let us then be grateful to a kind Providence that we are enabled at this crisis, not merely to furnish means for the education of all our children, and thus to lay broad and deep the foundations of moral power—but that in doing so we are enhancing the pecuniary credit of the State, and enabling her to draw on that future for which we are fighting and suffering for the larger part of the expenses of the struggle for freedom.

The spectacle which our beloved old Commonwealth presents in this day of darkness and of trial is one well calculated to fill the heart of every true son with emotions of gratitude to that beneficent Being who has given us this goodly land for a heritage.

She ranks among the foremost in the number, endurance and courage of the soldiers she has contributed to the second war for Independence—she is foremost in voluntary contribntions to the common cause, first in financial credit, and in the

very midst of this tremendous shock, tenderly and generously providing for the moral training of all her children, the hope, under God, of the future!

Let us, for our encouragement, look on this brighter side of our affairs; and if we would secure the real greatness and happiness of that future for which we are making such immense sacrifices, let us exert every energy to train the hearts and minds of the young to a true appreciation of the interests for which we are contending. Are our people crimsoning with their blood the whole soil of a continent to be inherited by a race too ignorant and brutalized to value or to hold the liberties so dearly bought?

In every struggle mere brute force is sure to yield in the end before moral power; and though our enemies outnumber us in soldiers and in munitions of war, we need never fear the result, well assured that as long as there are men and women able to understand and appreciate a just and noble cause, and no longer, there will be brave and willing soldiers to defend it. While this continues, freedom's battle "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," will surely triumph at last, and triumph gloriously.

Then let us, who have the care of the young heart and mind of this new republic, remember that our camp of instruction is the most important of all; and let us humbly and earnestly invoke Divine guidance in efforts to prepare a future generation to maintain the privileges achieved by the present, and to gain all that the present is unable to accomplish.

Let the schools be kept open—find teachers in females, and in others unable to serve their country more effectually in a different way—and with humble trust in God, let us not falter for a moment in the great work before us.

With much respect,

I am your friend and serv't,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup. Com. Schools for the State.

[G.]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 22d, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—As you are well aware the subject of Text Books has become one of great importance in the Confederate States. The interruption of trade with Publishers in the United States may be a temporary inconvenience, but if we at the South act with prudence and energy, the permanent result will be greatly to our advantage.

Intellectual must precede political independence, or at all events sustain it; and, in fact, it is due to the civilization of the South that she think for herself and defend herself on the field of mind.

The educational character of our State fits her for a leading position in this movement, and the immense consumption of books in our Common and High Schools, creates a demand which will insure to North Carolina a very liberal share of the authorship of works which are to supply those formerly in use.

The importance of this demand to insure mental activity and pecuniary enterprize in the production of a new literature, just to the institutions and honorable to the character of the South, will, of itself, without the aid of other grave considerations, impress our statesmen with the paramount importance of keeping our Common School system in operation.

Nothing under God, will lead more directly to the recognition of our political independence by our enemies and by other foreign nations, than a manifestation of energy and moral heroism in the preservation of society, and the rapid developement of our moral and material interests.

With these views, and after consultation with members of several of our College Faculties, I have concluded to suggest to you the propriety of holding a conference of teachers here, on Tuesday the 9th day of July. It is not desired to have a Convention, or large meeting, but simply a practical and

earnest consultation of persons representing the leading school interests of the State.

The plan meets with decided favor on the part of all whom I have had an opportunity of consulting ; and as the subject to be discussed is now occupying the attention of teachers all over the South, it is due to the educational character of North Carolina, and will materially enhance the prestige of her schools of all grades, to take the initiative in a great revolution which must be effected, and which cannot be too soon accomplished.

I, therefore, earnestly invite you to meet me and some of your brother teachers, in this place, on Tuesday evening, the 9th of July next, to a conference which can be private or public, according to circumstances and the wishes of those attending.

With much respect,
I am truly yours,
C. H. WILEY,
Sup't of Common Schools of N. C.

[H.]

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a conference of teachers and other friends of education, held in Raleigh on the 9th and 10th of this month, and representing a large number and all classes of the schools of our State, the following resolutions, offered by the Principal of Floral College, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, representing a large number of the colleges and seminaries, male and female, of North Carolina, the contest now going on for Southern independence, should commend itself to the hearts and consciences of all the people of the Confederate States.

Resolved. That as this is a struggle for national existence

and independence, it is to be maintained and carried on, under Providence, to a successful issue, not only by legislative acts and by force of arms in the field, but, also, in the school room, at the fire side, and by all those moral agencies which preserve society, and which prepare a people to be a free and self-governing nationality; and that, considering our former dependence for books, for teachers and for manufactures, on those who now seek our subjugation, it is especially incumbent on us to encourage and foster a spirit of home enterprise and self-reliance.

Resolved, That the recent unexampled progress of our beloved State towards a leading position among her Southern sisters, is, under God, mainly due to her great and noble educational system.

Resolved, That in this time of peril and trial it is of the first importance that this system, constituting the greatness of the present, and the hope of the future, should be maintained with energy for the sake both of its beneficent results to us and to our posterity; and as an illustration to the world of the civilization of the people of the Confederate States, and of their right and ability to assert and maintain their freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Common Schools of North Carolina the broad, sure, and permanent foundation of her whole educational system, and that we would respectfully and earnestly commend to the authorities and people of the State the primary necessity, and the vital importance of preventing even a temporary suspension of this nursery of popular intelligence and patriotism, and of State independence.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve, of whom Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, shall be chairman, be appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, on the subjects embodied in these resolutions.

These resolutions embody, in a brief form, sentiments earnestly uttered by the members of the conference, and by a large number of teachers who were unable to attend, but

but who, by letters, cordially commended the purposes of the meeting.

It was felt to be a duty to endeavor to impress on the mind of the public the views of those, who have been laboring for the moral advancement of the State; and in obedience to this imperious call we were appointed a committee to address you on the subject.

We confess that we, and those whom we represent, having an official connection with our schools, resolved on this course at the expense of considerable delicacy of feeling; but in the Providence of God, we are placed as watchers over an interest of vital importance to the welfare of our beloved country, and the plain and paramount obligations springing out of this relation over-ride all other considerations.

The crisis which is now upon us, is the most solemn and the most important which can happen to the political history of a people.

The contest in which the Confederate States of America are engaged, is not a war growing out of questions of commerce or political complications—it is a struggle for national existence and independence, and involving in the issue all that can affect the life of a civilized people.

It requires, therefore, for its successful prosecution, the enlistment of the mind and heart of all ages, of both sexes, of every class of the people—and the continual aid, in their proper places, of all those energies and appliances, moral and physical, which, under God, constitute and preserve the vitality and power of a nation.

We rejoice to believe that the valor and patriotism of our citizens, and that enthusiasm which springs from a firm conviction of the justice of their cause, will render them invincible in the open field; but when we remember our former position with respect to our adversaries, and the purposes and feelings which now actuate them, we have reason to fear that the result of battles, unless overwhelmingly disastrous to them, will not for some time to come, drive them from their deliberate and most selfish aims.

These two hostile nations were formerly one political community, living under a common Constitution, which, in words, guaranteed equal rights to all; and the people of the slaveholding States being mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and looking upon their whole country as one in interest, and reposing confidence in the good faith and loyalty of each member to the Federal compact, were not afraid to rely on the Northern section for many of those things which, by a little temporary sacrifice, they could furnish among themselves.

They felt a pride in the prosperity of every portion of their country, and justly believing that all honest interests are identified with each other, they had no desire to force their pursuits and customs on others, and were willing to encourage in other States useful arts and vocations not common to themselves.

The result was that the South became almost wholly a producing people, and the business of exchanging and manufacturing was left to the North.

From this it naturally followed that the commercial centres were in the Northern section, and there were printed the newspapers in most extensive circulation, and there our books were generally manufactured.

Still fearing no evil, and feeling no inferiority, we were inclined to patronize the schools and the teachers of the Northern States—and in time we began to look to the people of those States for supplies of everything except the raw produce of the soil.

From this state of things, those who now seek our subjugation by force of arms were led to believe that we were an inferior race; and as they furnished to us teachers, books, and all the productions of art, they became more and more arrogant and exacting, and at last assumed to themselves the exclusive right to determine the political relations of the whole country, at the same time giving us distinctly to understand that they would do it in a way utterly subversive of our dearest rights and interests.

We had been almost wholly dependent on the North for

many of our supplies, but conscious of our political and intellectual equality, we felt no disgrace until it was solemnly asserted that what we regarded as the natural interests of trade, involved and ought to involve our moral degradation; and the consequence is an unalterable resolution on the part of nearly all the slave-holding States, to organize themselves into a new and separate nationality.

This step, successfully maintained, entails upon the United States not merely the loss of a large portion of its territory and of its people; but it implies that those who constitute the new nationality must, if they become a free people and a separate and independent power, assume to themselves functions, which will despoil their present enemies of important sources of wealth and of an apparently intellectual pre-eminence.

It is this consideration which will nerve our proud and exasperated assailants to great sacrifices for the present, with the hope of ultimate remuneration, if they can prevent our emancipation from dependence on them; and it is easy to understand from this brief view of the issues involved in our present struggle that what our enemies most dread is not a reverse of arms which, they vainly suppose, will be temporary in its influence.

They justly regard this as a struggle on our part not for a merely nominal existence as a political organism, or for the supremacy of arms; but they know that the real principle at stake is that of moral, social, intellectual and industrial equality, and they conceive that its maintenance will be to them an irretrievable disaster.

It is, therefore, perfectly obvious that they would hail the demoralization of society here, as a surer omen of their ultimate success than a hundred victories on the battle-field over the arms of a still united, determined, and self-relying people; and this consideration alone would admonish us of the necessity of nourishing the sources of our domestic life, and of preserving in its integrity the whole frame work of our social and moral organization.

Besides, our recognition as an independent nationality by the great powers of Europe, would hasten the termination of this conflict; and while the necessity for our agricultural staples must have a decided influence in securing a favorable consideration of our cause abroad, a false impression as to our moral condition will operate, in the same sections, adversely to our interests.

We all know the fact, that the whole civilized world entertains erroneous opinions in regard to the state of society in the slave-holding States of America, and we may expect that the agents and emissaries of our adversary, will not be slow to avail themselves of their opportunities to increase and confirm these prejudices.

By means of their newspapers, books and commerce, their thoughts circulate through the nations, while the Southern mind and heart are, to a great extent, cut off from the opportunity of giving themselves utterance abroad; and we must, therefore, expect that the erroneous and injurious opinions formed of us, while we were a part of the United States will be rectified only by the actual and close inspection of those who need the productions of our soil.

The nations to whom these productions are a paramount necessity, are now compelled to examine for themselves the foundations of our national strength—for if they are satisfied that we cannot be speedily reduced to subjection to the United States, they will be forced, by the exigencies of their position, to open commercial intercourse with us as an independent power.

Their eyes are, therefore, intently fixed on all our movements, and it cannot be doubted that they will judge of our self-sustaining ability, by that moral courage which triumphs over present difficulties, by grasping with a tenacious hold the hopes of the future.

They are doing now what we have long asked the civilized world to do: they are examining for themselves the state of our civilization, and endeavoring thus to form a just conclusion as to what is to be our future destiny.

Their present interests demand that they should pursue such a course; and we may, therefore, be assured that every movement here which indicates confidence, or the want of confidence in our own resources, or which is calculated to derange the machinery of society or to add to its strength, harmony, and compactness, is fraught with the most tremendous consequences to us and to our posterity.

The institutions of no people have ever been more misrepresented; and no people ever had a more glorious opportunity of acting out their true character, before the fixed and interested gaze of all mankind.

In view of these facts we would appeal to the people of this great State by every consideration which can address itself to their christian sentiment, to their patriotism and to their manhood, to rise to the dignity of the trying but grand emergency in which they are placed; and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to act with that foresight, firmness and heroism which will dissipate forever the slanderous impressions, as to the moral character of slave-holding society, and which will render illustrious for all time the history of the present, and fix on solid and enduring foundations the security, prosperity and happiness of the future.

We would remind them, that in every hard and protracted struggle it is moral courage that always conquers; and that the victories won on the battle-field by the endurance and valor of our heroic troops, will be comparatively barren if we suffer society to become disorganized, our institutions of beneficence to languish and perish, and the light of religion and virtue which now irradiates our homes and sanctifies our hearths, to be extinguished.

And in this connection, we would call attention to the example of our fathers in a time which tried the souls of men, and call upon the men of this generation to come up to this standard of the patriots and heroes of '76.

The Constitution of the State of North-Carolina was formed at Halifax, in the year 1776, and soon after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted by the Continental Congress.

The people of the Colonies which united in that Declaration, were fewer in numbers, and poorer in resources, than the people of the Confederate States of America; they had just entered upon a contest for independent national existence, with the bravest and most powerful nation on earth, the armies of this power were on their soil, and their armed and treacherous adherents were scattered through every community.

Our own colony, then assuming the dignity of a free and independent State, was without commerce, manufactures, money or credit; its population was comparatively small and scattered, much of its territory unsettled, and the difficulties of inter-communication great and forbidding.

The statesmen who, just as the thickest gloom of this crisis had settled on the country, met at Halifax to lay the foundations of a great commonwealth, adopted as part of its fundamental law, the following clause: "*That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged by one or more Universities.*"—*Constitution of North-Carolina, Section* 41.

This illustrious action, the first movement of the kind on the continent, was worthy of the men who were, also, first to utter their voice in favor of independence; and now, while we are surrounded with the glorious fruits of religion, knowledge and freedom, powerful in numbers and in the strength and compactness of society, great in resources yet undeveloped, but now within our reach, rich in works of internal improvement, in agricultural staples, and in pecuniary means; blessed with a vast, prosperous and growing system of moral and educational agencies, united among ourselves, and confederate with a people more numerous than they who carried on the war of the first revolution, producing nearly all of the staple most important to the manufactures of the world, abounding in every other national resource, and as brave and enthusiastic as any the sun ever shone upon, shall we be

frightened from our propriety by the pompous threats of our inferior and mercenary foe, and be driven to those acts of desperation which will but feed his vanity, or stimulate his malignant hopes?

Shall we, for one moment, give countenance to the charges slanderously preferred against the slaveholding States of America, of being inferior in moral and intellectual resources, and necessarily dependent on other communities for teachers, for schools, for literature, for thought, for mental and religious light? Shall we permit the fear of those who insolently assume to be our masters, and whom we would not have for our fellow-citizens, to paralyze all the moral and intellectual agencies of this great and heroic people, and shut them up in the gloom and desolation of utter darkness? Shall we allow it to be said that the blockade of our ports, was but a type of the stagnation in the inner life of the Southern mind and heart, as soon as it was cut off from the moral resources of other nations? Shall we so act in this time suited to test our inherent strength and vitality, as to permit our enemy, grown arrogant from our former apparent dependence, to charge that our institutions were sickly for want of depth of soil, and as soon as the sun of trial was up, they were scorched and withered away?

Shall we, at the beginning of our new history, undo the very acts which have constituted the most honorable boast of the past?

Shall we permit the impartial judgment of future ages, to make unfavorable comparisons between the men of the first and of the second revolution?

If, fellow-citizens, we speak plainly in this matter, it is because we are profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, are sensatively jealous for the honor of our country and of our generation, and are firmly convinced that if we will be but true to ourselves, the trials through which we are passing will prove a beneficent Providence, for the development of energies and resources which will render the Southern Confederacy, one of the most happy, prosperous and powerful nationalities of the earth.

Let us be as courageous in the cabinet as in the field, committing ourselves and our cause to God, let us cherish the same confidence in our moral that we manifest in our physical power, and independence, in every sense, is within our reach. There can be no lasting danger from an external and foreign power, when the sources of life within the body politic are in a healthy condition: a blow from without, however serious, can only *wound*, while disease in the heart is inevitable *death*.

But there are other, and, as we conceive, paramount considerations, which should induce us to keep up our educational system, and to exert every other agency calculated to preserve society, and to develop our moral and intellectual resources; and to some of these we would respectfully and earnestly call your attention.

In the present condition of things in this world, wars are often necessary and justifiable; and such is the contest in which the people of the Confederate States are now engaged.

Nevertheless, every war is attended with temporary evils —and it remains with those who conduct it to diminish or neutralize them, by means and appliances which God puts within their reach. No such struggle could be just if it entailed evils which could not be prevented, and which, in a moral sense, would overbalance the benefits; but we are not of those who believe that a war for the defence of our homes and for such institutions, religions and political, as those with which we are blessed, is in itself of such a character. Its hazards to the moral condition of things are undoubtedly great; but for this very reason it ought to prove an advantage to society, by giving vigorous and healthful exercise to all the moral faculties of the community. If we are equal to this occasion, we will feel that there are now devolved upon us the greatest responsibilities which a christian people are ever called upon to discharge; and if we be endowed with the sentiments which ought to animate us, we will carry on this war in the pulpit, in the school-room, at the fireside, and at

every other point where we are assailed, by the great enemy of human progress.

The minister, the parent, the teacher, and every other laborer in the moral vineyard, will find this foe encroaching upon the very grounds where he has been stationed for defence; and in the minds and hearts of our younger children there is a citadel, whose possession, by good or bad principles, is to be decisive of our future fate. Upon this stronghold the enemy will bring to bear all the subtle devices of his infernal genius—and while our eyes are wholly fixed on a distant field, an encampment of evil principles may be fixed and fortified in the very heart of our hopes. It cannot be expected that the understandings of the very young, will grasp the great principles at stake in our controversy with the North; and while they are in the midst of the more entertaining excitements of war, and out of view of its sterner realities, there is great danger that their minds will become dissipated, and that they will acquire habits which it will be difficult to eradicate, and which may unfit them for those great and solemn trusts which will soon be devolved upon them.

We say, without hesitation, that all the young men, who can serve their country in the field, and who are there needed, should be encouraged to take up arms in defence of our common rights: but after these have all left our schools, there will still remain a vast number who are old enough to learn, and who will be learning something, whether we take pains to instruct them in right ways or not.

We know that it is natural for the parent, whose heart is absorbed with the issues at stake in our great contest for freedom and independence, to imagine that the restlessness of his children originates in feelings and thought kindred to his own; but we would kindly and respectfully submit, whether the natural indisposition of the very young to judicious restraints does not instinctively avail itself of the confusion of the times, and whether the excitement of this class, fed by sights and sounds, only exhilarating to them, can be long encouraged without serious injury to their future welfare, and to the suc-

cess and safety of the country of whose rights and liberties they are, under God, to be the guardians?

It would be lamentable to think that the glorious fruits won by the valor, patriotism, and christian manhood; by the toil, endurance and sacrifices of this generation, should be lost by being committed to the hands of those who would have no conception of the dignity and solemnity of their trusts; and permit us to ask, in all candor, if idleness and animal excitement, reigning unchecked among the very young, may not tend to such a result?

It is no sacrifice to children to release them from moral restraints and from study; and thus, if they are to be free from proper educational influences, this day of trial and discipline to the parent will be a day of jubilee and levity to his offspring; and while the crisis will be developing the moral manhood of the former, and fitting him for his task of achieving, it will be debilitating and dwarfing the mind and energies of the other, and rendering him incapable of the equally important task of preserving freedom.

Another consideration which we would, with deference, submit to the people of North Carolina, is the promising condition of their educational system, and the very intimate relations which it sustains towards the material progress of the State.

Many of the States of the Southern Confederacy produce some leading agricultural staple in such quantities as to insure to them wealth and power; but the greatness in North Carolina consists in her diversified interests, and in the energy and skill necessary to render them available.

For the want of such energy and skill, those interests were, for a long time neglected, and our State was held back and enfeebled by the constant stream of emigration; but since our educational influences have reached the minds and hearts of the masses, and our school literature has been tinctured with sentiments honorable to North Carolina, the whole state of things has been completely changed, and we have advanc-

ed with more rapidity than any community on the continent. Behold, to-day, the glorious generation of young men who have, with one heart and with many thousands of strong arms, sprung into instant heroes at the call of their country, and who, with the chivalry of the world for generous rivals have, in the very outset of this contest, emblazoned the name of North Carolina high and illustrious above those of all her distinguished compeers.

How is the world, unfamiliar with what has been going on in the heart of society here, astonished at the spectacle which we now present!

Let us not forget the sources of this now healthy, and vigorous life in the body politic, let us wisely remember that the schools and the school literature of the State have been the great nurseries of the popular energy and patriotism which now enable her to take such a proud position in the struggle for Southern independence.

The present war found this educational system, in all its departments, from the University to the Common Schools, just entering upon a prosperous and most hopeful condition, becoming a source of immediate pecuniary profit to the State from foreign patronage, filling it with persons, male and female, prepared for usefulness in all the walks of life, greatly enhancing the amenities of existence, rapidly elevating the tone of society among the ruling race, creating and fostering a love of home, and an interest in its resources and institutions, and infusing new life and energy into all the industrial pursuits of the people: and now, shall these lights that were brightly burning from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, throwing a cheerful radiance over the whole face of society, and exposing to our gaze the diversified wealth and attractions of the goodly land which God has given us, be suddenly extinguished at the very time when darkness and consequent confusion and mental depression will be our worst enemies?

But again: it may be said that intellectual must precede or sustain political independence—and we certainly know that a people who act on the thoughts of others, are not likely always to act for their own interest.

We all feel that the time has come when we must think for ourselves; but if our schools are stopped during the war, and all our teachers compelled to betake themselves to other employments, what will be the inevitable result?

A moral agency cannot be arrested and started at pleasure like a material machine; and an educational system which cannot work successfully for to-day, without, also, planning for and drawing on the future, if once entirely suspended, will be destroyed. To start afresh will be to build up a new system—and this will be a labor of many years, and what, in the mean time, will be the result?

Many, as in former times, will send their children abroad to be instructed—many will have to employ teachers coming from abroad, and the very enemy whom we are now fighting, and from whose political association, as unworthy and disastrous we have withdrawn, will aim, practically, to do our thinking for us, by pouring upon us his school books and his other literature, by planning school houses and school systems, and by availing himself of our immediate and pressing wants to thrust himself insidiously into our midst, and occupy the responsible places of tutors and mistresses in family schools.

The stoppage of trade with the North during the war, will make it a matter of comparative profit to the enemy as soon as peace is concluded, to flood us with his books at even half their usual cost—and thus it will then be almost impossible for us to establish and keep up our own publishing houses.

Now, there is a large class of text-books which every independent nation, if it would maintain its independence, must have written and published by its own citizens; and the Southern States of America, distinguished by a peculiar social system, and one obnoxious to the phariseeism of the world, are especially called on to think in such things for themselves, and to see that their children are instructed out of their own writings.

But we go farther than this. Conscious that we are not, in any sense, an inferior people, and firmly convinced that our

own position on the subject of slavery is the right one, we contend that it is but strict justice to ourselves to think and write on some subjects for other nations.

Truth is eternal, and for all places; and whenever its conclusions are taught and enforced by our people, whether in physical or moral science, we would not circumscribe its influence by the prefix of a name implying only a sectional use or importance.

The just defence of our society implies a condemnation of that of many other nations; and it is time that we cease to occupy the attitude of criminals arraigned before the bar of civilization, and assume our true position of teachers of the unalterable truths of Revelation.

To explain what we mean, we would remark that two opinions in regard to slavery are generally illustrated in the habits of nations, and that in the present condition of the world, almost every leading power holds some race of fellow-creatures in subjection, enjoying the fruits of their labor as remuneration for protection, and the administration of justice among them.

The theory of our practice is that the superior should adopt the inferior as a member of his household, placing him under his own immediate supervision, and that of his wife and children, where the sympathies between man and man are brought into active play, where every want is seen and felt for, where every crime is discovered and punished, and where the influences of religion and of a constant observation of the habits of a higher civilization, are allowed to exert their educational disciplinary power.

We hold, that if we are to have others in subjection to us at all, it must be in this way; and that a system of personal servitude of this kind, and for whose origin we are not responsible, is justifiable, and the only kind of permanent domination of race over race, that is justifiable by the light of God's revealed Truth.

In our moral science we are to teach this doctrine not merely for our own defence, but for the general promotion of

justice among men; and as our political and social system is put beyond the pale of its sympathy by all modern literature, and can appeal to nothing that is written but the infallible Word of God, so would we have all our institutions to dip their roots in this Fountain of Living Waters.

It is a remarkable and anomalous fact, that the people of the Confederate States are compelled to cut loose from human teachings in defence of their social condition, and are shut up to the Holy Scriptures; and in singular keeping with this state of things in the political world, is the present position of our schools. We are now nearly out of text-books, and are cut off from the publications of other countries; and this we hail as a merciful Providence, for a miserably diluted morality, a subtle semi-infidelity had crept into almost every modern system of morals, and in fact diffused its poison into nearly all the teeming productions of the press.

As then, we have to begin to construct and defend political theories from the simple Word of God, let us at once fill our schools with books which draw all their ethical doctrines from this Divine source, and which make the incarnate Son of God the centre and sun of every moral system.

The want of books is now an immediate, practical and pressing one; and to devise some means of obviating this, was one of the objects of the Conference which appointed us a committee to prepare this address.

At a superficial glance this want would seem to be an additional discouragement to our schools; but it is obvious to us, and must be to every reflecting mind, that if we meet it with the proper spirit, nothing could be more fortunate for us.

If we are ever emancipated from thraldom to foreign influences, we must have our own authors and our own publishers; and when, we ask, could be a better time to begin the experiment of independent thought and action?

If our schools are kept up, they must be supplied with books printed at the South—and thus, on the existence of these schools depends the immediate establishment of houses of

publication. The first literature that pays, in any country, is that for educational purposes, as this is a prime necessity wherever there are schools; and hence our school system is to be the patron which is to call into life a new and essential business at the South. Bounties will not stimulate a healthy production; this always has and always will depend on consumption.

In this respect our own beloved State enjoys a great and inestimable advantage; one hundred and fifty thousand pupils attend her common schools alone, and the works used in these schools are exactly such as the South, in defence of her rights and honor, must produce for herself.

If then this system be preserved unimpaired, here is at once a market, whose demands will call out enterprise and capital for the publication of books; and the simple question in regard to text-books with teachers in our late Conference was, whether we would encourage the reprinting of books already in use, or encourage the production of original ones. It was, after full debate, unanimously resolved to pursue the latter course; that *now*, RIGHT NOW, is the time to begin the work of Southern independence in fact as well as theory.

It was determined to give the ordinance of secession immediate and practical force, by immediate emancipation from actual dependence on the North; and it was thought that there were enough classical books in the country to supply the schools for a year or more, and of English ones to last until others, known to be on the way, were ready for use.

It was felt by the teachers, and we are authorized to say for them, that if the people and authorities of the State would endeavor to keep up its schools, the teachers would answer for it, that before this war is concluded, unless it come to a speedy termination, the South will be writing and printing her own books, and to *North Carolina* will belong the honor of taking the lead in this glorious work.

What a field of future promise is here opened up to our contemplation! Who cannot see at a glance that one step now in the right direction, will, by the blessing of Provi-

dence, inevitably lead to the most brilliant future for a State, whose name in the past, has excited unjust taunts, that have often and keenly stung the souls of all her true and generous sons.

There is a tide now before us, which, taken at the flood, will lead us on to fortune; and by this, and the considerations before suggested, we would most earnestly appeal to you to make a sacred and solemn resolution to preserve and maintain at all hazards, those domestic springs on which so much of the life of the present and future depend.

We know that the pecuniary resources of the community are greatly diminished by the exigencies of the times; but we know, also, that by the mercy of God, we are free from want, and that the hardships of the times are always diminished by the generous confidence of the people in their own resources, by keeping those dependent on useful occupations from being thrown out of employment, and by a firm and heroic faith in the ultimate success of our cause.

Confidence is public wealth, and all that tends to impair this, leads directly to pecuniary disaster.

The destruction of our religious, benevolent and educational interests would be a terrible blow to public and private credit. Society would be greatly disorganized, and a reign of selfishness, mistrust and despondency begin, from which may we be forever delivered. The dreadful exigencies of some of our sister States, now covered by the hordes of the malignant invader, may compel action which is no precedent for those situated as we are; and we rejoice to believe from the enlightened, firm and honorable action of our authorities since the war began, and from what we know of the sentiments of our fellow-citizens of all classes, that the views of this address will be justly appreciated by the people of North Carolina.

The public funds devoted to educational purposes would be barely sufficient to keep two regiments in the field for a single year; as they are now used they are providing, fortifying and drilling in the heart of society, an encampment of one

hundred and fifty thousand souls for the honor and prosperity of the State.

We cannot expect individuals to contribute as in times of peace; and all that we now look for is that our most hopeful educational system be kept alive, and in a healthy condition.

On its life depends the existence of a home literature, and of a great number of useful enterprises now needed, and always important to the independence of a civilized people; and with a firm conviction of the truth of these views, and of our duty to lay them before you, we respectfully commend them to your earnest consideration.

C. H. WILEY, Sup't Common Schools,
F. M. HUBBARD, University of N. C.
W. M. WINGATE, Wake Forest College.
B. CRAVEN, Trinity College.
V. C. BARRINGER, Davidson College.
D. H. BITTLE, N. C. College.
R. DESCHWEINITZ, Salem Fem. Academy.
L. F. SILER, Macon County.
T. M. JONES, Greensboro' Fem. College.
A. McDOWELL, Chowan Bap. Fem. Sem.
A. WILSON, Melville Classical School.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College.

July, 1861.

[I.]

Extract from the proceedings of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, at its sixth annual meeting, held in Greensboro', N. C., November 19th, 20th and 21st, 1861.

The committee on the general interests of education in our country, presented their report, which was received, and

after some discussion and amendment, adopted, and is as follows:

The State Educational Association of North Carolina, ardently attached to the rights, interests and honor of the State and of the Confederate States, and profoundly sympathizing with the country in its righteous efforts to maintain its independence, would earnestly exhort the teachers of the State to labor for the common cause, with those means which they can use most effectively for this great end.

And they would remind all such that a war for independence, under the circumstances in which the Confederate States are placed, is one which requires for its successful prosecution, active and competent laborers in all those departments of industry, which, under God, constitute the wealth and strength of a nation.

Not the least important of these is the school room, where the young mind and heart of the State, are trained for virtuous and useful enterprises, imbued with patriotic sentiments and fitted for the grave responsibilities which devolve upon the citizens of a free community. Whatever the circumstances of the country, there will be children at home who can only be usefully employed in study—and while the exposures and casualties of war are helping to carry off the present adult generation, which, under any circumstances would not be long on the stage of action, it is of the utmost importance that those who are to succeed them, should be able to appreciate the greatness of the trusts committed to their hands.

And while this is so, it should also be remembered, that a country which cannot be sustained by its own energies and productiveness can be subdued or ruined—and that it is in the school room, that the mind of the State is prepared for special usefulness in the development of its material and moral resources, and for their skillful application to its support and defence.

If a people cannot, under Providence, sustain a war from the *production* of the country, but must consume what may be called the *principal* of its resources, there will of course

be a limit to their powers of endurance—and when the capital is gone, and the investments in educational and material improvements consumed, they will then, at last, and with crippled energies, have to produce regularly for their current wants, or succumb. Now, this Association, animated with unconquerable faith in the resources of the State and of the Confederate States, can never doubt the ability of the people to reclaim their intellectual, industrial, commercial and political independence, if each class of the community, with an humble trust in God, and a sincere desire to walk in the ways of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, will diligently, faithfully and courageously devote itself to those means which it can employ with most effect for such a result.

The Association therefore cordially adopts as its own deliberate utterances the following resolutions passed at a conference of teachers and other friends of education, in the city of Raleigh, on the 9th of July last, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, representing a large number of the colleges and seminaries, male and female, of North-Carolina, the contest now going on for Southern independence, should commend itself to the hearts and consciences of all the people of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That as this is a struggle for national existence and independence, it is to be maintained and carried on, under Providence, to a successful issue, not only by legislative acts and by force of arms in the field, but also, in the school room, at the fireside, and by all those moral agencies which preserve society, and which prepare a people to be a free and self-governing nationality; and that, considering our former dependence for books, for teachers and for manufactures on those who now seek our subjugation, it is especially incumbent on us, to encourage and foster a spirit of home enterprize and self-reliance.

Resolved, That the recent unexampled progress of our beloved State towards a leading position among her Southern sisters, is, under God, mainly due to her great and noble educational system.

Resolved, That in this time of peril and trial, it is of the first importance that this system, constituting the greatness of the present and the hope of the future, should be maintained with energy, for the sake both of its beneficent results to us and to our posterity, and as an illustration to the world, of the civilization of the people of the Confederate States, and of their right and ability to assert and maintain their freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Common Schools of North Carolina, the broad, sure, and permanent foundation of her whole educational system, and that we would respectfully and earnestly commend to the authorities and people of the State, the primary necessity and the vital importance of preventing even a temporary suspension of this nursery of popular intelligence and patriotism, and of State independence.

And the more effectually to carry out the spirit of these resolutions, the Association hereby pledges itself as an organized and chartered body, and the members bind themselves as individuals to each other, and before the world, to the following course of action:

1. To discountenance and frown on all insinuations that the people of the Confederate States are not able, by the blessing of God, and when walking in His statutes, to maintain their independence against any human power.

2. To endeavor to lead the public mind, by means legitimate to the Association and consistent with its purposes, to just views in regard to the true elements of national strength, and to encourage teachers and others of kindred occupations, never to despair of the Republic, but to stand at their posts through every storm and trial, supporting and animating each other, and determined that neither the United States nor any other powers shall force us to the abandonment of these moral agencies, the want of which will leave us in the end dependent on our enemies for books, for schools, for teachers, and for all the influences that make and direct society.

3. To regard all classes of schools in North-Carolina as identified in their general interests—to watch over our State

educational system with sleepless solicitude as an inestimable trust partly committed by God to our keeping—and to use our own peculiar weapons to defend the homes made sacred by the blood of our brave and patriotic troops from an invasion of that ignorance, vice and confusion, which are the fit and effective allies of those who seek our subjugation.

4. To encourage the production of Southern text-books, by buying such as are at all suitable to our wants, in preference to those of *all* other countries, whatever the difference in price and mechanical execution—and to discountenance and disown all persons who, without necessity, resort to reprints or foreign importations.

5. In war and peace, now and hereafter, and under all circumstances, when it is possible and can be done without the violation of moral principle, to resort to the text-books of our own people—to books printed and published in the Confederate States of America, encouraging as far as it is possible, not only our own writers, but our publishers and manufacturers, and thus continuing the glorious battle of freedom now begun, by those means so vital to a final and permanent triumph.

6. To endeavor to diffuse correct views in regard to the infinite importance of keeping up our schools not only for the sake of their vast moral benefits to society, but as great consumers which will stimulate enterprize and draw out capital for the production of books, of paper and of other useful materials—thus acting as the most effective and direct patrons to genius, and to a great number of arts essential to the life and independence of a people, throwing a cheerful radiance over society, and lighting the way to a thousand other useful enterprizes.—*Reported by C. H. Wiley.*

[K.]

Extracts from the proceedings of the State Educational Association, at its Seventh Annual Meeting, held in Lincolnton, October, 14th and 15th, 1862:

The following resolutions, offered by Rev. C. H. Wiley, were unanimously adopted:

A number of manuscripts of new school books having been brought to the attention of the Association, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the authors be informed that this Association hails, with lively satisfaction, these signs of intellectual energy and independence in the people of the State, and tenders to such authors the sincere sympathy of all its members.

Resolved, That while the Association has solemnly bound itself, to discountenance and disown all teachers who use foreign text books in preference to those written and published in the Confederate States, when such works, of a proper character, can be obtained, it cannot, in the nature of things, examine manuscripts, and ought not to make any special recommendations of individual works.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of the State, that all who are capable of preparing books, may know that the whole influence of the Association is sacredly pledged to the patronage of school books published by our own people; and that authors may understand the impropriety and impossibility of having works examined and recommended by the members of the Association, in their collective capacity.

The following resolution was offered by W. J. Palmer, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association recommend a general convention of teachers throughout the Confederate States, to be held at ———, in ——— 1863, to take into consideration the

best means for supplying the necessary text books for use in our schools and colleges, and to unite their efforts for the advancement of the cause of education in the Confederacy; and that the Executive Committee be directed to correspond with teachers in the various States, with a view to the accomplishment of this object.

[L.]

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.,
July 25th, 1862.

To the Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools for the several counties of the State.

GENTLEMEN:—At the last meeting of the Literary Board I was directed to request you to ascertain and report to me, by September next, the probable amount due from the School Fund in your respective counties, and the amount you have in hand to meet those liabilities.

You will, therefore, endeavor to ascertain, by the first or middle of September, the whole amount due to teachers and others at that time, and what will be due by the last of the year, to schools in operation, and for other expenses connected with the Common School system: in short, you will make out an estimate of the amount it would require in your respective Counties to make the School System even with the world. To this statement you will add another, showing the whole amount of School Funds in the hands of each of you, and due to you—and send in your report of these matters to me as early in September as you can.

It is the ardent desire of the Literary Board that our Common School System should be kept up—but if unlooked-for accidents should cause its suspension, it is important that

it should not be stopped until its affairs can all be honorably wound up.

At no time was there ever more need for such a system, and it is to be hoped, that our Legislators will take those wise views of this subject which characterized the statesmen of the first Revolution, and forbear to take a step which will make us dependent for books and teachers, in the future, on our present, insolent and malignant enemies, and give a new argument to those who falsely decry the civilization of the Confederate States. Under God, our Common School system has done much to infuse that life, intelligence and public spirit into the masses of the people so preminently conspicuous in the present illustrious position of our glorious State; and we should surely be driven to a more desperate position than any our Yankee enemies can force upon us, before we sacrifice an Institution which has shown itself to be, under Providence, a fountain of strength and honor to North Carolina, and of prosperity and happiness to her people.

But whatever may happen, our system must maintain its integrity to the last.

With much respect,
I am your friend,
C. H. WILEY,
Superintendent for the State.

TABLE A,

Showing the whole number of Districts in each County, the number of Schools taught, the whole number of male and female children, the number taught, the average length of the Schools, and the number of teachers licensed for the School year ending in 1862:

No.	COUNTIES.	Whole No. Districts.	No. of Schools Taught	Whole No. Male Children.	Whole No. Female Children.	No. of Male Children Taught.	No. of Female Childr'n Taught.	Average Length of Schools.	Teachers Licensed. Male.	Female.
1	Alamance,									
2	Alleghany,	43	16	673	611	330	291	3	10	
3	Alexander,									
4	Anson,									
5	Ashe,		43	1,337	1,347					
6	Burke,	42	35			664	536	2 5-7	35	3
7	Buncombe,	49	39	4,048 male and female,		923	754	2 2-3	16	23
8	Bladen,									
9	Bertie,	41	18			222	205	2 3-4	6	
10	Beaufort,									
11	Brunswick,									
12	Cabarrus,	45	26	1,397	1,336	592	502	4 1-3	18	8
13	Catawba,	50	37	1,600	1,625	965	878	3 1-3		
14	Craven,									
15	Cumberland,	49	24			294	294	3 1-2	7	6
16	Chowan,									
17	Columbus,	48	15	1,035	923	232	214	2 1-2	14	5
18	Camden,									
19	Carteret,									
20	Cherokee,									
21	Caswell,	71	56	768	743	393	472	3 9-10	26	6
22	Chatham,	63	22	2,289	2,045	521	335	2 4-5	11	9
23	Caldwell,	46	23	1,192	1,031	466	332	2 1-2	17	4
24	Currituck,	25	22			478	371	3	6	
25	Cleaveland,	44	40	1,795	1,577	725	646	2		
26	Davidson,	84	44	2,602	2,411	913	708	1 3-4	33	4
27	Davie,	18	11	1,211	1,017	383	308	3 1-3	17	
28	Duplin,	48	15	575	358	317	211	2	16	
29	Edgecombe,	34	11	1,192	1,077	177	150	3 1-3	3	3
30	Forsyth,	71	35	1 945	1,834	610	522	2 1-2	42	11
31	Franklin,	35	21	1,126	1,109	344	237	3 2-3	10	14
32	Gaston,	41	29	1,378	1,314	558	481	2 2-3	17	12
33	Granville,	46	13			300	251	3 1-4	6	4
34	Guilford,	82	37	3,097	2,885	900	710	3	28	15
35	Greene,	24	15	644	600	236	195		13	5
36	Gates,									
37	Haywood,	40	15	1,064*	1,020	240	256		9	11
38	Halifax,	17	17	886	812	554	438	8	14	9
39	Hertford,	20	18			352	234	5 1-5	13	2
40	Hyde,	17	17			297	243	2 4-5		
41	Harnett,									
42	Henderson,		22	1,211	1,214	452	357	1 5-6	18	2
43	Iredell,	76	44			629	630	2	42	3
44	Jackson,									
45	Jones,									
46	Johnston,	64	37	2,023	1,849	756	520	2 1-2	37	
47	Lenoir,	25	8	812	694	144	121	2 3-4	5	3
48	Lincoln,	43	8	1,067	988	149	110	2 1-4	28	2
49	Madison,	44	19	2,707 male and female,		477	352	1 3-4	16	2
50	Martin,	29	17			326	214	2 1-2	14	2
51	McDowell,	41	46	972	974	596	440	3 1-2	36	12
52	Moore,									
53	Montgomery,	44	10			†138(58M. & F.		1 1-2	6	
54	Macon,	40	9	988	921	172	159		11	13
55	Mecklenburg,									
56	Nash,	42	20	801	669	371	258	3	9	
57	New Hanover,									
58	Northampton,	24	26	1,043	870	501	355	2 3-5	15	3
59	Onslow,									
60	Orange,	53	20	2,045	2,096	434	277	3		
61	Pasquotank,									
62	Perquimans,	18	10	622	577	161	125	3 3-5	4	3
63	Pitt,	39	16	1,334	1,332	300	235	2	15	4
64	Person,	37	18			292	250	3 3-4	15	1
65	Polk,	25	12	612	603	262	188	2	13	1
66	Robeson,	71	8	1,394	1,256			2 3-4		
67	Rockingham,	43	47			1,119	771	3 4-5	14	6
68	Rowan,	47	29	1,825	1,761	851	690	3 4-5	24	8
69	Rutherford,		41	1,764	1,633	717	550	2	41	10
70	Randolph,	0	42	2,680	2,435	944	741	2 1-4	40	4
71	Richmond,	41	18			270	197	1 5-4	5	
72	Sampson,	68	37	1,622	1,483	621	511	3	12	16
73	Surry,									
74	Stokes,	71	27	1,107	1,594	521	335	2 1-3	23	1
75	Stanly,	54	37			794	681	1 4-5	32	2
76	Tyrrell,									
77	Union,	41	28	796	870	740	560	2 3-4	15	2
78	Wake,	60	38			776	550	2 1-2	24	4
79	Warren,	30	29	684	597	416	276	4 1-2	24	6
80	Washington,	21	9	650	609	158	140	2 1-2	11	4
81	Watauga,									
82	Wayne,									
83	Wilkes,									
84	Wilson,	57	17	984	864	356	269	3	16	
85	Yadkin,	52	70	1,885	1,695	1,274	817	3 1-5		
86	Yancey,	50	17	1,130	934	321	244	1 1-4	10	3
		2621	1556	57.157	54,890*	29.122	22,838	‡	962	271

* Male and Female 6,755.

† 58 sex not distinguished.

‡ Average time 2 4 5 months.

TABLE B,

Showing the amount received by each Chairman, the amount disbursed, and the funds on hand, together with the names of Chairmen.

No.	COUNTIES.	Amount received by Chairman.	Amount disbursed.	Amount remaining in hand.	Chairman's Name.
1	Alamance,				
2	Alleghany,	$ 521 40	$ 999 64		James H. Parks,
3	Alexander,				
4	Anson,				
5	Ashe,	2,642 80	978 43	$ 1,664 37	John Rives,
6	Burke,	2,933 07	1,828 34	1,104 73	M. M. Kibler,
7	Buncombe,	4,176 37	2,788 34	1,388 03	M. Patton,
8	Bladen,				
9	Bertie,	2,930 20	1,082 97	1,847 23	Joseph Cooper,
10	Beaufort,				
11	Brunswick,				
12	Cabarrus,	10,335 94	3,160 19	7,175 75	A. J. Yorke,
13	Catawba,	2,376 16	1,918 34	457 02	G. P. Shuford,
14	Craven,				
15	Cumberland,	3,872 25	1,953 10	1,919 15	A. M. Campbell,
16	Chowan,				
17	Columbus,	3,949 94	1,067 28	2,882 66	Rev. Haynes Lennon.
18	Camden,				
19	Carteret,				
20	Cherokee,				
21	Caswell,	10,083 07	6,304 35	3,778 72	Alvis Lea,
22	Chatham,	5,388 62	1,630 63	3,757 99	J. S. Lassiter,
23	Caldwell,	1,189 29	1,146 23	43 06	M. A. Bernhardt,
24	Currituck,	4,082 50	2,483 76	1,598 74	Joseph S. Dey,
25	Cleaveland,	1,880 76	1,515 50	365 26	J. R. Logan,
26	Davidson,	3,676 95	3,261 48	415 47	John Haines,
27	Davie,	1,234 60	994 25	240 35	Lemuel Bingham,
28	Duplin,	2,216 28	1,140 01	1,076 27	Halstead Bowden,
29	Edgecombe,	5,473 13	1,144 24	4,328 89	David Barlow,
30	Forsyth,	2,516 17	1,729 58	786 59	J. W. Alspaugh,
31	Franklin,	4,746 26	2,287 06	2,459 20	Wood T. Johnson, since dec'd,
32	Gaston,	1,347 13	1,127 01	220 12	Richard Rankin,
33	Granville,	4,469 10	3,521 28	947 82	Lunsford A. Pasehall,
34	Guilford,	9,642 06	4,373 35	5,268 71	Nathan Hiatt,
35	Greene,	2,056 47	2,068 86		Edward Patrick,
36	Gates,				
37	Haywood,	1,657 38	547 08	1,110 30	Joseph Cathey,
38	Halifax,	7,559 30	4,387 00	3,172 30	John R. Gary,
39	Hertford,	2,809 43	2,331 16	478 27	Joseph B. Slaughter,
40	Hyde,	5,529 25	1,543 46	3,985 79	Nathaniel Beckwith,
41	Harnett,				
42	Henderson,	3,467 53	1,550 28	1,917 25	Joseph Maxwell,
43	Iredell,	3,627 30	2,083 34	1,543 96	John Davidson,
44	Jackson,				
45	Jones,				
46	Johnston,	2,775 28	2,830 21		David H. Holland,
47	Lenoir,	3,105 38	1,159 42	1,945 96	James W. Cox,
48	Lincoln,	1,380 22	519 53	860 69	H. W. Abernathy,
49	Madison,	1,323 41	647 59	675 82	J. J. Gudger,
50	Martin,	3,980 35	999 86	2,980 49	A. H. Coffield,
51	McDowell,	4,825 31	3,658 25	1,167 06	Wm. A. McCall,
52	Moore,				
53	Montgomery,	2,038 51	464 83	1,573 68	Calvin W. Wooley,
54	Macon,	869 79	402 34	467 45	J. R. Siler,
55	Mecklenburg,				
56	Nash,	5,663 46	1,500 21	4,163 25	J. J. Q. Taylor,
57	New Hanover,				
58	Northampton,	6,415 35	1,633 56	4,781 79	Herod Faison,
59	Onslow,				
60	Orange,	2,676 40	1,477 35	1,199 05	Wm. H. Brown,
61	Pasquotank,				
62	Perquimans,	2,661 94	1,017 79	1,644 15	Elisha Riddick,
63	Pitt,	2,407 77	910 35	1,497 42	James Murray,
64	Person,	7,077 86	1,738 63	5,339 23	G. D. Satterfield,
65	Polk,				Thomas Egerton,
66	Robeson,	1,936 66	446 80	1,489 86	Dugald C. McIntyre,
67	Rockingham,	5,468 94	4,776 53	692 41	James W. Burton,
68	Rowan,	4,128 55	3,265 17	863 38	D. A. Davis,
69	Rutherford,	2,673 08	1,780 08	893 00	H. Harrill,
70	Randolph,	5,034 60	1,280 57	3,754 03	Jonathan Worth,
71	Richmond,	1,519 17	1,032 61	486 56	B. B. McKinzie,
72	Sampson,	3,003 69	3,003 69		A. Monk,
73	Surry,				
74	Stokes,	2,450 88	1,326 33	1,124 55	W. A. Mitchell,
75	Stanly,	1,142 64	1,689 97		J. W. Smith,
76	Tyrrell,				
77	Union,	1,624 58	1,794 08		M. W. Cuthbertson,
78	Wake,	7,979 24	3,460 76	4,518 48	Stephen Stephenson.
79	Warren,	5,891 66	3,800 73	2,090 93	Samuel Bobbitt,
80	Washington,	2,545 22	681 82	1,863 40	Joseph Ramsey,
81	Watauga,				
82	Wayne,				
83	Wilkes,				
84	Wilson,	3,936 79	2,047 75	1,889 04	Larry D. Farmer,
85	Yadkin,	3,897 00	4,683 18		James Sheek,
86	Yancey,	1,488 55	1,048 57	439 98	C. R. Byrd.
		$ 220,312 99	$ 117,924 50	$ 104,336 46	

☞ To make the columns balance, it must be remembered, that the disbursements in several counties exceed the receipts. The sum of these excesses is $1,947.97, which should be added to the result of column first. Then we have proof, thus: $220,312.99–|–$1,947.97 = $222,260.96; and $117,924.50–|–$104,336.46 = $222,260.96.

Doc. No. 10.] [Ses. 1862-'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

RESPONSE OF PUBLIC TREASURER TO RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
December 8th, 1862.

IR: I have had the honor to receive the following communication from the House of Commons, to-wit:

Whereas, by an Ordinance of the Convention No. 35, paed by the Convention of the State of North Carolina, direing the issue of three millions of Treasury notes, entitled 'A Ordinance to provide for the assumption and payment of he Confederate tax, and for funding the same at the will of he holder in coupon bonds of the State, bearing eight pecent. interest *per annum*, interest payable semi-annually, sa bonds payable twenty years after date, or sooner at the pleure of the State, or in *six per cent.* bonds of the State, pable thirty years after the 1st January, 1862, interest payab semi-annually, exchangeable in Treasury Notes at the opn of the holder from time to time until the Treasury Nes fall due.' And whereas, in the Treasurer's Report, it sers that four millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand dars ($4,461,000) of said eight *per cent.* bonds have been sq and no statement being made in said Report by whom sa bonds were purchased, or at what premiums, whether at o below par, therefore,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be and is hereby reqed to report to the General Assembly now in session, by

whom said eight per cent. bonds were purchased, and whether they were purchased at, above, or below par.

"*Resolved further*, That the Treasurer be required also to report the amount of six per cent. bonds disposed of in the last fiscal year, at what premiums said bonds were sold and to whom sold."

Allow me to premise that the regular biennial Report from this office is always general in its terms, but that the Report from the Comptroller's Office which is designed as a check upon this, and which is furnished to each General Assembly, goes very properly into detail.

In my Report at the beginning of this session, I make these remarks: "The vouchers on which the operations of this office are based will be found in the Comptroller's Office and his Report will give them *in detail*."

I reply, first, to that part of the communication from the House of Commons which relates to the sale of bonds for the payment of our tax to the Confederate Government:

In my regular Report, above referred to, while speaking on this subject, I use the following language: "I made Report to the State Convention of my operations in relation to this tax, and a detailed statement of it is on file in the Comptroller's Office for the inspection of the Committee of Finance." That Committee is now engaged, as is the custom of the Committee of Finance every session, in examining the vouchers in said Office, and will of course see the whole account upon this subject, a copy of which is herewith appended.

The very responsible duty of borrowing in time the large amount of the right kind of money necessary for the payment of this tax, was devolved upon me at so late a period, that I saw no time was to be lost, especially as the tax had to be paid, under the law of Congress, in gold or silver or Confederate Treasury Notes. And it will be remembered that these notes were nothing like so abundant at that time as they are now. It was owing to the small supply of these notes at that time among our people, and the further fact that the

State would be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent. on the whole amount to be paid, if she assumed and paid in the tax by the 1st of April, 1862, that the Convention assumed the payment of it. As soon as the Ordinance was passed, I addressed letters to the several Banks of this State, and also to parties out of the State, to know what amount and upon what terms they would exchange Confederate Treasury Notes for the bonds authorized to be issued for the payment of this tax. I soon became satisfied that the amount proposed to be paid by the State, to-wit: $1,400,000, could not be raised this side of Richmond; besides, none of the parties from whom I received replies, proposed to allow any premium for our bonds. As the time was short, and as I knew that other States were like ours, assuming the payment of their tax and would be probably looking at once to Richmond to raise these Confederate notes, where it was apparent a larger amount had accumulated than at any other point in the Confederacy, I felt it my duty to hurry to that point and to borrow, if I could, from the banks of that city on time, the amount to be paid, and put our bonds to be issued under the tax law upon the market. Upon reaching Richmond I was informed to my surprise and regret that the charters of the Banks in that city did not permit them to loan money to any State but their own. After a good deal of difficulty I made an arrangement with Messrs. J. A. Lancaster & Sons, of that city, by which they were to borrow $1,350,000 of Confederate Treasury Notes, and should sell our bonds under my instructions, and with the proceeds pay off the Banks. For incurring this responsibility, I agreed to pay them 25 cents on each hundred dollars of the bonds sold. These gentlemen borrowed at four months' from the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, $600,000, and from the Bank of Virginia $650,000, with the understanding that they might pay off these amounts as fast as they sold the bonds. With these notes I purchased a six per cent. convertible bond from the Treasurer of the Confederate Government, which he agreed to take, and did take up on the 31st of March last, in payment of our tax. So that the State re-

ceived in the meantime the same interest that she paid the Banks.

The President of the Bank of Charlotte being then in Richmond, and one of the gentlemen to whom I had written before leaving home, informed me that he had deposited to my credit, with the Confederate Treasurer, before the loan was effected with the Bank, $50,000, and it was, therefore, agreed between us, that he should have Bonds in payment for this $50,000 at such rate as they should be selling for at a time agreed upon between us. These three sums make up the $1,400,000. Of all these operations I transmit a full account, taken from the papers on file in the Comptroller's office, and also of the Bonds sold, by whom purchased and at what rate; the original of which is also in the Comptroller's office.

I had previously written to the tax collector of the State, to inform me what amount I should pay into the Confederate Treasury. He replied, that he was unable to do so, as several of the counties in the State, which were more or less overrun by the enemy, had not made returns to him, but he supposed it would be about fourteen hundred thousand dollars. I was anxious the State should pay enough, as I did not want her to be published to the world as a defaulter, under any circumstances.

After returns from other counties were received, it was found that the State had paid too much, and the Treasurer of the Confederate Government has paid into our State Treasury, the sum of $111,174.69 which, of course, includes the ten per cent for prompt payment. As soon as I returned from Richmond, I had it stated in the papers, that I had made an arrangement with Messrs. J. A. Lancaster & Son, of that city, for the payment of our tax, and parties who wanted our Bonds could address them.

I will remark here that my authority to issue Treasury Notes or Bonds was by no means limited to Three Millions, as the resolution of the House, according to my reading, seems to suppose. My authority, according to my construc-

tion of the Ordinances of the Convention, is as follows:

First, The Ordinance of Dec. 1st, 1861, authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes fundable in six per cent Bonds. These notes were afterwards, by Ordinance, No. 35, of Feb. 26, 1862, made fundable in eight per cent Bonds, running twenty years or sooner at the pleasure of the State, or in six per cent Bonds payable thirty years after 1st January, 1862, exchangeable in Treasury notes at the option of the holder from time to time, until the Treasury notes fell due. And, by the same Ordinance, authority is given to issue an additional million and a-half, if the exigencies of the State, in the opinion of the Governor, require it.

When this Ordinance, No. 35 was passed, our Banks had declared their inability to aid the State by further loans. The Convention had tried notes fundable in six per cent Bonds, and these had, unfortunately, not met with sufficient favor to give them a general circulation, and the Convention was determined to put forth, if possible, a circulation that should answer the purposes of the community, and especially our soldiers; and these latter had, by their patient endurance of the hardships of camp life, and their gallantry on the battle field, shown themselves worthy of every attention from our authorities.

The Convention also directed me to pay our Confederate tax, by issuing Notes or Bonds of the character above described; and it has been seen in a former part of this report, that the sum of $1,400,000 was paid. And by Ordinance, No. 39, Two Millions more of Treasury Notes or Bonds, if necessary in the opinion of the Governor and Treasurer, were to be issued in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance, No. 35, passed Feb. 26, 1862.

The Ordinance in relation to the Confederate tax, authorizes the Treasurer to use the Treasury Notes in such measure as may be necessary to the payment of said tax, while the other Ordinances authorize him to borrow money, in the event that the notes could not be prepared fast enough.

Therefore, under the Ordinance for the payment of the

Confederate tax, I sold the Bonds, while under the others I borrowed the money when unable to prepare the notes in quantities to suit the demand, by exchanging the Bonds or Certificates of indebtedness, for money at par.

Our authorities thought, that while our army was needing supplies in the face of the enemy, and our Pay-Masters clamorous for money, there was no time to be advertising Bonds and awaiting the result of bids, to see if a premium could not be advanced on them, especially as the notes were made fundable at par.

This report has been prepared under the continued interruptions of other pressing engagements.

With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Hon. R. S. DONNELL,
Speaker of House of Commons.

SALES

Of North-Carolina 8 per cent. Bonds, by J. A. Lancaster & Son, on Account of D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer:

1862.							
March 14	$ 60,000	Dunlop, Moncure & Co.,	101½	& Int.	$ 61,086	67
"	10,000	J. & G. B. Davenport,	"	& "	10,181	11
"	20,000	Ins. Co., State of Virginia,	"	& "	20,362	23
"	30,000	Goddin & Apperson,	"	& "	30,543	33
"	5,000	Ellett & Drewry,	"	& "	5,090	56
"	11,000	W. C. Rives,	"	& "	11,199	23
"	4,000	Dr. W. W. H. Thackston,	"	& "	4,072	44
		" " Agent for				
"	1,000	Miss E. A. Thackston,	"	& "	1,018	11
"	7,000	Edward Wittse,	"	& "	7,126	77
15	10,000	Geo. W. Anderson,	"	& "	10,183	33
"	7,000	A. D. Townes,	"	& "	7,128	33
"	5,000	J. & G. B. Davenport,	"	& "	5,091	67
"	20,000	Talbott & Brother,	"	& "	20,366	67
"	4,000	Dr. L. S. Joynes,	"	& "	4,073	33
"	1,000	Jos. M. Myers,	"	& "	1,018	33
"	3,000	Dr. P. Cullen,	"	& "	3,056	33
17	10,000	T. W. Doswell,	"	& "	10,187	77
"	1,000	J. H. Cooper,	"	& "	1,018	78
"	8,000	R. E. Lee,	"	& "	8,150	23
"	2,000	Wm. B. Wise,	"	& "	2,037	55
"	5,000	Old Dominion Ins. Co.,	"	& "	5,093	88
"	22,000	John Maben,	"	& "	22,413	10
18	2,000	H. L. Opie,	"	& "	2,038	
"	10,000	J. E. Wadsworth,	"	& "	10,190	
19	3,000	Joseph Carlton,	"	& "	3,057	67
20	5,000	J. E. Deaton,	"	& "	5,097	23
"	20,000	Merchants' Insurance Co.,	"	& "	20,388	88
"	1,000	Jno. E. White,	"	& "	1,019	44
21	3,000	Jno. Priddy,	"	& "	3,059	
"	20,000	Va. Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,	"	& "	20,393	33
"	3,000	P. J. Wright, Agent,	"	& "	3,059	
"	1,000	J. L. Williams, Trustee,	"	& "	1,019	66
"	1,000	" " Attorney,	"	& "	1,019	66
"	1,000	J. J. Lancaster,	"	& "	1,019	67
"	10,000	Watkins & Freklin,	"	& "	10,196	67
"	1,000	Joseph Carlton,	"	& "	1,019	67
"	10,000	W. H. Hubbard,	"	& "	10,196	67
"	1,000	L. H. Blair,	"	& "	1,019	66
"	1,000	Dr. J. R. Baylor,	"	& "	1,019	67
"	5,000	S. S. Cottrell,	"	& "	5,098	33
22	5,000	P. C. Williams,	"	& "	5,099	44
"	1,000	Julius Meyer,	"	& "	1,019	89

SALES OF BONDS—(*Continued.*)

1862.						
March 22	$ 2,000	James Woodhouse & Co.,	101½ & Int.	$ 2,039	77
"	10,000	Wm. H. Christian,	" & "	10,198	89
"	5,000	S. S. Cottrell,	" & "	5,099	40
"	1,000	S. P. Lathrop,	" & "	1,019	88
"	15,000	Breeden & Fox,	" & "	15,298	34
"	3,000	E. V. Breeden,	" & "	3,059	67
"	1,000	S. P. Hawes for S. H. Hawes,	" & "	1,019	88
"	3,000	S. J. Harrison,	" & "	3,059	66
"	2,000	" " Agent,	" & "	2,039	77
24	1,000	Fanny Macon,	" & "	1,020	33
"	25,000	J. V. Wilcox,	" & "	25,508	33
25	1,000	C. G. Barney,	102 & Int.	1,025	56
"	5,000	M. M. Payne,	" & "	5,127	77
"	1,000	J. H. Wheeler,	" & "	1,025	56
"	1,000	Miss V. S. Joynes,	" & "	1,025	56
26	2,000	Dr. P. Cullen,	101½ & "	2,041	56
"	15,000	Williams & Lancaster,	" & "	15,311	67
27	5,000	Thomas Bragg,	" & "	5,105	
28	2,000	Wm. D. Gibson,	102 & Int.	2,052	44
"	2,000	Madame M. Estvan,	" & "	2,052	44
"	5,000	James Warwick,	" & "	5,131	10
"	1,000	Dr. J. P. Little,	" & "	1,026	22
29	5,000	J. E. Wadsworth,	" & "	5,132	22
"	6,000	P. J. Devoss,	" & "	6,158	67
"	1,000	S. P. Lathrop,	" & "	1,026	44
"	10,000	S. S. Cottrell,	101½ & Int.	10,214	44
"	5,000	Dr. P. Cullen,	" & "	5,107	22
31	3,000	Miss Bettie G. Morriss,	102 & Int.	3,080	67
"	1,000	Mary J. Davis, Executrix,	" & "	1,026	89
"	1,000	Eugene Davis,	" & "	1,026	89
"	250,000	J. G. Burr, Cashier,	" & "	256,722	22
"	60,000	S. Jewett, "	" & "	61,613	33
"	10,000	W. P. Strother,	" & "	10,268	89
"	3,000	J. Hierholzer,	" & "	3,080	67
"	1,000	Miss P. M. Ford,	" & "	1,026	88
"	4,500	Mrs. M. B. Saunders,	" & "	4,621	
"	2,000	John A. Selden,	" & "	2,053	77
"	3,000	M. Selden,	" & "	3,080	66
"	2,000	H. W. Dennison,	" & "	2,053	78
"	1,500	" "	" & "	1,540	33
"	1,500	" "	" & "	1,540	33
"	5,000	Dr. P. Cullen,	" & "	5,134	44
"	1,000	W. H. Christian,	" & "	1,026	88
April 1	10,000	R. Lesslie,	" & "	10,268	90
"	3,500	John F. Tanner,	102½ & Int	3,611	66
"	13,000	J. R. Anderson & Co.,	" & "	13,414	56
"	3,500	Robt. & R. S. Archer,	" & "	3,611	61

SALES OF BONDS—(*Continued.*)

1862.						
April	1	$ 2,000	John E. White,	102½ & Int.	$ 2,063	77
	"	1,000	John A. Selden,	102 & Int.	1,026	89
	"	50,000	J. S. Blackwood, int. to 25th March, sold by D. W. C.,	" & "	51,333	33
	2	5,000	J. P. Taylor,	" & "	5,135	56
	"	5,000	W. P. Strother,	" & "	5,135	56
	3	10,000	B. W. Haxall,	" & "	10,273	33
	"	20,000	W. A. Caldwell, Cashier,	" & "	20,542	22
	"	1,000	R. B. Somerville,	102½ & Int.	1,032	12
	"	100,000	J. C. Ferrell, Cashier,	" & "	103,366	67
	"	2,500	Mrs. M. M. Marshall,	103½ & Int.	2,605	83
	"	2,000	Samuel Miller,	102 & Int.	2,054	67
	"	2,000	W. J. Michie,	" & "	2,054	67
	"	500	J. H. Lownes,	102½ & Int.	516	05
	4	100,000	J. K. Sass, President,	" & "	103,255	56
	"	26,000	Bacon & Baskerville,	103½ & Int.	27,106	44
	"	3,000	J. P. Taylor, for J. K. Gillott & Co.,	" & "	3,128	33
	"	25,000	J. C. Ferrell, Cashier, Int. to 9th inst.,	" & "	26,091	67
	"	25,000	S. Jewett, Cashier,	102½ & Int.	25,830	54
	"	4,000	J. P. Taylor,	103½ & Int.	4,175	56
	"	3,000	Dr. A. G. Wortham, Int. to 11th inst.,	102 & Int.	3,087	33
	5	500	Dr. Wm. A. Thom, (engaged 1st April,)	" & "	513	44
	"	1,000	Miles Selden,	105 & Int.	1,058	44
	"	3,000	J. M. Morehead,	104 & Int.	3,143	33
	7	2,000	T. M. Alfriend,	105 & Int.	2,116	44
	8	10,000	Thos. H. Roberts,	102½ & Int.	10,334	44
	"	1,500	S. V. Reid,	" & "	1,549	83
	"	1,000	Wm. H. Macfarland,	104½ & Int.	1,053	44
	"	7,000	W. L. Smith, Teller,	105 & Int.	7,409	12
	"	5,000	" " "	" & "	5,292	23
	9	6,000	Henry Alexander,	" & "	6,352	
	"	6,000	J. H. Alexander,	" & "	6,352	
	10	10,000	Greensboro' Life Ins. and Trust Co., N. C.,	106 & Int.	10,688	88
	11	2,000	Dr. W. H. Gwathmey,	105 & Int.	2,118	23
	15	1,000	J. R. Anderson & Co.,	106 & Int.	1,070	
	21	1,000	J. H. Cooper,	" & "	1,071	33
	23	1,500	Henry Cannon,	" & "	1,607	67
	24	1,000	Edward Drumgoole,	106 & Int.	1,072	
	28	1,000	Edward C. Fisher,	" & "	1,072	90
	30	2,000	J. H. Alexander,	" & "	2,146	67
	"	2,000	Henry Alexander,	" & "	2,146	67
May	3	5,000	Wm. Gibbons,	" & "	5,370	

SALES OF BONDS—(*Continued.*)

1862.						
May 5	1,000	John A. Belvin,	106	& Int.	$ 1,074	44
"	2,000	E. Gathright,	"	& "	2,148	89
3	2,000	S. J. Miller,	"	& "	2,148	
6	2,000	H. H. Morson,	105	& Int.	2,129	33
7	7,000	Kent, Paine & Co.,	"	& "	7,454	22
"	500	Jos. M. Myers,	"	& "	532	44
8	6,000	J. P. Taylor,	"	& "	6,390	33
9	1,000	J. A. Belvin,	"	& "	1,065	33
10	3,500	G. A. Myers, Trustee of Rebecca H. Myers,	"	& "	3,729	44
"	3,500	G. A. Myers, Trustee of Rachel H. Myers,	"	& "	3,729	44
"	3,500	G. A. Myers, Trustee of Elkalah C. Myers,	"	& "	3,729	44
"	2,000	Rachel H. Myers,	"	& "	2,131	11
"	1,500	G. A. Myers,	"	& "	1,598	33
12	1,000	F. B. Hart,	"	& "	1,066	
13	1,000	J. R. Anderson & Co.,	"	& "	1,066	22
16	500	Mrs. Henry Cox,	106	& Int.	538	44
"	3,500	Henry Cox,	"	& "	3,769	11
19	2,000	G. D. Fisher,	"	& "	2,155	10
	$ 1,364,500				$1,404,074	16

March 31	By interest received from Treasurer of Confederate States, on a deposit of $1,250,000, from 12th to 31st March, (represented by 6 per cent. Confederate convertible bonds,) say 19 days at 6 pr. ct.,	3,936	46
		$1,408,010	62

CHARGES.

March 31	Amount paid into Confederate States Treasury, on account of North-Carolina's quota of the war tax, as per receipts, (say one for $1,350,000, and one for $50,000,) delivered to D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer,	$1,400,000	
	Interest in account with D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, as per accounts kept with Farmers' Bank and Bank of Virginia,	4,627	18
	Commissions ¼ per cent. for selling $1,314,500 N. C. 8 per cent. Bonds,	3,286	25
		97	19
		$1,408,010	62

E. E.

Richmond, May 28, 1862.

BONDS ISSUED AT EIGHT PER CENT.

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	8 per ct.	$ 5,000
2	" " " "	" "	5,000
3	" " " "	" "	5,000
4	" " " "	" "	5,000
5	" " " "	" "	5,000
6	" " " "	" "	5,000
7	" " " "	" "	5,000
8	" " " "	" "	5,000
9	" " " "	" "	5,000
10	" " " "	" "	5,000
11	" " " "	" "	5,000
12	" " " "	" "	5,000
13	" " " "	" "	5,000
14	" " " "	" "	5,000
15	" " " "	" "	5,000
16	" " " "	" "	5,948
17	W. H. Jones, for J. G. Lash,	" "	26,000
18	J. G. Lash, Cashier,	" "	30,000
19	" " "	" "	30,000
20	" " "	" "	51,500
21	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	1,000
22	" " " "	" "	1,000
23	" " " "	" "	1,000
24	" " " "	" "	1,000
25	" " " "	" "	1,000
26	" " " "	" "	1,000
27	" " " "	" "	1,000
28	" " " "	" "	1,000
29	" " " "	" "	1,000
30	" " " "	" "	1,000
31	" " " "	" "	1,000
32	" " " "	" "	1,000
33	" " " "	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
34	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
35	" " " "	" "	1,000
36	" " " "	" "	1,000
37	" " " "	" "	1,000
38	" " " "	" "	1,000
39	" " " "	" "	1,000
40	" " " "	" "	1,000
41	" " " "	" "	500
42	" " " "	" "	500
43	" " " "	" "	500
44	" " " "	" "	500
45	" " " "	" "	500
46	" " " "	" "	500
47	" " " "	" "	500
48	" " " "	" "	500
49	" " " "	" "	500
50	" " " "	" "	500
51	" " " "	" "	500
52	" " " "	" "	500
53	" " " "	" "	500
54	" " " "	" "	500
55	" " " "	" "	500
56	" " " "	" "	500
57	" " " "	" "	500
58	" " " "	" "	500
59	" " " "	" "	500
60	J. G. Lash, Cashier	" "	10,000
61	" " "	" "	19,000
62	" " "	" "	1,500
63	" " "	" "	500
64	" " "	" "	4,000
65	" " "	" "	5,000
66	R. C. Pearson,	" "	1,500
67	Geo. W. Mordecai,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
69	Jed. H. Lindsay,	8 per ct.	6,000
70	Thos. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	1,000
71	" " "	" "	1,000
72	" " "	" "	1,000
73	" " "	" "	1,000
74	" " "	" "	1,000
75	" " "	" "	500
76	" " "	" "	500
77	" " "	" "	500
78	" " "	" "	500
79	" " "	" "	500
80	" " "	" "	500
81	" " "	" "	500
82	" " "	" "	500
83	" " "	" "	500
84	" " "	" "	500
85	" " "	" "	500
86	" " "	" "	500
87	C. R. Thomas,	" "	500
88	W. H. Jones,	" "	4,000
89	Bank Clarendon, at Fayetteville,	" "	33,000
90	A. A. Willard,	" "	3,000
91	R. M. Pearson,	" "	500
92	J. G. Williams,	" "	2,000
93	J. G. Williams,	" "	3,000
94	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	1,500
95	J. G. Lash,	" "	40,000
96	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	5,000
97	" " " "	" "	5,000
98	" " " "	" "	5,000
99	" " " "	" "	5,000
100	" " " "	" "	5,000
101	" " " "	" "	5,000
102	" " " "	" "	5,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
103	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	8 per ct.	$ 5,000
104	" " " "	" "	5,000
105	J. H. Lindsay,	" "	50,000
106	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	5,000
107	" " " "	" "	5,000
108	" " " "	" "	5,000
109	" " " "	" "	5,000
110	Executor of Joel H. Jenkins,	" "	5,000
111	C. R. Thomas,	" "	500
112	Fisher, Barringer & Mason, Trus.	" "	3,000
113	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	5,000
114	" " " "	" "	5,000
115	Cooper & Williams,	" "	2,000
116	R. A. Young & Bro.,	" "	2,000
117	J. G. Martin,	" "	4,000
118	Farmers' Bank of North Carolina,	" "	21,000
119	John G. Williams & Co.,	" "	10,000
120	S. H. Cannady,	" "	2,500
121	Bank of Charlotte,	" "	17,000
122	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	1,000
123	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	1,000
125	Saml. Hargrave,	" "	2,000
126	B. B. Roberts,	" "	2,000
127	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
128	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
129	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
130	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
131	J. C. Concord,	" "	3,000
133	Wm. Murphy,	" "	3,000
134	J. S. McCubbins,	" "	1,000
135	John L. Morehead,	" "	13,000
136	Robt. G. Lindsay,	" "	5,000
137	Jesse H. Lindsay,	" "	5,000
138	Jesse H. Lindsay,	" "	5,000
139	North Carolina Railroad Co.,	" "	3,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
140	A. D. Lindsay,	8 per ct.	1,500
141	Robt. M. Sloan, Jr.,	" "	1,000
142	Jas. E. Lindsay,	" "	500
143	Jed. H. Lindsay,	" "	500
144	Jesse H. Lindsay,	" "	25,500
145	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
146	J. G. Lash,	" "	25,000
147	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	2,000
148	" " " "	" "	1,000
149	" " " "	" "	500
150	" " " "	" "	500
151	" " " "	" "	2,000
152	" " " "	" "	1,000
153	" " " "	" "	2,000
154	" " " "	" "	1,000
155	" " " "	" "	2,000
156	" " " "	" "	1,000
157	" " " "	" "	500
158	" " " "	" "	500
159	" " " "	" "	2,000
160	" " " "	" "	1,000
161	" " " "	" "	1,000
162	" " " "	" "	2,000
163	" " " "	" "	2,000
164	" " " "	" "	1,000
165	" " " "	" "	500
166	" " " "	" "	500
167	" " " "	" "	2,000
168	" " " "	" "	2,000
169	" " " "	" "	2,000
170	J. J. Blackwood,	" "	5,000
171	S. P. Alexander,	" "	3,000
172	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	" "	1,000
173	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
174	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	8 per ct.	$ 500
175	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	" "	500
176	J. G. Martin,	" "	4,000
177	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	1,000
178	" " " "	" "	1,000
179	" " " "	" "	1,000
180	" " " "	" "	1,000
181	" " " "	" "	1,000
182	" " " "	" "	1,000
183	" " " "	" "	1,000
184	R. P. Dick,	" "	3,000
185	John G. Williams & Co., Brokers,	" "	2,000
186	" " " "	" "	1,000
187	" " " "	" "	1,000
188	" " " "	" "	1,000
189	" " " "	" "	2,000
190	" " " "	" "	2,000
191	" " " "	" "	2,000
192	" " " "	" "	2,000
193	" " " "	" "	2,000
194	" " " "	" "	2,000
195	" " " "	" "	2,000
196	" " " "	" "	500
197	" " " "	" "	500
198	" " " "	" "	500
199	" " " "	" "	500
200	" " " "	" "	500
201	" " " "	" "	500
202	" " " "	" "	500
203	" " " "	" "	500
204	" " " "	" "	500
205	" " " "	" "	500
206	Frank H. Fries,	" "	10,000
207	W. W. Vass,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
208	W. W. Vass,	8 per ct.	1,000
209	W. W. Vass,	" "	1,000
210	D. B. Dugger,	" "	500
211	R. B. Andrews,	" "	500
212	John W. Cunningham,	" "	10,000
213	John W. Cunningham,	" "	3,000
214	J. G. Lash,	" "	10,000
216	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
217	" "	" "	1,000
218	" "	" "	1,000
219	" "	" "	1,000
220	" "	" "	1,000
221	" "	" "	1,000
222	" "	" "	1,000
223	R. B. Andrews,	" "	500
224	" "	" "	1,000
225	" "	" "	1,000
226	" "	" "	1,000
227	" "	" "	500
228	" "	" "	500
229	" "	" "	500
230	" "	" "	500
231	" "	" "	500
232	" "	" "	500
233	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	500
234	" " "	" "	500
235	" " "	" "	500
236	" " "	" "	500
237	" " "	" "	500
238	" " "	" "	500
239	" " "	" "	500
240	" " "	" "	500
241	" " "	" "	500
242	" " "	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
243	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	8 per ct.	500
244	" " "	" "	500
245	" " "	" "	500
246	" " "	" "	500
248	Mrs. M. M. Marshal,	" "	1,000
249	W. L. Steele,	" "	500
250	"	" "	500
251	"	" "	500
252	"	" "	500
254	W. L. Ledbetter,	" "	11,000
255	J. J. Williams,	" "	1,000
256	" "	" "	500
257	" "	" "	1,000
258	" "	" "	1,000
259	" "	" "	1,000
260	" "	" "	1,000
261	" "	" "	1,000
262	" "	" "	1,000
263	" "	" "	1,000
264	" "	" "	1,000
265	John M. Brewer,	" "	1,000
266	Samuel Wait,	" "	1,000
267	John G. Williams, Broker,	" "	500
268	" " "	" "	500
269	" " "	" "	500
270	" " "	" "	500
271	" " "	" "	500
272	" " "	" "	500
273	" " "	" "	500
274	" " "	" "	500
275	" " "	" "	500
276	" " "	" "	500
277	R. M. Pearson,	" "	7,000
278	John G. Williams, Broker,	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
279	John G. Williams, Broker,	8 per ct.	500
280	" " "	" "	500
281	D. P. Weir,	" "	24,000
282	John G. Williams, Broker,	" "	500
283	" " "	" "	500
284	" " "	" "	500
285	" " "	" "	500
286	" " "	" "	500
287	" " "	" "	500
288	" " "	" "	500
289	" " "	" "	500
290	" " "	" "	1,000
291	" " "	" "	1,000
292	" " "	" "	1,000
293	" " "	" "	1,000
294	" " "	" "	1,000
295	" " "	" "	500
296	" " "	" "	1,000
297	" " "	" "	500
298	" " "	" "	500
299	" " "	" "	500
300	" " "	" "	500
301	" " "	" "	500
302	" " "	" "	500
303	" " "	" "	500
304	W. M. Rogers,	" "	1,000
305	Geo. W. Swetson,	" "	1,000
306	" "	" "	1,000
307	" "	" "	500
308	M. M. Transon,	" "	1,000
309	R. F. Simonton,	" "	1,000
310	John Summerell,	" "	1,000
311	C. N. McAdoo,	" "	1,000
312	Wiley Perry,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
313	Mildred C. Cameron,	8 per ct.	3,000
314	John W. Cunningham,	" "	5,000
315	"	" "	5,000
316	"	" "	5,000
317	"	" "	4,500
318	John Summerell,	" "	2,000
319	Bank of Charlotte,	" "	16,000
320	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
321	" "	" "	1,000
322	" "	" "	1,000
323	" "	" "	1,000
324	" "	" "	1,000
325	" "	" "	500
326	" "	" "	500
327	" "	" "	500
328	" "	" "	500
329	" "	" "	500
330	" "	" "	500
331	" "	" "	500
332	" "	" "	500
333	" "	" "	500
334	" "	" "	500
335	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
336	" "	" "	1,000
337	" "	" "	1,000
338	" "	" "	1,000
339	" "	" "	1,000
340	" "	" "	1,000
341	" "	" "	1,000
342	" "	" "	1,000
343	" "	" "	1,000
344	" "	" "	500
345	" "	" "	500
346	" "	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
347	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	8 per ct.	500
348	" "	" "	500
349	" "	" "	500
350	" "	" "	500
351	" "	" "	500
352	" "	" "	500
353	" "	" "	500
354	" "	" "	500
355	" "	" "	500
356	" "	" "	500
357	" "	" "	500
358	" "	" "	500
359	" "	" "	500
360	" "	" "	1,000
361	" "	" "	1,000
362	" "	" "	1,000
363	D. P. Weir,	" "	25,000
364	Jesse H. Lindsay,	" "	25,000
365	J. H. Bryan,	" "	500
366	" "	" "	500
367	" "	" "	500
368	" "	" "	500
369	" "	" "	500
370	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
371	T. W. Dewey,	" "	1,000
372	" "	" "	1,000
373	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
374	" "	" "	1,000
375	" "	" "	1,000
376	" "	" "	1,000
377	" "	" "	1,000
378	" "	" "	1,000
379	" "	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
380	John G. Williams,	8 per ct.	1,000
381	" "	" "	500
382	" "	" "	500
383	" "	" "	500
384	" "	" "	500
385	" "	" "	500
386	" "	" "	500
387	" "	" "	500
388	" "	" "	500
389	" "	" "	500
390	" "	" "	500
391	" "	" "	500
392	" "	" "	500
393	" "	" "	500
394	" "	" "	500
395	" "	" "	500
396	" "	" "	500
397	" "	" "	500
398	" "	" "	500
399	" "	" "	500
400	" "	" "	500
401	" "	" "	500
402	E. L. Harding,	" "	500
403	A. A. Willard,	" "	10,000
404	J. G. Williams,	" "	500
405	A. A. Willard,	" "	500
406	J. F. Foulkes,	" "	1,000
407	do	" "	1,000
408	do	" "	1,000
409	do	" "	1,000
410	do	" "	1,000
411	do	" "	1,000
412	do	" "	1,000
413	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*]

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
414	J. F. Foulkes,	8 per ct.	1,000
415	do	" "	1,000
416	do	" "	1,000
417	do	" "	1,000
418	do	" "	1,000
419	do	" "	1,000
420	do	" "	1,000
421	do	" "	1,000
422	do	" "	1,000
423	do	" "	1,000
424	do	" "	1,000
425	do	" "	1,000
426	Jas. E. Hoyt,	" "	5,000
427	do	" "	5,000
428	do	" "	5,000
429	do	" "	1,000
430	do	" "	1,000
431	do	" "	1,000
432	do	" "	1,000
433	do	" "	1,000
434	do	" "	1,000
435	do	" "	1,000
436	J. C. Boger,	" "	2,500
437	G. W. Michael,	" "	500
438	W. H. Michael,	" "	500
439	do	" "	500
440	do	" "	500
447	G. W. Mordecai,	" "	2,000
448	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
449	do do	" "	1,000
450	do do	" "	1,000
451	do do	" "	1,000
452	do do	" "	1,000
453	do do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
454	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	8 per ct.	1,000
455	do do	" "	1,000
456	do do	" "	1,000
457	do do	" "	1,000
458	do do	" "	1,000
459	do do	" "	1,000
460	do do	" "	1,000
461	do do	" "	1,000
462	do do	" "	1,000
463	do do	" "	1,000
464	do do	" "	1,000
465	do do	" "	1,000
466	do do	" "	1,000
467	do do	" "	1,000
468	do do	" "	1,000
469	do do	" "	1,000
470	do do	" "	1,000
471	do do	" "	1,000
472	do do	" "	1,000
473	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
474	do	" "	1,000
475	do	" "	1,000
476	do	" "	1,000
477	do	" "	1,000
478	do	" "	1,000
479	do	" "	1,000
480	do	" "	1,000
481	do	" "	1,000
482	do	" "	1,000
483	do	" "	1,000
484	do	" "	1,000
485	do	" "	1,000
486	do	" "	1,000
487	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
488	J. W. Cunningham,	8 per ct.	5,000
489	do	" "	6,000
490	G. W. Michael,	" "	500
491	J. G. Lash, Cashier,	" "	10,000
492	J. W. Mehaffy,	" "	500
493	J. F. Foulkes,	" "	16,000
493	J. G. Williams,	" "	4,000
494	W. P. Weir,	" "	25,000
495	J. W. Thomas,	" "	6,000
496	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
497	do	" "	1,000
498	do	" "	1,000
499	do	" "	1,000
500	do	" "	1,000
501	do	" "	1,000
502	do	" "	1,000
503	do	" "	1,000
504	do	" "	1,000
505	do	" "	1,000
506	do	" "	1,000
507	do	" "	1,000
508	do	" "	1,000
509	do	" "	1,000
510	do	" "	1,000
511	do	" "	1,000
512	do	" "	1,000
513	do	" "	1,000
514	do	" "	1,000
515	do	" "	1,000
516	do	" "	1,000
517	do	" "	1,000
518	do	" "	1,000
520	John W. Cunningham,	" "	1,000
521	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
522	John W. Cunningham,	8 per ct.	1,000
523	do	" "	1,000
524	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
525	do	" "	1,000
528	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
529	do	" "	1,000
530	do	" "	1,000
531	C. W. Garrett,	" "	1,000
532	do	" "	1,000
533	do	" "	1,000
534	do	" "	1,000
535	do	" "	1,000
536	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
537	do	" "	1,000
538	do	" "	1,000
540	do	" "	1,000
541	do	" "	1,000
542	do	" "	500
543	do	" "	500
544	do	" "	500
545	do	" "	500
546	do	" "	500
547	do	" "	500
548	do	" "	500
549	do	" "	500
550	do	" "	500
551	d0	" "	500
552	J. G. Lash, Cashier,	" "	12,500
553	J. M. Williams,	" "	5,000
554	R. N. Taylor,	" "	1,000
555	J. G. Williams,	" "	1,000
556	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
557	do	" "	1,000
558	W. J. Murray,	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
559	W. J. Murray, date Feb. 28, '62,	8 per ct.	2,500
560	Thos. Ruffin, administrator, dated Jan. 1, '63,	" "	500
561	Thos. Ruffin, Guard'n, Jan. 1, '63,	" "	500
562	Thos. Ruffin,	" "	2,000
563	do	" "	1,000
564	Alice Ruffin,	" "	1,000
565	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
566	do do	" "	1,000
567	do do	" "	1,000
568	do do	" "	1,000
569	do do	" "	1,000
570	do do	" "	1,000
571	do do	" "	1,000
572	J. D. Williams,	" "	29,000
573	R. C. Pearson,	" "	2,500
574	J. G. Lash,	" "	16,500
575	J. M. Williams,	" "	10,000
576	J. W. Cunningham,	" "	10,000
577	do	" "	5,000
578	do	" "	5,000
579	Henry Hart,	" "	500
580	do	" "	500
581	do	" "	500
582	do	" "	500
583	do	" "	500
584	do	" "	500
585	do	" "	500
586	do	" "	500
587	do	" "	500
588	do	" "	500
589	do	" "	500
590	do	" "	500
591	do	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
592	Henry Hart,	8 per ct.	500
593	do	" "	500
594	do	" "	500
595	do	" "	500
596	do	" "	500
597	do	" "	500
598	do	" "	500
599			
600	Thos. Branch & Sons, Brokers,	" "	5,000
601	do do	" "	5,000
602	do do	" "	5,000
603	do do	" "	5,000
604	do do	" "	3,000
605	do do	" "	2,000
606	do do	" "	2,000
607	do do	" "	2,000
608	do do	" "	2,000
609	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	1,000
610	do do	" "	1,000
611	John D. Williams,	" "	7,500
612	Barringer, Fisher & Mason,	" "	1,000
613	Mildred C. Cameron,	" "	5,000
614	J. G. Lash, Cashier,	" "	15,000
615	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	1,000
616	do do	" "	1,000
617	do do	" "	1,000
618	do do	" "	1,000
619	do do	" "	1,000
620	do do	" "	1,000
621	do do	" "	1,000
622	do do	" "	500
623	do do	" "	2,000
624	do do	" "	2,000
625	do do	" "	2,000
626	do do	" "	2,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
627	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	8 per ct.	2,000
628	do do	" "	2,000
629	do do	" "	2,000
630	do do	" "	2,000
631	do do	" "	2,000
632	do do	" "	2,000
633	Hinton & Dunn,	" "	1,000
634	do	" "	1,000
635	do	" "	1,000
636	do	" "	1,000
637	J. G. Williams,	" "	1,000
638	do	" "	1,000
639	do	" "	1,000
640	do	" "	1,000
641	do	" "	1,000
642	do	" "	1,000
643	do	" "	1,000
644	do	" "	1,000
645	do	" "	1,000
646	do	" "	1,000
647	do	" "	500
648	Thos. Branch & Sons, Brokers,	" "	5,000
649	do do	" "	5,000
650	do do	" "	2,000
651	do do	" "	2,000
652	do do	" "	2,000
653	do do	" "	2,000
654	do do	" "	2,000
655	do do	" "	2,000
656	do do	" "	2,000
657	do do	" "	2,000
658	do do	" "	2,000
659	do do	" "	2,000
660	James E. Hoyt,	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
661	James E. Hoyt,	8 per ct.	500
662	do	" "	500
663	do	" "	500
664	do	" "	500
665	do	" "	500
666	do	" "	500
667	do	" "	500
668	do	" "	1,000
669	do	" "	1,000
670	do	" "	1,000
671	do	" "	1,000
672	do	" "	1,000
673	do	" "	1,000
674	do	" "	1,000
675	do	" "	1,000
676	do	" "	2,000
677	do	" "	2,000
678	do	" "	2,000
679	do	" "	2,000
680	do	" "	2,000
681	do	" "	2,000
682	do	" "	2,000
683	do	" "	2,000
684	do	" "	3,000
685	do	" "	3,000
686	do	" "	3,000
687	do	" "	3,000
688	do	" "	3,000
689	do	" "	3,000
690	do	" "	3,000
691	do	" "	3,000
692	do	" "	5,000
693	do	" "	5,000
694	do	" "	5,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
695	James E. Hoyt,	8 per ct.	5,000
696	do	" "	5,000
697	do	" "	5,000
698	Barringer, Fisher & Mason,	" "	500
699	Eliza Primrose,	" "	1,000
700	Thos. Branch & Son,	" "	5,000
701	do	" "	5,000
702	do	" "	2,000
703	do	" "	2,000
704	do	" "	2,000
705	do	" "	2,000
706	do	" "	2,000
707	John D. Williams, President,	" "	5,000
708	J. G. Lash,	" "	5,000
709	Bank of Fayetteville,	" "	56,000
710	J. S. Cannon,	" "	2,000
711	John W. Cunningham,	" "	2,000
712	do do	" "	2,000
713	J. G. Lash,	" "	25,000
714	P. K. Dickenson,	" "	1,000
715	J. W. Cunningham,	" "	1,500
716	John G. Williams,	" "	5,000
717	do	" "	3,000
718	do	" "	2,000
719	do	" "	2,000
720	do	" "	2,000
721	do	" "	2,000
722	do	" "	2,000
723	do	" "	2,000
724	Geo. Hart,	" "	2,000
725	do	" "	2,000
726	do	" "	2,000
727	do	" "	1,000
728	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
729	Geo. Hart,	8 per ct.	1,000
730	do	" "	1,000
731			
732	G. W. Mordecai,	" "	500
733	"	" "	500
734	John Williams & Co.,	" "	5,000
735	do do	" "	5,000
736	do do	" "	5,000
737	do do	" "	5,000
738	John D. Williams,	" "	4,000
739	Julian Picot,	" "	1,000
740	do	" "	1,000
741	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	2,000
742	do	" "	2,000
743	do	" "	2,000
744	do	" "	2,000
745	do	" "	2,000
746	do	" "	2,000
747	do	" "	2,000
748	do	" "	2,000
749	do	" "	2,000
750	do	" "	2,000
751	do	" "	2,000
752	do	" "	2,000
753	do	" "	1,000
754	do	" "	1,000
755	do	" "	1,000
756	do	" "	1,000
757	do	" "	1,000
758	do	" "	500
759	do	" "	500
760	C. F. McCoy,	" "	5,000
761	George Hart,	" "	1,000
762	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
763	George Hart,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
764	do	" "	1,000
765	do	" "	1,000
766	T. McGee,	" "	1,000
767	do	" "	1,000
768	do	" "	1,000
769	do	" "	1,000
770	do	" "	1,000
771	do	" "	1,000
772	do	" "	1,000
773	do	" "	1,000
774	James E. Hoyt,	" "	10,000
775	do	" "	10,000
776	do	" "	10,000
777	do	" "	5,000
778	do	" "	5,000
779	do	" "	5,000
780	do	" "	5,000
781	do	" "	3,000
782	do	" "	3,000
783	do	" "	3,000
784	do	" "	3,000
785	do	" "	2,000
786	do	" "	2,000
787	do	" "	2,000
788	do	" "	1,000
789	do	" "	1,000
790	do	" "	1,000
791	do	" "	1,000
792	do	" "	1,000
793	do	" "	500
794	do	" "	500
795	do	" "	500
996	do	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
797	Thos. Branch & Sons,	8 per ct.	$ 5,000
798	do	" "	5,000
799	do	" "	5,000
800	do	" "	4,000
801	John M. Brewer,	" "	500
802	Thos. Branch & Son,	" "	1,000
803	do	" "	1,000
804	do	" "	1,000
805	do	" "	1,000
806	do	" "	1,000
807	do	" "	1,000
808	do	" "	1,000
809	do	" "	1,000
810	do	" "	1,000
811	do	" "	1,000
812	do	" "	1,000
813	do	" "	1,000
814	do	" "	1,000
815	do	" "	1,000
816	do	" "	1,000
817	do	" "	2,000
818	do	" "	2,000
819	do	" "	2,000
820	do	" "	2,000
821	do	" "	2,000
822	do	" "	2,000
823	do	" "	2,000
824	do	" "	2,000
825	do	" "	2,000
826	do	" "	2,000
827	John G. Williams,	" "	500
828	D. B. Dugger,	" "	500
829	Willis Whitaker,	" "	1,000
830	Henry Hart,	" "	2,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
831	Henry Hart,	8 per ct.	$ 2,000
832	do	" "	2,000
833	do	" "	2,000
834	do	" "	2,000
835	do	" "	1,000
836	do	" "	1,000
837	do	" "	1,000
838	do	" "	1,000
839	do	" "	1,000
840	do	" "	1,000
841	do	" "	1,000
842	do	" "	1,000
843	do	" "	1,000
844	do	" "	1,000
845	John Craig,	" "	5,000
846	do	" "	5,000
847	John G. Williams,	" "	10,000
848	Thos. Branch & Son,	" "	2,000
849	do	" "	2,000
850	do	" "	2,000
851	do	" "	2,000
852	do	" "	2,000
853	do	" "	2,000
854	do	" "	2,000
855	do	" "	2,000
856	do	" "	1,000
857	do	" "	1,000
858	do	" "	1,000
859	do	" "	1,000
860	do	" "	1,000
861	do	" "	1,000
862	do	" "	1,000
863	do	" "	17,500
864	J.W.Norwood, Gd'n, for J.Blount,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
865	John H. Bryan,	8 per ct.	$ 2,000
866	Thos. Branch & Son,	" "	2,000
867	do	" "	2,000
868	do	" "	2,000
869	do	" "	2,000
870	do	" "	2,000
871	do	" "	1,500
872	Sarah J. Lenoir,	" "	500
873	C. W. Purcell & Co.,	" "	2,000
874	do	" "	2,000
875	do	" "	2,000
876	do	" "	2,000
877	do	" "	2,000
878	do	" "	2,000
879	do	" "	2,000
880	do	" "	2,000
881	do	" "	2,000
882	do	" "	2,000
883	do	" "	1,000
884	do	" "	1,000
885	do	" "	1,000
886	do	" "	1,000
887	do	" "	1,000
888	do	" "	1,000
889	do	" "	1,000
890	do	" "	1,000
891	do	" "	1,000
892	do	" "	1,000
893	George Hart,	" "	1,000
894	do	" "	1,000
895	do	" "	1,000
896	do	" "	1,000
897	do	" "	1,000
898	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
899	D. B. Dugger,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
900	do	" "	1,000
901	do	" "	1,000
902	do	" "	1,000
903	do	" "	1,000
904	do	" "	500
905	do	" "	500
606	do	" "	500
907	do	" "	500
908	do	" "	500
909	do	" "	500
910	do	" "	500
911	do	" "	500
912	do	" "	500
913	Sinking Fund,	" "	81,000
914	Joseph S. Cannon,	" "	1,000
915	Mrs. T. J. Iredell,	" "	6,000
916	John G. Williams & Co.,	" "	1,000
917	do	" "	1,000
918	do	" "	1,000
919	do	" "	1,000
920	do	" "	1,000
921	do	" "	1,000
922	do	" "	1,000
923	do	" "	1,000
924	do	" "	1,000
925	do	" "	1,000
926	do	" "	1,000
927	do	" "	1,000
928	do	" "	1,000
929	do	" "	1,000
930	do	" "	1,000
931	do	" "	1,000
932	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
933	John G. Williams & Co.,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
934	do	" "	1,000
935	do	" "	1,000
936	do	" "	500
937	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	" "	30,000
939	J. W. Cunningham,	" "	10,000
940	do	" "	5,000
941	Yadkin Manufacturing Company,	" "	1,000
942	do	" "	1,000
943	do	" "	1,000
944	do	" "	1,000
945	do	" "	1,000
946	do	" "	1,000
947	do	" "	1,000
948	do	" "	1,000
949	do	" "	1,000
950	do	" "	1,000
951	do	" "	500
952	B'k of Lexington, Br. at Graham,	" "	10,000
953	do do	" "	2,000
954	T. McGee,	" "	1,000
955	do	" "	1,000
956	do	" "	1,000
957	Charles F. Dewey,	" "	1,000
958	J W Norwood, G'rd. of J Blount,	" "	3,000
959	A. McLean,	" "	3,500
960	Bank of Washington,	" "	5,500
961	America C. Bower,	" "	1,000
962	M. C. Cameron,	" "	500
963	H. H. Buxton,	" "	1,000
964	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	1,000
965	do do	" "	1,000
966	D. B. Dugger,	" "	500
967	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
968	John G. Williams,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
969	Albert Johnson,	" "	1,000
970	do	" "	1,000
971	Miss Hellen B. Iredell,	" "	5,000
972	Miss Margaret T. Iredell,	" "	4,000
973	T. Savage,	" "	500
974	do Cashier,	" "	3,500
975	T. McGee,	" "	1,000
976	do	" "	1,000
977	W. E. Anderson,	" "	500
978	T. McGee,	" "	1,000
979	do	" "	1,000
980	do	" "	500
981	John G. Williams,	" "	500
982	Jas. McKimmon,	" "	500
983	A. Johnson,	" "	3,000
984	A. McLean,	" "	1,000
985	W. W. Vass,	" "	2,000
986	T. McGee,	" "	500
987	John G. Williams,	" "	500
988	do	" "	500
989	do	" "	500
990	do	" "	500
991	do	" "	1,000
992	do	" "	1,000
993	do	" "	1,000
994	do	" "	2,000
995	do	" "	2,000
996	do	" "	3,000
997	do	" "	3,000
998	do	" "	5,000
999	do	" "	5,000
1000	W. A. Caldwell,	" "	1,000
1001	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1002	John G. Willliams,	8 per ct.	$ 500
1003	T. W. Dewey,	" "	1,000
1004	A. Cox,	" "	2,000
1005	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	500
1006	Alexander Montague,	" "	500
1007	W. Johnson,	" "	2,000
1008	do	" "	500
1009	Mrs. L. M. Tucker,	" "	500
1010	James E. Hoyt,	" "	500
1011	George W. Haywood,	" "	1,000
1012	B. F. Harriss,	" "	1,000
1013	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	500
1014	A. Johnson,	" "	2,500
1015	J. G. Williams,	" "	1,000
1016	do	" "	1,000
1017	do	" "	1,000
1018	do	" "	1,000
1019	do	" "	1,000
1020	do	" "	1,000
1021	do	" "	1,000
1022	do	" "	1,000
1023	do	" "	1,000
1024	do	" "	1,000
1025	James M. Pool,	" "	1,000
1026	T. McGee,	" "	1,000
1027	do	" "	1,000
1028	do	" "	500
1029	C. A. McAdoo,	" "	500
1030	Hinton & Dunn,	" "	1,000
1031	do	" "	1,000
1032	do	" "	1,000
1033	do	" "	1,000
1034	do	" "	1,000
1035	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*]

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1036	Hinton & Dunn,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
1037	do	" "	1,000
1038	do	" "	1,000
1039	do	" "	1,000
1040	Thomas Atkinson,	" "	1,000
1041	John J. Cohen,	" "	500
1042	Edward C. Riddick,	" "	1,000
1043	Samuel R. Harrell,	" "	1,000
1044	do	" "	1,000
1045	do	" "	1,000
1046	do	" "	1,000
1047	do	" "	1,000
1048	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	500
1049	H. Beattie,	" "	3,000
1050	F. F. Beattie,	" "	1,000
1051	D. B. Dugger,	" "	500
1052	do	" "	500
1053	Hinton & Dunn,	" "	1,000
1054	do	" "	1,000
1055	do	" "	1,000
1056	do	" "	1,000
1057	do	" "	1,000
1058	do	" "	1,000
1059	do	" "	1,000
1060	do	" "	1,000
1061	do	" "	1,000
1062	do	" "	1,000
1063	John A. Lancaster,	" "	1,000
1064	T. McGee,	" "	500
1065	James E. Hoyt,	" "	10,000
1066	do	" "	10,000
1067	do	" "	5,000
1068	do	" "	5,000
1069	do	" "	5,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1070	James E. Hoyt,	8 per ct.	$ 5,000
1071	do	" "	5,000
1072	do	" "	5,000
1073	do	" "	3,000
1074	do	" "	3,000
1075	do	" "	3,000
1076	do	" "	3,000
1077	do	" "	2,000
1078	do	" "	2,000
1079	do	" "	2,000
1080	do	" "	2,000
1081	do	" "	1,000
1082	do	" "	1,000
1083	do	" "	1,000
1084	do	" "	1,000
1085	do	" "	1,000
1086	do	" "	500
1087	do	" "	500
1088	do	" "	500
1089	do	" "	500
1090	do	" "	500
1091	Trustees of the University of N. C.,	" "	6,000
1092	D. B. Dugger,	" "	2,000
1093	do	" "	2,000
1094	A. McLean, Cashier,	" "	1,000
1095	do do	" "	1,000
1096	F. E. H. Fries,	" "	50,000
1097	S. H. Cannady,	" "	1,000
1098	do	" "	1,000
1099	do	" "	500
1100	Carolina A. Winder,	" "	1,000
1101	Henry T. Clark,	" "	1,000
1102	F. Fries,	" "	1,000
1103	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1104	D. B. Dugger,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
1105	Emmet Cuthbert,	" "	1,000
1106	do	" "	1,000
1107	do	" "	1,000
1108	do	" "	1,000
1109	A. McDowell,	" "	1,500
1110	Mrs. Mary E. Harrell, Executrix to Estate of Isaac S. Harrell,	" "	1,000
1111	do do	" "	1,000
1112	do do	" "	1,000
1113	D. B. Dugger,	" "	2,000
1114	do	" "	1,000
1115	John Craig,	" "	10,000
1116	do	" "	10,000
1117	J. J. Blackwood,	" "	5,000
1118	C. Dewey,	" "	8,000
1119	Brown, Tate & Co.,	" "	500
1120	J. W Norwood, Gr'd. for J. Blount,	" "	3,000
1121	W. E. Anderson,	" "	1,000
1122	John G. Williams,	" "	2,000
1123	do	" "	2,000
1124	do	" "	2,000
1125	do	" "	2,000
1126	do	" "	1,000
1127	do	" "	1,000
1128	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	2,000
1129	do	" "	2,000
1130	do	" "	2,000
1131	do	" "	2,000
1132	do	" "	1,000
1133	do	" "	1,000
1134	A. Johnson,	" "	2,000
1135	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
1136	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1137	D. B. Dugger,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
1138	P. K. Dickinson,	" "	1,000
1139	do	" "	500
1140	T. W. Dewey,	" "	500
1141	R. M. Pearson,	" "	1,000
1142	Mrs. L. M. Tucker,	" "	500
1144	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
1145	do	" "	1,000
1146	do	" "	1,000
1147	do	" "	1,000
1148	do	" "	1,000
1149	do	" "	2,000
1150	do	" "	2,000
1151	do	" "	2,000
1152	do	" "	1,000
1153	do	" "	1,000
1154	do	" "	1,000
1155	do	" "	1,000
1156	Bank of Clarendon,	" "	20,000
1157	do	" "	20,000
1158	do	" "	20,000
1159	do	" "	20,000
1160	Wm. A. Caldwell,	" "	1,000
1161			
1162	J. G. Williams,	" "	2,000
1163	do	" "	1,000
1164	do	" "	1,000
1165	do	" "	1,000
1166	do	" "	1,000
1167	T. W. Dewey,	" "	500
1168	Mrs. M. L. Eagle,	" "	500
1169	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
1170	do	" "	1,000
1171	do	" "	1,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1172	D. B. Dugger,	8 per ct.	$ 1,000
1173	do	" "	1,000
1174	do	" "	2,000
1175	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	500
1176	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	500
1177	Hinton & Dunn,	" "	1,000
1178	J. G. Williams,	" "	1,000
1179	do	" "	1,000
1180	do	" "	1,000
1181	Jno. Trollinger,	" "	1,500
1182	Jas. S. Purefoy,	" "	500
1183	John G. Williams,	" "	1,000
1184	do	" "	1,000
1185	do	" "	1,000
1186	do	" "	500
1187	D. B. Dugger,	" "	3,000
1188	do.	" "	3,000
1189	do	" "	4,000
1190	A. Johnson,	" "	2,000
1191	do	" "	1,000
1192	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
1193	A. Johnson,	" "	1,000
1194	T. W. Dewey, Cashier,	" "	1,000
1195	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	5,000
1196	do	" "	5,000
1197	A. Y. Stokes & Co.,	" "	1,000
1198	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	5,000
1199	do	" "	5,000
1200	John J. Cohen,	" "	500
1201	D. A. Davis, Cashier,	" "	1,000
1203	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	5,000
1204	do	" "	5,000
1205			
1206	Thos. Ruffin, Guardian for J. Margaret McLester,	" "	500

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1209	Thos Ruffin, Adm'r J B J Roulhac,	8 per ct.	$ 500
1210	D. B. Dugger,	" "	2,000
1211	Albert Johnson,	" "	2,000
1212	do	" "	2,000
1213	do	" "	1,000
1214	D. B. Dugger,	" "	2,000
1215	John Trollinger,	" "	500
1216	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	6,000
1217	do	" "	6,000
1218	W. H. & R. S. Tucker,	" "	500
1219	Thos. Ruffin,	" "	2,500
1220	Riddick Gatling,	" "	2,000
1221	Samuel G. Murphy,	" "	500
1222	do	" "	500
1223	do	" "	500
1224			
1225	Curtis H. Brogden,	" "	500
1226	Sinking Fund of N. C.,	" "	77,000
1227	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	8,000
1228	do	" "	5,000
1229	D. B. Dugger,	" "	2,000
1230	do	" "	2,000
1231	do	" "	2,000
1232	do	" "	2,000
1233	do	" "	2,000
1236	T. McGee,	" "	1,000
1237	W. W. Vass,	" "	1,000
1238	D. G. Fowle,	" "	500
1239	J. G. Williams,	" "	10,000
1240	J. G. Lash,	" "	3,000
1241	Thos. Ruffin,	" "	500
1242	Thos. Branch & Sons,	" "	1,000
1243	Samuel J. Crawford,	" "	1,000
1244	Bank of North Carolina,	" "	10,000

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—(*Continued.*)

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
1245	W. R. Hill, Cashier,	8 per ct.	$ 6,000
1246	W. H. Holleman,	" "	500
1247	J. G. Williams,	" "	1,000
1248	D. B. Dugger,	" "	4,000
1249	C. A. Carlton,	" "	500
1250	D. B. Dugger,	" "	3,000
1251	do	" "	2,000
1252	do	" "	2,000
1253	Mrs. H. H. Strayhorn,	" "	1,000
1254	Brown, Tate & Co.,	" "	500
1255	Austin, Norfleet & Co.,	" "	500
1256	David Worth,	" "	500
1257	Bank of Washington,	" "	75,000
1258	Thos. Branch & Son,	" "	500
1259	D. B. Dugger,	" "	1,000
1260	do	" "	1,000
1261	Wm. R. Rogers, Alamance,	" "	500
1262	John W. Carr,	" "	500
1264	J. J. Cohen,	" "	500
1265	J. G. Williams,	" "	500
1266	S. H. Kennedy,	" "	1,000
1267	T. C. Wallace,	" "	2,000
1268	Marian C. Williams,	" "	5,000
1269	Bank of North Carolina,	" "	5,000
1270	M. McMahorn,	" "	500
1271	A. McLean,	" "	1,500
1272	John G. Williams,	" "	2,500
1273	W. G. Broadfoot,	" "	4,000
			$ 3,096,448

BONDS ISSUED AT SIX PER CENT.

No. of Certificate.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	What Class Bonds.	AMOUNT.
68	C. R. Thomas,	6 per ct.	$ 500
94	A. Gordon,	" "	1,000
124	C. R. Thomas,	" "	500
132	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	" "	25,000
172	E. R. Thomas,	" "	500
215	W. D. Patterson,	" "	500
247	Wm. H. Jones,	" "	4,500
441	W. H. Michal,	" "	500
442	do	" "	500
443	do	" "	500
444	do	" "	500
445	J. C. Jenkins,	" "	3,000
446	do	" "	500
519	D. P. Weir,	" "	40,500
526	Jas. M. McAden,	" "	500
527	do	" "	500
599	E. A. Vogler,	" "	7,500
731	Dr. D. P. Weir, Treas.	" "	25,000
914	Jos. S. Cannon,	" "	1,000
938	Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	" "	20,000
1143	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	" "	10,000
1161	do	" "	1,500
1202	D. A. Davis & Co.,	" "	4,500
1205	Wm. Dunning,	" "	500
1206	do	" "	500
1207	do	" "	500
1224	Mrs. E. Martin,	" "	1,000
1234	W. H. Jones, Cashier,	" "	1,000
1235	do	" "	500
1263	do	" "	1,000
			$ 154,000

REPORT

OF

PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS & SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INSANE ASYLUM

OF

NORTH-CAROLINA,

For the Years Ending October 31st, 1861-'62.

RALEIGH:
W. W. HOLDEN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1862.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., *President.*
CHARLES SKINNER, M. D.,
J. A. TAYLOR,
A. M. LEWIS,
W. R. COX,
J. E. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
W. H. HARRISON,
L. HINTON,
J. W. B. WATSON,
P. T. HENRY, M. D.,
W. L. STEELE,
P. JONES, M. D.,
C. MILLS, M. D.,
S. E. WILLIAMS.

OFFICERS:

DR. ED. C. FISHER, *Physician & Superintendent,*
" F. T. FULLER, *Assistant Physician,*
WM. E. ANDERSON, *Treasurer & Clerk,*
R. K. FERRELL, *Steward,*
MRS. M. J. HILL, *Matron.*

Doc. No. 11.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

NORTH-CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Nov. 22, 1862.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

I herewith transmit to your honorable body, the Annual Report of the President and Directors, and Superintendent, of the Insane Asylum..

Yours very respectfully,
Z. B. VANCE.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

It is made the duty of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, by the Revised Code of the State, "to convene at the Asylum, on the first Monday of November in each year, and investigate the administration of its affairs, and report the same to the ensuing General Assembly, &c." That duty has been performed, and the Directors take pleasure in respectfully submitting, for the information and consideration of the General Assembly, the Report of Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent, and also that of Mr. W. E. Anderson, Treasurer.

In the report of Dr. Fisher, will be found a full and satisfactory account of the administration of the affairs of this Institution for the last two years; while that of the Treasurer, Mr. Anderson, furnishes a clear and comprehensive view of its financial condition. From these reports your honorable body will learn, that owing to the enormously high price of everything, the Board of Directors have been compelled to expend more money for the support of the Asylum, during the last year, than the sum appropriated by law and heretofore required for that purpose. In their judgment, this was unavoidable. They had either to do that, or close the Asylum and turn loose its inmates upon the already disturbed, and, in many instances, disrnptured communities of the State. There was as much law for doing the one as the other, while every dictate of reason and humanity obviously required that they should keep open the Asylum.

In view of this continued necessity, and of the high and increasing price of everything, your Directors have determined, after making careful estimates, to ask of the General Assembly an annual appropriation, of not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, for the support of this Institution.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1861–'62.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting a report of the present condition of the Asylum, as also of the past yearly operations, it is deemed best to furnish at the same time a review of operations of the two years, ending 31st ult., and beginning with the first day of November, 1860, the date of publication of last report.

Before proceeding with such narrations, it is both meet and proper to recognize the goodness of the Almighty as displayed by His superintending Providence, in the preservation of so many helpless fellow-beings in their exemption from pestilential disease, and also from any sad calamity or disaster to any member of the household.

Deeply absorbed as all classes of the community are and have been with the great and important events transpiring in the land—with the tumult and confusion of war, and the din and shock of battle almost resounding in our ears, the Institution has preserved the usual peaceful tenor of its way, and with trifling exceptions, its inmates have enjoyed their wonted degree of quietude.

On the first day of November, 1860, two years ago, there were in the Asylum one hundred and seventy-nine patients, one hundred and fourteen males and sixty-five females. Since that time one hundred and five (fifty-seven males and forty-eight females) have been admitted, and eighty-nine (fifty-nine males and thirty females) have been discharged. Of the latter, thirty-eight (twenty-one males and seventeen females) were *recovered*; six (four males and two females) were much *improved*. Twenty (eighteen males and two females,) were not *improved*; and twenty-three (fifteen males and eight females) have died.

There are upon record this day one hundred and ninety-five (one hundred and twelve males and eighty-three females.) Did the capacity of the Institution admit of it, the number of inmates would considerably exceed its present aggregate, as numerous applications have been most reluctantly, but of necessity, rejected. For the future, therefore, the operations of the Institution in the male department will be necessarily restricted to the treatment of those already here and such others as may seek admission according to priority of date for vacancies occurring. Several removals classified under the legal requirements of *harmless* and *incurable* have already been made, while others will continue to be discharged as they may be deemed suitable objects of such discrimination.

To inform the public of the crowded state of the Institution, and thus prevent disappointment to some who might be called upon to act as escorts to their more afflicted friends, notice was given through the public newspapers of Raleigh for several consecutive months that in order to secure the admission of males, application must first be made (if distant) by letter. Subsequent experience has, however, in many cases, demonstrated the inefficiency of this precautionary measure, as a number have presented themselves at the doors of the Institution, there to learn for the first time, that they could be admitted, not without a breach of good faith to others, who were then awaiting their turn. The circumstances attending the rejection of some, were of great hardship both to the friends and patients, owing to the annoyances inflicted on their families at home by their presence, and the privation of hospital treatment to others where reasonable ground of hope existed of its proving efficacious. Painful, however, as the denial was, in these and other cases, it was enforced only from a sense of duty to those who claimed priority of date in their application. Nor is it to be disguised, that unfortunate consequences result to the inmates themselves from crowding them together, by seriously interfering with their proper classification.

In all well conducted Institutions, the most important fea-

ture characterising their management, is to be found in the arrangement of the classes, so as to bring about the greatest amount of sympathy of feeling, and harmony of sentiment. Hence will be found the convalescent, occupying their apartments in common, each contributing his share to the general amusement or occupation, and furnishing his porportional share of interest, for the enjoyment of all. Elsewhere will be found those violently insane and excited, too deeply absorbed in their own delusions and wild vagaries to be conscious of like infirmities in others, and, of course, are undisturbed by the confusion of sounds, or the boisterous acts of those around them; while, in still other departments, will be seen the imbecile, marked by the expression of pensive quietness, alike incapable of imparting or receiving pleasure, because of the impairment of his mental faculties to such a degree, as to leave him the child of mere animal gratification, and of course indifferent to what may be transpiring around him. To carry out these several classifications, as also others of more minute detail, implies the possession of ample apartments for each respective class, and also for those emergencies which are constantly arising, and call for the most prompt action. The want of these accommodations, on the contrary, must result unfavorably to some and detrimentally to others.

Needful as are many works of improvement, both within and without the building, which are equally essential to the comfort and welfare of the inmates, no steps have been taken towards their procurement, on account of the want of pecuniary means. Prominently among these may be mentioned the suspension of operations upon the wall, thus postponing its construction indefinitely. There are others of less cost likewise essential as appliances, and equally desirable, which the same uncontrolable circumstances have placed beyond our reach. This is more to be deplored, when considered in relation to their effect upon and relief of the insane.

It is now universally acknowledged that success in the treatment of insanity, largely depends on the ability to engage the mind in some sort of employment or recreation, and as

has been truly said by another, "the doctrine that insanity, even when unconnected with palpable physical disease, is to be treated by the appliances of the apothecary's art merely, belongs to a by-gone age." It is on this account that we have to deplore the want of various sources of amusement and occupation, specified on former occasions as desirable auxiliaries in the general plan of treatment. This want of occupation and amusement is chiefly felt during the winter and inclement weather, when confinement to the house is rendered necessary. At such times the monotony of hospital life is most oppressive, when it could be relieved by devoting many otherwise weary hours to the work-shops, the bowling alley, magic lantern and gymnastic exercises.

The cultivation of the farm has been a source of pleasure, and in some degree, of profit, and while affording recreation to the patients, has also furnished supplies for their comfort, attainable otherwise only at a heavy expense. The far larger portion of patients being from the agricultural class, to such the farm is a prolific source of employment. Some are almost constantly engaged in the garden, some in cleaning up the grounds, while others are steadily employed in cording and sawing wood.

The kitchen and laundry also draw material assistance from others.

Principally by their labor, a material addition has been made to the tillable surface, and during the next year, it is hoped that a valuable addition will likewise be made in reclaiming a piece of meadow land.

In addition to the numerous causes hitherto recognized as operating in the development of insanity, another is to be found in the existing war. Some four cases have been admitted, the cause of whose malady is wholy traceable to the excitement incident to the disquieted state of the community, while two others were seized with acute and violent mania while in the performance of their duties in camp.

Such effects are not to be wondered at, when the magnitude of the revolution in the social fabric is considered,

arising from the present war; a war characterized too in many particulars by the enemy with deeds of atrocity unknown to any other civilized nation. Indeed, where the cause is so universal, and its influences necessarily pervading all classes of the community, linked together by one common bond of union of effort, as well as sharers in a common sympathy, it is cause of gratulation that the victims of insanity have not been more numerous.

Among the visitors who have crowded the halls of the Institution during the period covered by this report, quite a number of those who were once its inmates have shared this privilege. The most of them were called from home, either as fathers, brothers or friends, to visit at distant points their loved ones, and were stricken down either by the enemy or disease, while battling for their country's rights.

The satisfaction arising from meeting them in the enjoyment of a sound mind, (in some cases after an interval of several years) was hightened in no small degree, by the manifestation on their part of deep interest in and affection for the Institution, and all connected with it. Had they visited the scenes of their early childhood, with all the pleasing associations clustering around those hallowed spots again revived, after the lapse of many years, no greater pleasure could have been exhibited than was witnessed in these individuals in visiting this "Mecca," as it were to them, and in the renewal of their acquaintance with the officers and others of the Asylum. After a short sojourn they have again left us, but not however, without invoking a blessing upon it. It would indeed savour of affectation did we conceal the expression of our sincere pleasure at the manifestation of deep feeling by those who were once the objects of care in the Institution.

From the report of the Treasurer herewith annexed, it will be found that the sum of forty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-three cents have been expended during the year just closed, while the sum of forty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents have been received in the same time, leaving in the Treasury

on the 30th of September last, one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

From the above statement, it will be seen that the expenses on support account, of the year just terminated, have greatly exceeded those of the previous one, as also of all others since the opening of the Institution.

This excess is, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the unlooked for and extravagant appreciation of the cost of almost every article entering into the list of supplies. The severity of this increased cost has been more sensibly realized in the two last months especially, when prices have risen still higher, and continue to experience an almost daily advance; already have they become exorbitant, while the supplies seem to be undergoing a rapid diminution with the approach of winter.

But for the aid most kindly afforded by Gov. Clark, in allotting a portion of the Commissary and Quarter Master's stores (owned by the State) to the Institution during the month of September, serious inconvenience would have been experienced in procuring the needed supplies to prevent suffering.

With a continuance of hostilities, there is serious ground of apprehension that the necessary supplies of clothing and subsistence cannot be obtained through the current year, (except at ruinous prices) and it will be impracticable to obtain many of the important, and all the essential medical agents so necessary to the relief of many cases of insanity.

Such are in part the many difficulties and embarrassments already encountered, and others still more formidable, which seem to threaten the welfare, if not the existence of the Institution. They are brought to your attention at the present time, because of their magnitude and importance, and therefore worthy of your calm and serious deliberation.

Supposing that the present number of patients will continue, with a tolerable increase during the year, and estimating the cost of their maintenance upon the present ruling prices, it will require the sum of sixty thousand dollars for their yearly support. If, however, there shall be a considerable advance in the price of articles, with an increase of

patients, to the full capacity of the female department, a still larger amount will be required. The probabilities being great that both contingencies may be realized, it is respectfully recommended that the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be asked of the next General Assembly for the support of the Institution.

Sincere thanks are tendered to those who have aided in the management of the affairs of the Institution during the two years just closed. Many of them have been both faithful and energetic in the performance of their duties.

The Assistant Physician, Dr. F. T. Fuller, continues unremitting in attention and devotion as formerly. Mr. R. K. Ferrell, Steward, and Mrs. M. J. Hill, have likewise been active and zealous. Some of the more subordinate employees have been discharged for reasons deemed sufficient, and others substituted.

With some interruptions, the weekly chapel exercises have been continued under the Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Joseph Atkinson, Rev. J. S. Long and Rev. J. J. Lansdell.

Much to the regret of many of the patients, many of the editors of papers in various parts of the State, heretofore accustomed to furnish their weekly issues, have been compelled to withhold them (no doubt) in consequence of the difficulties incident to the war; a few, however, have continued their favors, and to them, our grateful acknowledments are tendered.

Called together as you have been, at this your annual meeting, "to investigate the administration of its affairs, and report the same to the General Assembly, with such remarks and recommendations, as shall seem (to you) expedient" under such inauspicious circumstances and surrounded by difficulties the most extraordinary, prudence and wisdom alike forbid the suggestion or advisement of any measure contemplating a monied expenditure, other than that of the maintenance and support of the Institution.

For this reason alone, has your Superintendent refrained from making a suggestion at the present time which will involve a special appropriation, other than the one just indicated.

In these trying times, and with the prospect of even worse impending over the Confederacy, we should be well reconciled, if the cause of humanity, as represented by this great "Charity," shall meet with such degree of favor from its almoners, as will secure the comfort and well-being of its beneficiaries.

Judging from the liberality of the Legislature in the past, it may be expected that, even under the severe test to which the State Treasury has been subjected by its heavy outlays upon other objects, there will be no unwillingness on the part of the State, to make the increased appropriation, heretofore named. And, with confident hopes of success, in behalf of such an appeal, the interests of the Institution are commended to its fostering care, and with it the protection and guidance of an all-wise Providence devoutly implored.

EDWARD C. FISHER,
Superintendent.

November 3rd, 1862.

TABLE FIRST.

AN EXHIBIT OF PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO, CONTINUING IN AND DISCHARGED FROM THE ASYLUM, FROM OCTOBER 31st, 1860, TO NOVEMBER 1st, 1862.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM. YEARS.	MONTHS.	DAYS.	CONDITION.	PROSPECT.	RESULT.
3	37	Female,	Widow,	Melancholy,	Domestic affliction,	10 years,	6	8		Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
4	31	"	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	Unknown,	6	7	25	"	"	"
9	40	"	Single,	"	"	6 years,	6	2	19	"	"	Removed,
11	38	Male,	"	Dementia,	"	20 "	6	7	16	"	"	Remains,
15	35	Female,	"	Mania,	"	7 "	6	6	25	"	"	"
16	23	Male,	"	"	Blow on head,	6 "	6	6	25	"	"	"
18	24	"	"	"	Masturbation,	Unknown,	6	6	21	"	"	"
19	30	"	"	"	Intemperance,	2 years,	6	6	21	"	"	"
20	19	Female,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	9 "	6	6				Died,
21	30	"	"	Dementia,	Ill health,	11 "	6	6	20	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
22	33	"	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	15 "	5	10	10			Died,
24	50	Male,	"	Mania,	Intemperance,	9 "	6	8	14	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
25	35	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	1 year,	6	6	14	"	"	"
27	40	"	Single,	"	"	Unknown,	6	6	14	"	"	"
31	37	Female,	Widow,	Epileptic,	Unrequited love,	13 years,	8	6	11	"	"	"
32	27	Male,	Single,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	8 "	6	5	29	"	"	"
35	46	"	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	25 "	5	9	1			Died,
36	45	"	"	"	Ill health,	30 "	6	5	17			"
37	56	"	"	"	Unknown,	34 "	8	5	15	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
38	31	"	"	Mania,	"	6 "	6	5	11	"	"	"
39	30	"	"	Imbecile,	"	4 "	6	5				Died,
40	61	"	"	"	Disappointed love,	20 "	6	5	2	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
41	43	Female,	"	Mania,	Loss of parents,	6 "	6	5	1	"	"	"
44	26	Male,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	6 "	8	4	29	"	"	"
47	52	"	"	Imbecile,	"	7 "	6	4	27	"	"	"
48	40	"	Married,	Dementia,	"	5 "	6	4	27	"	"	"
50	40	"	Single,	Imbecile,	"	18 "	6	4	26	"	"	"
53	41	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Domestic troubles,	1 month,	6	4	21	"	"	"
55	23	"	Single,	"	Disappointment in love,	3 years,	6	4	19	"	"	"
57	48	"	Married,	Imbecile,	Domestic troubles,	16 "	6	4	10	"	"	"
59	29	Female,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	19 "	8	4	7	"	"	"
63	59	Male,	Widowed,	Mania,	"	5 "	6	3	4	"	"	"
66		"	Married,	"	"	2 "	6	2	24	"	"	"
74	28	"	Single,	Dementia,	"	1 "	6	2	15	"	"	"
76	32	"	Married,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	7 "	6	2	7	"	"	"
77	30	"	Single,	Dementia,	Unknown,	29 "	6	2	7	"	"	"
78		"	"	"	"	15 "	6	2		"	"	"
81	25	Female,	"	Mania,	"	8 "	6	1	14	"	"	"
83	28	"	"	"	Ill health,	4 "	6	1	12	"	"	"
87	42	Male,	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	Unknown,	6	1		"	"	"
96	43	"	"	Dementia,	"	10 years,	6		16	"	"	"
98	50	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	"	20 "	5	11				Recovered,
99	39	Male,	Single,	"	Intemperance,	1 year,	5	10	26	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
100	57	Female,	Widow,	"	Ill health,	18 years,	5	10	26	"	"	"
101	36	"	Single,	Dementia,	Unknown,	15 "	5	10	25	"	"	"
103	39	Male,	Married,	Mania,	"	10 "	4	5	12			Removed,
104		"	Single,	"	"	20 "	5	10	5	"	"	Remains,
113	32	"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	9 "	5	8	26	"	"	"
114		"	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	Unknown,	5	8	19	"	"	"
115	25	"	"	Mania,	Hard study,	9 years,	5	8	13	"	"	"
116	45	Female,	"	"	Ill health,	3 "	5	8	13	"	"	"
120	45	Male,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	18 "	5	8	2	"	"	"
123	21	"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	18 "	5	7	21	"	"	"
125	28	"	"	"	"	10 "	5	7	14	"	"	"
128	50	Female,	"	"	"	40 "	4	9	28			Died,
130	37	"	Widow,	Mania,	Unknown,	5 "	5	6	18	"	"	Remains,
133	22	"	Single,	"	"	10 "	5	6	7	"	"	"
138		"	Widow,	"	"	Unknown,	5	5	23	"	"	"
149	32	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	"	4 years,	5	4	24	"	"	"
152	33	"	Married,	Melancholy,	"	2 months,	5	4	11	"	"	"
161		"	Single,	Mania,	"	Unknown,	5	4		"	"	"
166		"	"	"	Intemperance,	1 year,	3	8	2			Restored,
171		"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	Unknown,	5	2	3	"	"	Remains,
172	43	"	Married,	Mania,	Jealousy,	2 years,	5	1	23	"	"	"
173		Female,	Single,	"	Unknown,	Unknown,	5	1	20	"	"	"
174	35	Male,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	15 years,	4	2	17			Removed,
175	40	"	"	Dementia,	Masturbation,	15 "	5	1	11	"	"	Remains,
176	50	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Unknown,	13 "	5	1	9	"	"	"
183	84	Male,	Single,	"	"	4 "	5		10	"	"	"
187	26	"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	8 "	4	11	27	"	"	"
188	25	"	"	"	"	2 "	4	11	20	"	"	"
191	28	"	"	Mania,	Masturbation,	3 months,	3		1			Removed,
196	42	Female,	Married,	"	Unknown,	8 "	4	9		"	"	Remains,
200		Male,	Single,	"	"	2 years,	3		14	"	"	Died,
203	34	"	"	Imbecile,	Congestion of the brain,	3 "	4	8	16	"	"	Remains,
204	18	Female,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	4 "	4	8	5	"	"	"
205	22	Male,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	10 "	4	8	4	"	"	"
210	33	Female,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	3 "	4	7	4	"	"	"
212	17	Male,	"	"	Masturbation,	3 months,	4	6		"	"	"
219	30	"	Married,	"	Intemperance,	2 years,	4	4	15	"	"	"
224	19	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	2 "	4	3	26	"	"	"
225	40	"	"	"	"	12 "	4	3	23	"	"	"
230	40	Female,	"	"	"	5 "	4	2	12	"	"	"
232	35	"	Widow,	Dementia,	Domestic troubles,	Unknown,	4	1	26	"	"	"
233	31	"	"	"	Loss of husband,	3 years,	4	1	14	"	"	"
234	36	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	6 "	4	1	10	"	"	"
236	36	Female,	"	"	"	3 weeks,	2	8	12			Restored,
237	35	Male,	"	"	"	6 years,	4	1	2	"	"	Remains,
238		"	"	"	"	Unknown,	4	1				Died,
239	30	"	"	"	"	4 "			22	"	"	Remains,
240	30	"	"	"	"	7 years,	4		16	"	"	"
241	26	"	Married,	Monomania,	Domestic troubles,	2 "	4		11	"	"	"
242	35	"	Single,	Imbecile,	Blow on head,	15 "	4		9	"	"	"
244	36	Female,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	7 "	4			"	"	"
245	23	Male,	"	Mania,	Typhoid fever,	5 "	3	11	14	"	"	"
247		"	Married,	Homicidal,	Jealousy,	Unknown,	3	11	14	"	"	"
250		"	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	1 year,	2	4	1			Removed,
252	24	Female,	Single,	"	"	2 years,	3	11	6	"	"	Remains,
253		Male,	Married,	"	Use of opium,	3 "	2	3	26			Removed,
260	38	Female,	Widow,	"	Loss of husband,	6 "	3	9	18	"	"	Remains,
264	45	Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Unknown,	22 "	3	8	26	"	"	"
267	38	Female,	"	Mania,	Bad temper,	10 "	3	8	24	"	"	"
	40	"	"	"	Unknown,	Unknown,	3	7	19	"	"	"
273		"	"	"	Ill health,	4 years,	3	7		"	"	"
274	30	"	"	"	Functional derangement,	3 "	3	6	26	"	"	"
282	35	Male,	"	"	Religious excitement,	13 "	3	6	24	"	"	"
284	58	Female,	Widow,	"	Loss of child,	15 "	3	6	12	"	"	"
285	35	"	Single,	"	Religious excitement,	15 "	3	6	11	"	"	"
289	33	"	Married,	"	Functional derangement,	3 "	3	4	29	"	"	"
293	29	"	"	Puerperal,	Accouchment,	1 month,	3	4	21	"	"	"
294	18	"	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	1 year,	1	8	8			Restored,
295	48	"	Widow,	"	Ill health,	5 months,	3	4	21	"	"	Remains,
299	22	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Masturbation,	2 years,	3	3	28	"	"	"
300	38	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Unkoown,	10 "	3	3	20	"	"	"
301	35	"	Married,	"	"	4 "	3	3	14	"	"	"
302	55	"	Single,	"	Ill health,	8 "	3	3	13	"	"	"
305	45	Male,	Married,	"	Unknown,	5 "	3	2	28	"	"	"
306	22	"	Single,	"	Bad temper,	5 "	3	2	27	"	"	"
307	28	Female,	Married,	"	Puerperal fever,	1 year,	3	2	27	"	"	"
310	35	Male,	Widow,	"	Hereditary,	Unknown,	3	2	12	"	"	"
311		"	Single,	"	Unknown,	8 years,	3	1	24	"	"	"
312	58	Female,	"	"	"	6 "	3	1	24	"	"	"
315	55	"	"	"	Ill health,	15 "	3	1	12	"	"	"
318	25	Male,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	3 "	3	1	2	"	"	"
326	27	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	2 "	2	11	29	"	"	"
327	31	Female,	"	"	"	4 "	2	11	24	"	"	"
329		Male,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	3 "	2	11	23	"	"	"
330	29	Female,	"	Mania,	Ill health,	1 "	1		1			Removed,
332	25	Male,	"	Dementia,	"	5 "	1	2	12			"
333	38	Female,	"	Mania,	Domestic troubles,	2 "	2	11	16	"	"	Remains,
334	25	"	"	"	Unknown,	10 "	2	11	9	"	"	"
337	20	Male,	"	"	Masturbation,	8 months,	2	10	21	"	"	"
338		"	Married,	"	Paralysis,	3 "	2	10	16			Died,
339	38	"	"	"	Spasms,	4 years,	2	10	12	"	"	Remains,
342	28	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	8 "	2	5	15			Died,
344		Female,	Married,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	8 "	2	9		"	"	Remains,
345	34	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,	6 months,		9	23			Removed,
347		"	"	Dementia,	Fever,	Unknown,	2	8	18	"	"	Remains,
349	28	Female,	Married,	"	Unknown,	3 years,	2	8	14	"	"	"
356	62	Male,	Single,	"	Intemperance,	" "	1	6	28			Died,
358	23	"	"	Mania,	Disappointment,	Unknown,	2	6	24	"	"	Remains,
359	37	"	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	5 years,	2	5				Removed,

TABLE FIRST—(*Continued.*)

AN EXHIBIT OF PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO, CONTINUING IN AND DISCHARGED FROM THE ASYLUM, FROM OCTOBER 31ST, 1860, TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1862.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.	TIME IN ASYLUM. YEARS.	MONTHS.	DAYS.	CONDITION.	PROSPECT.	RESULT.
360	75	Female,	Married,	Imbecile,	Loss of property,	15 years,	2	5	24	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
361	26	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Fever,	Unknown,	2	5	23	"	"	"
362	53	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	16 months,	2	5	21	"	"	"
363	64	"	"	"	"	1 month,	2	5	18	"	"	"
365	42	"	"	"	"	2 months,	2	5	14	"	"	"
366	26	"	Single,	"	Ill health,	5 years,	2	5	8	"	"	"
368	36	"	"	"	Unknown,	3 "	2	4	28		Favorable,	"
369		"	"	"	Masturbation,	4 months,		10	9			Restored.
370	38	Female,	Married,	Melancholy,	Ill health,	2 "		6				Removed.
371	45	Male,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	6 "		6	8			"
372	26	"	Single,	"	"	1 year,		5	25			"
375	47	"	Married,	"	Blow on head,	10 years,		5	11			Restored.
376	56	Female,	Single,	Monomania,	Loss of property,	1 year,		3	3			"
377	27	Male,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	2 years,	2	3	10	"	Unfavorable,	Remains,
378	22	"	"	Dementia,	Masturbation,	2 "		7				Restored.
379	28	"	"	Mania,	Fright,	4 months,	1	2	18			"
380	18	"	"	"	Masturbation,	5 "		10	26			"
381	40	Female,	"	"	Religious excitement,	1 year,	2	2	20	"	"	Remains,
382	19	"	"	"	Functional derangement.	1 month,		3	12			Restored.
383	25	"	Married,	"	Puerperal,	2 months,	2	2	17	Favorable,	Favorable,	Remains.
384	51	Male,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	5 years,	2	2	14	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	"
385	17	"	Single,	"	Ill health,	10 "	2	2	5	"	"	"
386	60	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	1 month,		4	22			Died,
387	42	Female,	"	"	Domestic troubles,	1 "		6	21			Restored,
388	40	"	Widow,	Melancholy,	Fever,	Unknown,		2	7			"
389	30	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Lactation,	1 month,	2	1	13	"	"	Remains,
390	44	Female,	Single,	"	Loss of property,	Unknown,	2	1	13	"	"	"
391	45	Male,	"	Dementia,	Ill health,	18 years,		7	11			Removed,
392	65	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	1 year,		2				Died,
394	45	Female,	Single,	"	Domestic troubles,	8 years,	2	1	5	"	"	Remains,
395	53	Male,	"	Mania,	Dissipation,	10 days,		11	24			Restored,
396	30	"	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	10 years,	2	1	2	"	"	Remains,
397	60	"	"	Melancholy,	Perplexity of business,	2 months,		6	15			Removed,
398	48	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Grief,	15 years,	2		21	"	"	Remains,
399	56	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Hereditary,	1 month,	1	1	20			Removed,
400	46	"	"	Suicidal,	Family troubles,	6 months,	2		8	"	"	Remains,
401	60	"	Married,	Mania,	Hard study,	8 "	2		2	"	"	"
402	35	"	Single,	Dementia,	Typhoid fever,	11 years,	2			"	"	"
403	37	"	Married,	"	Unknown,	2 "	1	11	22			Removed,
404	30	Female,	Single,	Mania,	"	2 "		6	17			Restored,
405	21	"	"	"	"	2 "		10	24			"
406	30	Male,	Married,	"	Domestic affliction,	2 "	1	11	9	"	"	Remains,
407	19	"	Single,	"	Masturbation,	8 months,	1	6	9			Restored,
408	35	"	"	Imbecile,	Congenital,	Unknown,	1	6	7			"
409		"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	2 years,	1	11	4			Recovered,
410	46	"	Married,	"	Family affliction,	1 year,	1	10	29			Removed,
411	24	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	3 years,	1	10	26	Improved,	Favorable,	Remains,
412	26	Female,	Widow,	"	Grief,	2 months,		4	27	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	"
413		Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Convulsions,	20 years,		8	6			Restored.
414	37	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	5 "	1	10	26			Removed,
415	42	"	Married,	Melancholy,	Ill health,	6 months,		3	9			Restored,
416	38	"	"	Mania,	Use of tobacco,	3 years,		5	14			"
417	36	Male,	Widowed,	"	Dissipation,	1 month,	1	9	23	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
418	26	"	Single,	"	Masturbation,	10 years,		8	25			Restored,
419	50	Female,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	4 "	1	2	26			Removed,
420	35	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Intemperance,	2 months,		3				"
421	61	"	Widowed,	"	Loss of wife,	2 years,	1	1	19			Died,
422	32	Female,	Single,	"	Unknown,	6 months,	1	8	10	Much improved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
423	48	Male,	Married,	"	Religious anxiety,	10 years,	1	8	1	Stationary,	"	"
424	59	"	"	"	Religious excitement,	22 "		2	13			Removed,
425	27	"	Single,	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	5 "	1					Died,
426	33	"	"	Dementia,	Masturbation,	7 "	1	7	26	"	"	Remains,
427	30	"	Married,	Mania,	Loss of father,	1 month,		2	13			Restored,
428	24	Female,	"	Melancholy,	Fear,	4 months,		3	10			"
429	32	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	6 "		10	3			"
430	16	Female,	"	Imbecile,	Infantile disease,	11 years,	1	7	4	"	"	Remains,
431	29	Male,	"	Mania,	Masturbation,	2 "	1	1	21			Restored,
432	44	Female,	"	"	Ill health,	20 "		1	12			Died,
433	50	"	Married,	Imbecile,	Unknown,	30 "	1	6	19	"	"	Remains,
434	45	"	Widow,	Mania,	"	Unknown,	1	6	19	"	"	"
435	40	"	Single,	"	Ill health,	1 year,	1	6	14	"	"	"
436	48	Male,	Married,	"	Use of opium,	3 years,	1	6	8	"	"	"
437	50	Female,	"	"	Fright,	Unknown,			12			Died,
438	30	Male,	"	"	Melancholy,	1 month,		3	4			Removed,
439	46	Female,	Single,	"	Ill health,	2 years,	1	5	15	"	"	Remains,
440	40	Male,	Married,	Imbecile,	John Brown raid,	1 year,	1	3	14	"	"	"
441	41	Female,	Widow,	Mania,	Loss of husband,	6 months,	1	4	21	Much improved,	"	"
442	36	Male,	Married,	"	Loss of property,	4 "			9			Removed,
443	30	Female,	"	"	Jealousy,	5 years,		8				Restored,
444	49	Male,	"	"	Unknown,	6 months,	1	4	6	Improved,	"	Remains,
445	21	"	Single,	"	"	3 "	1	2	7			Restored,
446	40	Female,	"	"	Change of life,	1 month,	1	4	4	"	"	Remains,
447	33	"	"	"	Unknown,	3 years,	1	4	3	Stationary,	"	"
448	30	Male,	"	"	"	Unknown,	1	4	2	"	"	"
449	25	"	Married,	"	Intemperance,	3 years,		4				Died,
450	35	Female,	Single,	"	"	2 months,		7	6			Restored,
451	25	"	Married,	"	Hereditary,	2 years,	1	8	14	Improved,	"	Remains,
452		"	Single,	"	Unknown,	Unknown,	1	3	2	Much improved,	"	"
453		Male,	"	"	Personal feud,	1 month,		4	28			Restored.
454	68	Female,	Widow,	Melancholy,	Domestic troubles,	3 months,		1	26			Removed,
455		"	"	"	Unknown,	1 year,	1	2	11	Restored,		Remains,
456	24	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	Fever,	3 months,	1	2	4	Much improved,	Unfavorable,	"
457	30	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Lactation,	1 month,	1	1	24			Died,
458	41	"	"	Melancholy,	Present war,	6 "		5	1			Restored,
459	61	"	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	1 year,		1	26			Died,
460	29	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Hard study,	1 month,		9	28			Restored,
461	70	"	Widowed,	Imbecile,	Unknown,	1 year,			27			Died,
462		Female,	Widow,	Melancholy,	"	Unknown,		5	28			"
463		"	Single,	Dementia,	"	"		11	26	"	"	Remains,
464	33	"	Married,	Mania,	Ill health,	2 years,		11	9	Stationary,	"	"
465	46	"	"	"	Bereavement,	1 year,		11	3	"	"	"
466	42	Male,	"	"	Excessive use of narcotics,	2 months,			12			Restored,
467	24	"	Single,	"	Masturbation,	2 years,		11	2	"	"	Remains,
468		Female,	Widow,	"	Unknown,	2 "		10	28	Improved,	"	"
469	33	"	Married,	"	Puerperal fever,	6 months,		10	26	Stationary,	"	"
470	48	Male,	"	Imbecile,	Intemperance,	2 years,		10	26	"	"	"
471	35	"	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,	6 "		2	2			Removed,
472		Female,	Widow,	"	Use of opiates,	1 year,		10	1	Restored,		Remains,
473		Male,	Married,	Melancholy,	Family troubles,	1 "		9	24	Improved,	"	"
474	21	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	Unknown,		4				Restored,
475	36	Female,	"	Manie,	"	10 years,		9	18	Stationary,	"	Remains,
476	34	"	"	Imbecile,	"	10 "		9	3	"	"	"
477	27	Male,	"	Mania,	The war,	1 year,		8	18	"	"	"
478	22	"	"	"	Intemperance,	2 years,		1	3	Improved,		Removed,
479	23	"	"	"	Religious excitement,	2 "		2	13			Restored,
480	26	Female,	"	Imbecile,	Unknown,	3 "		7	25	Stationary,	"	Remains,
481	37	"	Married,	Mania,	Insanity of husband,	1 year,		5	26			Restored,
482	37	Male,	Single,	Imbecile,	Intemperance,	1 "		6	13			Died,
483	48	"	Married,	Mania,	"	6 years,		4	12			Restored,
484	55	Female,	Single,	"	Hereditary,	4 "		4	5			"
485		Male,	"	"	Unknown,	Unknown,		5	10			"
486	28	Female,	Married,	"	Pregnancy,	1 month,		5	21	Improved,	Favorable,	Remains,
487	30	Male,	"	"	The war,	Unknown,		5	14	Much improved,	"	"
488	23	"	Single,	Mania,	Fear of uncle,	1 month,		4	19	Restored,		"
489		Female,	"	"	Unknown,	1 year,		4	12	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	"
490	37	Male,	"	"	Ill health,	6 months,		4	9	"	"	"
491	36	"	Married,	"	Misfortune,	1 year,		4	9	Improved,	"	"
492	39	"	Single,	"	Blow on head,	1 month,		4	6	"	Favorable,	"
493	26	"	"	"	Unknown,	Unknown,		4	4	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	"
494	35	"	Married,	"	"	"		4	3	"	"	"
495	18	"	Single,	"	The war,	1 month,		1	20			Removed,
496	24	"	"	"	Blow on head,	1 year,		6	12	Improved,	"	Remains,
497	45	Female,	Married,	"	Hereditary,	Unknown,		2	22	"	"	"
498	44	"	"	"	Unknown,	2 years,		1	14			Restored,
499	32	"	Single,	"	"	6 "		1	24	Stationary,	"	Remains,
500	23	Male,	"	Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	10 "		1	18	"	"	"
501	27	Female,	"	Mania,	Unknown,	18 months,		1	15	Improved,	"	"
502	64	"	Married,	Melancholy,	Loss of children,	9 "		1	13	"	Favorable,	"
503	19	Male,	Single,	Mania,	The war,	6 "		1	12	"	Unfavorable,	"
504	63	"	Married,	"	Ill health,	6 "			29	"	Favorable,	"
505	65	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,	Unknown,	20 years,			16	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	"
506	50	"	Married,	"	Loss of friends,	17 "			11	"	"	"

TABLE SECOND,

Shows the number of admissions and the state of the Asylum, from October 31st, 1860, to November 1st, 1862.

Patients in Asylum during the two years,			284
Males,	171		
Females,	113		
		284	
At the beginning of the two years,			179
Males,	114		
Females,	65		
		179	
Admitted during the two years,			105
Males,	57		
Females,	48		
		105	
Remaining November 1st, 1862,			195
Males,	112		
Females,	83		
		195	

TABLE THIRD,

Showing the number of discharges, and deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Asylum, during the years of 1861 *and* 1862, *ending the* 31*st of October, inclusive:*

Patients discharged, including deaths,			89
Males,	59		
Females,	30		
		89	
Recovered,			38
Males,	21		
Females,	17		
		38	
Much improved,			2
Males,	—		
Females,	2		
		2	
Improved,			4
Males,	4		
Females,	—		
		4	
Unimproved,			22
Males,	18		
Females,	4		
		22	
Died,			23
Males,	15		
Females,	8		
		23	

TABLE FOURTH,

Shows the civil condition of patients who have been in the Asylum during the two years ending 31*st October*, 1862.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Married,	46	37	83
Single,	119	56	175
Widowed,	6	20	26
	171	113	284

TABLE FIFTH,

Shows the age at which Insanity is supposed to have commenced with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years, ending 31st October, 1862.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than five years,	—	4	4
5 years and less than 10 years,	2	—	2
10 " " " " 15 "	2	3	5
15 " " " " 20 "	18	8	26
20 " " " " 25 "	32	12	44
25 " " " " 30 "	32	20	52
30 " " " " 35 "	18	14	32
35 " " " " 40 "	11	17	28
40 " " " " 50 "	17	11	28
50 " " " " 60 "	5	3	8
60 " " " " 70 "	2	2	4
Unknown,	32	19	51
	171	113	284

TABLE SIXTH,

Shows the duration of Insanity to the present time, or to the date of discharge, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	18	10	28
1 year and less than 2 years,	18	12	38
2 " " " " 3 "	16	10	26
3 " " " " 5 "	15	9	24
5 " " " " 10 "	35	20	50
10 " " " " 15 "	25	16	41
15 " " " " 20 "	10	13	23
20 " " " " 30 "	5	7	12
30 " " " " 40 "	3	2	5
40 " " " " 50 "	1	—	1
50 " " " " 60 "	—	1	1
Unknown,	25	13	38
	171	113	284

TABLE SEVENTH,

Shows the form of Insanity under which those have labored who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Mania,	125	76
Epilepsy,	14	4
Melancholy,	4	10
Dementia,	30	11
Imbecile,	15	10
Suicidal,	1	—
Homicidal,	1	—
Monomania,	1	2
	171	113
		171
Total,		284

TABLE EIGHTH,

Shows the supposed duration of Insanity at the time of admission, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than one month,	1	1	2
1 month and less than 2 months,	13	6	19
2 " " " " 3 "	7	3	10
3 " " " " 6 "	8	2	10
6 " " " " 1 year,	12	8	20
1 year and less than 2 years,	16	13	29
2 " " " " 3 "	22	9	31
3 " " " " 5 "	15	15	30
5 " " " " 10 "	22	16	38
10 " " " " 15 "	16	11	27
15 " " " " 20 "	9	7	16
20 " " " " 30 "	7	4	11
30 " " " " 40 "	3	4	7
40 " " " " 50 "	—	1	1
Unknown,	20	16	36
Total,	171	113	284

TABLE NINTH,

Shows the probable cause of Insanity as far as ascertained, with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years,

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Ill Health,	7	15
Intemperance,	15	1
Epilepsy,	18	5
Typhoid Fever,	2	—
Continued "	3	1
Hard Study,	3	—
Religious Excitement,	4	2
Loss of Father,	1	—
Domestic Troubles,	5	6
Excessive use of Stimulants,	1	—
Fright,	1	2
Disappointment in love,	2	—
Masturbation,	16	—
Loss of Wife,	1	—
Loss of Children,	—	2
Use of Opium,	2	1
Family Afflictions,	3	1
Congestion of Brain,	1	—
Child Birth,	—	1
Paralysis,	1	—
Excessive Lactation,	—	1
Loss of Husband,	—	3
Blow on Head,	5	—
Loss of Property,	1	3
Loss of Friends,	—	1
Pregnancy,	—	1
The War,	3	1

TABLE NINTH—(*Continued.*)

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Puerperal Fever,	—	3
Personal Feud,	1	—
John Brown raid,	1	—
Congenital,	1	1
Loss of Parents,	—	1
Convulsions,	—	1
Jealousy,	2	1
Unrequited Love,	—	1
Perplexity of Business,	1	—
Ill treatment of Husband	—	1
Bad Temper,	1	1
Functional Derangement,	—	3
Pecuniary Difficulties,	1	1
Disappointment,	1	—
Hereditary,	2	3
Use of Tobacco,	—	1
Grief,	1	2
Unknown,	63	49
	171	113
		171
Total,		284

TABLE TENTH,

Shows the number of Patients brought from the respective Counties, and from other States since the organization of the Asylum.

Anson,	11	Harnett,	6
Alamance,	5	Hyde,	2
Alexander,	1	Hertford,	2
Alleghany,	2	Iredell,	6
Bertie,	6	Johnston,	5
Beaufort,	4	Jones,	2
Burke,	3	Lincoln,	7
Bladen,	1	Lenoir,	3
Brunswick,	2	Mecklenburg,	18
Buncombe,	1	Montgomery,	5
Chatham,	15	Moore,	6
Cumberland,	10	McDowell,	1
Cleaveland,	3	Martin,	2
Chowan,	5	Nash,	3
Columbus,	4	New Hanover,	15
Caswell,	8	Northampton,	4
Craven,	10	Orange,	26
Catawba,	1	Onslow,	1
Camden,	1	Perquimans,	6
Cabarrus,	15	Polk,	1
Carteret,	4	Pasquotank,	3
Duplin,	4	Pitt,	3
Davidson,	5	Person,	2
Davie,	3	Rockingham,	8
Edgecombe,	9	Randolph,	7
Forsyth,	16	Richmond,	6
Franklin,	11	Robeson,	3
Granville,	19	Rowan,	20
Guilford,	14	Rutherford,	2
Gaston,	9	Surry,	3
Gates,	4	Stokes,	3
Greene,	3	Stanly,	5
Halifax,	11	Sampson,	6

TABLE TENTH—(*Continued.*)

Tyrell,	3	Virginia,	13
Union,	3	South Carolina,	3
Wake,	29	Georgia,	1
Warren,	11	Mississippi,	1
Wayne,	7	California,	1
Washington,	6	Tennessee,	1
Watauga,	1	Texas,	1
Wilkes,	3	Alabama,	4
Wilson,	2	Florida,	1
Yancy,	1		
Yadkin,	2		506

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for fiscal year ending September 30, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:		
By my report of 30th September, 1860, there remained in my hands,	$ 849	36
Since which time I have received from Public Treasurer,	30,000	
From Pay Patients in October, 1860,	584	80
" " " " November, "	1,076	
" " " " December, "	721	35
" " " " January, 1861,	824	
" " " " February, "	926	
" " " " March, "	938	16
" " " " April, "	726	66
" " " " May, "	579	37
" " " " June, "	1,586	91
" " " " July, "	253	30
" " " " August, "	687	
" " " " September, "	770	
" Steward for articles sold,	106	95
	$ 40,629	86
And expended,		
For Bacon, 22,887 pounds,	2,940	77
" Pork, 4,091 "	342	73
" Mutton, 2,091½ " and 196 lambs,	535	57
" Beef, 25,845¼ "	1,562	91
" Poultry, 3,835 chikens, 103 turkeys, 30 ducks,	743	80
" Eggs, 2,781¼ dozen,	377	18
" Butter, 6,952¼ pounds,	1,584	34
" Lard, 2,838 "	404	47
" Flour, 241 barrels,	1,730	05
" Ice,	148	25
" Sugar, 15,571 pounds,	1,384	11
" Coffee, 6,458 "	1,072	47
" Molasses, 1,371 gallons,	355	02

For Other groceries,			$ 928	21
" Potatoes, 89 bush. Irish, 237¼ bush. sweet,			242	58
" Onions, 15 bush. Turnips, 2½ bush.,			15	07
" Corn, 1,305½ bushels,			1,049	68
" Peas, shelled and in vine,			81	96
" Other forage, oats, fodder, &c.,			378	32
" " provisions,			185	04
" Fruit. fresh and dried,			163	98
" One pig,			1	50
" Liquors,			104	72
Total for eatables,			$ 16,332	73
" Stationery,			101	99
" Dry Goods,			2,557	99
" Servant hire,			2,289	50
" Salaries,			5,150	
" Wages,			3,355	87
" Hardware,			200	81
" Crockery,			203	22
" Shaving Patients,			102	08
" Farm, manure, seed and other expenses,			539	58
" Directors expenses,			50	05
" Premium on Exchange,			47	15
" Postage,			32	31
" Freight,			562	21
" Light, coal oil, coal, &c.,			359	68
" Clerical Services,			250	
" Medicine,			215	98
" Fuel, 514 bushels coal, 1,632 cords wood,			2,452	95
" Hauling wood,			797	12
" Other hauling,			46	77
" Steward, on account marketing,			100	
" General expenditure or sundries unclassified,			304	52
Making for support of inmates,			$ 36,052	51
Expended not strictly in support of Inmates, viz:				
For Building Fund,	$ 810	93		
" Counties Expenses,	51	85		
" Furniture,	232	85		
" Gas Works,	21	40		
" Monies returned to patients leaving,	111	75		

For Repairs,	$ 405	66		
" Water Works,	111	45		
" Enclosure Account,	538	30		
			2,284	19
Making whole amount expended			$ 38,336	70
Deducting which from receipts,			40,629	86
Leaves amount in hands of Treasurer,			$ 2,293	16

W. E. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

September 30, 1861,

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina for Fiscal Year ending 30th Sept., 1862.

GENTLEMEN:

By my report of 30th Sept., 1861, there remained in my hands,				$ 2,293	16
Since which time I have received from Public Treasurer of North-Carolina,				34,500	
From pay patients in October,	1861,	$ 475			
" " " Nov.,	"	1,015			
" " " Dec.	"	919	25		
" " " Jan.,	1862,	633			
" " " Feb.,	"	383	91		
" " " March,	"	647	50		
" " " April,	"	779			
" " " May,	"	955	66		
" " " June,	"	990			
" " " July,	"	995			
" " " Aug.,	"	599	25		
" " " Sept.,	"	1,101	70		
				$ 9,494	27
" Steward for articles sold,				299	37
				$ 46,586	80

And expended			
For Bacon,	28,024¼ pounds,	$ 6,600	45
" Pork,	6,395½ "	779	43
" Mutton,	68 sheep and 846 pounds,	260	54
" Beef,	38,592 pounds,	2,715	10
" Poultry,	2692 chickens, 115 turkies, 20 geese,	789	07
" Eggs,	1,979 dozen,	374	83
" Butter,	2,429 pounds,	851	66
" Lard,	3,351½ "	758	87
" Flour,	245¼ barrels	1,985	95

For	Sugar, 18,992 pounds,	$ 3,448	72
"	Molasses, 880½ gallons,	527	37
"	Other groceries, soap,	1,886	06
"	Potatoes, 285¼ bushels,	182	48
"	Onions, snaps and vegetables,	50	63
"	Corn, 1713 bushels,	1,662	86
"	Peas,	54	08
"	Forage, oats, fodder, &c.,	329	85
"	Other provisions,	344	76
"	Fruit,	132	62
"	Liquors,	204	02
"	Live stock,	67	
	Total for eatables,	$ 24,006	35
For	Stationery,	58	88
"	Clothing,	1,509	85
"	Servant hire,	2,571	80
"	Salaries,	5,300	
"	Wages,	3,339	21
"	Hardware,	270	33
"	Crockery,	43	65
"	Farm,	343	01
"	Directors expenses,	16	
"	Postage,	61	45
"	Freight,	453	84
"	Clerical services	200	
"	Medicine,	639	39
"	Fuel, 45 bushels coal and cords wood,	2,998	60
"	Hauling, hauling wood,	1,386	90
"	" other hauling,	35	
"	Light,	801	34
"	General expenditure or sundries unclassified,	187	83
	Making for support of inmates,	$ 44,223	42
Amount expended not strictly in support of inmates,			
For	Counties expenses, $ 32 95		
"	Monies returned to patients upon leaving, 116 53		
"	Building Fund, 587 87		

For Repairs,	$ 415 32	
" Furniture,	83 23	
		$ 1,235 90
Making whole amount expended,		45,459 32
Deducting which from receipts,		46,586 80
Leaves balance in hands of Treasurer,		$ 1,127 48

W. E. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

September 30, 1862.

Doc. No. 12.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Standing Committee of the two houses of the General Assembly on the Insane Asylum

REPORT:

That they have visited the Institution, examined the buildings and the adjacent grounds, inspected the rooms and apartments of the patients, as well as the patients themselves, read and considered the reports of the Superintendent, Board of Directors and Treasurer, and verified the latter by an inspection of his vouchers, and have had such consultations and advisements as are common, and as the committee have deemed pertinent to their duties. The committee are gratified to find this "charity to our people and credit to the State" in so prosperous a condition, considering the exigencies of these troublous times.

Owing to the high price of building materials and of labor and subsistence growing out of the present war, the Directors deemed it advisable not to attempt more than to sustain the present status of the building and grounds; hence many needful improvements, both within and without, have been deferred, and but few improvements or decorations have been made within the past two years. For the same reasons, in addition to the want of pecuniary means, the construction of the wall on the west side of the buildings has been sus-

pended. When it is considered that the inclosure, when completed, will furnish a safe and pleasant area in which the unfortunate inmates may take exercise and amusement, it is earnestly hoped that the existing hindrances will not be of long continuance, and that, at no distant period, the work will be resumed and completed. At present, however, the committee do not advise the prosecution of the work.

It is a melancholy reflection that the number of inmates in the male department is equal to the capacity of the institution for accommodation. There are, however, as yet, accommodations for a few more females. On the 1st of November of this year there were 195 inmates, comprising 112 males and 83 females. The increased number of patients during the past year may be owing to several causes. The Institution has gained a character, and is known throughout the land. Many insane have been sent to it, doubtless, because the withdrawal of their attendants to the army has rendered it necessary that they should be sent to a place of security, while the melancholy fact is developed in the report of the Superintendent, that the war itself has, in several instances, stricken reason from her throne and made men and women howling maniacs.

The following facts and figures have been compiled from the report of the Treasurer of the Institution. Before proceeding to their consideration, however, it may be proper to observe, that each county is required by law to pay $144 per annum for each pauper patient that may be sent from its own bounds; and that such patients as are able, are required to pay $200, each year, for their own support; and that the whole receipts of the Institution go into the public Treasury, and appropriations are made therefrom for its support.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Asylum on Oct 1st, 1860, was.....	849.36
Received for that year from pay patients.....	9,780.50
" " " " from public Treasurer,...	30,000.00
Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1861,	**$40,629.86**

Total Receipts brought forward,		$40,629.86
Expended same year for eatables,	$16,332.72	
" " " " other things,	22,003.97	38,336.70
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1861.....		$ 2,293.16
Received for sale of furniture,.....		299.37
" from pay patients,..		9,494.27
" "public Treasurer,.....		34,500.00
Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1862,		$46,586.80
Expended same year for eatables,	$24,006.35	
" " " for other things,	21,452.97	$45,459.32
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1862,.....		$ 1,127.48

The last General Assembly made an annual appropriation of $25,000, for the support of the Institution for the ensuing two years. But it will be seen from the above statements that $5,000 more than was appropriated was drawn in 1861; and $9,500 in 1862. In justification of their proceedings in the premises, the Board of Directors state in their report, that owing to the enhanced price of almost every article of subsistence, the alternative was presented of closing the Institution and turning the inmates out of doors, or of exceeding the appropriations. With commendable wisdom and humanity they chose the latter alternative; remarking that "there was as much law for the one as the other;" and the Committee most heartily and unanimously commend their action. That the increase of expenditures for the past two years, and especially for the year just closed, has arisen mainly from the enhanced price of provisions, may be seen by the fact that last year $24,006.35 were expended for eatables and $16,332.73 the preceding year—a difference of $7,673.63; while the cost of other things was $551 less last year than the year before.

The Committee have no data which will enable them to state certainly, the exact amount drawn from the public

Treasury, for the support of the Institution, over and above that paid in. The average of $14.33 cents per month for board for 195 inmates, gives a receipt of $33,932.20. It is costing, however, not less than $20 per month for each patient *for board alone*, which amounts to $46,800. The State receives the former sum and pays the latter. The difference which is $12,869,80, is the loss to the State, but not to humanity. It must not be forgotten that this is an eleemosynary Institution, and that such noble charities as it dispenses, are not to be computed in dollars and cents.

A number of patients are from counties within the lines of the enemy. It is evident that these counties cannot be relied on to furnish the taxes they are required to pay for the support of these patients. The State, however, has its remedy in withholding from the dividends of the school fund, due those and all other defaulting counties, such amounts as will supply the deficiency. Such is the law; and, while it may answer a useful purpose, in the case of the particular counties designated, because the school fund cannot be distributed to them at present, it can scarcely fail to be prejudicial to the derelict counties outside the enemy's lines. To say the least, it certainly is a doubtful expedient to deprive the children of the State of mental culture, in order to cure the mental diseases of the insane; and the committee most earnestly deprecate this false and perilous economy. The remedy consists in repealing the law which makes it the duty of each county to support its own insane, and to make the insane a common charity, and the Asylum a State institution. The stronger will thus assist in bearing the burdens of the weaker counties, and the school fund fulfil the noble purpose for which it was created.

The committee regret to state that they cannot ascertain, from any source whatever, what counties have paid their taxes to support their own pauper insane at the Asylum, and what counties have not. Nor can they be informed by the public treasurer what amount has been paid by the counties; nor do the committee know, with any certainty, whether the

amount due from defaulting counties has been deducted from their portion of the school fund or not. From the little the committee has been able to learn, they are induced to believe that some counties are derelict in this matter, and that they have been permitted to be so with impunity. The committee estimate, however, that there are about fifty paying patients, and one hundred and forty-five county patients, making one hundred and ninety-five, as before stated.

The following officers receive fixed salaries, viz:

Edward C. Fisher, M. D., General Superintendent,	$2,500
F. T. Fuller, M. D., Ast. Physician, board and	1,000
R. K. Ferrell, Steward, board and	600
J. F. Curfman, Engineer,	700
W. E. Anderson, Treasurer,	500
Mrs. Hill, Matron,	300
	$5,600

The following individuals are paid monthly wages, amounting in the aggregate annually, to the sums annexed to their names:

J. Tighe, Gardener,	$ 360
Rebecca Griffin, Attendant, board and	144
D. Dennahe, " "	225
J. McCartan, " "	250
K. J. Smith, " "	200
J. R. Walker, " "	200
J. T. Daniel, " "	200
Mary Pope, " "	120
Julia Peabody, " "	120
Sarah Fisher, " "	120
Sarah Lyles, " "	120
Ellen Mills, " "	120
Lucy Thomas, " "	120
J. Duffie, " "	200
J. Winne, Assistant Engineer, "	240
	$2,739

The experience of the past year must not be lost, in the estimate of the probable expenses of the Institution for the next two years. No one can tell, or even estimate, what will be required with any degree of certainty. The Committee, however, recommend that so much of $125,000 as may be necessary, be appropriated for this purpose during the next two years. This sum appears large, but it is not so large as that asked by the Superintendent and Board of Directors. The former estimates that it will require $120,000 to maintain the present status of the Institution for two years at present prices; but as the future is uncertain, and the probabilities are, that every thing necessary for subsistence, clothing, &c., will increase in value, he asks an appropriation of $75,000 for next year, or $150,000 for the next two years. The Board of Directors concur in the estimate of the Superintendent, and ask the Assembly to appropriate that amount. The Committee believe that the $125,000, which they recommend, is comparatively a smaller sum than the $50,000 appropriated by the last General Assembly.

The Committee commend to the consideration of the Assembly the propriety of the purchase, by the State, of a sufficient number of slaves to supply the wants of the Institution. Not less than $2,000 are annually expended in hiring negroes. At 6 per cent per annum, this sum is the interest on $33,333, a sum more than sufficient to purchase all the slaves necessary for the Institution. These reflections are, among other considerations, prompted by the inconvenience experienced at the close of each year, when the inmates are suddenly deprived of the services of trained hirelings, to be supplied, after a longer or shorter interval, by a new set of rude and untrained hands. Action on this subject, however, is not urged at this time, and the subject is only adverted to that it may be considered and the plan adopted, if advisable, in more propitious times.

The committee renew the suggestion of the committee of last General Assembly, in relation to insane slaves. This class is more numerous than is generally supposed, and frequent

applications have been made for their accommodation. Every patient of this kind would be a paying patient, but apart from pecuniary considerations, the dictates of humanity call for their care and protection. Your committee are satisfied that the earliest opportunity for erecting the necessary buildings ought to be embraced; but in consequence of the present financial and political embarrassments, the committee decline, at present, to advise the measure, but leave the question open for future consideration.

The Asylum is managed by a board of fifteen Directors, and these are required to appoint an Executive committee. The Directors are divided into three classes, and elected by the General Assembly. Their names and classes are as follows, viz:

FIRST CLASS.

L. Hinton,	Wake	County,
J. W. B. Watson,	Johnston	"
P. T. Henry, M. D.,	Bertie	"
Pride Jones, M. D.,	Orange	"
Sion H. Rogers,	Wake	"

SECOND CLASS.

Columbus Mills, M. D.,	Polk	County,
C. E. Johnson, M. D.,	Pres't of the Board, Wake,	
Walter L. Steele,	Richmond	County,
A. M. Lewis,	Wake	"
J. E. Williamson, M. D.,	Caswell	"

THIRD CLASS.

Chas. Skinner, M. D.,	Warren	County,
Moses A. Bledsoe,	Wake	"
W. H. Harrison,	Wake	"
John A. Taylor,	N. Hanover	"
W. R. Cox,	Wake.	"

The time of the second class expires on the 1st of January, 1863; and it is the duty of this General Assembly to make a

new appointment. The committee have taken the liberty of nominating a ticket, which they will present for the consideration of the Assembly. They also report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. RAMSAY, Ch'm.

December 16, 1862.

Doc. No. 13.] [Ses. 1862–'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF SALT COMMISSIONER AT SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Saltville, Va., Nov. 27th, 1862.

To His Excellency, Z. B. Vance,
Governor of North Carolina:

Sir: I have been endeavoring to find time to prepare the report that I promised in my last; but, really, my cabin is crowded with County Commissioners and men here on business, or for instructions, so constantly during the day, that I have only a portion of the night; and will avail myself of that to make at least a hasty report of the progress and prospects of making salt here.

On the 25th of June, I left Raleigh, in company with Mr. Mordecai, on a joint commission to purchase salt, or the right to make salt for the State. We reached here on Saturday, 28th, and on Monday, 30th June, entered into a contract with the proprietors, Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., by which the State has a right to erect furnaces and put up kettles, at this place, and to be furnished by the proprietors with brine pumped into the tanks of the State, enough to make salt at the rate of three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the war. This contract was executed in duplicate, and a copy filed in the Executive office.

Under this contract, at the request of his Excellency, Gov.

Clark, I undertook the superintendence of the work, which was committed to me without any instructions, except that the salt made should be divided amongst the counties of the State, according to their respective number of inhabitants.

In the absence of any law directly applicable to this enterprise, I have conformed as nearly as practicable to the provisions of the ordinance of our State Convention in relation to manufacturing salt on the coast.

The Governor gave me an order on the public Treasurer for twenty thousand dollars, and subsequently sent me by an agent, Mr. Chapman, fifteen thousand dollars, of which $3,400 unexpended, has been returned to the Treasury.

I reached here on the 27th of July, and met a small force of hands previously employed, and commenced quarrying rock with a few hands in July last, but could not be said to be fully embarked until August.

At first I experienced some difficulty in procuring labor, as slave owners would not then risk their negroes so near the enemy's lines. But these fears were gradually overcome, and through the very active and efficient agency of Mr. Geo. W. Nicholson, of Warren county, I obtained in that and other counties contiguous, slave labor enough at $20 per month, adding expenses of transportation, &c.

These hands have been used for wood chopping and hauling, as well as for quarrying and hauling rocks, and since, in attending the furnaces.

The greatest difficulty that I had to contend with was the want of provisions. There was no surplus here, and that brought here could only be purchased at high rates or for salt. This latter mode of payment, I have strictly resisted, as the salt was necessary for our State far beyond what could be produced early in winter, I refused to give it for any thing, except to distribute it amongst the County Commissioners, according to their respective numbers. But I found each county willing to be placed ahead of others in this distribution, and therefore proposed to several of them to send me corn or other grain, wheat or rye, and I would return the

sacks with a like number of bushels of Salt. This readily produced all the grain I required.

I found bacon expensive and difficult to obtain. I therefore sent to the mountians of our State, and purchased 193 head of beef cattle, on which the force has chiefly been supported since the middle of September, and I have now packed up about eighty of them for winter use.

I have contracted with Messrs. Rankin, Gaines & Co., to transport the hides to their tannery at Asheville, N. C., at their own expense, and tan them for one half of the leather; the remaining half I am sure will be valuable to the State.

I have made contracts with the Commissioners of the counties of Nash, Johnston, Wayne and Pitt, each to furnish at this place ten thousand pounds of bacon, well cured, at 22 cents per pound, in consideration of giving them an advance of salt to the extent of ten bushels to the inhabitant, by the 15th of December. This is quite as much bacon as the work here can require during next year.

A similar contract has been made with the Commissioner of Randolph county, for 4,500 yards of oznaburgs, at 20 cents. This is necessary to clothe the hired negroes, whose owners fail to furnish them, and to make salt sacks to furnish some Counties which fail to send enough of strong sacks, and rely on us to procure them at extravagant rates.

A like contract has been made with Lenoir county, for 37,000 lbs. of kettles, to supply those not forwarded by Tappey & Lumsden, and a portion of A. G. Dabney's contract not complied with.

We have in operation 198 kettles and 10 others just received, four of which are required to replace four broken ones. I am now expecting about thirty others from Wm. R. Blair & Co., of Tenn., and six, balance of J. A. Quaif & Co.'s contract. These I have furnaces ready to put up, but am anxious to procure some modification in the contract with Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., first, as I find that the kettles now in use may manufacture all the brine that they have con-

tracted to furnish, say at the rate of three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the present war.

True, I regard the contract as securing to us that rate, or at least one thousand bushels per day, which is much more than we received for many weeks after we could have made that amount or near to it. The defective engines of the Company and great demand for the water, deprived us for a time of a full supply, which I claim as a matter of right, should now be made up to us, and this I am sure they will not hesitate to do. Indeed, we are now, to some extent, making up the deficiency, as I suppose we are making as much as twelve hundred bushels per day, but not as much as fifteen hundred as a general thing.

But the new wells are promising to do well in a few days, and if so, we shall probably get brine enough; though, as others are giving much more for the water, (many of them paying three-fourths of all the salt made,) we may expect them to have the preference, unless some corresponding advantage may be offered by us. I therefore propose to put up all the additional kettles expected, and to run them till May, or even first of April, and then surrender them to the Company, or to have them run under a new contract; we retaining one-half of them, if we can so contract; but, if need be, I would yield up all the additional kettles, as those now in operation will make as much salt as will be required, after the present pork-salting season is passed.

We have made and sacked about 26,000 bushels, and have in the bins, unsacked, probably 10,000 bushels more. Then, I think it fair to calculate on making, without the additional kettles, 33,333⅓ bushels per month, for the three winter months, or 100,000 bushels in the three winter months. This is not expecting too much. I hope to do more, and especially with the additional kettles, which, during the winter, would pay for the expense of purchasing and putting up, thirty fold. After that season, it cannot be doubted that enough can be made to supply the people of the State before the next pork-killing season. It is a question, how much salt will save the

pork of the State this season; and we have not the means of arriving at any very satisfactory answer.

But, assuming one hundred millions of pounds of pork, or one hundred pounds to each inhabitant of the State, old and young, black and white, as being about the quantity slaughtered per annum, (and many suppose it full large,) then one hundred thousand bushels of salt would be sufficient to save it, supposing that one bushel is sufficient to save a thousand pounds, which is generally reckoned enough. Now, if these figures be large enough, by the end of January we shall be able to salt the pork.

But, suppose that it requires fifty per cent. more, or that we make one hundred and fifty millions of pounds of pork, then the production of February, of 33,333⅓ bushels, with what is in the hands of the more cautious and provident of our citizens, that difference will be made up, to say nothing of the portion of the State within the enemy's lines, and not in reach of us,—probably ten per cent. of the entire State.

Then, if I am nearly correct in these estimates, we have no reason to despair of saving most of the crop of pork the present season. If the farmers could slaughter one-third of their hogs in December, one-third in January, and one-third in February, it is pretty certain that all can be saved. Indeed, if the amount of salt now in the State is not greatly over-estimated, that, with what may be expected from this place in December and January, will save nearly all the fat pork that we shall have.

I am aware that the corn crop in the Western part of the State is deficient, and farmers cannot feed long; yet, in many parts of the State the mast is fine, and the hogs are even yet doing well, and many are but beginning to feed, and some are asking whether they shall yet put up lots of hogs to fatten, &c.

Now, to such I say, your late fattened pork can probably be salted. The great difficulty grows out of the hogs ready for salting early in December, and during the month. Some loss may be sustained in feeding a portion of this pork too

long; but if all could have faith that after the salting season is over, that there will be more salt made than will be required for ordinary purposes, and that therefore no one should lay up a bushel of salt beyond the winter months, but freely divide with each other, and divide equally the amount sent from here, most of the pork will yet be saved.

Seeing the great necessity that is upon us, and that every day's boiling is more than enough to save one hundred thousand pounds of pork, and that to cool off on Sunday involves the loss of more than half of Monday to get up the heat, &c., and after mature reflection and free consultation with friends whose opinions I value, I came to the conclusion to run the furnaces on Sunday, and to this all of my assistants and associates in this work are fully agreed, including the negroes, who are eager to receive the wages.

We are pressing this work with a hope of making nine or ten thousand bushels per week.

My purpose has been to get wood enough, before the winter sets in fully, and the roads become impassable, to run the furnaces until May. This, I think, we will not fail to do.

We have cut nearly eight thousand cords, and more than four thousand hauled to the Railroad, 2½ miles from this place. My object now is to have six thousand cords delivered by Christmas.

This done, if the winter is not more than ordinarily favorable, I propose to discharge all the wagons except ten or twelve. This number should be retained, and used to haul in the remainder of the wood to the Railroad, and to be on hand, to be called on in emergencies such as occur occasionally; when the overtaxed energies of the Railroad, or the mishap to an engine or the track may throw us out of a supply by Railroad, then these teams, for a day or two, can keep us running. We are using now rather more than thirty cords per day, and expect to use about twelve hundred cords per month, or six thousand cords by the first of May.

We cannot hope to find the roads firm and dry here long before that day. I am putting in a side track and switch in

front of the furnaces, and at my wood-yard, which the Railroad Company requires as a condition of hauling wood or salt. The cost will not be heavy, as the Company furnishes the rail, frog and spikes.

We have been able to obtain no car to carry salt for more than two weeks, though many car loads have been sacked and are waiting.

I had sought an early interview with Col. Dodamead, the general superintendent of the Railroad extending to Lynchburg. We have always had assurances of all the aid the Road could give us, and for the last several days have had frequent consultations with him. Always inclined to accommodate, he assures me that the Road cannot do all the work expected of it.

The Confederate Government and that of Virginia have the first claim on their services, and the labor is heavy. Next to that the making and shipping salt, they say, shall come in.

Both the States of Georgia and Tennessee send their engines and trains here to carry off the salt for their citizens, and even at that, do not keep it all shipped, nor half of it. North-Carolina, unfortunately, can make no such arrangement, on account of the difference of guage. In view of this, the Superintendent promises me cars as soon as the side track is in, say in three days, to go East but none West. Will only promise to carry for those Counties so far East that they cannot rely on wagons.

The wagons are now crowding on us, and are being loaded at the rate of twenty-three to twenty-eight per day, for the last week or two especially; and they are now crowding in so closely on each other, that they cannot be loaded without longer delay than is desirable; and I fear that as the stream is increasing, they must soon be in each others' way.

Ours being the only State enterprize on foot here, has nothing to fear from the statute of this State, authorizing the Governor to seize the salt of a sister State, if the people of this State could not be supplied without it, but not otherwise. Now it is certain that the proprietors make more salt than

Virginia needs, and that private parties and County companies are making much more, and all stand first for the amount, before ours can be touched by the Governor. No State has a work here on State capital but North Carolina, and, as a consequence, none get salt at the same rates. While we only charge $1.50, one-half of which goes to pay for the water, $2.75 is the lowest price at any other, unless there may be a single exception in the case of the State of Georgia, for a limited number of bushels.

It is confidently believed that the price to our people can be reduced as soon as the expenditure on part of the Treasury is reimbursed, and this will soon be paid. I am now only awaiting an opportunity of sending to the Treasurer $6,600, now in hand, reducing the debt to $25,000.

The market value of the salt made on our furnaces any one day in the last ten, would much more than pay the debt.

It is impossible to say what the furnaces, buildings, &c., cost, as the hands and teams were engaged occasionally at the buildings, and again in cutting and hauling wood, and in attending the furnaces, &c. But it is certain that the cost is much short of the estimate I was led at first to make, say $50,000. It is probable that the $31,600 expended of the money drawn, will nearly cover it; though there are outstanding claims of some agents, mechanics, &c., yet at work and not settled with, that may swell it to that sum, yet it is pretty certain that 50 cents per bushel is more than sufficient to pay the expenses of manufacturing.

The precise cost will be pretty certainly ascertained in the end, as all receipts and expenditures are being most carefully kept by Col. J. M. Israel, a most laborious and pains-taking man, of great experience in book-keeping and accounts. I allow no one else to receive a cent of money or to handle it, since the furnaces were under way.

I took bond and security of Mr. Israel in the sum of $20,000. But I find the amount now actually in the safe is over $30,000. This fact is stated, as it may enable the Legis-

lature more satisfactorily to fix the amount of the bond that shall be required in future.

The books, as kept, I should be pleased to exhibit before any committee that the General Assembly may choose to appoint.

The precise disposition of each cent committed to my custody by the Governor, my memorandum books and receipts will show, and at an early day I will endeavor to find time to draw it off in shape of a supplemental report.

The distribution of the salt when made, presents a subject of much labor and perplexity.

While it would seem clear that the rule fixed by the ordinance of the Convention to distribute according to the entire population is right, and would be followed faithfully by all, it turns out far otherwise. It is brought to my knowledge that great abuses have already crept in. In two counties, the commissioners have actually contracted to give to the wagon owners one-half of each load for hauling, and in one instance an actual sale by a wagoner, of a considerable quantity, has been made to a non-resident of the State. These abuses were discovered in time to be defeated, except as to a small quantity in one county and several hundred bushels in another, that actually went into the hands of the wagoners. I declined to load the wagons under these orders, and one of the counties has called the justices together and corrected it by removing the Commissioner and appointing another.

This requires legislation, and it is suggested whether any unequal division should be tolerated on account of services. The wagon should be paid well in cash, but the salt, which is deficient, at least should be distributed equally.

A question is raised in many counties, touching the alledged increase of their population, owing to the inroads of the enemy in our Eastern borders, and driving the citizens from home, to seek temporary homes in such counties. This question I have not felt at liberty to settle, if, indeed, there can be any rule fixed for its decision.

I have felt at liberty to supply the large boarding schools

without charging it against the county, as the pupils from abroad could, in no sense, be regarded as citizens of the county, and of course, had not been received as part of the population of the county, in the census returns of 1860.

Any direction that the General Assembly, in their wisdom may give, will be promptly followed.

I omitted to say, in the proper place, that twenty-five cents per bushel has been set apart to re-pay the amount advanced by the Treasury. This may be increased, probably, ten to fifteen cents, without raising the price to consumers, as I am of opinion that thirty-five cents will pay the actual expense of manufacturing.

In order to make valid the contracts that I have made connected with this business, I suggest the propriety of ratifying and adopting, on the part of the State, the contracts heretofore made in the absence of any law authorizing me to make a contract in the name of the State. The overruling necessity that justifies the act, morally, may not give them legal effect.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WOODFIN.

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Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PRINCIPAL, TREASURER AND AUDITOR OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Executive Department North Carolina,
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1862.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I herewith transmit to your honorable body the biennial reports of the President and Directors, Principal, Treasurer and Auditor of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf & Dumb and the Blind.

Yours Very Respectfully,
Z. B. VANCE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly.

The President and Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, respectfully report to your Honorable body, a statement of the progress, present condition and prospects of the Institution for the last two years.

By reference to the list of pupils, appended to this report, it will be seen that there have been forty-two Deaf-mutes and twenty-seven blind pupils connected with the Institution during the past two sessions, commencing September 1st, 1860, and ending September 1st, 1862. Three of these died, and six having finished their education, returned home. In the Deaf-mute Department the pupils have made satisfactory progress in acquiring an education: their progress being fully equal to that of any of the classes which preceeded them. The Blind have also given evidence of their proficiency in the literary, as well as the musical department; reflecting much credit upon their instructors.

In the mechanical departments, numbers of the pupils have acquired a proficiency that renders them profitable to the Institution. By referring to the report of the Auditor, it will be seen that the work done in the Printing Office for the two years amounted to $7,559 45, making a profit of $3,791 23. This profit was owing to the amount of printing material on hand, purchased before the War. For the future, so favorable a statement cannot be expected. A large amount of this work was done by the Deaf-mutes under the immediate instruction of Mr Nichols, who seems to feel and take a proper interest in conducting this branch of their education.

The operations of the Broom Shop, owing to the brush becoming exhausted, was suspended for several months, but notwithstanding this, it paid a small profit after deducting the expenses: At the time of its suspension, numbers of the Blind were operating with advantage to themselves, and with profit to the Institution. This suspension of the work, the Board of Directiors regretted, as it occured when the brooms were in the greatest demand, and commanded the highest prices. But the business has been resumed, and with every prospect of success.

At the meeting of the last Legislature, an appropriation of $3,000 was made to complete the main building and chapel, and to establish a Book Bindery in connection with the me-

chanical course of instruction in the Institution. Two thousand dollars of the appropriation were expended in the completion of the buildings, and eight hundred dollars in enlarging the shops so as to make room for the Book Bindery. The Board of Directors purchased of Mr. J. J. Chaplin his press and tools for $800 and employed him as an instructor for this branch of the business: and by referring to the report of the Auditor, it will be seen that this department has not only paid its expenses, but has made a profit of $356.69. So far as this branch of instruction is concerned, it promises to be of much advantage and quite an acquisition to the Institution. Some eight of the deaf mutes are now acquiring the knowledge of binding, and it is to be hoped that they may prove to be competent workmen.

The Treasurer of the Institution drew from the Treasurer of the State the sum of $28,000 and received from paying pupils $2,643 21 and $8,338 81 from the mechanical departments of the Institution. The expenditures for two sessions amounted to $38,659 50 leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $3,228 41. In this amount of expenditures is included a large amount for groceries purchased of the state commissary at a much less price than they can now be procured for; enough to last a portion of the present session. The increased prices now paid for food and clothing, as well as for materials in the mechanical departments, will necessarily cramp the operations of the Institution until a change for the better shall occur.

During all the adverse circumstances of the past sessions, it is a cause for congratulation, that the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has continued to carry on its various departments of instruction unimpeded by the present unhappy state of the country, while numbers of the Institutions in the Confederacy have been compelled to suspend their course of instruction.

The Board of Directors, can but add their approval of the able and faithful manner in which the business of the Insti-

tution in all its departments has been conducted by the Principal, aided by the efficient corps of Teachers, each of whom has given general satisfaction.

For a more full and elaborate account of the management and disbursements of the Institution, you are referred to the reports of the Principal, Auditor and Treasurer. These officers are ready to give such information as may be in their possession, to a committee of your Honorable body, so as to enable you more fully to comprehend the various expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. McKEE,
President of the Board.

Raleigh, Nov. 20th, 1862.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit my first biennial report, showing the condition and progress of the Institution during the past two years.

We have abundant cause of thankfulness to God for the continued good health of our pupils and the members of our household during that period. We have been visited by no disease of an epidemic nature, and such cases of sickness as have occurred, yielded readily to the treatment prescribed by our Physician, with the exception of three cases, one, where the disease had been contracted during the vacation, and the others, where they had been sick for a long time.

Three of our pupils have died. Caroline Witherspoon, of Wake County, a deaf mute, aged about eighteen years, died the 21st of September, 1860. She had been a sufferer for a long time yet she never complained. She possessed a gentle and quiet disposition, and was much beloved by all of her associates.

Mary Burt, one of our most interesting blind pupils, aged about sixteen years, died of consumption, at her home in Halifax County, on the 29th day of April, 1861. Although in feeble health, she returned to school early in the session, so anxious was she to prosecute her studies—especially in music, in which she was quite proficient. It soon became evident that she was declining rapidly, and her mother was sent for. She came, and after remaining a few days, yielded to the wishes of her daughter and carried her home, as it was her earnest desire to die amid the scenes of her childhood. In a letter from her mother describing her last moments, she says:

"She bore all of her afflictions with patience. Her prospects grew brighter and her faith stronger until the spirit took its flight. She suffered much pain for several days before her death, but died perfectly easy and in her right mind."

Kitty Hall, of Sampson County, a pupil in the Blind Department, died the 22nd of September, 1861, aged about fourteen years. She had been at home spending the vacation, and had contracted a fever peculiar to that section. When she returned to school on the 13th of September she was too feeble to engage in her regular duties, but was not considered dangerously ill until a short time before her death. She was one of the best girls I have ever known, and had been for several years a pious and exemplary member of the Methodist church. In a conversation with me the day before her death, she gave the brightest evidence of her faith in Christ.

Many visitors to the Institution will doubtless remember the sweet songs sung by Mary Burt and Kitty Hall. One in particular, "Hark! I hear an Angel singing," they sang with peculiar sweetness, and we have every reason to believe that they are now permitted, not only to hear the songs of Angels, but to unite their voices with them, in ceaseless song of praise around the throne.

During the session ending September 1st, 1861, sixty-two pupils entered the Institution. Of this number thirty-six were deaf-mutes—twenty-one males and fifteen females; and twenty-six were blind—thirteen males and thirteen females. Fifty-one pupils were in attendance during the session ending September 1st, 1862. Of this number thirty-two were deaf-mutes—twenty-three males and nine females; and nineteen were blind—seven males and twelve females. Most of the pupils have been supported at the expense of the State. The first session eight were pay pupils, and the second session ten. The decrease in the number of pupils the second session was owing to the disturbed condition of the country, which caused many parents to keep their children at home,

thinking they would be safer there than in the Institution. This however, is a very mistaken idea, and if parents would properly consider the best interests of their children they would not keep them at home on this account. When they are absent from school for one session, they forget much they have learned, lose their places in their regular classes, and are discouraged when they return to see their classmates so much in advance. Some parents keep their children at home several months after the session has commenced. This is decidedly wrong, as it interferes very much with the progress they are expected to make and the proper arrangement of our classes.

It is a fact much to be regretted that out of the large number of deaf and dumb, and blind persons in the State of the proper age to enter the Institution, comparatively so few are here enjoying the advantages offered for obtaining an education. Various methods have been tried to awaken a greater interest in the minds of the people on this subject, and to induce the parents of these afflicted children to avail themselves of the privilege of educating them "without money, and without price." About two years ago I addressed a letter to the sheriffs of each county in the State, asking them to seek out the deaf and dumb and the blind children in their respective counties, and have them sent to the Institution. To these letters, I received very few answers.

At the last regular session of our State Legislature a bill, prepared by the Committee on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, was passed, making it the duty of the district committees of common schools in each county to report to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents for their county the number of deaf and dumb and blind children between the ages of five and twenty-one, and requiring said chairman to report to the principal of this Institution, on or before the first day of September in each and every year, the number of deaf and dumb and blind children in his county; also requiring him to furnish to all indigent children who are

entitled to receive the same the certificate now required by law, to entitle them to admission as State pupils. Also requiring the Principal to furnish such blanks as may be necessary for the above purpose. To avoid sending out so many blanks, Rev. C. H. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, agreed to add another column to his returns, so that the deaf and dumb and blind children could be reported to him at the same time, with the other children in each free school district. So far this plan also has failed in accomplishing the desired results.

Since I have not succeeded by these efforts in awaking a proper interest in the minds of parents, and inducing them to send their children to the Institution, I have become fully convinced that the only true method of accomplishing this object is for the Principal or some one connected with the Institution to visit the parents, explain to them the objects of the Institution and remove any objections they may have to sending their children away from home. During the vacation just past, I visited several counties in the State where I had been informed there were Deaf and Dumb, and Blind children. I found many of the parents of those whom I visited in destitute circumstances, and almost totally ignorant of the objects and aims of our Institution, the method of admission of pupils, &c. In one of the most intelligent counties in the state, I found a family of five deaf-mutes in the poor house, and they had actually been permitted to remain there for twelve years-growing up in hopeless ignorance while the state had provided an Institution for their especial benefit. Two of them an account of mental and physical infirmity are unfitted to receive an education. The others have been sent here this session. They are indeed in a pitiable condition, being almost entirely destitute of energy on account of having been totally neglected for so long a time. Most of the others whom I visited have already entered the Institution, and I have no doubt that if I could visit other counties we would soon have more pupils than we could accommodate.

There are some parents, who although abundantly able, are unwilling to pay the small sum charged for the board and tuition of their children, and thus on account of the penuriousness of the parent these afflicted children are left to grow up without an education. Would it not be well for the Legislature to pass an act admitting all deaf and dumb and blind children within the limits of the state to enjoy the benefits of the institution without any charge for board or tuition. The small amount received each year from pay pupils gives very little aid towards supporting the Institution. In all the free schools of the state the children of the rich, as well as the poor are received free of all expense. Why should not these unfortunate children be allowed the same privilege, in the institution which the generosity of the State has established for their benefit. In several states the Institutions are free to all, and thus they are enabled fully to carry out the benevolent designs for which they were established.

In the intellectual department of the Institution, the progress and improvement of the pupils in their several classes, has been alike satisfactory to me and creditable to the teachers, all of whom have evinced such zeal and industry in the discharge of their duties, as to prove that they are deeply interested in the important work which has been committed to their hands. The Blind pupils are regularly instructed in Music, both vocal and instrumental, under a competent teacher, and some of them give evidence of superior musical talent. One of the pupils who will graduate this session is well qualified to teach music, and is now assisting in that department. In the winter of 1860, an orchestra was formed, composed of most of the Male pupils in the blind department. Before the the close of the session they had learned to execute a number of pieces of music. This was broken up during last session on account of the absence of the teacher.

Great care is given to the religious instruction of our pupils. The exercises of the school are opened and closed each day with prayer. The deaf-mute pupils assemble in the chapel

every morning and afternoon, at which time a verse of Scripture written on the large slates is explained to them and prayer offered up in the sign language. On Sabbath two lectures are delivered on religious subjects. They also prepare a Scripture lesson which is recited on Monday morning. The exercises in the blind department are opened and closed by reading a portion of the Scriptures, singing and prayer. On Sabbath the pupils attend the various churches in the city in the morning and in the afternoon recite a bible lesson to their teacher.

Two of our teachers, Mr. R. S. Small, teacher of the Blind, and Mr. C. H. Hill, teacher of the Deaf and Dumb, resigned last Spring and joined the Army. I took charge of the class taught by Mr. Small during the balance of the session. While we regretted to lose the valuable services of these gentlemen, we can but admire the spirit which prompted them to enter the Army, both of them being exempt by law from the performance of military duty.

Our press and type for printing in raised letters for the use of the Blind will enable us to prepare such books as will be absolutely needed in that department. We have already printed a Primer, Reader and Hymn book, and are now printing the Book of Psalms. In our Printing Office we also expect to publish a small edition of such books as will be necessary for use in the deaf mute department.

Out of school a portion of the male pupils in the deaf mute department have been employed in the mechanical departments. Nine boys are employed in the Printing Office, and eight in the Book bindery. This leaves several without regular employment, some of whom are not qualified for learning either printing or book binding, but would acquire some other trade. It is a well known fact that very few deaf-mutes ever become good printers. The object aimed at in establishing the mechanical departments, was to enable the pupils to learn some useful trade, by which they can support themselves when their education is completed. I would therefore suggest

that we add shoe making to the mechanical branches already taught. This would give employment to the remainder of the male pupils, and besides be a great convenience to the Institution. One of our pupils, a young man who entered the school last session, already understands shoe-making tolerably well, and with some additional instruction would soon become qualified to teach others. When we can obtain a supply of broom corn, all of the blind boys find constant employment in the broom shop. Owing to the scarcity of this article, I fear we will be compelled to suspend the work in the broom shop before the close of the present session.

The female pupils under the care and instruction of the matron have done a great deal of work out of school hours. It is important that while they are receiving an education they should also be taught habits of industry. The deaf-mute girls have made all of their own clothing and have rendered a great deal of assistance to the housekeeper in making and mending the boys' clothing. Besides this they have done a considerable amount of sewing, making necessary articles for the soldiers. The blind girls are taught sewing, knitting, bead work, &c., but owing to the scarcity of materials they have not done as much fancy work as usual.

In the housekeeping department we have necessarily been obliged to practice a strict system of economy in order to live within the limits of the appropriation made for the support of the institution. If the high prices demanded for clothing and all the necessaries of life should continue, an additional appropriation will be necessary to meet the current expenses for the next two years. On account of the scarcity of materials we cannot in future expect to realize as much from the mechanical departments. This source of income has given material towards supporting the institution during the past two years.

Only such repairs and improvements have been made about the several buildings as was necessary for their proper preservation. During the coming year it will be necessary

either to throughly repair or build a new enclosure around our front yard. Many of the posts and palings are now decayed and will last but a short time. We also need more room for washing and ironing purposes. We have only one small room 24 by 13 feet for washing, and one about the same size for ironing, which room is very much needed now for other purposes. In our front yard several new walks have been laid out and a variety of evergreens and flowers planted. Other improvements will be made which will greatly improve its general appearance. This work has been done under the supervision of the Steward, with very little expense to the institution.

In April, 1861, at the request of the lamented Governor Ellis, a number of the male pupils were instructed in the method of making musket and rifle cartridges. Out of school they were thus employed until the close of the session. During the vacation all of the pupils who did not return home, and a number of boys and girls living in the city, moulded a great many balls of various kinds and prepared a large number of cartridges. Since that time two small buildings have been erected on the premises, and several boys and girls residing in the city have been kept constantly at work making cartridges. More than a million cartridges have been made up to this time, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that to some extent we have thus been enabled to aid our country in her struggle for independence.

The "Deaf Mute Casket," a small newspaper, is published bi-monthly, and sent to the parents and guardians of the pupils, and a number of subscribers. The work on the "Casket" is done by the male pupils in the deaf mute department, who work in the printing office, and with the printing in raised letters for the blind keeps them constantly employed out of school hours.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which the different officers of the Institution have discharged their duties. They have labored zealously for the

improvement of those under their charge, and have been ready and willing at all times to perform any extra duty which has been assigned to them.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would thank you for the great interest you have always manifested in promoting the welfare and advancing the interests of the Institution; for the sympathy, confidence and valuable counsel you have always extended to me; and for the abundant facilities you have afforded for the proper discharge of the arduous and responsible duties which have devolved upon me.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIE J. PALMER,

Principal.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Samuel H. Young, Treasurer to the Board Directors of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

DR.				
To balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1860,			663	45
" am't received from Pub. Treas. from Sept. 1st, 1860, to Sept. 1st, '61,			15,000	00
" Cash rec'd of W. J. Palmer, Principal, on acct. of Pay Pupils,			1,149	81
Rec'd of W. J. Palmer, Principal, acct. of Printing Office,			1,830	74
" do., do., on acct. of Broom Shop,			965	36
" do., do., on acct. of Book Bindery,			99	00
" of W. M. Boylan, refunded for time lost by servant,			7	40
			$ 19,715	76
CR.				
By cash paid out from Sept. 1st. 1860, to Sept. 1st, 1861, as per vouchers,	$ 19,342	44		
To balance on hand,	373	32	$ 19,715	76
To balance on hand, Sept. 1st, 1861.			373	32
" Cash received from Public Treas. from Sept. 1st, 1861, to Sept. 1st, '62,			13,000	00
Rec'd of W. J. Palmer, Principal, on acct. of Printing Office,			4,772	61
" do., do., do., Pay Pupils,			1,493	40
" do., do., do., Book Bindery,			1,257	67
" do., do., do., Broom Shop,			1,317	49
" do., do., do., for Casket,			16	00
" do., do., do., Readers for Blind,			20	00
" C. M. Grow, for board of servant,			70	00
" W. J. Palmer,			50	00
" R. S. Small,			50	00
" W. J. Palmer, Principal, for Ordnance Department,			125	00
Amount carried forward,			$ 22,545	47

TREASURER'S REPORT—[CONTINUED.]

Amount brought forward,			$	22,545	47
CR.					
By amt. paid out from Sept., 1861, to Sept., 1862, as per vouchers,	$ 19,317	06			
Balance on hand,	3,228	41	$	22,545	47
To balance on hand,			$	3,228	41

The foregoing Report, showing the receipts and disbursements for the two years past, ending September 1st, 1862, is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L H. YOUNG, *Treas.*
of the Board Directors, &c.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Showing the expenditures of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from September 1st, 1860, to September 1st, 1862.

	1860–'61.		1861–'62.	
Am't of accounts due last Session,	809	32		
Sundries Provisions,	53	16	51	27
Flour,	651	50	650	64
Meal,	255	12	315	10
Sugar,	334	16	796	36
Coffee,	309	18	108	89
Tea,	14	00	5	00
Molasses,	58	40	214	70
Butter,	446	99	263	45
Cheese,	33	71		
Eggs,	55	48	70	14
Bacon,	1,094	53	1,889	20
Beef,	696	23	567	70
Meat, Fish and fowl (including Mutton, Lamb &c)	293	74	398	89
Lard,	89	79	149	35
Salt,	17	10	106	85
Groceries Assorted,	33	64	84	28
Vegetables and fruits,	252	88	321	43
Washing and Soap,	15	93	82	96
Coal,	476	75	113	70
Wood,	293	80	712	52
Light and Gas bills,	309	40	311	10
Salaries,	4,126	00	4,310	41
Servant's hire,	895	00	916	00
Wages and labor,	32	10	102	90
Furniture,	650	80	258	00
Repairs and improvements,	747	53	427	07
Clothing for Pupils,	862	89	853	24
Clothing for Servants,	153	64	134	88
Books, Stationery and Postage,	181	41	117	83
Medical attendance and Medicine,	173	80	121	85
Printing Office,	2,100	57	1,667	65

AUDITOR'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Book Bindery,	531	07	1,449	21
Broom Shop,	1,632	94	1,219	67
Beds and Bedding,	83	94	27	15
Provender,	87	05	104	05
Milk,	22	40	6	50
Cattle,			57	51
Miscellaneous,	467	57	330	41
	$ 19,343	52	$ 19,317	86
			19,343	52
			$ 38,661	38

PRINTING OFFICE REPORT.

Showing the operations of the Printing Office during two years, from September 1st, 1860, to September 1st, 1862.

To amount expenses paid by Treas'r,			$	3,768	22
" Balance,				3,791	23
				7,559	45
By amount cash received and paid to Treasurer,	$ 6,192	69			
By amount due for work,	1,115	26			
" " work done for Institution	251	50	$	7,559	45

BROOM SHOP REPORT.

Showing the operations of the Broom Shop during two years, from September 1st, 1860, to September 1st, 1862.

To amount Brooms, materials, &c., on hand, Sept. 1st, 1862.			$	295	29
Amount expense paid by Treasurer,				2,852	61
Balance,				19	11
				3,167	01
Am't cash received for brooms sold,	$ 2,130	98			
" accounts due, " "	587	79			
" brooms used by Institution,	84	64			
" brooms, material, &c., on hand	363	60	$	3,167	01

BOOK BINDERY REPORT.

Showing the operation of the Book Binding from April 1st, 1861, to September 1st, 1862.

To am't expense paid by Treasurer,			$ 1,980	28
" balance,			356	69
			2,336	97
By amount cash received and paid to Treasurer,	$ 1,356	67		
By amount due for work completed,	932	25		
" " work done for Institution,	48	05	$ 2,336	97

In addition to the balance of $356 69, in favor of the Bindery, there is also a considerable amount of stock on hand, and work has been done on jobs yet unfinished, amounting to about $300 00.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

In attendance from September 1st, 1860, to June 1st, 1862.

DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT.

Names.	*Post Office.*	*County.*
Jane A. Benton,	Monroe,	Union.
Thomas B. Berry,	Camden C. H.	Camden.
Nancy J. Blanchard,	Warsaw,	Duplin.
Robert W. Branch,	Enfield,	Halifax.
William S. Clark,	Oak Ridge,	Guilford.
Caswell M. Cobb,	Newton,	Catawba.
Thomas W. Harding,	Zimmerman,	Iredell.
George W. Harris,	Mt. Airy,	Surry.
Elizabeth J. Hays,	Houstonsville,	Iredell.
Sarah Herndon,	Columbus,	Mississippi.
Nancy J. Hill,	Flat Shoal,	Surry.
Jonas Hill,	Sandy Foundation,	Lenoir.
Nancy J. Hill,	" "	"
William Holt,	Summerville,	Harnett.
James Holt,	"	"
Jasper Jamison,	Marion,	McDowell.
Ellen C. Johnson,	Harrell's Store,	Duplin.
James C. Lane,	Newby's Bridge,	Perquimans.
John W. C. Luper,	Rocky Mount,	Edgecombe.
John McCorquodale,	Kyle's Landing,	Cumberland.
Mary McCorquodale,	" "	"
Hiram Merritt,	Taylor's Bridge,	Sampson.
Rebecca C. Miller,	Elk Shoals,	Alexander.
Mademoselle Morgan,	Clemmonsville.	Forsythe.
Mary M. Nichols,	Sugar Hill,	McDowell.
Christopher Seevers,	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg,
Martin Singleton,	Childsville,	Yancy.
John R. Strickland,	Fayetteville,	Cumberland.
Harriet E. Strickland,	"	"

DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

Names.	*Post Office.*	*County.*
John L. Sumerlin,	Bentonsville,	Wayne.
Needham. B. Sumerlin,	"	"
Sarah W. Sumerlin,	"	"
John I. Tinnin,	Cedar Grove,	Orange.
Mary I. Turner,	Hillsboro',	"
Creasy Underwood,	Rolesville,	Wake.
David J. Watson,	White's Creek,	Bladen.
Joseph Watson,	" "	"
Eliza J. C. Watson,	" "	"
William Willeford,	Deep Well,	Rowan.
David F. Wiseman,	Spruce Pine,	Mitchell.
Thomas A. Williams,	Warrenton,	Warren.
Caroline Witherspoon,	Cedar Fork,	Wake.

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Emma S. Ballance,	Middleton,	Hyde.
George W. Birmingham,	Wadesboro,	Anson.
Maggie Bromley,	Oak Lawn,	Cabarrus.
Mary Burt,	Westland,	Halifax.
Sarah W. Bushall,	Beaufort,	Craven.
William J. Covington,	Morven,	Anson.
Elizabeth T. DeLoatch,	Jackson,	Northampton.
Mary H. Dodge,	Richmond Hill,	Yadkin.
Narcissa J Dupree,	Raleigh,	Wake.
Sarah C. Foushee,	Beaumont,	Chatham.
Martha A. Hall,	Blockersville,	Sampson.
Catherine Hall,	"	"
Lizzie Hall,	"	"
George W. Hartie,	Fayetteville,	Cumberland.
George L. Jones,	Weldon,	Halifax.
Enoch Orrell,	Fulton,	Davie.
Duncan Patterson,	Auman's Hill,	Moore.

BLIND DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

Names.	*Post Office.*	*County.*
Isabella Pegram,	Castalia,	Nash.
Zilphia A. Pegram,	"	"
William T. Phillips,	Uniontown,	Perry Co., Ala
Joseph J. Read,	Grove Hill,	Warren.
John Simpson,	Raleigh,	Wake.
Larkin C. Snow,	Judesville,	Surry.
Henry B. Sumerlin,	Rocky Mount,	Edgecombe.
James R. Swing,	Silver Hill,	Davidson.
John B. Watson,	Salisbury,	Rowan.
Jane E. Womack,	Petersburg,	Virginia.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Board of Directors :

WM. H. MCKEE, M. D., President.

JOHN C. PALMER,	W. W. VASS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,	JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
QUENTIN BUSBEE,	R. S. TUCKER.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*
WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

Intellectual Department.

WILLIE J. PALMER, A. M., *Principal.*
WM. J. YOUNG, *Teacher in the Blind Department.*
CHARLES M. GROW, }
MRS. L. E. GROW, } *Teachers in the Deaf Mute Dep't.*
C. H. HILL, }
MRS. S. E. YOUNG, *Teacher of Music.*

Domestic Department.

WM. H. MCKEE, M. D., *Physician.*
MRS. E. A. GORMAN, *Matron.*
SEWELL LITTLE, *Steward.*
MRS. ELIZA LITTLE, *Housekeeper.*

Mechanical Department.

JOHN NICHOLS, *Foreman of Printing Office.*
J. W. BLISS, *Foreman of Broom Shop.*
J. J. CHAPLIN, *Foreman of Book Bindery.*

Doc. No. 15.] [Ses. 1862–'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Joint Standing Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly, on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, have taken into consideration the various matters pertaining to the Institution, and offer the following Report:

The Committee visited the Institution, inspected the buildings, grounds, enclosures, &c., and examined into the course of Instruction and management of the various departments. They have also examined the Reports of the President, of the Board of Directors, and the Principal of the Institution.

It appears that the last General Assembly appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars, for the purpose of finishing improvements then in progress upon the buildings, and for the further purpose of establishing a Book-Bindery in connection with the Printing establishment. According to the report of the Board of Directors, twenty-eight hundred dollars of this sum has been expended, and the buildings have been completed, and the Bindery established. The buildings now present superior style and elegance in their outward appearance, and afford great convenience and comfort in their internal arrangements. The new Chapel may be mentioned especially, as being not only commodious in its structure, but neat and handsome in the interior, affording ample accommodations for lectures and Divine service for the pupils, as well as for visitors on public occasions. While the building

accommodations are ample, however, for a much larger number of pupils than are now present, there is still wanting some improvements in this respect. The wash-house is very small, and should be enlarged, so as to afford greater accommodations. A small expenditure will be sufficient for this purpose. The enclosures are also in such condition as will soon need repairs, and a small expenditure will be necessary for this purpose.

The grounds have been handsomely laid off, and planted with shrubbery, grasses, &c., under the direction of the Principal, and present a pleasing appearance. The Committee were surprised to learn that a great portion of this work was done by the Deaf Mutes.

The course of instruction, operations and management of the Institution, were highly gratifying and satisfactory to the Committee. In every department there is evidence of order, arrangement, thrift and skill. The Book-Bindery which has been added to the Printing Establishment is in successful operation under the immediate care of Mr. J. J. Chaplin. Very neat and handsome work is done in this establishment; specimens of which were shown to the Committee, equal in appearance to anything of the kind that can be found in larger establishments. The printing done in the establishment in ordinary letters and in raised letters for the Blind, is under the direction of Mr. John Nichols, and is highly creditable to him as a master of his art. The pupils seem to be very apt and prompt in this study. Very neat job work is done, a small journal, the "Deaf Mute Casket" is regularly printed, and some books are printed and put up for the Institution.

The Broom Shop for the Blind is again in successful operation, after having been suspended for some time for the want of materials. This is under the care of Mr. J. W. Bliss, and is well conducted. Brooms are made with great dexterity by the blind boys, and this course of instruction bids fair to be of permanent good to them, besides paying a handsome profit to the Institution.

Since the war, cartridges have been made in great num-

bers by the pupils, and the Principal makes a handsome and patriotic allusion to this work in his Report. All of the work shops seem to be well supplied with tools, machinery, &c, for the purposes of the Institution; but to some extent there is a scarcity in materials, caused by the exigencies of the times.

The female pupils are taught sewing, knitting, needle-work, beed-work, &c., as an industrial pursuit. The pupils seem to be very much interested in these employments, and show great proficiency, under the care and instruction of Mrs. Gorman, the Matron.

It is suggested by the Principal, that the trade of shoe-making be added to the mechanical department, for the boys, and the Committee are sensibly impressed with the importance of such an addition. The propriety and usefulness of such a course of instruction, is at once striking, when it is considered that this trade may be followed, in every section of the country, with profit, while printing is mostly confined to towns and cities. As between the two trades of printing and shoe-making, many pupils might be taught the latter trade with much greater promise of future profit to themselves, and of usefulness to the communities in which they may reside. The Committee respectfully recommend the addition.

The house-keeping department seems to be admirably managed by Mrs. Little. Everything seems neat, and so arranged as to afford the greatest comfort and health to the inmates.

The literary departments, as far as the Committee are capable of judging, are conducted with much ability and skill by the respective teachers. The attainments of some of the pupils are truly remarkable. The performances of some of the blind, in music especially, are wonderful. Nor is it the less so to witness some of their performances in reading with raised letters, and in solving mathematical problems. The facility and ease with which the deaf mutes communicate in signs and writing, and their high accomplishments in various literary studies, give evidence of great proficiency in the teach-

ers, and promise of much usefulness from this class of pupils when they shall have completed their course of study.

The school rooms seem to be well supplied with books, instruments, apparatus, &c., but a deficiency still exists in the library. It is not likely that this can be well supplied while the war continues.

The moral and religious training in the Institution, is worthy of special notice. Prayers, reading of the Holy Scriptures, and religious lectures are regularly held in the chapel and school rooms, and other appliances are brought to bear to inculcate and impress the benign and ennobling influences of our holy christianity upon the minds and hearts of the pupils. Surely no class of persons could receive such teachings with greater promise of enduring good in this life, or with stronger prospect of happiness in the life to come. And it is a matter of pleasing reflection to know that the State is prepared to confer such benefits upon its unfortunate inhabitants, as a counterpart to the great mission of Him who came to heal and restore.

The number of pupils which entered the Institution during the scholastic year 1861, as shown by the report of the Principal, was sixty-two. Of these, thirty-six were deaf mutes, and twenty-six were blind. The number for the year 1862, was fifty-one—thirty-two deaf mutes and nineteen blind. Three have died. According to statistics, the whole number of Deaf Mutes in the State is nearly four hundred, and the number of Blind largely upwards of three hundred. It is a matter of much regret, that out of so large a number of this class of population, so few are brought to receive the educational benefits which the benevolence and generosity of the State have offered. Different plans have been adopted to induce parents and others having the care of children of this kind, to send them to the Institution, but with poor success. Many parents having such children are poor, illiterate and ignorant, if not insensible to the great advantages offered them. It would be a public blessing if the virtuous and enlightened portion of our citizens would stimulate such par-

ents to a sense of duty, as well as interest in this matter, by explaining to them the character and advantages of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The Committee think that this object would be facilitated by personal visits of the Principal or teachers, to counties where such children are known to reside; and they would respectfully recommend this course. By way of furthering this object still more, it has been suggested by the Principal in his report, that all persons having deaf and dumb, or blind children, be permitted to send them to the Institution free of charge. The Committee adopt the suggestion, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. The additional expense thus incurred, would be more than compensated by the encouragement of the Institution, and the benefits which might be conferred upon many a poor child who would otherwise grow up neglected. The parsimony of some parents is immovable, and the ignorance and stupidity of others, incorrigible. The poor unfortunate child should not be left to suffer by reason of these things, while a generous public sentiment is against them. Let the poor blind or deaf and dumb child be educated, no matter what the restraints imposed upon them by their connections. In the exercise of a generous public spirit let us give our aid, that the poor unfortunates—tho' shaded "flowers may not blush unseen, nor waste their fragrance on the desert air." The Committee take pleasure in recommending the passage of a bill bearing upon this subject and other subjects connected with the Institution, drawn up by the Principal; and they would here take occasion to express the high sense of satisfaction which they have realized in their intercourse with the Principal, and in their observations upon his general management. It is due to say that, apart from the instruction going on, there is a free and lively intercourse between all the inmates of the Institution, which inspires happiness amongst them, and is truly attractive to the observer.

The financial condition of the Institution is fully set forth in the Report of the Board of Directors. It shows a prudent

and economical administration in this department. The Board seem to have been fully sensible of their duty, and deserve the gratitude of the public for the interest and services they have freely given to the Institution.

The Institution is, in every way, highly creditable to the State, and should be sustained without regard to cost. It is a matter of congratulation that, it has thus far been sustained during a great revolution and war, which have called upon the resources of the State to an unprecedented extent.

The demoralizing effects of war upon our population, calls loudly upon us to sustain our literary institutions, and the Institution for the Deaf, and Dumb and Blind, should not be among the least, to have the support of a free and generous people.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee,

M. F. ARENDELL,
W. S. COPELAND,
ALSA J. TAYLOR,
Senate.

J. McCORMICK,
E. F. WATSON,
M. S. SHERWOOD,
JOHN YOUNG, of Iredell.
E. KERNER,
House.

Doc. No. 16.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Office of the Public Treasurer,
Raleigh, N. C., 11th Dec., 1862.

To the General Assembly of the
State of North Carolina:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the "Act to create a Sinking Fund," have the honor to report their proceedings since their last Report, dated December 8th, 1860.

By that Report it appeared that the Fund then consisted of North Carolina six *per cent.* Coupon Bonds to the amount of four hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, principal money, and a cash balance of forty dollars in the hands of the Public Treasurer. There have been since received the sums of fifty-four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars for the Coupons for interest for the last two years, up to the 1st of October, 1862, on the said six per cents; and six thousand three hundred and twenty dollars for interest on one hundred and fifty eight thousand dollars of North Carolina eight per cent Coupon Bonds, hereinafter mentioned, up to the 1st of September 1862, and one hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for dividends declared and paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on the stock held by the State in that corporation; and

two hundred and forty thousand dollars for a dividend declared and paid by the North Carolina Railroad Company, on the stock held by the State in that corporation, making together the aggregate sum of three hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars; and with the before mentioned two items of Coupons for interest, and the former balance of forty dollars, making a total aggregate of cash funds of four hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

They further report that they have purchased at the Treasury, at the several times at which the money was received, eighty-one Bonds, for one thousand dollars each, of North Carolina eight *per cent.* stocks, bearing interest from the 1st day of March last, and also seventy-seven Bonds for the same amount of the same stock, bearing interest in like manner—making the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; and also similar Bonds for two hundred and forty thousand dollars, bearing interest from September 1st, 1862; and the sum of fifty-one thousand dollars, bearing interest from the day last named: that the said eight *per cent.* Bonds, in number four hundred and forty-nine, were purchased at par, with the interest added from the days from which the interest accrued according to the face of the bonds up to the days of the several purchases, so as to render the cost of said Bonds for the principal, the sum of four hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, and for the back interest as aforesaid, the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars, and forming an aggregate of four hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars: leaving a cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer this day, of five hundred and fifty-five dollars. All which will particularly appear by reference to the account hereunto appended as a part of this report.

It will further appear from that account that the Sinking Fund consists at present, besides the stocks of the State in certain Railroads, of the six *per cent.* Coupon Bonds of the State for four hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars, principal money, mentioned in the last report, and of the eight

per cent. Coupon Bonds of the State for four hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, principal money, purchased the present year, as hereinbefore stated, and with the cash balance of five hundred and fifty-five dollars aforesaid, amounting to nine hundred and six thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars—rating the said Bonds at their par or nominal value.

It seems proper to mention here, that the shares held in January, 1861, by the State in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, which constitutes a part of the Sinking Fund, were in number four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and that under the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act allowing the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company to increase the Capital Stock," an increase of the stock was determined on by the corporators, and the share of the State of such increase was one thousand nine hundred and fifty shares, which were duly allotted to her, and make her whole number of shares therein, six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five: which the Commissioners are advised are now worth par in the market. But the Commissioners do not deem it discreet to make sale thereof, because it yields dividends greater than the interest of its par value, and because by such sale the influence of the State in the election of Directors and controlling the proceedings of the Company would necessarily be materially affected.

THOMAS RUFFIN, *Chm'n.*
W. N. EDWARDS,
D. L. SWAIN.

STATEMENT.

1862.			
May 8,	Purchased 81 Bonds, dated 1st March, 1862, 8 *pr. ct.*		$ 81,000
Aug. 27,	" 77 " " 1st " " "		77,000
Sept. 9,	" 240 " " 1st Sept. " "		240,000
Oct. 1,	" 51 " " 1st " " "		51,000
	449		$ 449,000
	Am't belonging to Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1860,		457,000
	Total amount of Bonds, Oct. 1, 1862,		$ 906,000
	Add Cash in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1862,		555
	Total Assets,		$ 906,555

RECEIPTS.

1862.			
	Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1862,		$ 40
	Rec'd Int. on $457,000 at 6 *pr. ct.* to Oct. 1st, 1862,		54,840
	" " " 158,000 at 8 *pr. ct.* to " " "		6,320
May 8.	" from R. & G. R. R. dividends,	$ 19,500	
" "	" " do. "	20,475	
Aug. 22.	" " do. "	68,250	
Sept. 9.	" " N. C. R. R. "	240,000	
Oct. 1	" " R. & G. R. R. "	40,950	
			389,175
	Total Receipts,		$ 450,375

DISBURSEMENTS.

1862.			
May 8,	Paid for 81 8 *pr. ct.* Bonds, $81,000		
Aug. 22,	" " 77 " do., 77,000		
Sept. 9,	" " 240 " do., 240,000		
Oct. 1,	" " 51 " do., 51,000		
		$ 449,000	
Sept. 9,	Paid Int. refunded on $250,000 for 9 days at 8 *pr. ct.*,	480	
Oct. 1,	Paid Int. refunded on $51,000 for 1 month at 8 *pr. ct.*,	340	
	Total Disbursements,	$449,820	449,820
	Cash in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1862,		$ 555

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER,
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 1, 1862.

QUENTIN BUSBEE,
Secretary.

Doc. No. 17.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Dec. 10, 1862.

To the Trustees of the
University of North Carolina:

Gentlemen:—The Receipts at the Treasury of this Institution within the past Fiscal year, beginning the 20th Nov., 1861, and ending the 20th November, 1862,

Amount to	$	$ 17,606 17
Consisting of Dividends declared by the Bank of North Carolina on 2000 shares of Stock,	12,000	
Interest received on 7 North Carolina State Bonds,	540	
Interest on 1 Virginia State Bond,	600	
Interest on Wilmington Coupon Bonds, 7 pr. ct.	385	
Amount received from Professors J. Phillips and Hepburn, House Rent,	450	
Cash received from Abram Cook for a small tract of escheated Land in Chatham County,	75	
Cash received from President Swain, being a voluntary return of a por-		

tion of his salary in accordance with the spirit of the Ordinance reducing the salaries of the Professors,	$ 150			
Cash received from the Individual Bond Debt, Principal and Interest,	3,406	17		
And these sums being added to the balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of the preceding year, viz., the sum of			$ 19,674	52
Form an aggregate of			$ 37,280	69
The Disbursements at the Treasury within the past year, amount to			23,101	90
Leaving a balance of cash on the 20th November, 1862, to be carried to the credit of the University in the new account of			14,178	79
And this balance of cash on hand is deposited in the Banks in this city,				
In the Bank of North Carolina,	10,188	17		
In the Bank of Cape Fear,	3,990	62	14,178	79
An account current, exhibiting in detail the several items of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, together with the vouchers therefor, and the Bank Check Books are all herewith submitted to the Board for their examination.				
The Bursar of the College, Professor M. Fetter, received from the Students the fees for tuition and room rent, and deposits for damages to the College buildings, and the gross sum received by him for tuition and room rent for the sessions ending in Dec. 1861, and June 1862, is			6,277	50
Of which sum he has expended according to his accounts and exhibits, the sum of			5,270	24
The overplus in his hands will				

form an item in the new account for 1863.			
During the past year six students have received instruction at the University, free of college demands, according to a standing Ordinance of the Board of Trustees.			
The institution is indebted to the Bank of North Carolina for money borrowed to pay for stock in said Bank,		$100,000	
Also to Governor Swain in the sum of	$ 3,000		
And to Miss Mildred C. Cameron,	10,000		
Money borrowed in these cases for building purposes,		13,000	
Forming an aggregate debt of		113,000	
The Funds of the institution consist of			
2000 shares of stock in the Bank of North Carolina, par value,		200,000	
7 North Carolina State Bonds,		9,000	
1 Virginia State Bond,		10,000	
55 Wilmington Coupon Bonds,		5,000	
Bonds of sundry individuals, Principal,		16,699	
		241,199	
Cash on hand,		14,178	79
		$255,377	79

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. MANLY,
Treasurer University of North Carolina.

Doc. No. 18.] [Ses. 1862-'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. Z. B. VANCE, DELIVERED IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, IN RALEIGH, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1862.

Fellow-Citizens:—Called by the voice of the people of North Carolina, with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of our State, to assume the powers of Chief Magistrate, in the midst of revolution and war, I can but feel oppressed by a sense of the great weight of responsibility which the oaths of office just administered by our respected Chief Justice, impose. Indeed, there is much before me, and the path of my duty must lead through any thing but pleasant fields and beside still waters. To hold the helm during this great storm, to manage our increasing public liabilities, to search out the talent and worth of the country, and bring it into the service of the State—to clothe, equip and organize our troops, and to do justice to merit on the field, might well appal the statesman with hair grown white in the public service. To confess my inability, and to say that I enter upon the task with trembling, would not be a customary affectation, but the simple truth. But, you will bear me witness that I sought not the position. I preferred that place in our armies which I held, as the one in which I could probably best serve my country. I could but say, however, that I would be content with the people's will, and would serve wherever their voice should assign me—and here have I been assigned. In return for this great expression of confidence, I can promise only that I

bring a will and determination to the performance of my duties which no one can surpass.

Fellow-citizens, we have but the one, great and all-absorbing theme. The war which we are fighting for our liberties and independence, is indeed the sea which receives our every stream of thought. How it was produced, whether it could safely have been avoided, and upon whose shoulders rests the blame, it were worse than idle *now* to enquire. At the proper time it was discussed, and every argument, *pro* and *con.*, was given to the people. Suffice it to say, that it was forced upon us by a dominant and encroaching majority, and is evidently but the pent up fires of fanatical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years. The government of the United States was a great confederation of independent communities, held together by a written compact called the constitution. Of this instrument the very life and soul was the great axiom "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To this the ancestors of those who now are shedding our blood, together with your forefathers, assented on the 4th of July, 1776, and the instrument in which they set it forth and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain it, has rendered their names immortal.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected by the votes of the North only, embracing among his supporters all of the fierce and fanatical enemies of slavery on the continent, several of these independent States which were slave-holding, refused their "consent" to an administration which threatened to destroy them. We, in North Carolina, after fair debate, resolved to wait and see, and to trust yet awhile longer to the safeguards of the constitution. In the meantime, we implored the North to offer no violence, but to allow the people to resist secession by the only constitutional means given them—discussion and public opinion. Many Southern States followed our example. While thus honestly engaged, the mask was thrown off, and our souls were sickened with a proclamation from the President, calling for 75,000 men to slaugh-

ter our Southern States into a "consent." A proportionate share of these troops was demanded of North Carolina, who were thus required, in defiance of the first principles of liberty, to step across the State line, and, hand in hand with the scum of Northern cities and the refuse of degradation, to cut the throats of our kindred and friends!

Then, and not till then, did controversy cease in North-Carolina. Her sons and her daughters, of all shades of political opinion, from the mountain tops to the everlasting tides of the sea, shocked by the monstrous proposition, with a wondrous unanimity, came forward to resist the despotic step. The delegates of her people, in Convention assembled, without one dissenting voice, ordained our separation from a government which had thus, at one blow, subverted the chief ends of its creation; and even before this, thousands of our citizens had seized their arms and were rushing to the border to make good the patriotic resolve.

This is a brief history of our separation from the government of the United States. It was not a whim or sudden freak, but the deliberate judgment of our people. Any other course would have involved the deepest degradation, the vilest dishonor, and the direst calamity. We also accepted with the act all of its inevitable consequences, a long and bloody war. We were not deceived either by the idea of "peaceable secession," or by vain and unmanly hopes of foreign protection. We were wide awake to all the results, and gallantly, gloriously have our people met them.

For seventeen months has this unequal war progressed; the many against the few, the powerful against the weak; and yet army after army, as the sands of the sea in numbers, led by vaunted Napoleons, and armed from the workshops of Europe, have been hurled back from our Capital with slaughter and disgrace, by troops, in many cases, ragged, barefooted, and armed with the condemned muskets of the old government! According to their own reports 600,000 soldiers swarmed into our borders, desperate with fanaticism and lust-fired by confiscation laws; where are they now? How have

we beaten them back? Skillful Generals and brave soldiers have undoubtedly fought our battles, but can we not recognize too the special favour of Heaven in our great deliverance? The bush has indeed burned with fire, but is *not* consumed, because of the presence of the Living God.

North-Carolina has sent forth near 50,000 men, and can send many more. Are there any among us who faint or despair? Oh, my countrymen! have we any in our midst who still look back to the fleshpots of vassalage, and for the sake of peace, would leave their children a heritage of shame, to feed upon the bitter husks of subjugation? Is there yet a man in the gallant historic State of North-Carolina, so imbedded in political dogmas as to be unmindful of the claims of his country—as not to hear the great blows which are shaking the continent, for him and his children? If so, let me beg of him to judge of the fate that awaits us if vanquished, by the manner in which our enemies are waging this war, as they say, "for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." Let him behold the mournful processions of gray-haired men, women and little children, in our sister State of Virginia, thrust out of their homes, because they would not take the oath of allegiance, wandering with weary feet and bleeding hearts into homeless exile; let him see the burning homes and desolated fields which mark the track of their armies; the murder of unarmed citizens, and, in some instances, of little boys; the threats against the chastity of our sisters in New Orleans; the well authenticated murder of prisoners taken in battle; and lastly, the attempt to arm brigades of African slaves against us, in whose hands our mothers and sisters would find murder indeed a messenger of relief! If all this should fail to arouse his soul to resistance, then indeed is he dead to every sense of shame, and deaf to his country's voice.

To prosecute this war with success, there is quite as much for our people as for our soldiers to do. One of the most vital elements of our success is harmony. On this great issue of existence itself, let there, I pray you, be no dissenting

voice in our borders. Let the names and watchwords which once divided us, divide us no more forever. Let a new order of things take place, and whilst the contest lasts at least, let us see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing but our country and its sufferings.

Congress, in April last, passed an act of conscription, whereby all able-bodied men, with certain exceptions, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years are enrolled for military duty. Many of you thought it harsh and unconstitutional; it *was* harsh, and *may have* been unconstitutional, though many of our ablest statesmen thought not. To stop *now* to argue it could only produce the greatest mischief, for the reason that it has already been executed upon at least four-fifths of those subject to it. However objectionable in its conception, let us, at least, be just and impartial in its execution. But I am sure that if every man who has his country's good at heart, but knew of the necessity which existed at the time, he would render it a cheerful obedience. Within five weeks of the date of its passage, one hundred and forty-seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would have been disbanded and scattered to their homes. And this during the very darkest days in the history of the war. Fort Donelson and Nashville had fallen; Gen. Halleck with an overwhelming and victorious army, followed by a vast fleet of iron clad boats, was pressing into the very heart of the South; the great and magnificently equipped army of McClellan, was in the act of springing, as a tiger, upon Richmond, and to make his success doubly sure, was waiting for this very thing of disbanding our regiments; Roanoke Island and Newbern, with all their dependencies on our coast, were in possession of the enemy, as was much of South-Carolina and Georgia,—just imagine the result! The Confederate government having failed to provide in time for this terrible emergency, utter ruin was at the door and *must be* averted; the law was passed, and the country was saved. It fell hardest upon the patriotic soldiers in the field—they had already served twelve months, most of them without furloughs, and they had looked forward

and counted the days, slowly revolving as they seemed, to the time when they should see home and all that was dear to them. Sorely were they disappointed, but how did they behave? Resist the law, as with arms in their hands and doubting its constitutionality, they could have done? No, indeed; they swallowed down their bitter sorrow, they dismissed all hopes of seeing their homes and families, grasped their muskets and set again their resolute faces toward the flashing of the guns. God bless them for it! An exhibition of purer patriotism has not been seen on the continent, and our government can never sufficiently appreciate it.

I remember, with a thrill of pride, the conduct of the gallant men I so lately was honored by commanding. They, too, were discontented, and spoke loudly and bitterly against the harshness of the law. I called them together, and simply laid before them the necessities of their country, and appealed to their patriotism to sustain it; I made them no promises, held out no hopes; I even told them that though they were promised furloughs by the law, they would not get them; that there was nothing before them but fighting and suffering. They quietly dispersed to their quarters, and in four hours the regiment was re-organized for the war! This will answer for a history of our whole army.

If they who went out first, and have suffered and bled from the beginning, could thus submit, oh! cannot those who have so far reposed in peace in their protected homes, give the remainder of their time to their country? Our brave regiments have had their ranks thinned by death and disease; will you not all go cheerfully to their help? They have struggled for you, and now you are needed to struggle with them. Let the law be executed impartially upon *all*, rich and poor, high and low.

Any proposition for the further increase of our army should, and under our present prosperous circumstances, might safely be treated with more deliberation, and that method sought out which would be most acceptable to the people. Then let those of us who remain at home, bend every energy to

the task of clothing and feeding our defenders in the field, and providing for their wives and children. They should constitute our first care. All the fruits of the earth should be saved most carefully, retrenchment and reform should begin in our households, and extend to everything public and private. Now is the time for an imitation of that heroic self-denial by which our mothers of the first revolution rendered their names worthy of a bright place in history, and I doubt not we shall see, as we have seen examples in North Carolina, that will put our boasted manhood to shame.

Fellow-citizens, there are also other dangers which beset us, besides those which come from the foe. Bloody revolutions have necessarily a chaotic tendency. Yielding ourselves up gradually to martial law—accustoming ourselves by slow degrees to submit to the exercise of arbitrary power in our military leaders, and looking with less and less concern upon the disordered morals which a state of war always must produce, we may endanger both civil liberty and the frame-work of society. The time-honored principle in the charter of our liberties, "that the military should be subordinate to the civil authorities," should still be honored and maintained. It should never be departed from except in cases of most obvious and undeniable public necessity, when the safety of the State would otherwise be imperilled. It was won through centuries of strife by our English, and re-baptized in the blood of our American ancestors. Exorbitant grants of power, to any man or set of men, are dangerous in the extreme. The generations of the earth have seen but one Washington, and the sun may pursue his great journey among the stars for many centuries before his counterpart is seen among the sons of men. The Judge, the Magistrate and the Sheriff should travel regularly the path of their accustomed duties, and all respect and obedience yielded them—a custom for which the good name of North Carolina has become proverbial. Let all the complicated machinery of the law, with the numberless auxiliary organizations of society be kept in unremitting action. Beware of infringements thereon under the plea of

necessity; none has ever been found so plausible and specious by which to rob the people of their liberties. It is the complacent excuse of the despot the world over. The *people* must keep watch at this post. Their officers are responsible to them, and must be held to a strict account. So far as I am concerned, next to the preservation of the State itself, I shall regard it my sacred, paramount duty to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and liberties.

Most assuredly nothing can be done by our rulers unless we give them a cordial and hearty support. I beg it at your hands, fellow-citizens, in the great task which you have set before me, as I shall render it most cheerfully to those by whom it is expected of me. Without it, I shall be utterly powerless. Yet that slavish subserviency to those in power, which injures both giver and recipient, is to be avoided and despised. I shall need true friends, manly friends who will both warn and censure, as well as praise when it is due, and with such shall find my labors lightened and the path of duty less difficult.

We have every reason to believe that the great heart of the people of North Carolina is deeply devoted to this struggle. None in the Confederacy have made greater sacrifices to maintain it, and, I am convinced their patriotism will not fail. Our intrepid and heroic soldiers in our sister States, though praised with a grudging spirit and often overlooked or quite slandered, have yet borne our standards with undying glory in the front of every deadly charge, and death has spread no feast to which they have not sat down by hundreds. The spirit of our glorious women has exceeded, if possible, the gallantry of our soldiers in the field. Gag laws, test oaths, and sedition ordinances, have, thank God, been uncalled for; and mob violence, that dangerous offspring of revolution, has been equally repressed by the conservatism of our people. To continue this happy and commendable state of things, let all good citizens exert themselves.

Fellow-citizens, the future depends on ourselves. The skies are radiant with the signs of promise, if we do but hold faith

ful to the great work we have undertaken. Our victorious generals are everywhere driving our enemies before them, and the vast armies which invaded us at the beginning of the year, have melted away like frost before the steady valor of our troops, until six hundred thousand men are called for to replace them. Let them come too, and fear them not,—with shot, shell and bayonet, a free people will welcome them to the bloody graves of their predecessors. The womb of the future, I am confident, holds for us a bright and glorious destiny. The boundaries of our young Republic, as we hope to see them established, embrace the fairest and noblest portions of the temperate zone. Innumerable miles of great inland navigable waters; a mighty sweep of sea coast, indented with magnificent bays and harbors; the unrivalled production of the leading commercial staple of the earth as a basis of public credit; a soil adapted to the successful cultivation of almost every article necessary to the comfort and convenience of man, embraced in an area of 950,000 square miles; abounding with materials for a great navy, commercial and warlike; inexhaustible mines of iron, copper, coal, and all the valuable metals; unbounded facilities for building up great manufactories on the streams of our mountains; a brave, intelligent and virtuous population numbering eight millions, with near four million slaves, a source of wealth incalculable; these constitute the unmistakable elements of a great nation. Beholding them, to what splendid visions do they not give rise, when peace, blessed peace and independence, shall have been won! Oh, my countrymen, let us resolve this day that they *shall be* won; that North-Carolina, at least, shall not fail in the performance of her part; that the streams of precious blood with which our glorious sons have consecrated their names to immortality, shall *not* be a vain and unaccepted sacrifice, but through the valor and determination of those who survive, they shall be rendered efficacious to the salvation of the nation; and with hearts strong for the mighty task, and purposes united, we will give of our substance—give of our blood; we will toil and struggle, we will suffer and endure,

through all the dreary watches of the night, until the day star of independence, flashing through the darkness in the east, shall fill the whole earth with his beams.

Doc. No. 19.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

To the Honorable, the
General Assembly of North Carolina:

With the flight of time great events have occurred, and are now crowding upon us. Since your adjournment in December, the invaders of our State have concentrated a large force upon our coast, and are again threatening our remaining seaports and lines of communication. Every preparation possible has been made to resist them, and it is hoped not without success. Still much remains to be done to strengthen our army and add to its efficiency. I beg leave respectfully, to offer a few suggestions to you on this subject.

The most serious evils with which our generals have to contend, are the inefficient execution of the conscript law and the alarming increase of desertion in the army. A long absence from home, amid the severe hardships of our rapid and wonderful campaigns, naturally tend to produce these effects during a protracted war. To arrest these delinquents and return them to duty, the militia have heretofore been employed with some degree of success; but latterly they have been found inefficient, owing to the many obstacles interposed by the law. Should an officer start out to arrest a deserter, the friends of the latter have only to give the alarm, and he is spirited out of the way, or the officer is resisted with open violence. As desertion is not a crime known to the laws of

this State, these persons who thus shield the deserter from arrest are liable to no punishment. The consequence is that numbers of deserters are concealed in many parts of the State, and banding together for company and mutual protection, depredate upon the citizens near them, thus forming a kind of outlawed population in the midst of our quiet and orderly people.

This state of things, ruinous alike to the discipline of our army and the morals of our people, ought not to be suffered to continue, and might be prevented in my opinion by a little prudent legislation. With the consent of the highest military authorities from whose commands they are absent, I propose to give absentees from the army without leave, by proclamation, thirty days in which they may return to duty free of punishment, and after that time to make them liable for their delinquency, to the severest penalties of the law. To enable the authorities to effect their arrest, I recommend, as I had the honor to do in my regular message to you, that the militia laws be so amended, as to subject both officers and privates of any particular company or regiment of the militia to the articles of war, when ordered to perform any duty of this kind at the discretion of the Executive; that power be given the Executive summarily to drop from the rolls officers guilty of gross and wilful neglect of duty, and that it be made a crime to shield or harbor deserters, or to assist them to avoid arrest. Should it be deemed best to continue to use the militia of the State for executing the conscript law, these amendments will be indispensable, as Congress has failed in these respects to provide for the enforcement of its own acts.

I have been applied to in several instances, as the appointing power of the regimental officers of our regiments, raised originally for three years or the war, to promote men for gallant and meritorious conduct, but on close examination of the law I find I have no authority to deviate from the regular order of promotion by seniority, in the appointment of company officers.

This power ought to reside somewhere—the good of the service requires it. The humblest private in the ranks of the army, ought to feel that there is the power and the will to lift him above his humble position, as a reward of gallantry and heroism. I therefore recommend that this authority be vested in the Executive, to be exercised upon proper recommendations of commanding officers in the field.

The subject of arresting citizens on charges of disloyalty I beg leave again to allude to. Many have been recently taken up by Confederate officers, and with a spirit of courtesy and respect for State authority, turned over to me for investigation. I am at a loss how to dispose of them. I cannot examine them myself, and of course I regard it inconsistent with my duty to set them at liberty without an examination. I am yet more unwilling to see them placed in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, where the tracks of the accused all lead in one direction, and the light of old English liberty is never seen. I therefore recommend the establishing of a commission for the investigation of charges against all such persons, with the power to commit for trial before the proper tribunal, if sufficient cause appear.

In this connection I take great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War, in relation to the case of R. J. Graves, and in response to the demand for his delivery to the authorities of this State, made in obedience to a joint resolution of your two Houses. Admirable in spirit, ample in explanation of the circumstances under which the arrest was made, and in expressions of regard for the rights and sovereignty of the State, I am sure that accompanying as it did the prompt surrender of the accused, it cannot fail to give you the satisfaction I experienced on its perusal.

In view of the threatened invasion of the State, I have been advised by the War Department to call out the militia to assist in repelling it. Having consulted with the General in command of this department, I concluded to do so, but am at least *doubtful* of my authority to take the step, whilst your

body is in session. Not wishing to exercise any doubtful authority, when your presence and approbation may so easily make it certain, I most respectfully recommend that I be authorized immediately to call out such portion of the militia as may be deemed sufficient, to meet the present emergency.

I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of resolutions on various subjects of the Legislatures of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, forwarded to me by their respective Executives with a request that they be laid before you. The most important of these relate to the proposition of guaranteeing by each State of its proportion of the Confederate war debt; and to these I invite your early and deliberate attention.

I am also pleased to be able to inform you that the correspondence conducted by me with the War Department at your request, in relation to the burning of cotton in Eastern North Carolina, was entirely satisfactory, though for prudential reasons I thought it improper to make it public.

Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T,
Richmond, Va., ——— 186 .

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina :

SIR:—In the absence of the President, now on a visit to the Armies of the West and South, your letter of the 24th inst., communicating a preamble and resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, relative to the seizure and transportation from the State of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange county, and making, in conformity with the resolution, a demand for the return of the said R. J. Graves to the

State and his delivery to the authorities there for examination, and if sufficient cause appear, for commitment and trial, has been handed by A. C. Cowles, Esq., to me as Secretary of War, for my action thereon.

It will doubtless be matter of regret to you and the General Assembly of your State, as it certainly is to me, that the matter cannot receive the more satisfactory consideration and determination of the President; and as the subject shall, on his return, be promptly submitted to his revision, it is not improbable he may deem it worthy of further special communication from himself. Still, the imposing source of the application and the gravity of the subject, demanding from its nature prompt action, in my estimation impose on me the responsibility of exercising my imperfect judgment in rendering a decision.

Some brief statement of the connection of the Department with the detention of Mr. Graves and of the circumstances of his case, will naturally and appropriately precede and explain both the action heretofore taken and the conclusion arrived at in his case.

Only some few days since, was I informed, as Head of this Department, of the detention of Mr. Graves in one of the military prisons of the city, to which he had been consigned by the order of Brig. Gen. Winder, Military Commandant of the District, and Acting Provost Marshal of the city. When apprised of the fact, I enquired briefly as to the ground of charge, and was assured by Gen. Winder that he was charged and held as a spy, and that he did not consider it safe that he should be dismissed. I then directed he should be examined by the Commissioner, Mr. Sidney Baxter, a lawyer of high repute, charged with the duty of enquiring into the cases of prisoners in the military prisons, and of either discharging them or handing them over to the proper tribunals for trial. A day or two afterwards, on the application of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, learning that the examination had not been then had, I reiterated the order, and being informed that the cause of delay had been the absence of a soldier and

officer in the army, who were wanted as witnesses, I immediately directed they should be ordered from the field here. Thus the matter stood to-day on the delivery of your letter. On the further investigation then immediately made, of the circumstances of the arrest and of the grounds on which it was based, I learn from Gen. Winder, that on the 6th November last, there appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer* a long letter written by the Rev. R. J. Graves, proffered as giving to our people just views of the purposes of our enemies. A number of the paper containing the letter will be submitted to you with this. Without pretending to judge the real intent or probable effect of this letter, it is sufficient to say it seemed to many well calculated to cause mistrust and discouragement among our people as to the result of the war, and that the loyalty of the writer was greatly doubted. Not very long after the publication of this article, two letters, addressed to the Editors of the *Enquirer*, elicited by the distrust which this letter had aroused as to the character and purposes of the writer, were submitted by that Editor to Gen. Winder. Copies of these two letters are transmitted herewith. One was from Capt. T. E. Upshaw, a gallant officer of the army, giving the intelligence derived from one of his soldiers, a returned prisoner vouched as entirely truthful, that this reverend gentleman (Mr. Graves) who had come down with the flag of truce to Harrison's Landing, while there was heard by him giving information to the enemy of all he knew "about our matters at Richmond and especially about the gunboat *Richmond*;" in respect to which "so elaborate were the discussion and explanation that the drawings and plans of the *Monitor* were brought and shown to him." Other particulars tending to strengthen suspicion and identify the Rev. Mr. Graves, are given, on which, as you will have the letter, it is needless to dwell. In this connection, it may be added, that subsequently it has been ascertained that after his return from the North, the Rev. Mr. Graves voluntarily stated to a leading clergyman of this city, (Mr. Norwood,) that finding difficulty interposed to his going

North, he had obtained his permit to proceed by affecting to give information which he believed would be of no avail to the enemy, and had, among other topics, made statements respecting the gunboat *Richmond*. This attitude confessed by himself of a minister of the Gospel for an end of private advantage affecting to act the spy, is certainly not calculated to diminish the suspiciousness of his conduct, while it identifies him with the person charged by the soldier and confirms the general accuracy of his statement. The other letter laid before Gen. Winder, signed an old citizen, but submitted by a Mr. Geo. P. Miles, appears to have been written by a zealous citizen of North Carolina, fully acquainted with the origin and antecedents of the Rev. Mr. Graves and characterizes him as a Northern man—a Yankee undeserving of trust and of more than doubtful loyalty, having neither home nor people in North Carolina. On applying to Gen. Winder for a passport, at the time of his trip to Harrison's Landing, Mr. Graves had represented himself as a New Yorker desirous of returning to the North. Other oral suggestions General Winder informs me were made from various sources against this man; but the letters constituted the main grounds of his action. He sent an officer under his command to North Carolina, had him arrested and brought to this city. You will observe his information was that the Rev. gentleman had acted the spy, and might naturally be expected to continue the same line of conduct. He did not know him to be a North Carolinian, but believed him to be an alien enemy, (being described as a Yankee without home in the State,) and as such, being charged with giving information to the enemy, he considered him as a spy, to be arrested anywhere in the Confederacy and brought for examination and trial to the military district, within which his alleged offence had been committed. Gen. Winder, in the judgment of the Department, acted with over zeal in not first fully satisfying himself that the party charged was not a citizen of North Carolina. As such, while amenable to arrest on sufficient grounds as a spy, or even as a traitor, he could with no propriety or legal-

ity be removed from the State, but should be handed over to the appropriate authorities military or civil in that State, to be dealt with according to law. While doubt on the subject of the citizenship of this party may have been, on the information possessed, pardonable heretofore, now that the assurance of his citizenship is afforded by the deliberate action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, there can be neither prudence nor justification for not promptly admitting the error committed by his removal and rectifying it by his immediate return and delivery under your Excellency's demand. He will accordingly be cheerfully and at once placed at the disposition of Mr. Cowles, or at his option sent under the escort of an officer, to be delivered in Raleigh to such authority as you may direct. Should any proceedings be instituted against him, requiring the presence of witnesses, I need not add that all facilities will be afforded by the Department here to secure their due attendance.

While regretting the mistake committed in this case, I find compensative satisfaction in evincing the sincere respect entertained by the Department for the rights of citizenship and the sovereignty of the States, and avail myself of the opportunity to assure your Excellency and through you the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the Department so far from countenancing infringement on either, regards it as its highest privilege as well as plainest duty, by the utmost efforts of its powers, to preserve them both inviolate against all enemies.

I have the honor to be,

With high consideration and esteem,

Most respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Alabama, Dec., 4th, 1862.

To his Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In transmitting to you the accompanying Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, proposing to the several States composing the Confederacy, to guarantee its War Debt, I hope for the ready co-operation of your State. Embarked, as we are, in a common cause, with a common destiny, our separate interests are indissolubly linked with the prosperity of our Confederacy, and our separate State action should be so directed as to bear directly upon the advancement of the credit of the Confederacy, to strengthen its hands for the attainment of our common desire.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN GILL SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE WAR DEBT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

WHEREAS the Government of the Confederate States is involved in a war for the independence of each of the States of the Confederacy, as well as for its own existence; and whereas the destiny of each State of the Confederacy is indissolubly connected with that of the Confederate Government; and whereas the Confederate Government cannot successfully prosecute the war to a speedy and honorable peace without ample means or credit; be it therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That

in the opinion of this General Assemply, it is the duty of each State of the Confederacy, for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the Confederate Government, to guarantee the debt of that Government in proportion to its representation in the Congress of that Government.

Resolved further, That the State of Alabama hereby proposes to her sister States of the Confederacy, to guarantee said debt on said basis—provided that each of said States shall accept the proposition and adopt suitable legislation to carry it into effect, in which event these Resolutions shall stand as the guaranty of this State, for the aforesaid proportion of the debt of said Confederate Government.

Resolved further, That His Excellency, the Governor, be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Governor of each State of the Confederacy, and to the President of the Confederate States.

Approved December 1, 1862.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Alabama, Dec. 13th, 1862.

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In compliance with the request of the General Assembly of Alabama, I respectfully transmit Joint Resolutions in relation to transportation by the Rail Roads of the Confederacy—a subject of vital interest to our people, especially to those sections in which the supplies of food have been cut off by drought.

I respectfully ask your consideration of the subject, and such action as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN GILL SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Rail Roads in the several States of our Confederacy were incorporated and built with reference to a system of free and rapid intercourse between them, designed to facilitate the business, as well as personal intercourse of their citizens: And whereas, the blockade of the coasts of the several States, and the obstruction of the free navigation of many of our rivers by the enemy, has greatly crippled intercourse between the people of our States by the rivers, and have thus rendered the railroad system of more absolute necessity to our people: And whereas, portions of the country have been blessed with a superabundance of provisions and other necessities of life, while in others there is much scarcity, and an equalization of these bread necessities can only be made by means of our system of Railroad transportation:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That while the Government of the Confederate States is justified in using said Railroads, to the exclusion of all private transportation, when an immediate necessity demands such use and exclusion, yet, in the opinion of this General Assembly, such exclusive military control of our said Roads should cease with the termination of such necessity, and with such exception, the Railroads should be kept open to the business transportation of the people of the several States.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to correspond with the Secretary of War of the Confederate States upon this subject, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by him to the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy.

Approved December 9th, 1862.

THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, EXEC. DEP'T.,
Columbia, Jan. 15th, 1862.

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for a guaranty by the State of the Bonds of the Confederate States," to which I respectfully invite your own and the attention of your Legislature.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. L. BONHAM.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A GUARANTY BY THE STATE OF THE BONDS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That the Governor of the State for the time being be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to endorse the guarantee of the State upon the bonds of the Confederate States of America, upon the application of the government of the said Confederate States, to an amount equal to the proportionate share of the State of South-Carolina of the sum of two hundred millions of dollars, in the ratio of the representation of said State in the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, thereby pledging the faith and the funds of the State for the payment of the principal of the said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon: *Provided,* That such of the bonds as shall be sold with-

in the Confederate States shall be disposed of to the highest bidder; *And provided further*, That in the sale, whether in this country or abroad, of these bonds, this State and the citizens thereof shall have the right to purchase the bonds under its guarantee, in preference to all purchasers at equal bids.

In the Senate House, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the eighty-seventh year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South-Carolina.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
A. P. ALDRICH,
Speaker of House of Rep.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Tallahassee, December 22d, 1862.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North-Carolina:

SIR:—By direction of his Excellency, Governor Milton, I have the honor herewith to enclose to you copies of Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State of Florida, at its late session, viz: Resolution to guarantee by the States the debt of the Confederate Government, Resolution in relation to the present War, Resolution in relation to Salt; and respectfully request that these resolutions may be laid before the Legislature of your State.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL BENEZET,
Private Sec'y to the Governor.

RESOLUTIONS TO GUARANTEE BY THE STATES THE DEBT OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, the Government of the Confederate States is involved in a war for the independence of each of the States of the Confederacy, as well as for its own existence; and whereas, the destiny of each State of the Confederacy is indissolubly connected with that of the Confederate Government; and whereas, also, the Confederate Government cannot successfully prosecute the war to a speedy and honorable peace without ample means and credit,

Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida, in General Assembly convened, That this General Assembly concurs in opinion with the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, that it is the duty of each State of the Confederacy, for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the Confederate Government, to guarantee the debt of that government, in proportion to its representation in the Congress of that government.

Resolved further, That the State of Florida hereby accepts the proposition of the said State of Alabama to guarantee said debt on said basis, provided each of said States shall accept the proposition and adopt suitable legislation to carry it into effect, and that their resolutions shall stand as the guarantee of this State, of the aforesaid proposition of the debt of said Confederate Government.

Resolved further, That His Excellency be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State of the Confederacy, and to the President of the Confederate Government.

Passed the Senate December 13th, 1862. Passed the House of Representatives, December 15th, 1862. Approved by the Governor, December 15th, 1862.

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT WAR.

WHEREAS, The State of Georgia has, in a spirit of fraternal sympathy, pledged herself by resolutions solemnly adopted by her Legislature, to co-operate with her sister States of the Confederacy, in the impending struggle for our lives and liberties, and to this end to contribute all the means at her command to the support of the common cause; Therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida, in General Assembly convened, That it is the sense of this Legislature, that Florida, one of the first States to secede from the old Union, will be one of the last to lay down its arms, and in the impending struggle will stand by her sister States to the last man and the last musket, until peace is established on the basis of a separate nationality, and the independence of the Confederate States is unconditionally acknowledged by the United States.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of said Report and Resolutions be transmitted to the President of the Confederate States, and also to the Governor of each State, and to the Congress of the Confederate States.

Passed the House of Representatives, December 9th, 1862. Passed the Senate, December 9th, 1862. Approved, Dec. 11th, 1862.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO SALT.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida, in General Assembly convened, That we cordially extend the privilege to our sister Confederate States, of manufacturing Salt upon the coast of this State.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of this State

send a copy of resolution to the Governor of each of the Confederate States.

Passed the Senate, December 6th, 1862. Passed the House of Representatives, December 8th, 1862. Approved by the Governor, December 10th, 1862.

Doc. No. 20.] [Ses. 1862–'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
December 17, 1862.

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith such Bank Exhibits as have been forwarded to this office since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Hon. R. S. Donnell,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Statement showing the condition of the

North-Carolina Bonds,					$	141,050	
*Notes Discounted,	$2,595,729	43					
Suspended Debt,	200,352	88	$ 2,796,082	31			
Bills of Exchange,			1,328,249	26		4,124,331	57
Real Estate,						54,023	26
Due from Merch't's B'k, N. Y.,	26,419	73					
Fulton Bank, "	3,000	07	29,419	80			
Far. & Mech's B'k, Philad'a,			7,017	87			
Merchant's Bank, Boston,			706	93			
Bank of Va., Portsmouth,	5,795	04					
B'k of Commonwealth, Richmond,	3,114	42					
B'k of Virginia, Richmond,	5,641	37					
Do. Norfolk,	432	40					
Do. Petersb'g,	18	02					
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg,	1,587	73					
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	5,832	80					
Farmers' Bank, "	2,599	07					
Exchange Bank, "	4						
Exchange Bank, Petersburg,	15,578	88	40,603	73			
B'k Charleston, Charleston,	8,990	93					
People's Bank, "	57	10					
Far. & Ex. Bank, "	2,170	35					
Commercial B'k, Columbia,	1,675	30					
Planters' Bank, Winnsboro',	49	71					
Merchants' Bank, Cheraw,	228	35	13,171	74			
B'k of Lexington, Graham,	235	70					
B'k Cape Fear, Greensboro',	716	83	952	53			
Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile,			6,918	88		98,791	48
Notes of N. C. Banks,			117,549	61			
Va. Banks,			15,849				
S. C. Banks			2,491			135,889	61
Specie: Gold,			470,966	31			
Silver,			19,748	30		490,714	61
Vouchers,						6,096	64
*Of this amount there is due :							
By Directors,	81,531	12					
By Stockolders not Directors,	123,099	98					
	$204,631	10					
					$	5,050,897	17

Bank of North-Carolina, April 20, 1861.

Capital Stock,							$ 2,500,000	
General Profit and Loss,							196,869	97
Public Treasurer of N. C.,							44,805	29
Dividends unpaid,							1,536	
Due to Merch'ts' B'k, Baltimore,	$ 45	19						
Cos. Bank, "	1,230	45						
Citizen's Bank, "	276		$ 1,551	64				
Bank of Republic,	14							
Traders' Bank, Richmond,	21	97						
Ex. Bank of Va., Clarksville,	78	61						
Bank of Virginia, Danville,	451	88	552	46				
Bank of Chester, Chester,	370	67						
C. S. Edwards, Ass. Cash., Charleston,	535	89	906	56				
A. J. Rugely & Co., New Orleans,			5	49				
B'k of Lexington, Lexington,	542	16						
B'k of Cape Fear, Wilmington,	2,768	68						
Do. Salem,	1,686	86						
Far. B'k of N. C., Greensboro',	536	93						
Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	1,058	48						
B'k of Cape Fear, Washington,	253	51						
Do. Washington, "	1,164	09	8,010	71			11,040	86
Bank State of N. C.,							290,742	65
Dividends Bank State,							2,789	
Notes in circulation:								
Issued by Principal Bank,			85,505					
Do. Branches,			1,226,246				1,311,301	
Deposites,							679,806	46
Bills and Checks in transitu,							12,005,	94
C. DEWEK, *Cashier.*							$5,050,897	17

Monthly Statement showing the condition of the Bank

North Carolina Bonds,						$ 141,050	
Notes Discounted,	$3,086,480	61					
Suspended Debt,	204,289	98	$3,290,770	59			
Bills of Exchange,			1,026,995	86		4,317,766	45
Real Estate,						63,606	08
Merchants' Bank, New York,	592	03					
Merchants' Bank, Boston,	153	73					
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	5,675	55					
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Philadelphia,	713	41	7,134	72			
Farmers' Bank, Richmond,	61	60					
B'k Commonwealth, Richmond,	16,003	42					
McIlwain Son & Co., Petersburg,	2,665	40					
Exchange B'k, Va., do	528	13					
Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	6,581	33					
Farmers' Bank, Va., Norfolk,	2,522	84					
J. D. Gordon & Co., do	485	02					
Bank of Va., Danville,	677	36	29,525	10			
A. J. Rugely & Co., Louisiana,	239	63					
Bank Louisiana, do	1,172	00	1,411	63			
Bank Charleston, Charleston, S.C.	25,495	59					
Peoples' Bank, do	13,276	56					
Farmers' & Exchange B'k, do	1,295	97					
Commercial B'k, Columbia,	1,459	62					
Bank of Chester,	93	36					
Planters' Bank, Winnsboro',	102	38	41,723	48			
Farmers' Bank, Elizabeth City,			1,255	99		81,050	92
Notes North Carolina Banks,			715,448				
Do Virginia do			2,872				
Do South Carolina do			3,893			722,213	
Specie, Gold,			475,402	96			
Do Silver,			18,350	85		493,753	81
Salary,			8,412				
Expense,			915	34		9,327	34
Vouchers,						867	83
					$	5,829,635	43

of North Carolina, and Branches, July 20, 1861.

Capital Stock,						$ 2,500,000	
General Profit and Loss,						85,707	93
Public Treasurer of N. C.,						168,934	05
Dividends Unpaid,						12,460	
Bank of the State of N. C.,						241,730	62
Bank of Republic, New York,		14	00				
Fulton Bank, do		2,780	80	2,794	80		
Exchange B'k, Va., Norfolk,		18,520	59				
Farmers' do do		1,844	76				
Bank of Va., Richmond,		48,721	04	69,086	39		
Bank of Tennessee, Memphis,				67	06		
C.,L. Edwards, Cash. Charleston, South Carolina,				295	20		
Planters' and Mechanics' B'k, do		232	03				
Bank of Chester, So. Ca.,		1,943	97	2,176			
Bank of Cape Fear,		8,569	81				
Do Washington,		5,685	40				
Greensboro' Ins. Company,		1,105	26				
Bank Commerce, Newbern,		125	80				
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro'		1,460	12				
Bank of Lexington,		7,768	98	24,715	37	99,134	82
Notes in Circulation,							
Issued by Principal Bank,				74,785			
Do Newbern Branch,		120,815					
Do Windsor "		244,265					
Do Wilmington "		278,000					
Do Tarboro' "		139,075					
Do Charlotte "		151,360					
Do Fayetteville "		85,625					
Do Morganton "		126,515					
Do Milton "		90,920					
Do Salisbury "		107,040		1,342,615		1,417,400	
Discount,				23,547	26		
Profit and Loss,				27,239	18	50,786	44
Checks in Transitu,						2,511	14
Deposits,						1,250,970	43
						$ 5,829,635	43

C. DEWEY, *Cashier*,

Statement of the Bank of North

Notes Discounted,	$3,193,656.56						
Suspended Debt,	261,484.52	$ 3,455,141	08				
Bills of Exchange,		948,384	07				
North-Carolina Bonds,		142,050		$ 4,545,575	15		
Real Estate,				66,713	23		
Due from Foreign Banks:							
Merchants' Bank, Boston,	3.73						
do do New York,	737.74						
J. T. Soutter, Ag't, do	8,000						
Farmers' & Mech's Bk, Philada.,	454.92	9,196	39				
Farmers' Bk of Va., Richmond,	165,904.75						
Bank of Virginia, do	26,740.89						
Bk Commonwealth, do	25,262.46						
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersb'g,	10,987.48						
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	720.11						
Ex. Bank Va.,	20,346.83	249,962	52				
Farmers' Bk N. C., Greensboro',		2,246	91				
Hillsboro' Savings Bank,		63	43				
Peoples' Bk. S. C., Charleston,	10,776.33						
Bank of Charleston, do	16,263.77						
Commerc'l Bk, S. C., Columbia,	24,335.17						
Planters' Bk S. C., Winnsboro',	299.20	51,674	47				
Bank of Mobile,	120.						
Bank of Louisiana,	2,000.						
A. J. Rugely & Co., New Orleans,	587.04	2,707	04	315,850	76		
Notes N. C. Banks,		306,733					
do Va. do		66,752					
do S. C. do		6,767		380,252			
Specie:							
Gold,		489,668					
Silver,		17,646	54	507,314	54		
Checks in transitu,				342	30		
				$ 5,816,047	98		

Carolina and Branches, Oct. 26, 1861.

Capital Stock,						$ 2,500,000	
General profit and loss,						177,475	87
Public Treasurer N. C.,						11,949	85
Dividends unpaid,						4,472	
Bank State of N. C.,						198,371	59
Bank Republic, New York,	$	14					
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,		19	81	33	81		
Treasurer Confederate States,				3,518	75		
Traders' Bank, Richmond,	2,139	53					
Bank of West Tennessee,		67	06	2,206	59		
Bank of Lexington,				1,985	57		
Bank of Washington,				553	05		
Bank of Commerce, Newbern,				222	40		
Greensboro' Insurance Co.,				154	64		
Bank of Cape Fear,				19,399	83		
C. L. Edwards, Cash'r, Charleston,		520	47				
Bank of Chester, S. C.,		177	56				
Bank State Georgia,		93	20	791	23	28,865	85
Notes in circulation:							
Issued by Principal Bank,				88,865			
" " Branches,				1,516,915		1,605,780	
Deposits,						1,289,132	82
						$ 5,816,047	98

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

General Statement showing the condition of the Bank

Notes Discounted,	$3,153,779	01					
Suspended Debt,	302,185	97	$3,455,964	98			
Bills of Exchange,			963,292	97			
North Carolina Bonds,			142,050		$ 4,561,307	05	
Real Estate,					80,019	85	
Due from other Banks;							
Merchants' Bank, New York,	37	83					
J. T. Soutter, Agent,	8,000						
Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k, Phil'a,	86	92	8,124	75			
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	24,888	31					
McIlwain Son & Co., Petersburg,	3,546	42					
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk,	457	95					
B'k Commonwealth, Richmond,	49,779	14					
Bank of Virginia,	49,794	71					
Exchange B'k of Virginia,	11,709	80	140,176	33			
People's Bank of South Carolina, Charleston,	22,478	81					
B'k of Charleston, S. C.,	27,085	44					
Commercial B'k, Columbia, S.C.,	5,328	44					
Bank of Chester, S. C.,	6	75	54,899	44			
Mechanics B'k, Geo., Augusta,	1,029	50					
Bank State " Savannah,	4,888	60	5,918	10			
Bank of Lousiana,	9,096	51					
A. J. Rugely & Co., New Orleans,	1,012	23					
Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile,	3,830	60					
Bank of Mobile,	120		14,059	34	223,177	96	
Notes of Various Banks,					568,909		
Specie, Gold,			500,073				
Do Silver,			17,395	42	517,468	42	
Salary Account,			8,497				
Expense "			980	85	9,477	85	
Vouchers,					1,773	85	
					$ 5,962,134		

of North Carolina, and Branches, Jan. 25, 1862.

Capital Stock,						$ 2,500,000	
General Profit and Loss,						101,923	26
Dividends Unpaid,						10,900	
Bank of State of N. C.,						186,501	83
Public Treasurer of N. C.						5,616	35
Due to Foreign Banks:							
Bank Republic, New York,	14						
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	6	44					
Bank of Baltimore,	13	37	$	33	81		
Treasurer Conf. States of America,				4,768	75		
Traders' Bank, Richmond,				3,184	49		
Bank of Lexington, N. C.	3,709	20					
Do Washington, "	41	64					
Do Commerce, "	101	28					
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	2,909	73					
Greensboro' Ins. Co., do,	569	13					
Bank of Cape Fear,	9,302	67		16,433	65		
Do West Tennessee,				67	06		
Planters' B'k, Winnsboro', S. C.,				72	09	24,559	85
Notes in Circulation:							
Issued by Principal Bank,				146,270			
Do Branches,				1,527,460		1,673,730	
Discount,				22,908	07		
Profit and Loss,				19,863	60	42,771	67
Deposits						1,402,993	48
Checks in Transitu,						13,137	56
						$ 5,962,134	

C. DEWEY, *Cashier*,

General Statement showing the condition of the

*Notes Discounted,	$2,542,900 30		
Suspended Debt,	290,608 25	$ 2,833,508 55	
Bills of Exchange,		921,334 24	
North-Carolina State Bonds,	203,675		
Confederate States' Bonds,	214,500	418,175	$ 4,173,017 79
Real Estate,			80,122 72
Due from other Banks:			
Bank of Mobile, Mobile,	4,618 56		
Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile,	11,727 81	16,346 37	
J. T. Soutter, Agent,		8,000	
A. J. Rugeley & Co., New Orleans,		10,085 36	
Commercial Bank, Columbia, S. C.,	9,422 50		
People's B'k, Charleston, S. C.,	19,903 39		
H. W. Conner & Co., " "	2,763 29		
Bank Charleston, "	19,278 02		
Bank Camden, "	34	51,401 20	
Mechanics' B'k, Augusta, Ga.,		2,430	
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfolk, Va.,	217 95		
Thos. Branch & Sons, Petersburg, Va.,	10,704 50		
Bank City, Petersburg, Va.,	7,961 85		
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.,	13 20		
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	17,738 71		
Bank of Virginia,	45,065 79		
B'k of Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.,	9,398 11		
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	24,976 85	116,076 96	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia,		86 92	204,426 81
Notes of Various Banks,			407,547
Specie: Gold,		501,798 01	
Silver,		15,069 95	516,867 96
Vouchers,			1,500 90
*Of these amounts there is due:			
By Directors,	$62,090 65		
By Stockholders not Directors,	49,238		
			$ 5,383,483 18

Bank of North-Carolina, October 25, 1862.

Capital Stock,						$ 2,500,000	
General Profit and Loss,						132,544	10
Due to other Banks:							
Traders' Bank, Richmond, Va.,			$	1,967	18		
Bank of West Tennessee,				80	56		
Merchants' Bank, New York,				141	06		
Bank of Lexington, Graham,	$ 354	74					
Bank Commerce, Newbern, Co. Shops,	3,547	10					
Farmers' B'k, N. C., Greensboro',	89	99					
Bank of Washington, N. C.,	1,249	39					
Bank of Cape Fear,	1,978	73		7,219	95	9,408	75
Dividends Unpaid,						19,464	
Bank State North-Carolina,						163,348	07
Notes in Circulation:							
Issued by Principal Bank,				128,440			
Issued by Branches,				1,452,860		1,581,300	
Deposites,						953,276	51
Bills and Checks in Transitu,						24,141	73
C. DEWEY, *Cashier*,						$ 5,383,483	18

General Statement of the Bank of

Notes and Bonds discounted,	$ 2,405,748	43
Bills of Exchange,	810,975	89
Due from other Banks:		
Union Bank, Boston,	2,593	08
Bank of the State of New York,	173	19
Bank of America, New York,	3,761	59
Merchants' Exchange Bk, N. Y.,	31,020	96
Leather Manufac's' Bk, do	12,756	19
Bank of N. America, Philada.,	1,033	19
Union Bank, do	83,887	66
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	46	14
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	279	55
Exchange Bk of Va., Petersb'g,	765	32
Farmers' do Alexandria,	60	
Danville Bank, Virginia,	147	11
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	980	67
Planters' & Mechanics' Bk, do	4,703	13
Bank of the State of Georgia,	60	
Bank of N. C., Newbern,	7,845	38
do Tarboro',	34	
do Salisbury,	1,009	43
do Charlotte,	252	65
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	2,154	40
Bank of Commerce, do	980	32
do Lexington, N. C.,	141	77
do Yanceyville, do	236	06
Notes of N. C. Banks & checks,	245,451	32
Notes of Foreign Banks,	26,833	
N. C. State Bond acc't in N. Y.,	4,899	25
U. S. Treasury Notes,	111,000	
Specie,	361,727	94
Real Estate,	71,000	
In transitu,	20,008	84
	$ 4,212,566	46

Cape Fear, October 1, 1860.

Capital,			$ 1,591,900	
Contingent fund,			418,324	82
Profit and Loss,			100,317	02
Due to other banks:				
Merchants Bank, New York,			19,542	97
Park Bank, New York,			13,135	18
Bank of N. York, N. Y.,			2,848	80
Union Bank, Baltimore,			659	48
Bank of Va., Farmers', Norfolk,			759	09
" of S. Carolina, Charleston,			2	03
" of N. Carolina, Wilm'gt'n,			627	55
" of Charlotte, N. C.,			1,895	08
Bank of Lexington, Branch at Graham, N. C.,			615	29
Farmers' B'k of N. C.,			118	60
Deposites,			388,325	55
Bank Notes issued:				
At Wilmington,	$ 393,525			
Fayetteville,	337,985			
Salem,	658,570			
Washington,	396,808			
Salisbury,	310,250			
Raleigh,	31,954			
Asheville,	576,945			
Greensboro',	170,240			
	$2,876,277			
B'k Notes on hand,	1.202,782	Circulation	1,673,495	
Due from Directors,		$ 157,771	25	
Due from Stockholders not Directors,		107,2966	81	
H. A. SAVAGE, *Cashier.*			$ 4,212,566	46

General Statement of the Bank of

Notes and Bonds discounted,	$ 2,587,735	55
Bills of Exchange,	553,201	43
Due from other Banks:		
Union Bank, Boston,	9,749	62
Merchants' Bank, New York,	20,630	18
Park Bank, do	49 351	66
Bank of New York, do	35,502	94
Bank of America, do	3,758	69
Leather Manufac's Bk, do	9,720	06
Merchants' Exch'ge Bk, do	32,434	26
Bank of N. America, Philada.,	804	04
Union Bank, do	3,894	76
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	1,062	78
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	3,592	40
do Norfolk,	3,780	84
Farmers' Bank of Va., do	26,345	22
do Alexandria,	254	
Bank of Danville, Virginia,	916	61
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	461	74
Planters' & Mechanics' Bk, S. C.,	533	93
Bank of N. C., Br. Charlotte,	169	15
do do Tarboro',	1,798	48
do do Salisbury,	2,765	70
Bank of Lexington, N. C.,	1,614	30
Farmers' Bk N. C., Eliza'h City,	507	27
Bonds of State of N. C.,	64,173	91
Notes of N. C. Bks and checks,	356,206	54
Notes of Foreign Banks,	12,284	
Specie,	316,705	61
Real Estate,	90,802	89
	$ 4,190,758	56

Cape Fear, April 1, 1861.

Capital Stock,				$ 1,591,900	
Contingent Fund,				443,273	96
Profit and loss,				89,131	17
Due to other Banks:					
Bank of the State, New York,				6,984	13
Union Bank, Baltimore,				747	32
Exchange Bk of Va., Petersb'rg,				2,627	49
Southern Bk of Ala., Mobile,				409	76
Bank of N. C., Br. Wilmington,				981	20
do do Newbern,				715	61
do do Windsor,				3	58
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,				1,332	10
Bank of Commerce, do				1,067	37
do Lexington, Br. Graham,				966	02
Bank of Yanceyville, N. C.,				1,993	69
Bank of Charlotte, N. C.,				1,275	43
Miners' & Planters' Bank, N. C.,				288	30
Deposits,				401,105	97
Bank Notes issued:					
At Wilmington,	$ 295,989				
Fayetteville,	320,692				
Salem,	622,349				
Washington,	395,754				
Salisbury,	309,070				
Raleigh,	31,954				
Asheville,	566,434				
Greensboro',	169,324				
	$ 2,711,566				
Bk Notes on hand,	1,086,171	Circulation		1,625,395	
In transitu,				20,560	46
Due from directors,		$ 207,930	61		
" "stockholders, not direct's,		57,428	10		
H. R. SAVAGE, *Cashier.*				$ 4,190,758	56

General Statement of the Bank of Cape

Notes and Bonds Discounted,			$3,020,549	21
Bills of Exchange,			300,952	68
Due from other Banks :				
Union Bank, Boston,			835	31
Merchants' Bank, New York,			2,018	65
Do Exchange Bank, New York,			1,902	50
Park Bank, New York,			21,836	76
Leather Manufact's' Bank, New York,			460	40
Bank of New York, do			1,370	55
Do the State, do			7,901	51
Do America, do			2,383	07
Do No. America, Philadelphia,			875	74
Union Bank, do			1,308	13
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,			460	54
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,			15,447	68
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Richmond,			3,793	82
Farmers' " " "			18,083	10
Do " " Petersburg,			5,330	58
Exchange, " " "			3,742	13
Farmers' " " Norfolk,			634	25
Do " " Alexand.			308	25
Danville Bank, Virginia,			187	18
Bank of Charleston, South Carolina,			16,300	12
Bank of South Carolina, "			7,407	65
Do the State, "			517	21
State Bank, "			669	61
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, S. C.			10,347	28
Mechanics' Bank, Augusta,			4,260	10
Southern " New Orleans,			855	
Bank of Louis'a, "			994	90
Bank of North Carolina, Wilmington,			522	
Do " " Newbern,			11,977	84
Do " " Windsor,			337	02
Do " " Tarboro',			119	47
Do " " Salisbury,			8,359	59
Do Clarendon, Fayetteville,			15,500	
Do Yanceyville, N. C.,				
Notes of North Carolina B'ks and Checks,			649,616	01
Notes of Foreign Banks,			68,184	
North Carolina State Bonds,			72,646	41
Specie,			312,789	01
Real Estate,			90,802	89
In Transitu,			114,066	83
			$ 4,798,845	61
Due from Directors,	156,311	77		
Due from Stockholders not Directors,	103,605	74		

Fear, Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, 1861.

Capital Stock,		$ 1,591,900	
Contingent Fund,		451,646	97
Profit and Loss,		77,308	15
Due to other Banks, viz:			
Union Bank, Baltimore,		141	49
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,		5,705	62
Bank of the City of Petersburg,		2,131	04
Southern Bank of Alabama, Mobile,		407	29
Bank of Commerce, New Orleans,		236	71
Bank of Commerce, Newbern,		5,019	26
Merchants' Bank, "		17,539	32
Bank of Charlotte, N. C.,		185	37
Do Lexington, "		9,029	01
Do " Graham, N. C.,		1,040	01
Miners' and Planters' Bank, N. C.,		913	98
Deposits,		686,735	99
Bank Notes issued at Wilmington,	$ 290,672		
Do " " Fayetteville,	316,855		
Do " " Salem,	617,942		
Do " " Washington,	393,251		
Do " " Salisbury,	297,448		
Do " " Raleigh,	31,776		
Do " " Asheville,	543,488		
Do " " Greensboro',	168,000	2,659,432	
Do " on hand,	710,526		
Do " in circulation,	1,948,906		
		$ 4,798,845	61

WM. A. WRIGHT' *President.*

Quarterly Statement of the Bank of Commerce, Newbern,

N. C. State Bonds,			$ 43,014	
*Notes discounted,	$ 397,634			
do in suit,	2,625		400,259	
Bills of Exchange,	168,964	98		
do protested	17,371	27	186,336	25
Bank property,			3,969	86
Notes of other N. C. Bks & chks,	7,783	42		
do Virginia and S. C.,	1,114			
Specie,	128,694	40	137,591	82
Due from other Banks :.				
Bank of N. C., Charlotte,	114	46		
do Salisbury,	84	27		
do Newbern,	1,189	52		
Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	120	97		
do Raleigh,	320	59		
Continental Bank,	4,331	38		
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	2,023	35		
Franklin Bank, do	816	49		
Bank of Charleston,	105	84		
R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons,	462	87	9,569	74
*Due by directors,	29,561			
do stockholders,	91,875			
do others not stockhold's,	278,823			
			$ 780,740	67

N. C., ending January 31st, 1861.

Capital Stock,			$ 281,450	
Deposits,			101,802	13
Dividend No. 1, unpaid,	$ 9	75		
do 2, do	1,382		1,391	75
Circulation,			381,155	
Due to other Banks:				
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,	1,279	13		
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	194	55		
Park Bank, New York,	1	74		
Bank of Wilmington,	3	93	1,479	35
Profit and loss,			13,462	44
J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*			$ 780,740	67

Quarterly Statement of the Bank of Commerce, Newbern,

N. C. State Bonds,			$ 43,014	
*Notes discounted,	$ 493,076			
do in suit,	6,051		499,127	
Bills of Exchange,	191,662	19		
do Protested,	21,520	15	213,182	34
Bank property,			3,969	86
Notes of other N. C. Bks & chks,	10,753	65		
Notes of Virginia Banks,	1,000			
Gold and silver,	126,421	46		
Bills and checks in transitu,	13,249	18	151,424	29
Due from other Banks:				
Fulton Bank,	5,979	65		
Continental Bank,	72	63		
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,	2,592	94		
do Fayetteville,	213	14		
do Raleigh,	1,729	17		
Merchants' Bank,	630	87		
Franklin Bank,	522	41		
R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons,	24	29		
Bank of Charleston,	30	84		
do Wilmington,	197	97		
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro,'	161	81		
Bank of N. C., Charlotte,	657	87	12,813	59
*Due by directors,	38,986			
do stockholders,	86,594			
do others not stockhold'rs,	373,547			
			$ 923,531	08

N. C., ending April 30th, 1861.

Capital Stock,			$ 400,000	
Deposits,			99,375	93
Dividend No. 2, unpaid,			590	
Circulation,			391,610	
Due to other Banks:				
Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	$ 572	72		
Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro',	928	46		
Park Bank,	412	87		
Bank of N. C., Salisbury,	36	18	1,950	23
Profit and Loss,			30,004	92
J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*			$ 923,531	08

Statement of the Bank of Commerce,

N. C. State Bonds,			$43,014	
*Notes Discounted,	$ 527,228			
Do in suit,	6,051		533,279	
Bills of Exchange,			144,348	64
Do Protested,			60,034	60
Bank Property,			3,969	86
Expenses,			1,418	46
Notes of other N. C. Banks and Checks,	25,154	51		
Gold and Silver,	115,779	11	140,933	62
Due from other Banks:				
Continental Bank,	23	30		
Fulton Bank,	3,267	17		
Franklin Bank,	145	14		
Merchants' Bank,	253	91		
Farmers' B'k of Greensboro',	123	45		
Bank of Wilmington,	728	58		
Do Savannah,	1,000			
Do Charleston,	6,000	50		
Do Virginia,	19,309	98		
Do N. Carolina, Charlotte,	235	27		
Do " Salisbury,	190	53		
Do Cape Fear, Fayettev'e,	379	67		
Do " Washington,	929	43		
Do " Raleigh,	2,833	29	35,420	22
*Due by Directors,	55,475			
Do Stockholders not Directors,	99,534			
Do others not Stockh'd's,	378,270			
			$ 962,418	40

N. C., Quarterly, ending July 31*st*, 1861.

Capital Stock,				$ 400,000	
Deposits.				136,526	11
Dividend No. 2, unpaid,		116			
Do " 3, "	$	1,626		1,742	
Circulation,				399,435	
Due to other Banks:					
Park Bank,		412	87		
Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro',		1,598	81		
Hillsboro' Savings Institute,		639	38		
Bank of Lexington,		1,053	46		
R. H. Chamberlain & Sons,		17	46	3,721	98
Profit and Loss,				20,993	31
J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*				$ 962,418	40

Quarterly Statement of the Bank of Commerce, Newbern,

N. C. State Bonds,	$ 43,014			
C. S. A. 8 per cent. Bonds,	13,000		$ 56,014	
*Notes discounted,	622,894			
do in suit,	6,051		628,945	
Bills of Exchange,	91,026	63		
do Protested,	82,844	13	173,870	76
Bank property,			3,969	86
Notes of other N. C. Bks & chks,	33,761	62		
Notes of South Carolina & Va.,	2,855			
Gold and silver,	115,088	30		
Confederate Notes,	14,185			
Vouchers,	3,175	50	169,065	42
Due from other Banks:				
Bank of Savannah,	100			
Bank of N. C., Salisbury,	190	53		
do Charlotte,	31	87		
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,	903	87		
do Raleigh,	3,645	92		
Bank of Wilmington,	3,400	42		
Bank of Charleston,	2,900	90		
Bank of Virginia,	17,744	93		
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	68	57		
Fulton Bank,	6,396	10		
Franklin Bank,	146	22		
Merchants' Bank,	253	91		
R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons,	1,054	63	36,837	87
*Due from directors,	50,062			
do stockholders,	88,231			
do others not stockh'rs,	390,652			
do State of N. C.,	100,000			
			$ 1,068,702	91

N. C., ending October 31st, 1861.

Capital Stock,			$ 400,000	
Circulation,			465,595	
Dividend No. 2,	116			
do 3,	818		934	
Deposits,			168,282	07
Due to other Banks:				
Bank of Lexington,	1,482	26		
do Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	520	33		
do do Greensboro',	36	37		
Park Bank,	412	87		
Continental Bank,	5	52		
Greensboro' Mutual L. & T. Co.,	547	28		
Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	7	41	3,012	04
Profit and Loss,			30,879	80
J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*			$ 1,068,702	91

Statement of the Bank of Commerce at

N. C. State Bonds,	$	43,014			
C. S. A. Bonds, 8 per ct.,		19,000		$ 62,014	
Notes Discounted,				597,874	
Bills of Exchange,		85,226	63		
Bills Protested,		51,332	04	136,558	67
Bank Property,				4,245	61
Notes of other N. C. Banks,		12,263	85		
Notes of South Carolina and Virginia Banks,		18,495			
Gold and Silver,		114,679	40		
Confederate Notes,		37,740			
N. C. State Treasury Notes,		37,017			
Vouchers,		572	49	220,767	74
Due from other Banks:					
Bank of N. C., Salisbury,		1,541	49		
R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons,		432	18		
Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville,		459	57		
Franklin Bank,		146	22		
Merchants' Bank,		253	91		
Branch B'k Cape Fear, Washington,		2,586	24		
Hillsboro' Saving's Institution,		1,379	89		
Br'ch B'k Cape Fear, Raleigh,		893	86		
Bank of Virginia,		33,013	71	40,707	07
				$ 1,062,167	09

Newbern, (*Company Shops*) *May* 31, 1862.

Capital Stock,			$ 400,000	
Dividend No. 2,	$ 110			
Do. " 3,	532			
Do. " 4,	2,618		3,260	
Circulation,			468,620	
Deposits,			151,943	88
Due to other Banks:				
Bank at Lexington,	2,424	04		
Bank at Graham,	2,919	51		
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	165	61		
Bank of Wilmington,	2,416	28		
Park Bank,	412	87		
Bank of N. C., Charlotte,	179	04		
Continental Bank,	5	52		
Greensboro' Mutu'l Life & Trust Company,	2,766	39		
Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro',	5,000			
Bank of Charleston,	34	80	16,324	06
Profit and Loss,			22,019	15
			$ 1,062,167	09

J. A. GUION, *Cashier.*

Statement of the Bank of Commerce,

North Carolina State Bonds,	$ 93,014			
C. S. A. Bonds,	19,000		$ 112,014	
Notes Discounted,			562,282	
Bills of Exchange,			120,290	37
Do in transitu,			3,938	
Do Protested,			51,538	04
Bank Property,			4,245	61
Do Expenses,			1,895	33
Notes of other N. C. Banks,	11,965	05		
Do So. Ca. and Virginia,	14,100			
Gold and Silver,	114,679	40		
Confederate Notes,	24,335			
State Treasury, "	6,262			
Vouchers,	1,167	13	172,508	58
Due from other Banks,				
Bank of Lexington, Graham,	924	03		
R. H. Chamberlaine & Sons,	432	18		
Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville,	412	22		
Do " Washington,	4,720	24		
Do " Greensboro',	9,999	61		
Franklin Bank, Baltimore,	146	22		
Merchants' " "	253	91		
Greensboro' Mut. Life & Tr. Co.,	3,630	61		
Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	12	99		
Bank of Virginia,	3,576	05		
Do N. C., Salisbury,	3,298	20		
Do Charleston,	10,263	76	37,670	02
			$ 1,066,381	95

Newbern, Quarter ending, Oct. 31, 1862.

Capital Stock,			$ 400,000	
Circulation,			466,115	
Dividend No. 2,	$ 110			
Do " 3,	508			
Do " 4,	2,136			
Do " 5,	5,852		8,606	
Deposits,			159,296	37
Due to other Banks:				
Bank of Lexington,	193	92		
Do Savannah,	6			
Do Wilmington,	1,911	66		
Do Cape Fear, Raleigh.	5,440	54		
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	4,597	14		
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro',	765	61		
Park Bank,	412	87		
Continental Bank,	5	32	13,333	26
Profit and Loss,			19,031	32
J. A. GUION, *Cash.*			$ 1,066,381	95

Statement of the Bank of Wilmington,

Notes discounted,	$ 797,356	76		
Foreign Exchange,	407,200	55		
Sterling Exchange,	60,006	48		
Domestic Exchange,	7,409	89		
Bonds,	337,154	66	$ 1,609,128	34
Suspened Debt,			70,035	62
Suspended Account,			30,040	87
Bank Republic, New York,	14,782	63		
Bank North America, Philada.,	110	84		
Bank Charleston,	200	19		
Exchange Bank, Richmond,	4,080	66		
Bank Virginia, Portsmouth,	2,846	82		
Exchange Bank, Petersburg,	2,092	99	24,114	13
Bank of Washington,	50	11		
Bank of Wadesboro',	121	51	171	62
Florida Railroad Company,			50,000	
R. Norfleet, Agent,	1,685	82		
M. J. Wicks,	6,000	87	7,686	69
Real Estate,			22,032	98
Cash Specie,	21,965	66		
Notes and checks of other B'ks,	61,179	64	83,145	30
Due by directors,	15,750			
Due by stockholders,	105,915			
			$ 1,896,355	55

N. C., on the 2d of November, 1861.

Capital Stock,			$ 758,500	
Bank Circulation,			851,753	
Merchants' Bank, Boston,	$ 3	84		
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	65	97		
Farmers' Bank, Richmond,	15,353	72	15,423	53
Bank Clarendon, Fayetteville,	833	77		
Bank Commerce, Newbern,	3,400	42		
Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	1,043	38		
Bank Charlotte,	763	69	6.041	26
Street & Hungerford,			1,000	
Deposits and Dividends,			134,949	88
Contingent Fund,			75,000	
Profits,			53,687	88
JOHN McRAE, *Pres't.*			$ 1,896,355	55

Statement of the Bank of Wilmington,

Notes and Bills Discounted,	$ 1,129,082	57		
Sterling Exchange,	110,006	48		
Bonds,	399,743	02	1,638,832	07
Suspended Account,			30,040	87
Bank Republic, New York,	11,782	63		
Merchants' Bank, Boston,	896	16		
Bank of No. Am., Philadelphia,	110	84		
Bank of Charleston,	6,156	98		
Bank of Memphis,	141	85		
Southern Bank, Mobile,	280			
Exchange Bank, Richmond,	2,301	48		
Do " Petersburg,	3,262	70		
Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	502	47		
Bank of La., New Orleans,	492	54	25,927	65
Bank Clarendon, Fayetteville,	436	46		
Bank of Commerce, Newbern,	1,567	17		
Bank of Washington,	50	11	2,053	74
Florida Railroad Co.,			50,000	
R. Norfleet, Agent,	1,151	24		
M. J. Wicks, "	6,000	87	7,152	11
Suspended Debt,			70,035	62
Real Estate,			22,032	98
Notes and Checks of other B'ks,	150,508	64		
Specie,	25,010	49	175,519	13
			$ 2,021,594	17

North Carolina, May 3, 1862.

Capital Stock,			$ 758,500	
Circulation,			558,239	
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	$ 65	97		
Farmers' Bank, Richmond,	410	70		
Do " Petersburg,	782	95	1,259	62
Hillsboro' Savings Institution,	248	50		
Greensboro' Mut. Life Ins. and Trust Co.,	2,569	08		
Bank of Wadesboro',	596	94		
Bank of Charlotte,	353	92	3,768	44
Street & Hungerford,			1,000	
Deposits and Dividends unpaid,			184,039	66
Contingent Fund,			95,000	
Profits,			19,791	45
Amount Due from Stockholders,	110,555			
Do " " Directors,	17,175			
Do " " others,	1,001,352			
			$ 2,021,594	17

JOHN McRAE, *Pres't.*

Statement of the Bank of Fayetteville,

Notes discounted,	$ 661,217	59			
Bills of Exchange,	25,198	31	$	686,415	90
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	1,960	67			
Philadelphia Bank,	232	62			
Bank State S. C., Charleston,	3,394	75		5,588	04
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,				3,436	87
Expenses,	1,705				
Bank Building,	15,000			16,705	
Cash, Notes, B'ks N. C. & chks,	43,861	66			
Banks S. C. and Virginia,	949				
Specie,	21,903	15		66,713	81
			$	778,859	62

N. C., May 13th, 1861.

Capital Stock,			$	380,000	
Bank Note Acc't, Circulation,				267,402	
Bank of Wadesboro',	$	1,894 40			
Do Yanceyville,		2,539 57			
Do Charlotte,		3,644 69		8,078	66
Deposits,				44,710	93
Profit and Loss,				21,668	03
Surplus,				57,000	
W. G. BROADFOOT, *Cash.*			$	778,859	62

Bills and Notes Discounted,			$ 789,014	73
Branch Bank Va., Petersburg,	$ 2,087	52		
Bank of the State of South Ca., Charleston,	2,086	23	4,173	75
Bank of Yanceyville,	284	95		
Com. Bk. Wilmington,	2,110	51	2,395	46
Expense Account,	2,899	50		
Banking House,	15,000		17,899	50
Cash—Notes, Banks of N. C.,	29,154			
Checks on " " "	1,073	95		
Do Banks of So. Ca. & Va.,	2,247			
Confederate Drafts,	50,000			
Specie,	21,843	53	104,318	48
			$ 917,801	92

Fayetteville, 4th Nov., 1861.

Capital Stock,		$ 380,000	
Circulation,		397,959	
Bank of Wadesboro,		1,347	25
Deposits,		64,100	95
Profit and Loss,		14,394	72
Surplus,		60,000	
W. G. BROADFOOT, *Cashier.*		$ 917,801	92

Statement of the Bank of Fayetteville,

Notes discounted,	$ 637,168	65		
Bills of Exchange,	1,622		$ 638,790	65
Bonds of C. States, 8 per cent.,	50,000			
Certificates for do, N. C. do,	60,000		110,000	
Branch Bank Va., Petersburg,	4,483	02		
Bank State S. C., Charleston,	2,355	67	6,838	69
Farmers' Bk N. C., Greensboro',	93	49		
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	9,411	88	9,505	37
Bank Expenses,	2,475			
Bank Building,	15,000		17,475	
Cash, Notes, Bank of N. C.,	8,890			
Bank of Cape Fear,	4,246			
Do Wilmington,	2,492			
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	348			
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	177			
Bank of Commerce, do,	955			
Do Wadesboro,	981			
Do Charlotte,	518			
Do Yanceyville,	404			
Do Washington,	1,124			
Do Lexington,	475			
Do Roxboro',	25			
Do Clarendon,	858			
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	417			
N. C. Treasury Notes,	2,033	55		
Coupons and checks on Banks,	3,160	20		
S. C. and Virginia Bank Notes,	1,612			
Confederate Notes,	*219,393			
Specie,	21,347		269,455	75
			$ 1,052,065	46

*One hundred and ten thousand dollars ($110,000) of this sum is subject to the order, or in the hands of the Confederate Depository, at Wilmington, N. C., for conversion into 6 per cent. call Certificates, from the Confederate government—the exchange being interrupted and delayed by the pestilence at Wilmington.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

N. C., November 10th, 1862.

Capital Stock,				$	380,000	
Circulation,					402,687	
Bank of Wadesboro',	$	591	56			
Bank of Yanceyville,		2,301	41		2,892	97
Dividend unpaid,		3,259	50			
Deposits,		191,443	43		194,702	93
Discount received,		6,565	14			
Profit and Loss,		5,217	42		11,782	56
Surplus,					60,000	
Due by directors,		2,300				
Due by stockholders,		26,234	42			
Due by others,		608,534	23			
	$	637,168	65			
				$	1,052,065	46

E. J. LILLY, *Pres't.*

State of the Bank of Clarendon, at

Notes Discounted,			$ 803,245	26
Bonds of State of No. Ca.,			24,300	
Domestic Bills of Exchange,				
Payable in Wilmington,			6,894	63
Continental Bank, New York,	27	80		
Bank of Charleston,	1,251	39		
Farmers' B'k of Va., Richmond,	1,500	38		
Bank City of Petersburg, Va.,	1,421	26		
Bank of Memphis, Tenn,,	6,065			
Bank of Wilmington,	948	32		
Greensboro' Insurance Comp'y,	933	86	12,148	01
Treasurer Confederate States,			11,320	63
Real Estate (Banking House),			10,889	76
Expense Account,			2,365	32
Cash, viz. :				
Notes, Bank of Fayetteville,	78			
Do " North Carolina,	54,903			
Do " So. Ca. and Va.,	1,774			
Checks on Banks,	5,688	15		
Specie—Gold and Silver,	18,724	60	81,167	75
			$ 952,331	36

Fayetteville, November 30, 1861.

Capital Stock,			$ 400,000	
Notes in Circulation,			409,883	
Surplus Fund,			58,608	38
Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville,			14,504	71
Discount, Ex. Received,			24,621	21
Individual Depository,			44,714	06
Amount due by Directors,	80,200			
Do " Stockholders,	140,441	85		
Do " others,	582,603	41		
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, *Cashier.*			$ 952,331	36

State of the Bank of Clarendon

Notes Discounted:							
Due by Stockholders,	$129,750	67					
Due by Directors,	52,480						
Due by others,	532,516	40	$	714,746	47		
Bonds,				132,000		$ 846,746	47
Domestic Bills. payable at Wilmington,						684	58
Continental Bank, New York,				27	80		
Bank of Charleston,				2,098	21		
B'k of City of Petersb'rg, Va.,				22,640	46		
Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans,				52	09		
Bank of Wilmington,				2,050	18	26,868	74
Real Estate, (Banking House,)						11,120	32
Expense Account,						2,189	95
Cash, viz:							
Notes—Banks of N. C.,				37,125			
Do. " " S. C.,				2,896			
Confederate Notes,				54,700			
Checks, Confederate,				5,292	36		
Specie—Gold,	$3,600						
Silver,	179	65		3,779	65	103,793	01
						$ 991,403	07

at Fayetteville, May 31, 1862.

Capital Stock,		$ 400,000	
Notes in Circulation,		423,780	
Surplus Fund,		64,989	30
Greensboro' Ins. Company,		470	45
Discount Received,		19,637	16
Individual Depositors,		82,526	16
J. D. WILLIAMS, *Pres.*		$ 991,403	07

discounted,	*$ 349,788	01		
nded debt,	12,295		$ 362,083	01
)f Exchange,	400			
sted Bills of Exchange,	27,000		27,400	
Estate,			7,650	
e from Banks:				
Cape Fear, Greensboro',	1,756	74		
Do Washington,	305	60		
Do Raleigh,	12,688	33		
of Washington,	16,351			
nercial Bank of Wilm'gton,	2,661	35		
of Va., Richmond,	3,750			
hants' Bank, Baltimore,	101	29		
ters' & Mech's' Bk Philada.,	45	80	37,660	11
s of other N. C. Banks,	17,651			
le,	30,983	95	48,634	95
e from directors,	13,565			
Do stockholders not direct's,	17,201			
			$ 483,428	07

Newbern, on the 20th of November, 1861.

Capital Stock,				$ 225	
Notes in circulation,				103,	
Deposits,				92,	
General Profit and Loss,				48,	
Dividends unpaid,				1,	
Due to Banks, viz:					
Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington,	$	11,711	61		
Bank of Wilmington,		297	70	12,009	31
				$ 483,428	07

W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*

State of the Merchants' Bank of

Notes Discounted,	$ 337,653	32		
Suspended Debt,	12,295		$ 349,948	32
Protested Bills of Exchange,			22,900	
Real Estate,			7,650	
Due from Banks, viz:				
Bank Cape Fear, Washington,	397	14		
Do " Raleigh,	997	66		
Commercial B'k Wilmington,	2,115	57		
Bank of Washington,	6,532	82		
Bank Commerce, at Newbern,	2,571	57		
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,	3,843	01		
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia,	44	39		
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	101	29	16,603	45
Notes of other No. Ca. Banks,	3,870			
North Carolina Treasury Notes,	16,359			
Confederate States Notes,	24,867		45,096	
Specie,			31,003	51
Due by Directors,	8,465			
Due by Stockholders, not Directors,	17,201			
			$ 473,201	28

Newbern, on the 25th of Nov., 1862.

Capital Stock,			$ 225,000	
Notes in Circulation,			108,778	
Deposites,			91,111	41
General Profit and Loss,			35,044	72
Dividends Unpaid,			4,464	
Due to Banks, viz.:				
Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington,	$ 8,505	45		
Bank of Wilmington,	297	70	8,803	15
W. W. CLARK, *Cashier.*			$ 473,201	28

State of the Bank of

RESOURCES.				
Bills and Notes,	$ 387,689	87		
Bills of Exchange—Foreign,	43,237	55		
Suspended Debt,	32,800	99		
Real Estate, taken for debt,	10,500		$ 474,228	41
Due from other Banks:				
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	2,553	84		
Bank No. Ca. Tarboro',	2,563	23		
Bank of Yanceyville, N. C.,	472	94		
Merchants' Bank Newbern,	1,351	85		
Bank Charleston, So. Ca.,	9,157	84		
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore,	3,721	24		
Bank Republic, New York,	34,015	77		
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	3,797	82		
Exchange B'k Va., Petersburg,	4,208	21	61,842	74
Bank Expenses,	862	95		
Salary, &c.,	2,045		2,907	95
Real Estate for Bank purposes,			18,681	09
North Carolina State Bonds,	63,000			
Cash in Coin, $31,905 35				
Notes of other Banks and Checks, 65,086	96,991	35	159,991	35
			$ 717,651	54

Washington, June 1, 1861.

LIABILITIES.				
Capital,			$ 325,000	
Bank Note Circulation,			291,527	
Deposites,			56,481	05
Dividends uncalled for,			553	
Due to other Banks, viz.:				
Bank of Wilmington,	727	64		
Bank No. Ca., Windsor,	2,874	56		
Do " Raleigh,	442	28		
Southern B'k of Alabama, Mobile,	506	96	4,551	44
Profit and Loss,			39,539	05
			$ 717,651	54

M. STEVENSON, *Cash.*

State of the Bank of Washington,

Bills and Notes—						
Personal,	$371,819 48					
State of N. C.,	253,342 54	$	625,162	02		
Bills of Exchange,			16,267	96		
Suspended Debt,			32,800	99		
Real Estate taken for debt,			10,500	00	$ 684,730	97
Due from other Banks:						
Bank of N. C., Tarboro',			602	80		
Commercial B'k Wilmington,			370	14		
Bank of Louisiana, N. O.,			334	51		
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,			41,439	24		
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,			1,403	03	44,149	72
Bank Expenses,			1,432	42		
Salary Account,			1,945		3,377	42
Real Estate for Bank purposes,					18,681	09
N. C. State Bonds, including amt. ordered to be invested,			89,435	71		
Confederate States Bonds,			30,000			
Bonds of Town of Washington,			6,000		125,435	71
Cash in Coin,			31,768	19		
Notes of other Banks,			15,221		46,989	19
Confederate Notes,					41,000	
					$ 964,364	

Wednesday, December 24th, 1861.

Capital,				$ 325,000	
Bank Note circulation,				513,949	
Deposits,				65,341	95
Dividends uncalled for,				1,267	
Due to other Banks:					
Bank of Wilmington,	$	50	11		
Bank of N. C., Raleigh,		255	38		
Do Windsor,		1,306	28		
Exchange Bk of Va., Petersb'g,		999	21		
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,		15,443	15	18,054	13
Profit and Loss,				40,752	02
M. STEVENSON, *Cash'r.*				$ 964,364	

DEBTS:				
Capital Stock,			$ 300,000	
Notes in Circulation,			243,244	50
Due to Depositors,			31,052	61
Profit since 1st July, 1860,	$ 18,187	43		
Surplus Fund,	94,546	01	112,733	44
			$ 687,030	55

N. C., Saturday evening, 1st. Dec. 1860.

ASSETS :				
Coin,	$ 83,676	91		
Notes of other Banks in No. Ca.	17,142			
Notes of South Carolina Banks,	2,388			
Various Coupons,	412	50	103,619	41
Due by other Banks, viz. :				
Bank of Republic, New York,	12,435	77		
Merchants' B'k Baltimore, Md.,	490	40		
Branch Bank Ex. Richmond, Va.,	5,535	82		
People's Bank of South Carol'a, Charleston,	21,369	98		
Commercial Bank, Columbia, South Carolina,	8,331	52		
Peoples' Bank of Fairfield, S.C.	138	24		
Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	632	21		
Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, N. C.,	1,463	75	50,397	69
Due from Agents,			22,543	15
Bank Property, (Lot and Engraving),			7,635	77
Expense—Salary & Commission Account,			3,424	77
Unadjusted Vouchers,			2,050	
Bills of Exchange maturing,			274,819	43
Notes, "			99,473	95
Suspended Debt and in suit,			111,216	38
Bonds of State of No. Carolina,			11,000	
Rail Road Stock, C. & S. C. R. R.,			850	
Due from Directors,	1,100			
Due " Stockholders not Directors,	4,978	73	6,078	73
M. P. PEGRAM, *Cash.*			$ 687,030	55

Statement of the Bank of Charlotte,

DEBTS:			
Capital Stock,		$ 300,000	
Circulation,		449,963	
Due Depositors,		164,731	74
" Bank of Camden, S. C.,		4	15
" Farmers' Bank of N. C.,		1,571	52
" Bank of Wilmington,		26	94
" Bank of Wadesboro',		587	50
" for checks in transitu,		3,642	85
Undivided profits,		130,144	50
By directors,	$ * * *		
By stockholders,	5,000		
		$ 1,050,672	20

N. C., June 28th, 1862.

ASSETS:				
Notes receivable,			$ 442,665	15
Bills receivable,			97,527	79
Suspended debt,			44,710	48
Debt in suit,			38,400	30
N. C. State Bonds,			116,000	
Confederate States Bonds,			30,100	
Charlotte & S. C. R. R; Stock,			1,250	
People's Bank, S. C.,			13,727	21
Commercial Bank, S. C.,			13,585	07
Bank of Fairfield, do			152	92
Bank of Chester, do			876	25
Branch Bk Cape Fear, Raleigh,			352	04
Union Bank, Augusta, Ga.,			1,695	94
Resulting balance with Agents,			53,869	52
Real Estate,			4,800	
Unadjusted Vouchers,			3,038	36
Coin,	$ 71,696	50		
Notes N. C. Banks,	25,558			
Do S. C. do	10,084			
Do State Treasury,	3,615			
Do Confederate States,	74,080			
Coupons for collection,	2,887	70	187,921	20
J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Pres't.*			$ 1,050,672	20

Statement of the Bank of Charlotte,

DEBTS:					
Stockholders for Capital,				$ 300,000	
Notes in Circulation,				439.123	50
Individual Depositors,				118,218	31
Bank of the Republic, N. Y.,	$	3,642	85		
Br'ch Ex. B'k, Richmond, Va.,		17	38		
Farmers' Bank, " "		1,112	23		
Union Bank, Augusta, Ga.,		218	20		
Bank of Wadesboro', N. C.,		1,174	32		
Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,		4,333	93		
Br'ch B'k Cape Fear, Raleigh,		1,202	62	11,701	53
Coupons on Collection,				180	
Profits,				137,482	38
Owing by Directors,		10,468	65		
Owing by Stockholders not Directors,		1,400			
	$	11,868	65		
				$ 1,006,705	72

Saturday Evening, November 29, 1862.

ASSETS.				
Gold and Silver Coin,			$ 71,796	50
Notes of South-Carolina Banks,	$ 9,540			
Do. of Virginia "	828			
Do. of North-Carolina "	22,208		32,576	
Do. of N. C. Treasury,	14,913	71		
Do. of Con. States, Treasury,	34,268		49,181	71
N. C. State 6 per cent. Bonds,	33,000			
Do. " 8 " " "	88,000			
Con. States 8 " " "	30,500			
Stock in C. & S. C. R. R. Co.,	1,250		152,750	
Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina, Greensboro',	105	26		
Planters' B'k of Fairfield, S. C.,	78	75		
People's B'k, Charleston, S. C.,	1,884	32		
Com. Bank, Columbia, S.C.,	3,563	77		
Bank of Chester, S. C.,	293	75	5,925	85
Notes Receivable,	480,128	45		
Bills Receivable	49,870		529,998	45
Suspended Debt,	48,669	28		
Debt in Suit,	37,745	70	86,414	98
Jas. T. Soutter, Agent, N. Y.,	9,000			
Jno. T. Tanner, Athens, Ala.,	100			
Walker, Nelson & Co., Memphis, Tennessee,	16,068	43		
H. W. Conner & Co., N. O.,	44,086	38	69,254	81
Real Estate,			4,800	
Salary and Expense Vouchers,			4,007	42
J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Pres.*			$ 1,006,705	72

Statement of the Condition of the Bank

DEBTS:		
Capital Stock,	$ 325,000	
Bank Notes Issued,	575,000	
Dividends unpaid,	3,925	
Due Depositors,	16,019	94
Richmond Manufacturing Co., (old firm),	404	
Bank of Lexington, N. C.,	463	97
Bank of Wilmington, "	1,452	
Merchants' Bank of So. Ca.,	92	50
Profits since 2d November,	4,752	24
Reserved Profits,	119,056	98
	$ 1,046,166	63

of Wadesboro', January 4th, 1862.

ASSETS:			
Real Estate,	$	5,771	92
Notes Discounted,		616,396	62
Bills of Exchange discounted,		156,363	14
Suspended Debt and Debt in Suit,		89,466	23
North Carolina Bonds,		44,000	
Confederate States Bonds,		50,000	
Due from Banks, viz.:			
Bank Commonwealth, Va.,		3,499	98
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,		18,594	39
Peoples' Bank of S. C.,		8,373	24
Bank of Mobile, Alabama,		561	41
Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,		268	94
Richmond Manf. Co.,		1,269	
Agency at Cheraw, S. C.,		3,085	46
Contingent Ex.,		33	10
Cash on hand,		48,483	21
H. BEVERLY, *Cashier.*	$	1,046,166	63

Statement showing the condition of the Bank

DEBTS:				
Capital Stock,	$	325,000		
Bank Notes Issued,		592,000		
Discount on Notes,		1,030	11	
Interest Account,		787	67	
Dividend Account,		9,305		
Deposit Account		36,305	17	
Premium Account,		5	75	
Bank of Lexington, N. C.,		463	97	
Surplus Fund Account,		129,080	56	
Due from directors,		36,827		
Do other stockholders,		22,415		
			$	1,093,978 23

of Wadesboro', December 3, 1862.

ASSETS:				
Real Estate,	$	5,771	91	
Notes receivable,		608,621	39	
Exchange receivable,		62,441	66	
Suspended Debt,		97,016	30	
Merchants' Bank, S. C.,		3,781	04	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,		20,098	64	
People's Bank of S. C.,		1,989	15	
Bank of Mobile, Alabama,		817	89	
State Bonds,		44,000		
Confederate States Bonds,		50,000		
Contingent Expenses,		7		
Cash on hand,		197,648	02	
Bank of Wilmington,		1,629	09	
Bank of Fayetteville,		156	14	
Specie,		23,000		
Wadesboro' Notes,		30,000		
Confederate Notes,		127,000		
Notes of other Banks,		17,648	02	
H. B. HAMMOND, *Pres't.*				$ 1,093,978 23

A statement showing the condition of the

Real Estate,			$	3,385	79
Notes Discounted,				319,148	08
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,				143	80
Bills of Exchange,				61,843	96
Bank of Commonwealth, Richmond,				8,656	67
Continental Bank, New York,				28,507	23
Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,				927	52
Cash—In Coin Gold,	$ 16,123				
In Coin in Silver,	860	60		16,983	60
Bank Issues:					
Notes of this Bank,	198,557				
Do. of other Banks in N. C.,	9,056				
Do. of other Virginia Banks,	950			208,563	
Whole amt. of Issues, $374,763					
In Bank 198,557					
Amt. issues now out, 176,206					
Due from Directors, $18,266					
Due from Stockholders not Directors, 41,681					
			$	648,159	65

Bank of Yanceyville, December 7, 1860.

Exchange B'k, Va., Clarksville,	$ 12	66
Contingent Fund,	41,244	09
Capital Stock,	200,000	
Bank Notes Issued,	374,763	
Bank of Columbus,	6	06
Bank of Montgomery,	2	54
Bank of Chester,	2	15
Commercial Bank, S. C.,	2	06
Br. B'k Cape Fear, Greensboro',	393	65
Discount,	492	20
Dividends Unpaid,	600	
Danville Bank, Va.,	2,358	33
Deposits,	27,683	10
Profit and Loss,	599	81
J. J. LAWSON, *Cashier.*	$ 648,159	65

State of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, at Greens-

Capital Stock,			$ 297,900	
Less amount surrendered to the Bank, and retired,			30,500	
Leaving Capital owned by individuals,			267,400	
Unpaid Dividends,			1,055	
Relief Fund,			1,600	
Reserve Profits, April 1, 1861,			48,947	05
Profit and Loss since Apl. 1, '61,			4,380	85
Amount not payable on demand as above,			323,382	90
Depositors,	36,372	46		
Deposite Receipts,	15,175	54		
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,				
Do " Portsmouth,				
Do North Carolina, Raleigh,				
Do Cape Fear, "	$ 176	13		
Do Charlotte, N. C.,				
Com. Bank of Wilmington, N.C,				
B'k Commerce Newbern, "				
B'ks and Deposites on demand,			51,724	43
New Bank Note account,	219,909			
Old " " "	18,829		238,738	
Less old and new issue in till,	14,855			
Circulation,	223,883			
Banks and deposites as above,	51,724	43		
Total payable on demand,	275,607	43		
To be paid by State before resumption,	85,000			
			$ 613,845	33

boro', including Elizabeth City Branch, Dec. 2d, 1861.

Coin,	$ 34,168	58		
Notes and Checks of N. C. B'ks,	26,217			
Do " other "	2,800			
Do of this bank { new Issue,	14,010			
Do of this bank { old "	845			
Certificate,	1			
Cash as per above items,			$ 78,041	58
Park Bank, New York,				
Bank of Republic, New York,	89	69		
Philadelphia Bank, Pa.,	6	66		
Johnston, Bro. & Co., protest and postage,	1	19		
Specie Funds as above,			97	54
Bank of Va., Norfolk,			487	45
Do " Portsmouth,	746	49		
Do Commonwealth, Richm'd	1,726	49		
Bank North Carolina, Raleigh,	2,097	60		
Do " Windsor,	50	36		
Do Cape Fear, Raleigh,				
Com'l Bank Wilmington, N.C.,	458	73		
B'k Commerce, Newbern, N.C.,	246	67		
B'k State S. C., Charleston, S.C.,	244	47	6,058	26
North Carolina State Bonds,	76,000		Cost 62,236	41
Available on Demand,			146,433	79
Bills discounted,	94,110		*402,896	31
Notes "	308,785	45		
Alleged deficiency of W. W. Griffin,	52,028	86		
Real Estate,	9,980	41		
Expense Account, proper,	1,686	91		
Do " irregular,	819	58	64,515	23
Due by Directors,	3,800	33		
Do by Stockholders not Dir's,	88,709			
Total debt of Stockholders,	92,509	47		
Stock pledged for	28,741	47		
Personal security for balance of	63,768			
		47		

$85,000 of the discount debt is loaned to the State of North Carolina; interest payable at maturity.

W. A. CALDWELL, *Cash.* $ 613,845 33

Statement of the Bank of Lexington,

Capital,	$ 300,000		
Capital Stock subscribed,	223,850		
Amount paid,		$ 223,850	
Notes in circulation,		410,000	
Contingent Fund,		10,000	
Deposits,		60,825	55
General profit and loss,		20,396	06
Dividends unpaid,		225	
Greensboro' Mutual Ins. Co.,		432	26
Amount borrowed by stockholders who are not directors,	19,005		
Amount borrowed by directors,	100,577		
		$ 725,728	87

N. C., and Branch, Dec. 3, 1862.

14 N. C. Bonds, 6's,	$ 10,000				
N. C. State Bonds, 8's,	12,000				
State of N. C. Loan,	50,000		$ 72,000		
Due from other Banks:					
Bank of Cape Fear & Branches,	205	67			
Do Commerce,	375	99			
Do Wadesboro',	463	97	1,045	63	
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	2,586	77			
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	940	75	3,527	52	
Notes discounted,	464,170	19			
Suspended Debt,	4,582	34			
Foreign Bills discounted,	7,270				
Domestic Bills,	4,611	20	480,633	73	
Specie,	72,806	99			
Notes of N. C. Banks,	43,721				
Do Va. do	248				
Do S. C. do	6,607				
Do Georgia do	1,507				
North Carolina Coupons,	780				
N. C. Treasury Notes,	3,402				
Confederate Notes, (Treasury)	39,450		168,521	99	
W. B. MARCH, *Pres.*			$ 725,728	87	

Statement of the Miners' & Planters'

Notes Discounted,			$	122,502	02
Foreign Bills Disconnted,				7,707	
Domestic Bills				1,500	
State Bonds, N. C.,				6,000	
Bills of Ga. and Tenn. Banks,				1,280	
Bills of other N. C. Banks,				1,038	
Specie,				38,400	16
Mer. Ex. Bank, N. Y.,				4,399	61
Checks on N. Y.,				2,450	
Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh,				288	30
Real Estate,				2,333	92
Expense Account,				3,811	13
Due from Stockholders not Directors,		8,606 75			
Due from Directors,	$	8,496 73			
			$	191,710	14

Bank on the 11th March, 1861.

Capital Stock paid,		$ 62,485	
Circulation,		115,945	
Profit and Loss,		6,966	05
Deposits,		6,314	09
A. T. DAVIDSON, *Pres't.*		$ 191,710	14

Statement of the Condition of the Miners' and Planters'

RESOURCES:				
Notes Discounted,			$ 141,378	30
Foreign Bills discounted,			9,687	10
Domestic " "			900	
North Carolina State Bonds,	$ 42,000			
Cash value of same,			36,750	
Real Estate,			2,351	91
Specie on hand,			27,852	32
Confederate Notes,			7,020	
North Carolina, So. Ca., Geo., Tenn., and Va.,			3,971	85
Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh,			1,144	08
Do " Asheville,			5,733	51
Do " Lexington,			2,000	
Do " Charleston,			2,303	97
Peters, Spence & Co.,			2,000	
Due by Directors,	6,869	02		
Do Stockholders,	3,379	10		
			$ 243,093	04

Bank, at Murphy, N. C., on the 4th of March, 1862.

LIABILITIES:			
Stock Paid,		$ 77,420	
Circulation,		134,955	
Due Depositors,		9,849	32
Surplus Fund,		20,868	72
A. T. DAVIDSON, *Pres't.*		$ 243,093	04

ASSETS:				
Notes discounted,			$ 169,090	82
Foreign Bills,			6,108	30
Domestic Bills,			900	
N. C. State Bonds, 6's,			10,000	
Specie on hand,			27,881	64
Confederate Treasury Notes,			500	
North-Carolina do			1,030	90
Bills on N. C. Banks,			8,344	
Do S. C. & Ga. do,			3,125	
Check and Coupons,			3,932	06
Due by Bk Cape Fear, Raleigh,			1,512	90
Do do Asheville,			9,045	32
Do do Greensboro',			2,200	
Due by Farmers' Bk, do			2,500	
Due by Peters, Spence & Co.,			2,000	
Due by directors,	$ 27,735	19		
Do stockholders not directors,	1,650			
			$ 248,170	94

Bank, September 4th, 1862.

LIABILITIES:		
Capital Stock paid in,	$ 77,420	
Circulation,	125,335	
Due depositors,	16,338	82
Surplus Fund,	29,077	12
A. T. DAVIDSON, *Pres't.*	$ 248,179	94

Statement showing the Condition of

LIABILITIES:			
apital stock subscribed,		$ 84,106	
eneral profit and loss,		3,252	49
otes in Circulation,		27,110	
		$ 114,468	49

the Bank of Roxboro', Sept. 1, 1862.

ASSETS :				
Notes Discounted,	$	56,250		
Due from Traders Bank, Va.,		26	97	
Confederate Notes,		1,760		
North Carolina Coupons,		1,180		
Do " Bank Bills,		20		
Do " Treasury Notes,		68	10	
Coin,		6,457	42	
Due on Stock Subscribed,		48,706		
Due from Directors, $20,000				
E. G. READE, *Pres't.*			$	114,468 49

Statement showing condition of the Thomasville

Capital Stock,	$ 300,000		
Amount subscribed,	138,000		
Amount paid in,		$ 38,000	
Circulation,		14,215	
Due depositors,		8,357	57
Profit and Loss,		894	73
		$ 61,467	30

Bank, Friday December 5, 1862.

Confederate States of America,			$	5,000	
Notes discounted,				27,800	
Expense Account,				2,339	50
Cash—Gold and silver,	$	22,092 75			
Confederate Notes,		4,034			
Coupons,		200			
N. C. Treasury Notes,		1 05		26,327	80
Due from directors,		———			
Due from Stockholders not Directors,					
Due by persons not Stockhold'rs,		27,800			
J. W. THOMAS, *Pres't.*			$	61,467	30

Doc. No. 21.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

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W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD.

State of North Carolina, Ex. Dep't.
Raleigh, Jan. 24th. 1863.

Hon. R. S. Donnell,
Speaker of the House of Commons:

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose to you, a communication just received from the President of the Chatham Railroad Company.

The views contained therein, appear to me to call for prompt and favorable action on the part of the Legislature—the recommendations by the President being reasonable, and the object proposed calculated to advance the interests of the State and the country.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
Z. B. VANCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, Jan. 21st, 1863.

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE, *Governor and President of the Board of Internal Improvements:*

SIR:—In February, 1862, the Convention of the State, apprehensive of a scarcity of Iron, on account of the stringency of the blockade and the enormous demands of the war, granted an important privilege to the Chatham Railroad Co., to facilitate a speedy access to, and development of, the rich resources of the coal and iron region of Deep River, in the counties of Moore and Chatham. By an Ordinance passed at that time, solvent corporations subscribing to the capital stock of this company, were authorized in exchange for their own bonds deposited with the Treasurer, to procure Coupon bonds of the State, running twenty years, and bearing six per cent interest, the entire issue not to exceed eight hundred thousand dollars.

Under the Charter, as amended by the Ordinance, stock was subscribed, sufficient for the organization of the Company, and the necessary surveys were made as rapidly as the difficulty of procuring competent engineers would permit. The middle division of the road, twenty-three miles long, has been located, and responsible contractors have agreed to finish the grading by the 10th January, 1864. This division extends from Cary, on the North Carolina Railroad eight miles from Raleigh, to Lockville on Deep River, to which point the products of the coal and iron mines can be, (as coal destined to points along the North Carolina and Raleigh & Gaston Railroad has heretofore been,) transported by a tedious process with the aid of the navigation works of Deep River. It is in contemplation to extend the road from Cary to Raleigh, on the one hand, and on the other, from Lockville through the heart of the coal region, either to the Gulf, or eight miles beyond it. But the above described middle division, as being of most importance, the Directors of the Company have resolved first to finish.

Of the capital stock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed for by "solvent corporations," which made application to the Treasurer for an exchange of bonds as authorized by the Ordinance of the Convention, but at my instance no bonds have as yet been issued or prepared. Aid was expected from other corporations, as for instance, the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and the Mining Companies of Deep River; but the former has been taken in part by the enemy and the latter, mainly the property of Northern owners, has been seized under the confiscation law, and no subscription can be expected from either for many years.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it expedient to suspend operations under the Ordinance above mentioned, and to apply to the General Assembly for a change in the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, with the hope that in consideration of the surrender by this Company of the privileges of the Ordinance, the State may make a subscription to the capital stock. The bill pending in the House of Commons provides for such subscription, to the extent of ten thousand dollars per mile, whenever any ten miles of the Road shall be graded and prepared for the superstructure, and a like subscription for every additional ten miles so graded. The entire debt of the State on this account is not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and provision is made for adequate representation of the State in the Directory of the Company.

This subscription, which is the same amount loaned by the State to the Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company, and is less than that granted to many other Railroads, would enable the Company, instead of waiting for more peaceful times, to finish such portion of their Road, as will bring forward the coal and iron of a region rich in those products, to aid in the prosecution of our gigantic struggle, and relieve the present necessities of our people. By this more open and straightforward plan, the State will escape complications with Corporations solvent now, but which may become bankrupt be-

fore the expiration of the twenty years allowed them for the redemption of their bonds, while it will be noticed that three hundred thousand dollars less of State bonds will be thrown into market.

I hope I will be pardoned for suggesting that the reason urged upon the Convention for the extension of State aid to the Chatham Railroad Company, which induced the action of that body, apply with ten fold more force at this time. The coal from the mines of the Deep River region, hauled by wagons at great cost over steep and muddy roads, has been found in the Railroad and Government Shops and Foundries at Raleigh, Charlotte, and the Company Shops and other places, by actual trial, superior to any in the Confederacy. The scarcity of iron, without which our country in peace would be a wilderness and in war defenceless; the scarcity caused by the countless requirements of the military and naval service, and the continued failure of the European supply, is a fruitful source of distress to the agricultural and mechanical interests, and the rapid deterioration of our railways, overburdened by the heavy demands of increased travel, transportation of troops and army supplies, call for speedy access to a region where enterprising capitalists, under large government contracts, are busily engaged in preparing to extract iron from inexhaustible deposites of ore. The Presidents of the Railroad Companies of Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, in Convention assembled at Augusta, have recommended the establishment in this region, of foundries and rolling-mills, at the joint expense of those companies. This and all other enterprises will be liable to failure as long as Deep River can only be reached by keeping open the railways diverging from Wilmington, so liable to interruption by the enemy.

A copy of the charter of this company and amendments is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

President.

Doc. No. 22.] [Ses. 1862–'3.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOV. OF GEORGIA.

State of North-Carolina, Executive Dep't,
Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1863.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Honorable body an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, entitled "An Act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating in the State of Georgia, over a certain quantity of land in cotton, during the war with the Abolitionists."

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, Dec. 20, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor of North-Carolina:

Inclosed herewith I send you a copy of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, and a copy of a Resolution upon the subject of the production of provisions, and the partial prohibition of the production of cotton during the war. I respectfully appeal to you to bring this question to the attention of the Legislature and people of your State. In my humble opinion, our success in the great struggle in which we are engaged, is more dependent upon the ability of our people to supply themselves, and the army, with pro

visions, than upon any other earthly cause. The high price which cotton now commands, with a prospective increase in price, growing out of the short supply, will, it is feared, greatly stimulate its production next year, and cause a diminution in the supply of provisions, unless effective legislation shall prevent the evil. As all the States are alike interested in this great question, unity of action and harmony of sentiment are very desirable.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PUNISH THE PLANTING AND CULTIVATING, IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA, OVER A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF LAND IN COTTON, DURING THE WAR WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of Georgia do enact*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, whether residing in this State or not, to plant and cultivate in any county in this State, by themselves, their agents or employees, or allow the same to be done, a greater number of acres of land in cotton than three (3) acres for each hand owned or employed by them between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five; and when said person or persons may own or employ hands over fifty-five years of age and under sixty-five, or over twelve years of age and under fifteen, two of said hands shall be counted as one hand; and therefore, said person or persons may plant and cultivate three acres of land in cotton, and no more, for every two of said hands so owned or employed by them.

SEC. 2. That every violator of this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon convicton thereof, shall be fined, for every acre so planted more than three to the hand or hands, or six to the two hands or hands, or nine acres to three hands

or hands, and so on in proportion to the number of hands employed, the sum of five hundred dollars for each and every acre so planted above the number specified; one-half of which sum shall be, in cases where there is a prosecutor or informer, paid to said prosecutor or informer, and the other half paid to the Inferior Court of the county where the conviction takes place, for the benefit of indigent soldiers' families in said county.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons who may intend or desire to prosecute any person or persons for the violation of this Act, may, upon application to any Justice of the Inferior Court of said county, supported by affidavit that he has good reason to believe that said law has been violated, obtain an order requiring the County Surveyor, or his lawful deputy, to enter the premises of said person, and make a survey of all the lands so planted and cultivated in cotton; and said person shall pay said Surveyor for making said survey, his usual fees, which shall be taxed in the bill of costs on the final adjudication of the same.

SEC. 4. That all owners of slaves or employees shall give in, to the Tax Receiver, the number of hands owned or employed by them, between the ages of twelve and fifteen, and fifteen and fifty-five, and fifty-five and sixty-five, each year during said war.

SEC. 5. That the Judges of the Superior Courts be required to give this law specially in charge to the Grand Juries, at each term of their courts, during said war with the Abolitionists.

JOHN BILLUPS,
President of the Senate.

JAS. M. MOBLEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

WARREN AKIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.

L. CARRINGTON,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Assented to December 11th, 1862.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, *Governor.*

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Georgia has with great unanimity at this session, passed a law having for its object the securing the growth of an abundant supply of provisions in this State, and in which said law, the cultivation of cotton has been partially prohibited; and whereas, it is of vital importance that the policy thus adopted by the State of Georgia, should be uniform in all the cotton growing States, in order to promote the greatest good. Be it therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia, That His Excellency, the Governor, be instructed to transmit to each of the Executives of the cotton growing States, a copy of the cotton Act, passed by this General Assembly, accompanying said Act with an appeal to the cotton growers of said States, to make the same concessions to our common cause, that have thus been made by the cotton growers of Georgia.

JOHN BILLUPS,
President of Senate.

JAS. M. MOBLEY,
Secretary of Senate.

PETER E. LOVE,
Speaker of House of Rep., pro tem.

L. CARRINGTON,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Assented to December 13th, 1862.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, *Governor.*

Doc. No. 23.] [Ses. 1862–'63.

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W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

COMMUNICATION FROM PUBLIC TREASURER.

Treasury Department,
Raleigh, February 6th, 1863.

To the Honorable Giles Mebane,
Speaker of the Senate:

In answer to the Resolution of the Senate, of the 5th inst., requiring information from this department on the following points, to-wit:

1. A list of the Counties which have paid the amount required for the support of their indigent insane.
2. The names of the Counties which have paid the same.
3. The number of indigent insane from each County.
4. The amount from each County which has been paid.
5. The amount due which has not been paid.
6. Whether the Solicitors of the Circuits in which the defaulting Counties are situated, have been duly notified of the failure of the Sheriffs of said Counties to make payment according to law.
7. Whether the amount due from defaulting Counties, has been deducted from the dividends of the School Fund due said Counties.

I find nothing in this office enabling me to answer any of these inquiries, excepting the 4th, to-wit: "the amount from

each county which has been paid," as to which I respectfully refer to the Comptroller's Report. It is supposed that a detailed report on this inquiry, would not accomplish the object of the inquiries, unless an answer to the others could be given.

I learn from W. R. Richardson, long the Chief Clerk of my predecessor in this Department, that the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, has never certified to the Treasurer as required by law, (Rev. Code, chap. 6, sec. 26,) the amount due from each County. The Treasurer, consequently, has not had the means of knowing what was due from each Sheriff, and consequently he could not know what County was in arrears, or give the notice to Solicitors contemplated in the 6th inquiry, or the number of indigent Insane from each County. There has been nothing in this Department, so far as I can find or can learn, enabling the Treasurer to know the amount due from any County on account of its indigent insane; and consequently the Treasurer could not know which paid in full or which was a defaulter.

I learn, unofficially, that nothing has been deducted from the dividends due from the School Fund, on account of defaulting Counties.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Doc. No. 24.] [Ses. 1862-'63.

Ordered to be Printed.

W. W. Holden, Printer to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER A JOINT RESOLUTION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES WHY SOLDIERS WERE PAID IN CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES INSTEAD OF NORTH-CAROLINA TREASURY NOTES.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to enquire into "the causes of the payment of Soldier's Claims by disbursing officers and agents of this State in Confederate Treasury Notes instead of North Carolina Treasury Notes, which were authorized to be issued by the State Convention for the payment of such claims," beg leave to submit the following facts:

That by several Ordinances of the Convention the Public Treasurer was authorised to issue Treasury notes to the amount of about six millions of dollars for the purpose of paying drafts on the public Treasury; that by the Ordinance of December 1st, 1861, the public Treasurer was authorized to issue Treasury notes, fundable in six per cent Bonds. A part of these notes were issued, but from the fact that the Bank of North Carolina and its Branches, refused to take these notes as currency, these notes became uncurrent, and to remedy this evil, the Convention passed Ordinance No. 35 of the date of February 26th, 1862, which Ordinance ordained that all Treasury Notes of certain denominations that had been issued, and all to be issued, should be fundable in eight per cent Bonds, or six per cent Certificates, convertible at the pleasure of the holder in eight per cent bonds. The Committee find, that

immediately after the passage of this Ordinance, North Carolina Treasury Notes commanded a premium, as they were convertible into eight per cent Bonds. This will appear from the report of the Public Treasurer to the House of Commons, dated 8th December, 1862, in which report the Treasurer shows that, "Although Confederate Notes were nothing like so plentiful then as now," that he refused the bids from the Banks of the State, in response to his circular asking the Banks to reserve for him the Confederate notes (for the payment of the Confederate tax,) from the fact that he ascertained that North Carolina eight per cent Bonds commanded a premium in Richmond. And it will appear from said report, that through Messrs. Lancaster & Sons, Brokers of Richmond, the Treasurer sold about one million four hundred thousand dollars of eight per cent Bonds, which said sale commenced on the 14th of March, 1862, and ended on the 17th of May, 1862, the premium of the Bonds ranging from one and a-half per cent to six per cent, on which sales the Treasurer realized for the State near forty thousand dollars. The Committee find that the Treasurer, for the purpose of meeting the demands on the Treasury, failed to issue the Treasury Notes provided for in the various Ordinances of the Convention, but as will appear from the evidence filed with this report, sold a large amount of eight per cent Bonds *privately* at *par*, the sales commencing on March 16th, 1862, when the Bonds of the same denominations were selling in Richmond, by *authority* of the *Treasurer*, for one and a-half per cent premium, and ending in September 1862, when the Bonds were worth a premium of ten to twelve per cent, as will appear from the statement of Lancaster & Co., filed with this report.

The Committee find that Jno. G. Williams & Co., Brokers, in Raleigh, and Messrs. Branch & Sons, Brokers, of Petersburg, Va., as will appear from the statement filed, purchased from the Treasurer, with Confederate Notes, at par, eight per cent. bonds to the amount of seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars, worth a pre-

mium in Richmond, according to date of issue, of forty-three thousand two hundred and two dollars and eighty-four cents, and as Jno. G. Williams, in his testimony, admits he purchased about one million and a quarter, and as bonds in his name are only issued for some half million, he must have purchased in the names of other parties to the amount of half million or more, showing a loss to the State of seventy odd thousand dollars in the transactions of the Treasury and other disbursing agent with one firm in the city of Raleigh. The Committee, from the want of time and the difficulty in procuring evidence, have been unable to make out a statement as to the loss of the State in various other large transactions with Brokers and individuals, but by reference to the Treasurer's Report, of the 8th December, 1862, it will be seen that James E. Hoyt, Jno. W. Cunningham and others, were very large dealers; it will also be seen that, of the amount of eight per cent. stocks issued, a very large amount went into the hands of Brokers, and a very small amount into the hands of persons having *bona fide* claims against the State.

Upon examining the Ordinance of the Convention, No. 35, the Committee is of the opinion that it was the intention of the Convention to make the Treasury Notes a currency, and that the authority to fund said notes in eight per cent. bonds, was for the purpose of giving the notes credit as a circulating medium; and had these notes been paid out as contemplated, to the soldiers, or public creditors, they would have been diffused over the country as a circulation, and would have returned slowly for bonds, and so long as these notes circulated, the State would have saved eight per cent. interest, and the soldiers would have received their State bounty, and other meritorious creditors would have received their dues in an appreciated and not, as they did, in a depreciated currency. Instead, however, of pursuing the obvious intentions of the Ordinance, the Treasurer seems to have put the construction on the Ordinance, that, as he could not procure the notes on account of the fall of New Orleans, he had

the right to sell the bonds to replenish the Treasury; for it is shown by his Report that he sold a large amount of bonds to pay the Confederate tax; and it is shown by the testimony of the Treasurer himself, and the testimony of others, that he gave in *exchange* at par for Confederate money a large amount of eight per cent. bonds, at the same time he was selling bonds of the *same value* in *Richmond* at a *handsome premium*. It is the opinion of the Committee that the Ordinance of the Convention did not authorize the sale of the eight per cent. bonds, neither did the Ordinance authorize a loan at any interest; neither did the Ordinance authorize the issuing eight per cent. bonds for any purpose, except in redemption of Treasury Notes. In the opinion of the Committee the exchange of eight per cent. bonds at par for anything except Treasury Notes, was in reality a sale of the bonds, and that such sales were not authorized by law, and were injurious to the public, because interest accrued immediately at the rate of eight per cent. against the State; which would not have been the case had the Treasurer issued the Treasury Notes. The Treasurer, however, exercised the power of sale, and if, according to his interpretation of the Ordinance, he had a right to sell, no good reason is seen why he should not sell at the current premium. By the statement of Lancaster & Co, of Richmond, hereunto appended, the current premium at which these bonds were selling in the principal stock market for each month, from March to December, is stated, by which statement it will be seen that if the Treasurer had sold these bonds at the current premium, instead of at par, as he did sell, he would have saved the State the sum of *three hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and seven dollars.*

From the evidence of Major A. M. Lewis, paymaster, it will be seen that the Treasury Notes that came into his hands were not circulated as intended among the soldiers, but found their way immediately into the hands of Brokers and speculators, and the State was immediately subjected to eight per cent. interest by the funding of these notes; the notes were

returned to Major A. M. Lewis, and by him returned to the Brokers, and by them again funded, and the State again immediately subjected to eight per cent. interest, and the soldiers paid in Confederate Treasury Notes, instead of North Carolina Treasury Notes, as provided for in the various ordinances of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Y. McADEN, Chm'n.
C. B. SANDERS,
E. J. WARREN,
J. B. CARPENTER,
DAN'L L. RUSSELL,
L. HENDERSON.

Herewith is appended the opinions of Hon. Thomas Bragg and B. F. Moore, Esq., in defence of the Treasurer, marked A. and B.

[A.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 19, 1863.

D. W. Couris, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours requesting my opinion of the ordinances of the late Convention, to wit, No. 16, of Dec. 1, 1861—No. 21, of 17th Feb. 1862—No. 35, of 26th Feb. 1862, and No. 39, of 12th May, 1862, so far as they relate to the directions to be observed by the Public Treasurer in using the Treasury Notes thereby authorized to be issued.

The first of said ordinances, after allowing the issue of three millions of notes of five dollars and upwards, provides that they may be paid out to all public creditors who may be willing to receive them at par, and permits the Public Treasurer to "borrow money from time to time upon the credit of

said notes, as the public service may require;" *Provided, nevertheless*, "That no Treasury Notes shall be pledged, nor shall they be sold, or issued for any purpose," at less than par. The ordinance further provides, that the holders of such notes may fund them in six per cent. bonds of the State.

The second assumes the State Confederate tax, and directs, as the means of its payment, the issue of Treasury Notes fundable in seven per cent. State bonds, and expressly *directs* the Treasurer to apply the notes "*in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax.*"

The third allows the holders of notes issued under either of the two last mentioned ordinances, to fund them in State bonds, bearing six and eight *per cent.*, redeemable at different times.

The fourth provides for an additional issue of two millions of similar Treasury Notes, and allows them to be funded in like manner.

All these ordinances were made to provide a fund to pay the public creditors of the State, except that one which assumes the Confederate tax. As the Confederate Government had prescribed only two kinds of currency, receivable in payment of its tax, to wit, specie and its own notes, it behooved the State to procure the one or the other; and as it could not be foreseen that the Treasury Notes of the State could be readily exchanged for either, the Convention gave, in the ordinance of assumption, full authority to the Treasurer to *apply* the State Treasury Notes, issued to pay that tax, "in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax." In payment of this tax, the State, in fact, anticipated that there might be a sacrifice in converting State Treasury Notes into Confederate Notes. It turned out, however, that when the day of paying that tax arrived, State Treasury Notes were, for some cause, the preferable money, compared with Confederate Treasury Notes; and the Treasurer, in exchanging or applying the State Treasury Notes for Confederate Notes, obtained a small premium. It was right to receive the premium, because, as the other States paid in

the currency of less value, the equality of the apportioned burthen was thereby preserved. In regard to using the State Treasury Notes in payment of the dues of State creditors, it is clear that the great fear of the Convention was that they would depreciate; and hence it is provided in the first of said ordinances, that, however used in discharging public dues, they shall not be passed under par, but if the public creditor will receive them at par he is entitled to them, if the public exigencies require them to be issued.

It will be seen by section 5th of ordinance 16, (Dec. 1, '61,) that the Convention contemplated that it might become necessary to borrow money upon a pledge of Treasury Notes, and it plainly informs the lender that the pledge shall not be sold to satisfy the loan at less than par. I see nothing in this ordinance, nor in any of those providing for paying public creditors, any indication of a purpose that the Public Treasurer was required, or allowed to increase, the nominal amount of funds in his hands, by selling a better paper for a worse. Indeed it had been a very little business in the State, to have purposely designed a diminution of the public debt by buying up a depreciated currency, and paying it off with that currency. I think there is given to the Treasurer no power to replenish the Treasury with a depreciated paper by the sale of a better. None to reduce the many currencies which come into the Treasury to one standard, and that standard the cheapest of all. That the Treasury is supplied with a currency of different values, is an accident attributable to legislation and unforeseen circumstances, and not to the action of illegal fiscal operations.

I am respectfully yours,

B. F. MOORE.

[B.]

RALEIGH, Jan., 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have, in accordance with your request, examined the several ordinances of the late State Convention, authorizing the issue of treasury notes and bonds of the State, and, before giving my views as to the proper construction of the same in certain particulars, I deem it best to give a synopsis of the same in the order in which they were passed.

1st, No. 16, Ratified the 1st December, 1861, second session. It authorized an issue of treasury notes not exceeding in amount at any one time three millions of dollars, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable the 1st January, 1865, or sooner at the option of the State, *fundable* at the option of the holder in six per cent. coupon bonds, payable at the end of 30 years; the notes to be cancelled when paid in or funded, (being also receivable for all public dues,) and when cancelled new notes to be issued in their stead, *provided* the notes and bonds outstanding at any one time should not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars. And by section 5, of said ordinance, the public treasurer "may borrow money from time to time upon the credit of said notes as the public service may require, not exceeding the said sum of three millions of dollars." The interest on such loans not to be higher than six per cent., and the notes not to be pledged, issued or sold for less than the amount due on the same including the interest accrued on the same.

2nd, No. 21, Ratified 17th February, 1862, third session, "To provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax." It directs the public treasurer to issue an amount of treasury notes sufficient to pay the tax, redeemable in five years, and convertible, at the option of the holder, into 7 per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable ten years after date.

Sec. 4 provides "the treasurer is hereby directed to apply the treasury notes to be issued in obedience to this ordinance,

in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax, which he is hereby directed to make." And by subsequent sections it is provided, that such notes and bonds shall be ultimately paid by a tax levied upon the same persons and property as provided in the Confederate tax law.

3d, Ord. No. 35, Ratified the 26th February, 1862, third session, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for funding the treasury notes of this State and for other purposes." It provides that the notes already issued or to be thereafter issued under the two preceding ordinances, "may be *funded* at the will of the holder in eight per cent. coupon bonds, payable twenty years after date or sooner at the pleasure of the State, or in six per cent. bonds payable thirty years after the 1st January, 1862, exchangeable into treasury notes at the option of the holder from time to time until such notes become due. It further provides that all public dues of every kind shall be paid in State treasury notes, notes of the Confederate States, notes of such solvent banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out at par the treasury notes of the State, or in gold and silver coin. It further provides that the notes paid into the Treasury for public dues or when funded in bonds, may be re-issued in payment of debts of the State, or in exchange for the said six per cent. bonds of the State, on application of the holder of such bonds at any time before the notes are due—excepting the notes issued to pay the Confederate tax, which are not to be used in the payment of any other debt of the State. And Sec. 4 allows a further issue of one million and a half of treasury notes, to be prefaced, signed and issued as in the ordinance ratified the 1st Dec., 1861. And by Sec. 5, the amount of notes and bonds given for same is not to exceed at any time the amount of notes authorized by this and former ordinances. Sec. 8 allows in addition the issue of one million of dollars in sums of $2 and under to be used in liquidating the claims against the State, and receivable in all public dues, "but not to be funded in bonds of the State."

4th. Ord. No. 39, Ratified 12th May, 1862, 4th Session;

"To make further provision for the public treasury;" authorizes the issue of two millions more of notes of certain specified denominations, in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance of the 26th February, 1862, should it, in the opinion of the Governor and Treasurer, become necessary, and that said notes shall be *fundable* as provided in said ordinance. In the event of the Treasurer being unable for any cause to issue said notes, he is allowed by Sec. 2nd "to borrow any portion of the said two millions from the banks or other sources." And by Sec. 3, he is also authorized to issue twenty thousand dollars, one-half in ten cents and the other in five cent notes in addition to the small notes before authorized.

It will thus be seen that you were authorized by the several Ordinances, to issue from time to time, an aggregate of six and one-half millions of notes, the first three millions originally fundable at the option of the holder, in 6 per cent Bonds, payable in thirty years, but by the Ordinance of the 26th February, 1862, and that of the 12th May, 1862, so much of the three millions as has not been so funded, and the other three and a-half millions were made fundable at the option of the holder in 8 per cent Bonds payable in twenty years, or sooner at the pleasure of the State, or in 6 per cent Bonds, which the State could not pay sooner than thirty years, and these thirty year Bonds re-convertible from time to time into Treasury Notes, at the option of the holder, at any time before the Treasury Notes should fall due. You were further authorized to issue one million and twenty thousand dollars in small notes, receivable in public dues, but not *fundable*. And also an amount of notes sufficient to pay the Confederate tax, fundable, originally, in 7 per cent Bonds, payable in ten years, but soon after changed to 8 per cent and 6 per cent Bonds, as before stated, and before any Notes or Bonds had been issued under the Ordinance.

I have seen your report to the House of Commons, in response to a resolution of that body, and I also learn from you personally, what steps you took to raise the amount necessary

to pay the Confederate tax. That tax was payable the 1st April, 1862, and the two Ordinances passed on the subject, were dated the 17th and 26th of February preceding. No time, therefore, was to be lost in raising the money. There was not time to issue the Treasury Notes or Bonds, in which they were fundable. Nothing but a loan, in some shape would answer. You were authorized by Sec. 4, of the Ordinance, to apply the Treasury Notes "*in such manner as may be necessary*," in order to pay the tax. The Convention knew very well that the notes themselves would not answer the purpose, but they were the means by which Confederate Notes or gold and silver which would alone answer, was to be raised. These notes, in furtherance of this purpose, were also made fundable in Bonds. The Convention knowing the difficulty you would labor under, gave you a large discretion. Not being able to make the loan in the name of the State, you made it very properly through Bankers in Richmond, obligating yourself to place with them 8 per cent Bonds, in which the Notes were fundable, by the sales of which they would be reimbursed. This arrangement was in substance the same, as if you had pledged or sold the Treasury Notes. For these notes would have been immediately convertible into Bonds at the option of the holder, and doubtless would have been so converted as soon as issued. And that these notes were only intended to be used as a means of raising money and not as a currency, is evident from the provision which forbid their being paid out for any other debt of the State—nor were they receivable in public dues or re-issuable as provided for other notes—but when funded they were to be cancelled. The only difference between the Bonds and not the notes was, that the Bankers, in advancing the money for the State, agreed to give it any premium obtained in the sales of the Bonds, they receiving a small commission for making the sale. It seems to me that the purpose of the Convention, as gathered from the two Ordinances was, in substance, to raise the amount needed to pay the Confederate tax. At first they thought it could be done at 7 per cent.

Soon after they concluded it could only be done, or more surely done at 8 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, or 6 per cent, with the privileges conceded to the holder of such Bonds. And I think that you would have been well warranted in agreeing to issue the Treasury Notes, and when issued to be deposited with the Bankers, or paid to them at par, for the loan, and they would have been immediately convertible at the option of the holder, into 8 per cent Bonds. The arrangement made was substantially the same, while it was more advantageous to the State, as a premium was obtained for the Bonds.

I understand that some complaint is now made, and that you are charged with a dereliction of duty, in not exposing for sale, for a premium, the bonds in which the treasury notes, other than those provided for raising means to pay the Confederate tax, were fundable. A sufficient answer to this is to be found in the fact that, by the provisions of the several ordinances to which I have referred and a synopsis of which I have made, no such power was given to you, and no such discretion as to the disposal of the treasury notes as that contained in the ordinance assuming the payment of the Confederate tax. True it is, that by the ordinance first named by me, you were empowered to borrow money upon the credit of the notes, from time to time, as the necessities of the State might require, paying interest upon such loans at a rate not exceeding 6 *per centum* per annum. This policy was tried and failed to accomplish the purpose of the ordinance, for money could not then be borrowed at that rate; nor were the notes convenient as a currency, it being necessary to compute the interest due upon them at each transfer; and so much was this the case that some of the banks, as is well known, declined to receive them and pay them out. The policy was therefore changed by the Convention, and that policy is fully expressed in the title of the ordinance by which the change was made, No. 35, ratified 26th February, 1862. It is entitled "An ordinance to provide for *funding* the treasury notes of this State and for other purposes." By

it no power whatever is given to sell Bonds and no discretion as to the disposal of treasury notes. At the option of the holder they were to be *funded* in 8 per cent Bonds or 6 per cent Bonds, according to the provisions of the ordinance before set forth. It is evident from the whole scope of that and the subsequent ordinance, that while the Convention looked, to a certain extent, to the circulation of treasury notes as a currency, their main purpose was to raise money in that way, and to retire the notes by funding the debt, dollar for dollar. They well knew the evils resulting from a redundant paper circulation, and evidently did not desire to increase them, by putting afloat millions of unfundable notes in addition to those which they foresaw would flood the country, from the necessities of the Confederate government. The purpose was, therefore, to fund, as soon as practicable, the existing and prospective war debt of the State, and not to have the notes used as currency any longer than was necessary to raise the money wanted; except the amount of one million and twenty thousand dollars of small notes. These were intended for currency and to answer an indispensible want for change in the every day business of the people, in the absence of gold and silver; and hence it was provided that these small notes should not be funded.

I am told that it has been made a ground of complaint also that, in some instances, Bonds were issued for Confederate notes at par, whereas the ordinance only allowed the funding of treasury notes. I can see no objection whatever to such being done. As I have already said, the purpose was not to get out and keep in circulation treasury notes, but to raise money for the State, for which she was willing to pay certain specified rates of interest, obtaining time to pay the principal at a distant and more convenient time. The ordinance made Confederate notes receivable in payment of all public dues alike with gold and silver. Had treasury notes been issued in every case, they would have been immediately convertible into bonds. The operation would have proved useless and the State would have derived no benefit from it.

On the contrary it would have incurred the trouble and expense of the issues. It is but moving in a circle, and at last we come back to the point from which we start—the obtaining of the amount of money needed by the State and the funding of the debt when made. The State has not lost one cent by the operation, nor would she have gained one by the issue of the notes.

By the ordinance last recited, it seems to have been apprehended that you might have some difficulty in issuing the two millions of notes, thereby authorized, as soon as needed, and in such case you were allowed to borrow any portion of it of the banks or from other sources. The rate or manner of making the loan is not declared. But as the rate and manner of funding the debt were well fixed and determined, I can see no objection whatever to your receiving funds, at par, for the Bonds, in the first instance, and thus funding the debt, which was the great purpose of the law; especially when the funds received were receivable in all public dues, and were made by the ordinance equivalent to treasury notes or gold and silver. It may have been that a public sale of the Bonds of the State would have realized to him more money, as they are now and have been for some time at a premium. It is intimated in your response to the House of Commons that it was hardly practicable to advertise and await public sales, owing to the great and constant pressure upon you for funds to meet the demands upon the treasury. But, however, that may have been, I repeat, that the law gave you no such authority, and to that it was your duty to conform.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS BRAGG.

D. W. COURTS, ESQ.

(1)

TESTIMONY OF D. W. COURTS, PUBLIC TREASURER.

Mr. Courts states that he received ordinary currency, for which he gave eight per cent bonds at par.

Question 2nd. Did you not borrow from the Banks and individuals in Raleigh and elsewhere, ordinary currency with eight per cent scrips or bonds?

Answer. I did prior to September last.

Question 3rd. Could you have got a premium for them?

Answer. I think I could have gotten a premium for them at that time by advertising them, but I did not think I had authority under the ordinance of the Convention to sell.

Question 4th. State the premium in market and the bonds at different times up to September last?

Answer. I cannot state with certainty. I would rather you would refer to the Brokers.

Question 5th. From whom did you borrow this money upon eight per cent scrips or bonds at par?

Answer. I borrowed from Mr. Hoyt, President of the Bank of Washington, a considerable amount; I cannot tell how much. From Mr. Wright, President of the Bank of Cape Fear, and from John G. Williams & Co., Brokers in Raleigh, a large amount. I cannot say in either case without referring to my books how much. I think I borrowed from the Bank of Fayetteville and Bank of Clarendon, I do not know at present how much. I also let Judge Ruffin have eight per cent bonds at par for borrowed money, I don't know how much. The Comptroller's Report will show how many 8 per cent bonds were issued; how many for borrowed money and how many for fundable Treasury notes. I cannot say, as no account was kept separating the one from the other in the list of bonds issued.

(2)

RICHMOND, VA., *Jan. 24th*, 1863.

R. Y. McADEN, ESQ., *Chairman.*
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have your favor of 22d inst. Below we hand you list of prices at which North Carolina eight per cent Bonds were sold every month, from March 1862, to the present time:

1862.								
March,	from	101½	and	interest	to	102	and	interest.
April,	"	102	"	"	"	106	"	"
May,	"	106	"	"				
June,	"	106	"	"				
July,	"	107	"	"	to	107½	and	interest.
August,	"	107½	"	"	"	108	"	"
Sept.,	"	110	"	"	"	112	"	"
Oct.,	"	115	"	"				
Nov.,	"	118	"	"	to	120	and	interest.
Dec.,	"	117	"	"	"	116	"	"
1863.								
Jan.	"	116	"	"	"	115	"	"

Yours respectfully,

LANCASTER & CO.

(3)

ISSUES

Of 8 per cent. State Bonds for each month of 1862, and estimate of loss to the State by selling them at par instead of current premium, as shown by statement of Lancaster & Co., Brokers, of Richmond, Va.:

AMOUNT ISSUED EACH MONTH.		PREMIUM AVERAGE LOSS TO THE STATE.		
March,	$ 278,948	1½	per cent,	$ 4,881
April,	622,500	4	" "	36,900
May,	1,030,000	6	" "	61,800
June,	315,000	6	" "	1,890
July,	254,000	7¼	" "	1,841
August,	422,000	7¾	" "	29,540
September,	174,000	11	" "	19,140
October,	84,500	15	" "	48,675
Do	240,000			
November,	582,000	19	" "	110,580
To December 20,	126,552	15½	" "	6,960
				$322,207

(4)

TABLE

Showing amount of eight per cent. Bonds sold at par for Confederate currency to Jno. G. Williams & Co., and Thos. Branch & Sons, Brokers, as per Treasurer Courts' response of 8th December, 1862; with columns showing the premiums at which these stocks were sold in each month in the Richmond market, as shown by the statement of Lancaster & Co., and the loss to the State by these sales:

	AMOUNT.	PREM.	Loss to State.
Sales to Jno. G. Williams & Co.:			
March 1862,	$110,448	1¼	$ 1,932 84
April "	164,000	4	6,560
May "	126,500	6	7,590
June "	33,500	6	2,010
July "	37,500	7¼	2,718 75
August "	27,500	7¾	2,131 25
September "	14,000	11	1,540
Sales to Thos. Branch & Sons:			
May 1862,	131,000	6	7,860
June "	86,000	6	5,160
July "	500	7¼	36 25
August "	52,500	7¾	4,068 75
September "	14,500	11	1,595
Total am't, and loss thereon,	$797,948		$ 43,202 84

(5)

EVIDENCE OF JOHN G. WILLIAMS, OF RALEIGH.

John. G. Williams. I am a Broker in Raleigh. In March, 1862, I think I received from Thomas Branch & Son about $80,000 in common currency, for which I obtained eight per cent certificates. At this time the scrip was not worth a premium in this market.

On March 21st, I obtained $29,500 in scrip for common currency. I think about April 1st, I obtained for J. G. Lash about $111,500 for common currency. Mr. Lash furnished the money and paid me one dollar per $1,000. I think I obtained for R. C. Pearson, April 1st, $4,000 or $5,000 for currency upon a commission of ½ or ⅝ per cent. All of these were obtained at par.

April 4th, $5,000 was obtained by me for Branch & Son on the same terms.

From March 31st, according to my recollection, the 8 per cent bonds or scrip have never been lower than 6 per cent. They gradually advanced up to two weeks ago, when they reached 120. They are now (16th December,) 116.

April 10th. For ordinary currency, I obtained $20,000 for Branch & Son at par. April 12th, I think it likely I obtained $10,000 for same parties on the same terms.

I let Maj. A. M. Lewis have nearly three-quarters of a million first and last of common currency, for which I got orders on the Treasurer; during the months of April, May and June, for which orders I got 8 per cent scrip at par.

April 23rd. I obtained $30,000 for common currency at par.

April 25th. Was obtained by W. H. & R. S. Tucker, in same way, $14,000.

April 28th. J. G. Williams & Co., obtained $10,000 for currency at par.

Those obtained by Tucker, 25th April, sold at 5 per cent premium.

April 28th. $14,000 obtained by me in same way.

May 3rd. $10,000 obtained by me in same way.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker obtained same date $20,000 in same way.

Most of those obtained in Tucker's name, were sold at 4½ and 5 per cent premium, in which sales I was interested.

When I was getting bonds for myself for common currency at par, the highest price I got was 5 and 6 per cent premium. I got very few for myself.

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(6)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1863.

R. Y. MCADEN, ESQ., *Chairman, &c.*,

DEAR SIR:—Yours, of the 22d, to hand. We keep an Exchange Office, and dealt in N. C. 8 per cent. Bonds in 1862. We principally acted as agent for other parties, in procuring the Bonds for them, and think that we secured about a million of dollars. We paid the money over usually to Paymaster A. M. Lewis; he would give us an order on the State Treasurer, for which we received the certificates for Bonds—we got them at par and paid for them in common currency. It is impossible for us to give the dates of our several transactions and the market value of said Bonds at their several dates.

We did sell a comparative few of said Bonds, but as to the time and premium we cannot answer. We let the most of them go at less than one per cent. premium, as the parties sent us the money to buy them. We shared part of our profits with W. H. & R. S. Tucker. We obtained Bonds through several other parties, whose names we do not remember; don't remember the premium paid or the amount obtained. We did exchange ordinary currency with Paymaster A. M. Lewis for a large amount, also with the Treasurer,

but we did not by gift or any other way, compensate them or their clerks or agents for the exchange of notes. When we commenced buying them, they were not at a premium, but had them offered to us at a discount, inasmuch as the Banks here were not taking them. We, however, did sell them at a premium ranging from one-tenth of one per cent. to fourteen per cent.

We prefer not to state the gross amount of our profits.

Respectfully,

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

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(7)

TESTIMONY OF JNO. W. CUNNINGHAM.

PERSON Co., N. C., Jan. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor, dated Raleigh, January 11th, and postmarked Graham, January 15th, is just to hand, and I hasten to reply to your interrogatories.

Question 1st. What is your profession?

Answer. I am a farmer and a merchant.

Question 2d. Did you, in 1862, deal in North-Carolina 8 per cent. bonds? if so, in what way, and to what amount? How and from whom did you purchase them? At what rates, and with what kind of currency?

Answer. I have often had money to invest in various ways, and have bought State bonds at different times. I generally buy for a permanent investment, and sometimes I sell bonds as I would other property, but am not a dealer in stocks. In 1862, I bought N. C. 8 per cent. bonds from the State Treasurer at par, with Confederate money, I don't remember the precise amount, as I kept no account of it, but think it was about $80,000. The Treasurer's books will show how much it was.

Question 3d. Please state the date of your several transac-

tions, and the market value of said bonds at their several dates.

Answer. I don't remember the date of these transactions, but you can ascertain by reference to the Treasurer's books. The market value of the bonds was 4 to 6 per cent. premium.

Question 4th. Have you sold said bonds or any of them? if so, at what time and what premium?

Answer. I disposed of bonds to the amount of $15,000, to the estate of the late Dr. M. M. Harrison, as Executor of said estate, as I had money on hand belonging to the estate, and as I considered it a good investment. The balance was sold for me by Hinton & Dunn, of Petersburg, and John A. Lancaster & Son, of Richmond, Va., at 4½ to 6 per cent. premium. I will refer you to them for the dates of the sales, as I kept no account of them.

Question 5th. Had you any partners in these transactions? if so, with whom were the profits shared?

Answer. I had no partners. I paid Paul & Hinton, and Lancaster & Son, ½ per cent. for selling. I never shared the profits with any one, and never paid any one else in any way.

Question 6th. Did you obtain any bonds through other parties? and if so, what parties, and what commissions did you pay, and what amount so obtained?

Answer. I obtained the bonds through A. M. Lewis in this way. I would pay him Confederate money for the amount I wished to buy, and he would give me an order on the Treasurer. I did not pay commissions to any one, except the ½ per cent. for selling to the parties before mentioned.

Question 7th. Did you exchange ordinary currency with any of the disbursing agents of N. C. for Treasury Notes? if so, with whom and to what amount?

Answer. I exchanged $10,000 or $20,000 of Confederate money, (I don't remember which amount,) only one time, for N. C. Treasury Notes with A. M. Lewis.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. CUNNINGHAM.

To R. Y. McADEN, Esq.,

Chm'n of the Committee.

(8)

[COPY.]

EVIDENCE OF A. M. LEWIS, PAYMASTER.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2d, 1862.

B. F. MOORE, ESQ., *Chairman Board of Claims:*

SIR:—Yours, of this date, referring me to "Sec. 894, Article 40, Army Regulations," and thereupon (?) founding a series of interrogatories, is received and considered. I do not exactly see the legitimate connection of authority and questions; however, as the subject matter of your inquiries obtained heretofore some public notoriety, I *prefer* to give you the information desired, and am glad of an opportunity thus to make an official statement in regard to the matter, which I hope to do fully, and to your entire satisfaction.

To Question 1st. The kind of funds received by me were such as the Treasurer chose to pay out at the time of my respective requisitions, consisting mainly in Confederate bills and State issues.

To Question 2d. I did exchange some of said funds. The amount not recollected; and I have no means in my possession, by which I could arrive at it—"at a rough guess," I should say, from a fourth to half a million. Neither do I know the time at which the various exchanges were made. The persons with whom the exchanges were made were, according to my recollection, Mr. James Hoyt, of the Washington Bank; Mr. John G. Williams, of this place; Mr. Cunningham, of Person; Mr. W. A. Wright, of the Cape Fear Bank; Dr. Foulks of Fayetteville; Mr. Joseph Cannon; Dr. C. E. Johnson, for Mrs. Iredell; Mr. Samuel Cannady, of Granville. These are the principal individuals, probably others to small amounts. The kind of funds I received in ex-

change were principally Confederate Notes, some were bills of our own Banks, though few.

Question 3d. If any profit was realized by any of those men by such exchange, I do not know it. As to the use they were going to make of the money received from me, I know nothing. *I did not* desire *any* benefit, pecuniary or otherwise, direct or indirect, from said exchange; nor do I know who did or was expected to do it. Such exchange was made by me with the knowledge and by the express request of the Treasurer of the State, with whom I generally conferred about the matter.

Question 4th. If any of the funds parted with by me were sold, I do not know it, nor do I know anything more of the future of said funds after they left my possession, than the Board of Claims, except so far as I may have incidentally heard.

Question 5th. In the exchange there was some reference to the denomination of the bills. I required, generally, such sized bills as would suit me in paying out to the soldiers. No reference to the size in those I parted with.

Question 6th. It seems to me that this entire question is answered and embraced in Questions and Answers No. 2 & No. 3. If not I will re-answer.

Question 7th. The reasons for making such exchanges, were principally, 1st—To keep the Treasury replenished, by having the bills exchanged by me, funded under an Ordinance of the Convention for that purpose. 2d. It gave, in my opinion, a better circulating currency, to pay with, as Confederate bills passed everywhere, and State issues were doubtful in some places, where our soldiers were situated. 3d. It was accommodating the gentlemen who applied and wished to invest in State securities.

Question 8th. I know of nothing which the ingenuity and comprehensiveness of your questions do not include; if so, I would with pleasure give it.

In conclusion I will add, that the exchanges referred to were made by me at an amount of trouble and risk to myself

which would not have been assumed, but for the public good, as stated in answer to question 7th. At this time there was great danger of the Treasury becoming exhausted, and the payments to the soldiers thereby having to stop.

Be assured that each voucher presented by me, truly represents its nominal value when compared with the funds received by me.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.,
A. M. LEWIS.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned not concurring in some of the facts stated, nor in the conclusions arrived at by a majority of the committee as presented in their report, submits the following minority report:

The time allowed him to make this report is too short to permit him to recite fully the provisions of the several ordinances of the Convention, for issuing treasury notes, &c. But this can hardly be necessary as these provisions are fully set forth in the opinions of legal gentleman filed with and made part of the majority report. As to the sale of bonds to pay the Confederate tax in the City of Richmond by Lancaster & Son, the undersigned does not understand that any complaint is made from any quarter; nor does he believe that any other arrangement could have been made by Mr. Courts to raise the amount necessary to pay the tax.

He will barely add that the provisions of the ordinance for that purpose, which gave the Treasurer power to use the Treasury Notes "in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax," fully authorized him to make the arrangement which he did make with Lancaster & Son, and which is fully set forth and explained in his response to the resolution of this House.

By the three other ordinances referred to in the report of the majority, the Public Treasurer was authorized to issue an amount of Treasury Notes and Bonds, not exceeding in the aggregate six and one-half million of dollars. In an exhibit filed with the said report is set forth a list of bonds issued from sometime in March, 1862, up to the 20th December last, which, by addition, appears to be $4,129,500. And this statement, the undersigned believes is intended to include, and does include, the whole amount of eight per Bonds issued during that time by Mr. Courts. This statement also shows

at what rate or premium such Bonds was selling in the Richmond market in the several months of their issue, and a calculation, by which it appears that, had Mr. Courts sold the Bonds in that market, as issued, the sum of $322,207 would have been realized to the State by way of premiums on such sales. And then the statement assumes that amount to have been lost by the State, for the reason that, the Bonds were sold in the City of Richmond at par. An examination of the testimony, filed with the report, will show that this statement is very far from correct.

Let it be remembered that the ordinance regulating the whole of the issues, was that of the 26th February, 1862, entitled "an ordinance to provide for funding the treasury notes of this State and for other purposes;" and by which any holder of treasury notes had a right, at any time, to fund them and to demand Bonds for the same of the Treasurer. That a large amount was so funded appears from the evidence, and in fact it is made a charge in the report against Mr. Lewis, the paymaster of our troops, that he exchanged a large amount of these fundable notes for Confederate notes, thereby enabling the holders to fund them in eight per cent Bonds; and the undersigned is moreover informed and believes that large amounts in the hands of persons, otherwise obtained, were in like manner funded.

The undersigned, therefore, was greatly surprised at this statement, after he came to examine the testimony, and when he saw that no deduction was made on account of bonds issued for Treasury Notes, and as to which the Treasurer had no sort of discretion, but was bound by the Ordinance to fund them, come from what quarter they might. What amount of Bonds was thus funded the undersigned has not at this time the means of stating. He was alike surprised to find that, the Report, after censuring the late Treasurer for not selling these Bonds in the markets and thereby incurring what is called a heavy loss to the State, (but should have been termed an available profit on the Bonds,) fully concedes the fact that in the opinion of the signers, sustained as it is by

the opinions of gentlemen learned in the law, he had no power under the Ordinances to make such sales. How then can it be insisted with any justice and propriety, that a public officer is censurable for not doing what the law did not authorize him to do; or that the State had sustained a heavy loss by such dereliction of duty? Had it been insisted only, as it is in one part of the Report, that the Treasurer was only authorized to issue Bonds for Treasury Notes, and that the issuing of them for other currency was putting the State to the payment of some interest, which she would not, perhaps, have so soon incurred, owing to the fact that these Treasury Notes would have entered into general circulation, the undersigned could well have appreciated such a position and is ready to admit that, at first blush, it is not without plausibility. Certainly the offence of the Treasurer, if any, has no greater extent than this, and the loss, if any, to the State, was that loss of interest and no more.

But let us examine this matter, however, and see whether there was any reason for the course pursued. The report assumes that these Treasury Notes were mainly intended for a circulating medium, and that they were made fundable in order to give them greater credit, and thereby a greater circulation. In the opinion of the undersigned, this is a total mistake as to the intention and meaning of the Ordinance.—The title of the Ordinance, as in every law, is the key to unlock its meaning. This Ordinance is entitled, "An Ordinance to fund the Treasury Notes of the State, and for other purposes." These other purposes, on examination of the Ordinance will fully show, do not conflict with the main and real purpose, as expressed in the title. Had the intention been, as stated in the majority report, these notes would not have been made fundable at all, or if at all, at some distant day. This is further evidenced from the fact, that the small notes directed to be issued and used as *currency*, were not allowed to be *funded* at any time. Hence the difference. And the same remark applies also to the notes directed to be issued to raise money to pay the Confederate tax. They were

to be used for no other purpose, nor allowed to pay any other debt; but were to be cancelled when returned to the Treasury. Nor is the view of the majority, that the notes would have remained in circulation, at all compatible with the fact, that soon after the commencement of the issue of 8 per cent Bonds, they rose to a premium in the market.—Such being the fact, every one at all conversant with such matters, must know that these notes, by a fixed and uncontrollable law of currency would, immediately after their issue, return upon the Treasury, and be funded. And that such was the case with the issues made, abundantly appears from the evidence filed. So that the interest that the State would have saved, had the law been complied with in the *very letter*, as insisted by the Committee, would have been comparatively small and trifling. But could it have been carried out *literally* under the circumstances? and was there no reason for pursuing the course which was pursued by Mr. Courts? His own response to the Legislature, the evidence of Mr. Lewis, and the statements of the report itself based thereon, all go to show that the delay in procuring the necessary plates, owing to the fall of New Orleans, and that necessarily incident to the issuing of the notes after the blanks were obtained, rendered it next to impossible to get the notes out as rapidly as the wants of the Treasury demanded. Our soldiers had to be paid, and large expenditures had to be made for their clothing and subsistence, beside other State expenses; and funds had to be provided for all these purposes. It is vain to say that a depreciated currency was issued instead of a better one.

Mr. Lewis' evidence shows that, to our troops in Virginia, Confederate Notes were more available than Treasury Notes. The former would circulate there, the latter would not, or not so well. And besides, these Notes were not under the ban of a depreciated currency, as the majority seem to suppose; for in point of fact, by Section 2, Ordinance 35, all public dues to the State were payable in Confederate Notes, alike with Treasury Notes, Bank Notes and gold and silver. And of course it was in-

tended, that such notes should be paid out by the Treasurer in like manner. The truth is, that by the said Ordinance it was the intention not to add to the volume of paper money in circulation, the evils of which were known to be great, but to raise money for the State at certain rates specified in the Ordinance, the debt to be *funded* and paid at some distant day, after the end of the war. And the undersigned can therefore see no objection to the course pursued by the Treasurer in raising the amount, at the rate fixed by the Ordinance. It was at last but raising the amount and funding the debt at the rate of interest fixed by the Convention. It may be called a loan or sale or whatever else one may choose to designate it, but this does not change its true character, whatever name may have been given to the transaction by the Treasurer, the Committee or others. It may have been that a different policy, and a sale of the Bonds in market, would have been the better policy, and would have saved the State, not a *loss*, as it is put by the Report, but a *premium*, and thereby a gain. But, in the opinion of the undersigned, nothing can be more unjust than to censure a public officer for not adopting a course unwarranted by law, as admitted by the majority, when the fault, if any, rested not with him but with the framers of the law. The undersigned has already explained the provisions of the Ordinance assuming the Confederate tax and the reasons for the action of the Treasurer in relation to that matter.

A few words as to the exchanges made by paymaster Lewis, of Treasury Notes for Confederate Notes, and the undersigned will close this report. The evidence of Mr. Lewis fully explains these transactions, and furnishes the reasons which induced him to make the exchanges. He says they were principally as follows:

1st, "To keep the Treasury replenished by having the bills exchanged by me funded under an Ordinance of the Convention for that purpose. 2nd, It gave, in my opinion, a better circulating currency to pay with, as Confederate bills passed everywhere and State issues were doubtful in some places

where our soldiers were situated." And again, he says: "In conclusion, I will add, that the exchanges referred to were made by me at an amount of trouble and risk to myself, which would not have been assumed but for the public good, as stated in answer to question 7th. At this time there was great danger of the Treasury becoming exhausted and the payments to the soldiers thereby having to stop."

These facts seem to the undersigned fully to exonerate Mr. Lewis as well as Mr. Courts from any censure attempted to be cast upon them, or either of them, on account of this transaction. These notes were not only fundable, but when so funded were, by the provisions of the Ordinance No. 35, re-issuable from time to time. The wants of the Treasury, it is also shown, were pressing and urgent, and but for the course pursued must have stopped payment, as Treasury Notes in sufficient quantities could not have been issued to pay promptly our soldiers, and meet other heavy expenditures which had to be made for the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. H. FOY.

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