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MESSAGE

OF

GOV. JOHN GILL SHORTER,

To the General Assembly of the State of Alabama,

AT THE

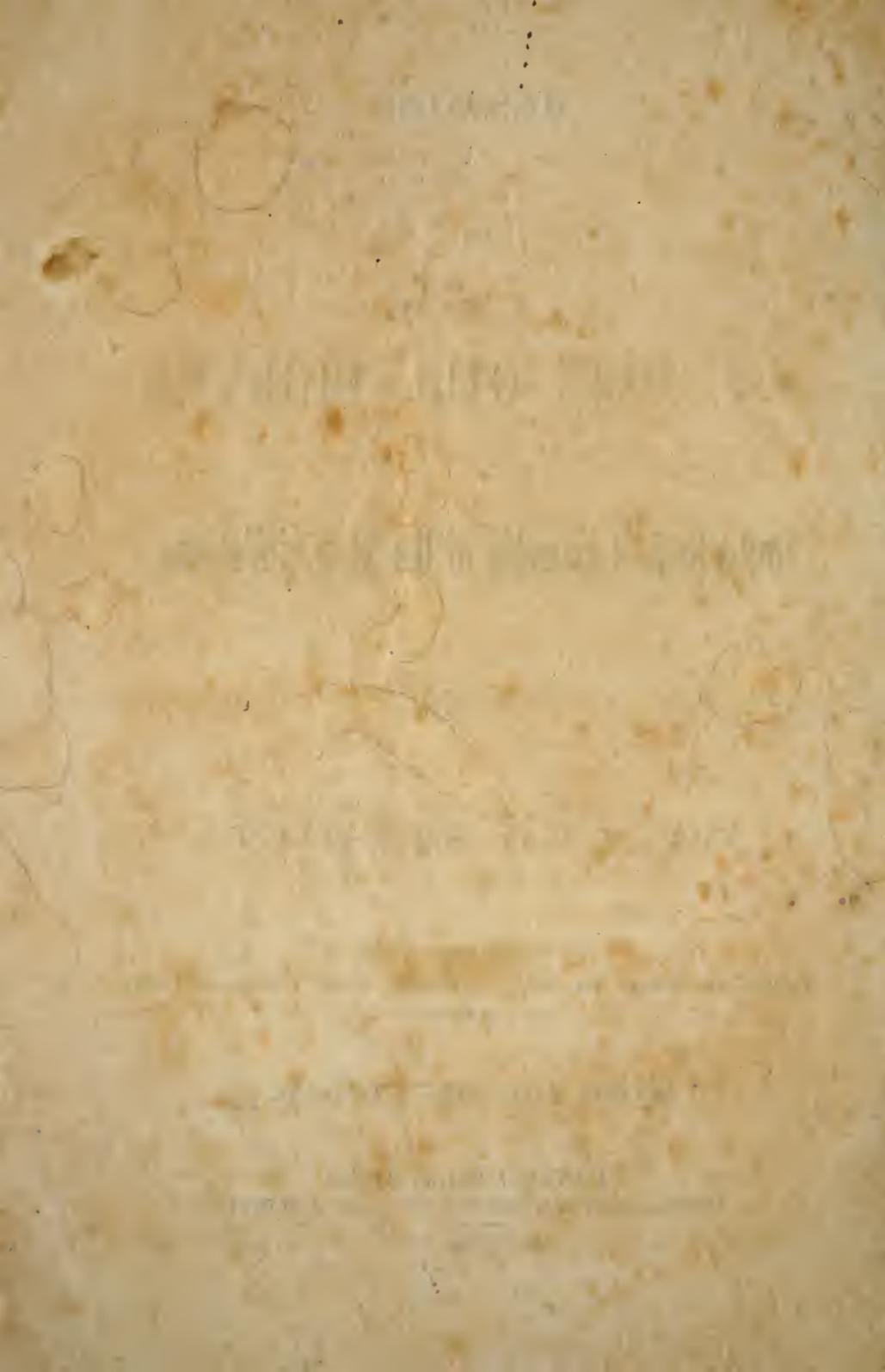
CALLED SESSION;

Begun and Held on the Twenty-Seventh October, 1862.

[1000 for the House.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA. :
MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

1862.



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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, October 27th, 1862. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Entertaining the opinion that the legislation required by the condition of the country cannot be completed within the time limited for your regular Session, and impressed with the necessity of speedy action upon matters of vital importance, I have deemed it proper to convene the two Houses in an extraordinary session. During its continuance, I invite your consideration to the grave subjects herein submitted, reserving comment upon other and ordinary legislative affairs for my communication to the General Assembly, when your regular Annual Meeting shall occur.

To-day, as on the day of your adjournment, the State of Alabama is untrodden by the unscrupulous foe who has waged against the Confederate States the most unjust and cruel war known in the annals of history. Such, unfortunately, has not been the condition of the State during your entire recess. The disasters which, in the early spring, befell the Confederate armies in Kentucky and Tennessee, followed by their retreat through North Alabama upon the line of defense at Corinth, opened the way for the advance of the enemy into the valley counties upon the Tennessee river. And wherever he dared to venture, spoliation of property, larceny of slaves, burning of dwellings, and incarceration of peaceful and unarmed citizens have marked his progress. Having furnished to

the Confederate Army all the munitions of war then available within the State, it was an occasion of profound mortification to realize the fact that without adequate means of defense, our people were compelled to tolerate the presence of the enemy upon their own soil, and suffer the untold horrors of submission to his foul domination. During his sojourn, he was perpetually intimidated, harrassed and weakened by the brave and heroic bands of State partisan companies, who, with limited numbers and resources, hung upon his lines and checked more extended operations. And when, finally, forced by the strategic movements of the Confederate columns to evacuate, Alabama troops were precipitated upon his rear, they captured his outposts and drove him beyond the borders of the State.

It is with just pride I announce to the General Assembly that, with few exceptions, our fellow-citizens, who were resident within the lines of the enemy, remained firmly attached to their beloved State, and the cause of the Confederacy. The lofty patriotism, the heroic courage, and the unbending virtue exhibited by the many, which neither the temptations of avarice could seduce, nor the presence of military and despotic power subdue, are worthy of the highest commendation.

It is difficult for those who have enjoyed exemption from the ravages of war, to realize the condition of communities overrun and trampled by an infuriated foe. All reasonable and charitable allowances should be indulged in favor of the loyalty of a people thus unfortunately circumstanced. There is a wide difference between a base betrayal of country, evinced in the voluntary and open espousal of the enemy's flag, and that weakness, occasioned by ignorance, or want of manly resolution, or love of ease, which leads to indiscretion if not serious

error. Hence, hasty judgments should not be pronounced upon the reported conduct of any who may have been subject to the cruel exactions of the enemy. Treason to the sacred cause of the Confederacy, upon the success of which depends all we esteem most dear in this life, should be hunted down and visited with condign punishment, but to the true hearted, loyal citizen, who, in the extremity of fear, or under misguided views, may have faltered in duty or committed acts of even questionable propriety, short of violations of positive law, a generous forgiveness should be extended. Now, that the State is relieved from the presence of the foe, let not her people waste their time in fruitless complaints as to the past, which can never be recalled, but with united purpose and firm resolve, let them prepare for extreme resistance to that augmented force, with which he threatens to return and carry desolation and ruin to every home.

The retreat of the Confederate army upon Corinth was followed by the abandonment of Pensacola, and the withdrawal of all the land forces from the vicinity of Mobile. The fleets of the enemy were then hovering upon our coast, and threatening an immediate attack, which, in our then exposed and weakened condition, promised almost certain success. Without an organized militia throughout the State, and without public arms, a call was made for ninety-day armed volunteers from the counties bordering the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. In ready response to this call, many companies rushed to Mobile, where, with the brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Butler, embracing the militia of Mobile county, which had by special orders been previously prepared for the field, they were, by arrangement with the President, mustered into the Confederate service. The presence of these troops, with the gradual additions from the Confederate army,

and the construction of permanent defenses, restored confidence, and gave assurance that if the enemy dared an attack, he would be gallantly met, if not defeated.

STATE DEFENSES.

But while, to-day, Alabama may congratulate herself upon her present exemption from invasion, and while the people of the Confederate States should utter thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the signal victories with which He has crowned their arms, we are admonished, by the disasters of the past, not to indulge hopes of future security, so long as there remain unaccomplished any means of defense within the power of the State to complete.

The enemy, while his vast columns have been successively beaten and overwhelmed by the impetuous valor of our armies in the field, has been diligently at work in his dock-yards and arsenals, preparing his iron clad fleets to assail our seaport city, and ascend our rivers during the high tides of the coming winter and spring. You do not expect me to state the locality, extent and condition of those defenses which have been already constructed, or those in progress, the efficiency of which the enemy may soon dare to test, or those projected for the further security of North and South Alabama. It will be sufficient, I trust, to advise you, that there are means for defense which may be strengthened and increased by your timely interposition, and the co-operation of the State with the Confederate Government. That Government having assumed, as was its duty, the management and direction of the war, Alabama, cheerfully and trustingly, committed to it the resources of men and means available for her own defense; and her destiny being irrevocably fixed with that of her sister Confederate States, she will respond, to the last, to every requisition which may be made upon

her for the maintenance of the common cause. And, to the Confederate Government, she has now the right to look, for the protection of her own people; but to enable the military authorities of the Confederate States to accomplish important works of defense within the State, the slave labor of the State is imperatively demanded. It must be had, whenever required, to such extent as may be called for, and should be promptly furnished, regardless of personal interest or convenience. Experience has shown that there is a necessity for some well regulated plan, sanctioned and enforced by such provisions of law as shall enable the State authorities to command this labor, in any emergency which may arise. The enemy is, even now, threatening an attack upon Mobile, and the loss of that city will expose to peril the whole interior of the State. He still holds possession of the lower Tennessee, and if unchecked will, doubtless, repeat his raids into North Alabama. Apalachicola may be occupied by him at will, and, from that station, he may attempt the ascent of the Chattahoochee river. While, from the very necessity of the case, the State is dependent upon the Confederate Government, which holds a monopoly of all the iron establishments in the Confederacy; for heavy armament and other munitions of war, yet the labor required for the construction of fortifications and other means of defense for our bays and rivers, can be obtained only from the people of the State. Your careful consideration is invited to this subject, and I earnestly recommend the adoption, at an early day, of such legislation as shall enable the State authorities to control the slave labor of the State, for the purposes herein mentioned; and I recommend that ample appropriations from the Treasury be made to cover liabilities which may be incurred thereby, and all other outlays which may be

deemed needful for the better protection and security of the State.

SALT.

The scarcity of Salt, and the enormous prices heartless speculators are demanding for this article of prime necessity, call for the immediate interposition of the General Assembly. Viewing the legislation had at your last session from the present stand-point, it will be seen how far short it came of making the needful provision for the present emergency. Comparatively unknown to you and the people in the immediate vicinity, as were the Salt deposits of the State, the innumerable difficulties and drawbacks in the way of making Salt—even in limited quantities—and the vast deficiency then existing in the State, it could not have been reasonably expected that your action would anticipate and provide for the present destitution. With that wise forecast and prudence which characterised his administration, my predecessor in the Executive office, in the absence of legislative direction, and without any special appropriation for that purpose, devoted a portion of the military fund, at his disposal, to the purchase of a quantity of salt for the people of the State. The wisdom of this action on his part was fully shown in the distribution and sale of salt for many months, whereby the people were supplied at such reasonable rates as were intended to cover the cost and charges paid by the State. Much of the salt was purchased beyond the limits of the State, and with many hindrances, delays and waste in transportation, was conveyed to the most convenient places of deposit and sale within the State. As the supply gradually diminished and approached exhaustion, it was more extensively distributed by shipments to remote sections and counties, and by sales in limited measure, in order to meet, as far

as possible, the necessities of the people, and especially the families of soldiers absent in the army. While the State was thus enabled to furnish salt to the people, speculators and extortioners had none for sale, but so soon as the State supply was exhausted, they began to drag it from their hidden depositories, and advanced the price to the enormous figures now demanded. The proceeds from the sales made by the State, have been returned to the Treasury by the several agents who had the matter in charge, and I have directed a full account of all purchases and sales to be prepared for your examination.

Under the acts of the last Session directing a lease of the Salt reservations of the State, the lower reservation was leased to John P. Figh & Co., to whom I advanced six thousand dollars to aid in constructing their furnaces and other necessary works. At the date of the lease, the wells were inundated by the overflow of the Tombigbee river, the high waters of which, for several months thereafter, continued to obstruct operations. The lessees, however, with commendable energy, and in the face of difficulties unforeseen, erected their furnaces and other improvements, and finally commenced the manufacture of salt. The low price at which they were compelled to sell, under their contract with the State, drew many purchasers to their works, and this number proving to be far beyond their ability to supply, and, (situated as their works were, in a remote and isolated locality,) becoming an absolute hindrance in their way, I proposed to make to them an additional advance of four thousand dollars, as authorized by the law, on condition that they should make, after the first day of April last, one hundred bushels of salt per day, and allow the State to purchase all the surplus salt, after filling prior contracts and paying for provisions and other incidental expenses, which

proposition they accepted. The salt thus secured, at the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, has been reserved for sale to County Commissioners only, at cost and charges, to be by them distributed, gratuitously, in their several counties, to the indigent families of volunteers in the Confederate Army. Agents have been appointed at Mobile, Demopolis, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery and Eufaula, and instructions given for the receipt and prompt delivery of the salt to the counties convenient to their localities, lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one bushel of this salt received from Figh & Co. has been sold by any agent of the State, except upon an order from County Commissioners, for distribution as herein directed. Such a disposition of it was deemed most appropriate, because the quantity to be realized was wholly insufficient for a general supply, and because the indigent families of volunteers in the army were sustained by a common tax upon the State, and should be, certainly, provided for, while their protectors were far away, fighting the battles of our country.

Copies of the contracts made with Figh & Co., and of their bonds, executed under the provisions of the law, are herewith submitted.

Seeing that the yield of Figh & Co. would be so inadequate to the demand, and not being able to find other parties who would accept leases upon the terms embraced in the act, I determined to establish works upon State account. To accomplish this object, I appointed A. G. McGehee, of Lowndes county, Salt Commissioner, who, after visiting the works in Virginia to obtain needful information in the premises, repaired to the salt region of the State, and commenced, by boring and experimental

observations, to test the capacity of the region for a supply of water. Although the results attained were not fully satisfactory, he was directed to proceed, at once, to contract for the erection of furnaces, buildings, and the necessary machinery, to hire laborers, and to purchase wagons and teams, and provision-stuffs, for an energetic prosecution of the enterprize. Innumerable obstacles had to be met and overcome at every step. There was a scarcity of every material required, and extravagant charges were demanded. Transportation at times was impossible to obtain, and, on account of the reputed sickness of the locality, the owners of slaves were reluctant to hire them at the works, even with the promise of salt in return for their labor. But amid all the difficulties by which he was surrounded, the Commissioner has finally succeeded in establishing works which promise a yield of several hundred bushels per day. They are located above overflow from the river, on the upper reservation, and, it is to be hoped, may be successfully conducted throughout the year. The result thus attained justifies further improvements, and the Commissioner is directed to construct them with all possible dispatch. The amount of compensation to be allowed him for his valuable services, and the extent of authority as to further operations, are submitted for your determination.

Besides the two State reservations, there are many furnaces erected upon lands belonging to citizens, where salt is being successfully made. The daily aggregate production at all the works in the two counties of Clarke and Washington, is reported at over two thousand bushels.

The State reservations were thrown open to all the citizens of the State by circular letter from the Executive, dated on the thirtieth day of June, last, and they were

invited and urged to go and make salt for their own family consumption. Many have already done so, and many others are now engaged in the business. All were interdicted from selling the salt thus made, without making a contract of lease with the State, but there is good reason to believe that parties have, in some instances, clandestinely violated this injunction.

The object of the State not being to speculate upon itself, but to furnish salt at actual cost to consumers, the Commissioner is directed to fix the price accordingly. This cannot be done correctly, until all the expenses of continued operations are ascertained, but it is believed that the salt cannot be delivered at the works for less than two dollars per bushel of fifty pounds. If this be so, I recommend such a modification by the General Assembly, of the price fixed by the lease of Figh & Co., as will enable them to realize a reasonable profit upon their investments, and induce on their part larger expenditures and a greater yield. Parties at private works are reported to be charging from fifteen to twenty dollars per bushel. This, if true, is a criminal extortion, and demands your severest condemnation.

The sale of salt, within the State, with a view to shipment beyond its limits, was prohibited by an act of the General Assembly adopted at its last session. This act also prohibited the export of salt, without the consent of the Governor. The provisions of this law, I caused to be notified, by publication at all the salt works on the Tombigbee. But citizens of other States were also notified that they would be permitted to manufacture salt, for their own family use, at any of the works—except those on the State reservations—upon such terms as they could obtain, and ship it to their homes beyond the State. Some are availing themselves of this license, and I re

commend that, to the extent of the license thus given, they may be permitted to operate. United as are these Confederate States, in a common destiny, and mutually dependent, as they are, upon each other, I trust that the General Assembly of Alabama will concur in the expediency and propriety of inviting the citizens of other States to the salt supply which they may obtain within our limits, by devoting their own labor and capital to its development.

The question of salt supply is one of such vast importance, and the necessity of ascertaining full and reliable data upon which to predicate your legislative action, is so urgent, that I earnestly recommend the appointment of a joint Commission, empowered to visit the salt lands of the State, and make all necessary examination as to their capacity for supply of water, and into the kind and extent of improvements erected and needed, as well as into the conduct of parties engaged in the business of salt making on State or private lands. Such an examination will enable you to approximate the cost at which it can be made, and to ascertain the best mode for developing the supply. The price should be made uniform, if possible, and if private parties are unwilling to accept reasonable profits upon their capital and labor thus employed, I recommend, as the true policy, that the State take possession of all the works, with authority to press laborers and everything needed, and operate them, under a regulated system for the common benefit of the people. In such event, just compensation must be provided for the use of individual property, as the Constitution of the State directs.

Well knowing that the yield from our salt region would fall far short of supplying the immediate demand of the middle and southern portions of the State, and

that its transportation from thence to North Alabama would be attended with delays and waste, I communicated with the proprietors of the works at Saltville, in the State of Virginia, and obtained from them a contract for the right to manufacture salt at their wells, from which I hoped to be able to supply North Alabama. The difficulties in the way of establishing and operating works by the State, induced a transfer of this contract to companies, who have undertaken the delivery of salt at the rate of five hundred bushels per day. The furnaces of one of these companies are completed and are making salt. An Assistant Quartermaster for the State has been appointed, and is now at Saltville to receive and ship the salt to various places of deposit within the State. He is directed to ship in rotation, to Scottsboro, Huntsville, Decatur, Tuscumbia and Gadsden, where agents have been designated for its sale and distribution to the people at cost and charges. Sacks sufficient for thirty thousand bushels have been forwarded, and it is to be hoped that shipments may have already begun, and that they may continue without interruption. Of the limited supply from the works of Figh & Co., and which is being distributed for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers, none has been ordered to the counties in North Alabama bordering the Tennessee river. The reason for this exception is the fact that those counties will be supplied more expeditiously and as cheaply from the works in Virginia. At the works of Figh & Co., the salt costs one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, while at Saltville, Virginia, the same quantity costs one dollar and seventy-five cents; but adding expenses of sacking, transportation and other charges, and it will be found that the difference in prices, if any, will be quite inconsiderable.

Copies of the contracts made for supplies from Virginia, and of correspondence relating thereto, are herewith submitted.

The funds used thus far in the salt operations of the State, have been drawn from the appropriations made for the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, by the act of 5th February, 1861. I recommend that a special appropriation be made for the return to those Departments of all monies not refunded from sales of salt, and also, for an amount in addition thereto, which shall be deemed sufficient to meet existing contracts, and all further expenditures which may be found necessary to secure, at the earliest possible day, an adequate supply of salt for the people of the State.

I submit also to the wisdom of the General Assembly, if the interests of the State do not require that the whole business of salt supply shall be committed to the immediate direction and control of a Commissioner specially appointed for that purpose.

INDIGENT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

It will become your duty to make further provision in behalf of the indigent families of soldiers absent in the Confederate armies, or who may have fallen in battle, or died in the service, or who have been so disabled as to disqualify them for labor and the support of their families. By the reports made to the State Comptroller, and the disbursements founded thereon, under the directions of the act passed at your last session, it will be seen that the special tax of twenty-five per cent. upon the State tax, levied for this purpose, fell far below the necessities of the case. The provisions of this act limited the distribution of the fund to families of volunteers. The conscript act which was passed by the Confederate Congress several months after your adjournment

was not then anticipated. Since your adjournment not less than thirty thousand troops have enlisted as volunteers from Alabama in the Confederate service, and many thousands now, are being gathered into companies and distributed into the various organizations from the State, under the terms of the conscript act. No invidious distinction should be made between the troops who have thus volunteered and those who have been enrolled as conscripts. History can not furnish an example of any people who have responded with greater alacrity to the call of their country, or evinced a more lofty courage, or endured privations and hardships with more uncomplaining and heroic fortitude, than have the people of Alabama and her sister Confederate States. The far greater number of those who are now reinforcing the army as conscripts, and who will hereafter enter it under the amended act of the recent session of Congress, could not conveniently, and in justice to others dependent upon them, have enlisted at an earlier day. A large proportion of them have families whose only means of support was their own honest toil. Yielding a cheerful obedience to the call of their country, they go to join the ranks of the gallant volunteers who have preceded them to the field, and, side by side with them, to peril their lives and all they have and are in the defense of their bleeding country. Their wives and little ones are bequeathed to our watchful care and protection. The General Assembly, I am sure, will see to it that their just expectations are not disappointed, and that the needy families of all Alabamians who are baring their breasts to the guns of the enemy, are gathered to the bosom and sustained by the benefactions of the State.

The plan adopted for securing a registration of indigent families, for ascertaining their necessary wants, and

for apportionment and distribution of the fund for their relief, has occasioned complaint, and may require amendment so as to approximate greater accuracy, uniformity and equity in its administration. I recommend that a liberal appropriation for their support be made without delay, and that authority be given to raise the amount, as it may be needed, by the use of the State Credit, or increased taxation, as you may deem most advisable.

DISTILLERIES AND RETAILING OF SPIRITS.

On the 17th day of March last, I issued a military order prohibiting the distillation of spirits, and also, its sale within ten miles of any encampment of State or Confederate troops within the limits of Alabama. Owing to the fact that distilleries had been closed in Tennessee by legislative enactment, and in Georgia by proclamation of the Governor, and by the exorbitant profits to be realized here, where they were not interdicted, many were forthwith removed to this State, and in some localities parties engaged in the business were buying up the surplus corn at advancing prices, which threatened to place this essential commodity beyond the reach of a large number of dependent families who were without a supply, and whose protectors were in the war. The baneful effects of intemperance among our troops, who were rapidly collecting in various encampments, in response to the requisition made by the President for additional forces, were daily seen in the demoralization and wild excesses of a large number, who, for the first time, had thrown off the restraints of peaceful pursuits and devoted themselves to the arts of war. In the absence of all legislative provisions adapted to the exigency of the case, no alternative was left the Executive, but to interpose the military power and suppress these gigantic evils. This necessity was much regretted by me, as it

involved the exercise of a power by the Executive, which might occasion controversy, both as to its propriety and its constitutionality. But, after the most anxious consideration, I felt impelled by a sense of duty to the State, to issue the order. Instead, however, of exciting complaints, the results following its promulgation, showed that it was due to the public expectation. The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, with few exceptions; and even many whose private interests were thus stricken down, have volunteered their testimony in favor of its necessity.

As the order closing the distilleries was justified upon the ground of necessity to preserve grain for bread-stuffs, on the 25th day of June it was so far modified, as to permit the distillation of fruits. In a few instances, special authority has been given to distil limited quantities from grain, for medical uses and to fill contracts made with the Confederate authorities for hospital supplies for the army. These orders were based upon affidavits, binding the parties to a faithful observance of their provisions. Complaints, however, having reached the Executive office, that, in some instances, the license was being abused, the orders, in these cases, were revoked, and further orders in favor of applicants for license have been refused. This important subject is now commended to your legislative discretion. If the distilleries are turned loose, without the severest restraints which your wisdom can devise, the large profits to be derived from them, will stimulate the business to such a degree, that the prices of grain of all kinds will be advanced far beyond their present figures, and in portions of the State, the people will be deprived of a needful supply for their maintenance.

I recommend that authority be given for distillation

of alcohol or spirits, which may be needed for medical uses within the State, and also, for whatever reasonable amount may be found to be the just proportion of Alabama, for a like purpose in the Confederate army. By confining the distilleries to localities where grain is abundant; fixing a reasonable price for the spirits; restraining by adequate penalties, the parties engaged in the business, and those who may purchase from them for medical supplies, it is believed that this object may be obtained without serious diminution of the supply of grain. And I recommend that the retailing of spirituous liquors in any city, town or neighborhood where State or Confederate troops may be stationed or rendezvoused, be prohibited during their sojourn, and that stringent regulations be adopted to accomplish this result.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW AND STATE MILITIA.

By the "Act to further provide for the public defense," passed by the Confederate Congress, on the sixteenth day of April last, all the twelve months volunteers then in the service, over eighteen and under thirty-five years of age, were continued in the army for two years beyond the period of their enlistment, and all male citizens of the respective States, within the same ages, who had not previously enlisted, were, by the act, declared subject to military duty, for three years, or during the war, and provisions were contained in it for their enrollment and muster into service.

The power in Congress to pass this law, I think should be conceded by the States. The several States, as sovereignties, had the power to declare war, and to levy armies to wage war. These powers they have delegated, in the Constitution, to the Confederate Congress for the common protection, reserving the right to call out troops

to suppress insurrection or repel invasion. Under this delegation and grant of powers, Congress has declared war against the Lincoln Government, for the common protection, and, in the passage of the Conscript Act, has only used a power which the States, as Sovereignties, unquestionably possessed, to raise armies with which to wage the war.

But whatever doubts may have arisen as to the powers of Congress, all agree that the public exigency demanded the adoption of the most stringent measures to preserve the efficiency and increase the strength of the Army. It was a severe disappointment to thousands of our brave troops, to be retained in service beyond the period when they fondly hoped to return to their loved ones at home; and the willing obedience rendered by them to the hard requirements of Congress, and their continued, unsparing sacrifices in the field, excite the admiration and claim the undying gratitude of their country.

The third section of the Conscript Law directs the employment of the enrolling officers of the States, whenever they can be obtained, to enroll the persons subject to the operations of the Act. Accordingly, the Superintendent and Commandant of the camps in Alabama, applied to the Executive for a detail of the enrolling officers of the State, to perform this work; but as, by his instructions from the Secretary of War, the compensation to such officers was limited to such allowances as were made by the laws of the State for like services, in enrolling the militia of the State, and as the Military Code of Alabama contained no provision for the appointment or detail of enrolling officers, or compensation for their services, and, as the Secretary of War deemed it inconsistent with his powers under the Act, to accept any

other plan of enrollment, under State authority, the whole management and control of the enrollment of conscripts in this State, have been committed, by him, to Confederate officers.

By the Military Code of the State it is provided that "the militia of the State of Alabama shall consist of each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years." The Conscript Act, of sixteenth of April, calls for all of this class below the age of thirty-five years, and the recent extension of the Act embraces all the remainder above that age. Thus, the whole body of the State militia is absorbed, and we are left with a naked organization merely, and with militia officers without men to command. Emergencies may occur which will require the active service in the field of every man in the State capable of bearing arms. There are a number within the State who have furnished substitutes in the Confederate Army. This does not relieve them from their obligation to render military service to the State. There may be others who have been omitted by the enrolling officers of the Confederate States, or who have evaded the just requirements of that Government. Persons of foreign birth, domiciled within the State, who have been protected by its laws in their persons and property, who have amassed wealth and made investments in real and personal estate, or who have participated in elections for the administration of State and municipal affairs, are, by the laws of nations, amenable to military service for the local defense. All these may be embraced in the State militia. I therefore submit, that a reorganization of the militia of the State is indispensable, and I recommend that the Military Code be so amended as

to embrace, as militia, all able-bodied male citizens of the State, above the age of sixteen and under the age of sixty years, who may not be actually engaged in the Confederate service. I commend also to your consideration, the propriety of encouraging the formation of volunteer companies, both of infantry and cavalry, and such additional legislation as, in your wisdom, may be deemed best calculated to strengthen the military arm of the State.

In this connection I submit for your consideration, the necessity for such provision by law as will more effectually secure the property of citizens of the State from capture and use by the enemy, . If, in the accidents of war, our valuable staples shall become exposed to his ruthless grasp, it will be far better to destroy them, rather than suffer them to fall into his hands. The best modes for the attainment of these ends, and also for the protection of the slaves of our citizens in invaded districts against inveiglement or seizure by the enemy, are left for your experience and wisdom to determine.

We are admonished by the threatening attitude of the enemy, to gather all the resources of the State and devote them, without reserve, to the protection and defense of our altars and our homes. I need not remind you of the recent proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, preceded by the actual enforcement of its nefarious purposes by the commanders at New Orleans and Hilton Head, and their other willing co-adjutors. It can inspire no new terror in our people, it can bring no greater detriment upon our cause, than the past aggressions of the enemy have occasioned wherever he has obtained a lodgement.

Its only effects will be to awaken the slumbering energies of the Border Slave-holding States, to expose to the few remaining classes in his own dominions, who have a

lingering regard for constitutional rights, and to an impartial world, the base hypocrisy, the terrible rage and the relentless tyranny with which Abraham Lincoln is urging on the carnival of blood upon these Confederate States of the South. Baffled, delayed, defeated in his mad crusade for their conquest and subjugation, he is vainly preparing one last, terrible, crushing blow for their destruction. Clothed in the panoply of their most righteous cause, and humbly trusting to that Omnipotent arm which can secure them the victory, they may calmly await the issue with confident hope of an ultimate and glorious deliverance.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole, but
 is divided into many different parts,
 each of which has its own peculiar
 characteristics and laws. This is
 the case with the human mind, which
 is also divided into many different
 faculties, each of which has its own
 peculiar powers and limitations. It
 is therefore necessary to study each
 of these faculties separately, and to
 understand their respective functions
 and powers. This is the first
 principle of the study of the human
 mind, and it is the foundation of
 all the other principles which will
 be discussed in the following pages.

THE HUMAN MIND

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