The Southern Home:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

F. B. McDOWELL.

Devoted to the vindication of the truth History, to the preservation of ment of Southern Resources, under the changed relations of the Labor System, and to the advancement of Southern Interests in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing and the Mechanic Arts.

TERMS OF SOUTHERN HOME The remittances in every case must be by Thock, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

To ADVERTISERS .- The Southern Home. having now the largest circulation of any paper west of Raleigh, affords a fine adverising medium. Terms moderate.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879.

F. BREVARD McDOWELL, EDITOR THE SENATORIAL QUESTION SET

"mocratic caucus on Wedness United States Senator, an d Mr Moring, the nomin ation was made unanimous. Mr Merrimon had written a letter of withdrawal a few days before, and so Gev Vance had no opposition. While we rejoice at the selection of Gov Vance, we cannot but feel a regret at the retirement of Jadge Merrimon, who has made such a faithful and attentive Senator. Gov Vance was our choice above all others in the State, and will stand as the peer of any Senator in the

North Carolina and the entire South are gratified at his additional elevation, and will watch his course with the keenest interest. He already ranks as one of the most powerful and effective debaters in the nation, and we predict for him a career of unusual success and splendor. No man ever born in North Carolina, has had more or greater honors showered upon him, and public expectation will be difficult no doubt to fill. Of one thing we teel sure, and we say it with State pride, that North Carolina has now the two most thrilling speakers and brilliant Senators of any commonwealth in the land. The election will formally take place next Tuesday.

Joe Turner bolted and refused to vote for Moring who was the caucus nominee for Speaker. The Democrats then turned him out of the caucus, by a vote of 50 speech, and it is reasonable to suppose he used a good many "ones words" with-

died in Baltimore where he had gone to receive medical attention. Within only a few weeks the citizens of Raleigh have borne to their last resting places, Bat Moore, Seaton Gales and D M Carter, three of the purest and most distinguished patriots of North Carolina.

The message of Governor Vance to the Legislature is an able and valuable State document. The language is plain and to the point, and the suggestions will no doubt have great influence upon the Legislature, His remarks upon the State debt, particularly, are most admirable.

Judge Ashe has been quite ill at his home, in Wadesbore', but is now convalescing, and it is hoped can soon be present at the session of the Supreme Court.

COL JCHN L BROWN - Mr Brown, of Mecklenburg, on the 9th inst., introduced a resolution on the State debt question. It has appeared in several exchanges in several forms, more or less, unlike the true one, and in order to put him correctly on the record we print the resolution : "Resolved by the House of Representa-

tives, the Senate concurring. That a committee of eight upon the part of the House and five on the part of the Senate, be appointed to which shall be referred all resolutions and bills in regard to the public debt."

The resolution simply raises a committee to facilitate the consideration of the mass of bills and resolutions that are al-

CENTUR MERRIMON & LETTER OF WITH-DRAWAL - Raleigh, Jan 1st 1879. To the Democratic Caucus : My friends bave ascertained that whatever may be the popular desire for my re-election to the Senate of the United States, causes and it fluences have been brought to bear, that will prevent my re-election.

I have no desire to disturb the quiet of the Democratic party by further contest over the Senatorship, and hence, beg my friends not to mention my name further now in that connection.

I beg to express my most grateful thanks to friends in and out of the Legislature who have so generously and earnestly manifested interest in my behalf. I can never cease to remember them with feelings of gratitude and deepest pleasure, and I venture to trust that they will not have occasion to regret the confidence that they have reposed in me. A S MERRIMON.

-Raleigh Observer.

As Merrimon has withdrawn, and he has no other opponent worthy the name, we have no doubt that by this time, Zeb Vance has once more been elected United States Senator from North Carolina. This time he will go through, as he is no longer disabled, but a "loyal and true" American, and the peer of any man in the Senate.-Richmond (Va) State.

It is not surprising that so many congressmen are ill. The ventilation of the House would kill a mule in six months. Besides, the whisky is bad .- Memphis

who found the cough subdued by a bot-

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

In compliance with the constitution and ime honored custom of my predecessors, I have the honor to greet you as the representatives of the people and to con-Commonwealth. To an executive desirous of serving well his State, the meeting of the General Assembly is always the occasion of rejoining, as it not only brings to his aid the wise counsels of Legislators fresh from their constituents. but relieves him of much embarrassing responsibility; I therefore welcome you to the capital and promise to co-operate most beartily with you in devising means to promote the public good.

It is known to you that owing causes which I need not here attempt to elucidate, the people of the United States -and in a great measure of the civilized world-have been for some years past, and still are, passing through a period of most remarkable financial trouble, producing everywhere much distress and even disaster. Of course North Carolihas shared these calamities and her prosperity has been retarded, as that of others. But I believe I can truthfully say that she has suffrered as little, if not less by these hard times than her sisters. Looking at the whole State and comparing ber condition with others, we to abundant reason to be thankful and take

The crops of the last two segaons have been excellent and the means of subsistence have hever been more abundant and cheap. The industry of our people has been totally increased and diversified : their farms, stock, and agricultural implements show considerable improvement; and while the production of our cash staples has steadily enlarged, the amount of breadstuffs purchased abroad, as visibly diminished.

Remembering that North Carolina ore-eminently an agricultural State, your legislation should be directly towards the improvement of that interest mainly. In this connection I beg to call your attention to the fact that the first and perhaps the greatest need of an ag ricultural people, thinly scattered over a wide extent of territory, is that of good highways and easy transportation for persons and products. As a general rule from the lowland belt westward the highways of our State are as bad, if not worse, than any to be found in the cating them and keeping them in repair, the grounds a separate residence for the adopted by our fathers more than a hun- superintendent, and that his pay be fixed dred years ago, is still in use, though its utter inefficiency for nearly that length of time has been apparent. Of the inconvenience, cost and depressing tendency upon all industry which such roads occasion, I need not stop to remind you; I shall only beg your earnest attention to the necessity for a change, and express my decided opinion that no permanent prosperity need be expected unless this grievous evil is remedied. Certain great leading thoroughfares through the into the nearest railroad lines, might be cheaply and thoroughy constructed by convict labor, the counties through which they pass supporting the con-

I am happy to be able to state that an increased interest is manifested among all classes in popular education. This is I believe, mainly due to the action of the last Legislature in appriating money for the establishment of normal schools. accordance with the law, the board of education established one for the whites at the University, and decided to locate one for the blacks at Fayetteville, in a building tendered by the colored people of that place. They were established on somewhat different systems, regard being had to the circumstances of each race. It was considered that the white race had already many educated teachers who simply needed instruction in the art of teaching, while the blacks needed teachers instructed in both the elements of learning and the art of teaching. For the one therefore, a six weeks school was held at Chapel Hill, during the summer vacation, and for the other a permanent school was established in Fayetteville.

Both have been remarkably successful. I sincerely hope the appropriation for both schools may be renewed, and the law be made to embrace both sexes. For though females have attended both schools by permission, yet the board of education did not feel at liberty to expend any State money in their aid, which appeared a little ungallant for so Christ- hand and their distribution is shown by ted by my board until last September, ian a people as ours, who are so well aware that as a general rule our female

teachers are better than the male. Board of Agriculture.—The establishment by the last Legislature, in pursuance of the constitution, of a department of agriculture, was a very important step | work done, it will be seen that they have indeed to the welfare of this State. As earned handsome wages over and beyond was to have been expected the law has their keep. The returns from those enwill require some amending at your er wages, valuing their work by engineers' hands, but in the main it is an admirable estimates. These estimates are very libone. It is the first special effort ever eral toward the company for whom the ways introduced on this subject .- Raleigh | made in the direct interest of agriculture | work is done, yet it will be seen that the and has been hailed by our farming peo ple with great satisfaction. So far, this bureau has cost the people nothing, the tax on the license to sell fertilizers having yielded sufficient revenue for all its

Special attention has been given to the analyzing and classification of fertilizers, including marls; to the re stocking of our rivers with fish, and the preparation of a band book of information concerning the State and its resources. Much good has been effected I am sure, propagation is the numerous dams and induced to say that, it is our policy to obstructions of the streams; and public provide labor for them on public works body in this behalf would materially that he could proceed no further in the sentiment is in many places prevented obstructions by the sneers of the igno rant and incredulous. This will disappear when the results are seen and the laws passed in aid of this important mat-

ter will then be helped in their execution by a wiser popular opinion. As to the work of the agricultural bureau, I desire to call your attention to the subject of our forests. Depleted as they are, our forests are to day, perhaps worth more intrinsically, properly managed, than the lands they stand upon ; whilst the value of those, especially which shadow the highlands round about the sources of our river is simply incalculable considered with reference to rainfalls, destructive floods, &c. The proof of this is plain to any one who has observed the condition of those valleys, whose hillsides have been entirely stripped of timber, and converted into that from Salisbury to Patterson, where wellshame of Southern agriculture-old fields; and yet, in the face of the increasing valne of timber, and the decreasing value of railroads if they were given the necessary "I've got it at last," said the person the lands from which it is ruthlessly labor; and many excellent turnpikes October to January. It is to be regret—who had been coughing for months and swept, the destruction goes on. Many would be constructed as feeders to our ted, and I have no doubt is very surcounties already feel the evil keenly, and railroads, and many rich awamps might prising to the finance committees of the

be not applied, the outery will be general. I confess I do not see my way clear

to that remedy. I am aware of the difficulty and the danger of interfering with the owner's legal right to do what he pleases with his own. If he sees proper to cut down all his timber, dry up the springs which feed our streams, and precipitate his soil into their channels, changing their currents and deluging all the low lands below him, and im poverishing bimself and bis children, I can't see how he is to be hindered. But the people of other nations are finding means by bonuses, exemption from taxation and other devices to restore the forests and denuded lands; and many of our counties are adopting laws with regard to inclosing the lands, the effect which is to reduce the expenditure of timber. As guardians of the interest of an agricultural people, I commend this

whole subject to your serious attention. I call your special attention to the report of Dr Ledoux, director of the fertilizer central station. It is gratifying in the extreme, you will perceive, that the quality of the fertilizers sold in the State has steadily improved, and the marked value of the improvement amounts to more than \$100,000 in two years! This is caused opviously by the fact that, knowing their wares were to be subject to a rigid scientific test, the dealers were careful to make them come up to the mark, and many others have quit the market altogether.

am happy to say that the affairs of the penitentiary and the two asylums have been well mauaged by their respective boards, and are in a satisfactory condition. The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum makes perhaps a more satisfacory exhibit than it has ever done since ts establishment. With a large increase of pupils there has been a decrease of 16 per cent. in the total of expenses. As you will see by the superintendent's report, with a reduced appropriation from former years, the board of this institution have saved \$15,056.12 out of the amount, with which they have erected an elegant and much needed addition to the main build ing, at a cost of \$7,576.55, and have still to their credit in the Treasury \$7,489 57.

Though results have not been quite so sat sfactory with the Insane Asylum, yet, on the whole, it has done well. Notwithstanding the number of inmates have increased, and some extraordinary and costly improvements have been made, expen ses have been kept down, and it has lived tinued, the number lept up and every within its appropriation. I recommend Atlantic States. The old system of lo- that the board be authorized to build on principal officers of the various institutions of the State. I also recommend the repeal of section 29, chapter 6, of Battle's revision, under which the State pays for transporting all patients to and from the asylum, to whom the clerks of the Superior Courts will give a certificate that they have not property sufficient to pay It is the nature of public charities to inmost convenient centres, and all pouring vite such abuses, custom legitimizes them, and they become a base for still greater knife promptly on their first appearance The work on the Western Insane As

> lum has been fully commensurate with the appropriations. The report of t commissioners will give all the partie ars. No work ever undertaken for t State has been done better or more ches considered, it will, in the opinion of many, be the most desirable institution of the finish the wing now so near completion. and furnish it for the reception of patients. This can be done at an early period of the summer of 1880, and will give much relief to many distressing cases which cannot find room in the asylum at

The Penitentiary.—The penitentiary system of dealing with our criminals is comparatively new in this State, and as it is now by far the most costly of all our institutions, and is almost daily becoming more so, everything pertaining to it is deserving of your earnest attention. main idea of such a system is to punish offenders with hard labor, either to reform or deter them and others from the commission of crime. The economic problem is to make this labor support the institution. The plan adopted at present is much more than doing this if the work being done by the convicts was paid for in cash. The number of convicts now on a small hire, which contract was respecthe report of the very competent and energetic board of directors and superin- condition, and utable to pay, the bands tendent, sent herewith. The able force kept in the enclosure has been constantly employed upon the walls and buildings, and by placing cash valuation upon the in some respects proven defective, and gaged on the various railroads show great convicts have earned more than four times the minimum fixed by the Legislature at which the companies should be charged. Value of Convict Labor.-From this we 1. That convict labor is almost if not

quite as valuable for road construction as 2. That convict labor is more valuable used in this kind of work than employed

confinement.

altogether, after the completion of the from bearing upon the owners of these penitentiary buildings, leaving within its walls only such as from feebleness or the nature of their crimes cannot be sent outside. In addition to the completion of the roads begun by the State, and to which labor has been already assigned, there are a number of local railroads and turppikes greatly desired in many parts of the S:ate, and valuable swamp lands to be drained, at which convicts might be employed with great profit to the State, the counties or communities supporting the convicts. I think that whenever any county or community will obtain a charter for building a railroad or a turnpike, or draining a swamp or dyking a river, and will undertake to support the hands they should be given the convict labor. There are many tertile valleys of greater or less extent, remote from railroad facilities, such as the great valley of the Yadkin to attempt the building of narrow gauge

to the people be accomplished.

Railroads -The public works have been pushed forward with energy and economy. I regret exceedingly that the management has not been able to have the cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad running scross the Blue Ridge by this time, as was confidently expected when your predecesors adjourned. No energy or determination has been wanting, but insuperable obstacles were found in the nature of the country and the insufficiency of funds Naked labor can make little progress in such work as cut-ting a railroad track through our Wesern appliances and material now used in is seenred, one man pays a vastly higher is seenred, one man pays a vastly higher is seenred, one man pays a vastly higher such operations, and which cost more money than the company could command. Owing to the geological peculiarities of the formations through which the track is happens in practice—of the county ascut, vast slides of earth and rock, some of secsors and commissioners to defeat the them as great as fifteen acres of surface, have been continually falling into the few weeks from this day the engine will neighbor. A remedy for this evil is decompleted to Asheville easily by mid-

did not partities. iron which I was Dezized bay, though great hempted to do so by the cost of the whole being purch ittle dow 75,000. The remainder of the appropriation will firmish the iron vaceseary to reach askerlie galace a could

rise greatly to the Late. Ly the reseen that the earnings, by his estimates as engineer, of 427 hands (about the average number furnished him) have been nearly \$100,000 per annum, or \$200,000 for the years 1877-'78, being about \$236 00 per annum, per hand gross. The cost of supporting, guarding and overseeing them has been for the same time about \$98,000 Their health has been excellent. As near ly as can be ascertaised their net earnings your best consideration. It is out of the deducting everything and including the sick, the women and rll others not at work on the road from any cause, is

121 50 per hand. On the whole the experiment of con structing that road by the convict labor has been a success. I hope it will be connecessary step taken by your body to finish the road to its Western connections as heretofore agreed spon.

The squad of hand employed on the reorgia and North Carolina Railroad has finished grading to the town of Murphy, in Cherokee county. I have received no

official report of the work. Col L C Jones, president of the Western Railroad, makeda very flattering report of the progress of the work done by the convicts on his line. Having determined to extend it in the direction of State is often imposed upon shamefully. Greensbore, the company began work at or near Egypt in Mach, 1878, with 100 convicts, and there is good prospect of soon seeing this pad completed to Greensboro. It will men out a fine secabuses. The only safe way is to use the tion and be a great tenefit to the country

ly, and when finished, all its surroundings | us mauroad. From that point to Lenoir. the greater part of the grading is done, and the work is being pushed with enerkind in the United States. I trust that a gy. They have been furnished with fifty sufficient appropriation will be made to convicts, and the number has been kept up. I cordially commend this enterprise to your favor.

> It is reaching out in a direction perhaps more important to the welfare of the State than that of any other railroad, except the Western North Carolina. It not only points towards the most remarkable and extensive iron and copper mines in the South-Cramberry and the Ore Knob -but also the salt, lime and plaster deposits of Washington county, Virginia, the cheap importation of which would probably do more to renovate the agriculture of our State than anything which could perhaps be devised. I regret to say that work on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad has been suspended just as it has attained the crossing at the Blue Ridge into the beautiful valley of the French Broad. Two hundred hands had been kept with that company under a contract made before I came into office, at when finding the company in a failing were withdrawn, and placed on the Western North Carolina work, beyond the

The Atlantic & North Carolina Rail road has been environed with difficulties ever since my accession to office, some of which were called to the attention of the last Legislaturet a suit begun in the State courts to impeach the validity of the mortgage bonds, on the ground of usury.

funded, and see that the general government has begun to take an interest in the improveat trades and mechanical work in close ment of our navigable waters. Surveys 3. That the health and general tone of of the Neuse, the Yadkin and the Catawand an interest excited that will lead to the convicts is better in outdoor work, be are in progress or contemplation; and Upon argument before the Hon Wm R still more. A serious drawback to fish Influenced by these considerations, I am if reported upon favorably, I would sug-

gest that a resolution of your honorable

meet it

accumu.

strengthen the hands of our representatives in Congress in obtaining the necessary appropriations. Financial.—The treasurers' report will engage your earnest attention. You will see that whilst the utmost economy has been practiced, yet the funds in his hands preme Court with argument from counhave not been sufficient to meet all the sel learned in the law. I accordingly emobjects provided by law. The reason is ployed counsel to aid the Attorney Gensimply that the last Legislature increased the appropriations without increasing the taxes. But little over half of the \$140,000 appropriated to buy iron for the Western North Carolina Railroad has been expended, none of the \$20,000 appropriated to the colored insane asylum, whilst \$15,-000 of the sum given to the Western in- | sented to the Supreme Court at the same sane asylum was paid out of this year's taxes. All other small items which could be so postponed have been carried over into this year's account in order that the ford county, from the judgment of the tressurer should not be compelled to borrow. This deficiency, it will be noted, is to-do farmers I am sure would be induced only in regard to the special appropriations, and is to some extent attributable to the lengthening of the fiscal year from tle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts. | not many years hence, if some remedy | be drained in the same manner. In this last General Assembly, who thought the the same in both cases.

way the increasing cost of the penitentia. | tax bill would yield sufficient revenue; ry would be kept down, and a vast benefit and so it would, and more, under a better scheme of assessment. I cannot conceive it possible to devise one which would op erate more unequally, unjustly or prejudicially to the treasury. The rule every county, town and township is different, and the values of property situated in the same locality and of the same character, are as variant and unequal as the avoided arbitrary, and often indifferent opinions of the assessors may chance to be. Very little property is assessed

anywhere within the neighborhood of its vaine, but that does not matter; the essential idea is to have the assessment bear the same uniform proportion to the true value of the property taxed. Unless this tax than his neighbor, and one township or county than the adjoining township or must devise. We do not want an increase

a faithful collection of those wined are stands for trial. It is alleged however, levied My own opinion is that the that a compromise was made between treasurer, auditor, or other State officers, equalize the assessment of the county off to prosecute. I did not wish if I poscials whose lists should be submitted to sessed the right, to take the responsibiliit; and it should have anthority to sum ty of deciding whether it does or wheth-

could be secured.

Public Debt .- The public debt, it will be seen by the treasurer's report, amounts to \$16,960,045 principal and \$10,160,182.-25 interest. This is known as the recognized debt, as contradistinguished from the special tax bonds. What shall be done with it is a question that deserves question for us to attempt to pay it at its possession or payment for its use have there is any moral obligation on us to do to me, to both law and public comity. so; nor do our creditors expect it of us. Quite one halfof our property upon which something. The resolution of last session constituting the Governor, Treasurer | the barracks and the letter books, ever; and so an invitation to visit New ther comment. York to confer. with the holders of our bonds was declined as the accompanying survey having been made a co-worker correspondence will show. Besides this no attempt to open negotiations with us has been made. But I have grounds to to the people. In order that it may be believe that very reasonable terms indeed known at the recognized as the sp your predemy opin.

State's _ 1 at I secupted by her. For one I vow my read. ve co-operate with you to the full extent of my power the public feel most immediate interest. in devising the method and bearing the burthens of an honorable adjustment of all our indebtedness, as something which sooner or later will have to be done alike for the sake of our good name and our future prosperity.

Federal Interference with State Courts. -I also call your attention to certain matters which have occurred since your last session, and which give rise to questions of difficulty and grave importance, involving a serious conflict between the laws of the United States and those of the

At the fall term, 1876, of the Superior Court of Guilford county, one Hoskins and two others were indicted for an assault and battery upon Levi Humble. In March 1877, the defendants having been arrested, filed in the office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western district of North Carolina, their petition under oath, in which they set forth that they were officers of the internal revenue department of the United States, and that the acts charged against them them in the bill of indictment I have mentioned were committed under color of their office; they therefore prayed that the prosecution against them should be removed from the State court to the Circuit court, in pursuance of an act of Congress now embodied in section 643 of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides that criminal prosecutions commenced in any court of a State against any officer acting by authority of any revenue law of the United States, on account of any act done under color of his office, may at any time before trial be removed for trial into the Circuit Court next to be holden in the district where such prosecutions are pending. granted, a copy of the order removing the case, was, on the fifth of March. 18-77, served upon the clerk of the Superior lourt of Guilford county, and when at the ensuing spring term of that Court, the case was called, the defendants obected to further proceedings in the State Court, upon the grounds that the court no longer has Jurisdiction of the case. Cox, then holding the Guilford Superior matter, and so decided. From his decision the Soliccitor for the State" appealed to the Supreme court. Recognizing the

important and delicate nature of the question presented, I deemed it my duty to assist the deliberations of the Sueral in presenting to the court the views entertained by the government of the State. After a full discussion by counsel the Sapreme Court, with one dissenting voice, affirmed the opinion and judg ment of the lower court, and dismissed the appeal. The same question was pretime in the case of the State, against Wm Deaver, appealed at the spring term 1877, of the Superior Court of Ruther-Hon John M Cloud, the Judge presiding. Deaver and another had been indicted for a conspiracy to extort money from one Henry Summitt, and had obtained from the Circuit Court of the United States an order of removal similar to that of Hoskins.

The decision of the Supreme Court was

I therefore refer it to your honorable great, that the criticism of the body to decide whether I shall further prosecute the cases now depending in as well as unjust, as tending to the Supreme Court of the United States, ecutive action one way or the out or whether it more comports with the or whether it more comports with tried to avoid this; but it is hard to add the balance even amid such comports with the balance even amid such comports. you should instruct your Senators and request your Representattives in Congress to call the attention of that honorable body to the fact that persons indicted believe that it was on mercy's side under the criminal laws of this State are seeking and obtaining immunity from prosecution, under a Federal law enacted for the only purpose of protecting the collections of the internal revenue of the

United States. State Prosecutions .- An indictment inaugurated by Governor Caldwell in Wake county Superior Court in 1874, against G W Swepson, and M S Littlefield having been tried, as was alleged before Judge Watts in 1875, and taken by certiorari to the Supreme Court and being continued there until August last, will of the Legislature by lowering the was then decided upon and case remandassessments. It becomes also a heavy tax ed for a new trial. The circumstances track as fast as it could be removed. But on honesty, and compels the conscien- are all set out with particularity in said the work is now almost done, daylight is tions man to pay sometimes double or tre- decisions, reported in 79 N C., to which nearly through the great tunnel. In a ble the tax paid by his less scrupulous you are referred. Under a resolution of the legislature ratified on the 16th of pass the summit, and the track can be manded slike by justice and good policy. February, 1874 Timployed counsel to as-What that remedy shall be, your wisdom sist An Amended bill against both de-

was found for obtaining money of taxes but an equalization of taxes, and quet laise pretences, and the case now per les soting for Swepson and the Wesassessors, with power to supervise and such by implication procedure Succession mon witnesses, hear testimony, & , and if er it does not, and so refused to interfere the county assessors were chosen by this with the due course of law. I respect ports of Maj Wilson, president, it will be State board it so and me we would al- fully ask your will in the premises, and most have a guaranty that uniformity forbear further remarks as manifestly improper upon a case now before the

courts. State Property Held by The United States .- The property of the State, once called the Confederate Hospital, now known as the United States barracks, it this city, has been occupied by the United States, ever since 1865; and although the troops have long since been removed face value. Indeed I do not conceive that both been refused contrary, as it seems

In accordance with a resolution of the last General Asshmbly, I also applied to our bonds were based was wantonly de- the Secretary of War to restore the offi stroved by consent of a large majority of sial letter books of the executive office of those who held them, and no court of this State, taken by military authority conscience upon the earth would permit a in 1865, or to permit me to make a copy creditor to destroy one-half of his securi- to supply the place of the original in ty and claim full payment out of the re- this office. Both requests were refused. mainder. But we can and should pay The correspondence between the Secretary of War and myself in relation t and Attorney General, a committee to herewith submitted. My opinion in reconfer with our creditors, gave no power gard to these matters being intimated in to make or accept any proposition what- the correspondence itself, I make no fur-

State Geologist .- The State geological with the board of agriculture, its usefulness has been thereby greatly increased made still more useful to meet the popular needs. I recommend that it be placed under the direction of the board of agriculture, of which the State geol ogist is ex-officio a member, instead of the board of education, as at present. I am satisfied that the dissatisfaction which has for a long while existed with s portion of our people towards this most important and valuable work, has nonestie appointed to the arisen from a failure of the latter board to direct the labors of the geologist in those channels in which the majority of The board of agriculture, constituted as it is, can surely do this; and if so, good results may be anticipated.

The University .- The success which has attended the efforts to revive the university is gratifying in the extreme The number of students is constantly increasing, a large proportion of whom receive tuition free—the course of study is oractical and thorough, the corps of professors is ample and excellent, and the administration of President Battle has proven able and untiring. I commend most heartily to your favor this cherish ed memorial of the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers. Militia .- To the unceasing energy and

perseverance of Adjutant General Jones we are indebted for the nucleus of an excellent volunteer militia organizationthe State Guards. Two brigades of white and eleven companies of colored guards have been already organized; the former consisting of thirty two companies, uniformed at their own expense, and armed and equipped by the allowance from the general government. The great majority of them are excellent, industrious young men, the flower of the communities where they live, and not likely to sympathise in any way with awlessuess and riot. In case of emergency they would be invaluable for maintaining order and enforcing the laws. To all appearances the colored companies are equally well disposed and deserving of encouragement. I earnestly call your attention to the memorial from the officers of this organization suggesting the means of supporting it and promoits efficiency. The cost of Uniforms, loss of time, and expense of rationing themwhen assembling for parades, to Provisions step the all we made for

peedy and cheap, enrollment of the mili tia by the tax-listers, or otherwise, and a small sum levied as an equivalent for exemption from duty for the benefit of the school fund, as provided in the constitu-Executive Clemency.-Much criticism

has been made upon this and preceding administrations in regard to the exercise of executive clemency toward criminals. In accordance with law, I herewith submit a list of those to whom clemency has been extended by me, with a brief state-ment of the reasons which influenced my action in each case. It will be seen that the number amounts in all to 106, of which 13 were commutations and 3 were simply respites. Counting those in confinement at the beginning of my term, and those convicted of offences during the past two years, the whole number of offenders cannot fall short of 3,000, of which those pardoned and commuted would be one and one-half per cent. per annum. It is quite possible that in some cases I have been imposed upon, though in most cases of importance I have made it a rule to consult both judge and solicitor, and obtain their approval. And it may also be that in some cases I have yielded to the importanity of friendsnuman nature could scarcely avoid this in government like ours-but in the vast majority of the cases acted on, I exercised this grand and majestic attribute of the collective sovereignty of the people, with a sincere desire to promote the public good, and in the fear of that God who E M Matthews, is to pardon our transgressions, as we 8 8 8 Smith, trust. The subject of the proper exercise V W Rice, of this prerogative is so grave, the respon- 8 R Reid, sibility—especially in capital cases—is so jan 10 1m*

quainted with the facts is often d trary to judgment or conscience the balance even amid such comply clamor. If error there has been doubtedly there was some I am the

And now, gentlemen, having briefly having the condition of affairs and having briefly having briefly having a second and having a second a second a second and having a second such suggestions as I deem calculated aid you in the performance of your in portant duties, I commend you to Spirit of all Wisdom, praying that he labors may be such as will redoned by welfare of the great prople whom. vants we are.

> Very respectfully. Your fellow-citizen

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, at the lotte, Mecklenburg County, NO week ending January 11th, 79

Louisa Artis, Thomas Anderson, Se el F Barnes, David Bryant, Joo C Br way, Susan Barnes, C C Bostos, Bostos Bowers, Wm N Bell, W P Beattie Caldwell, Sallie Diamonds, Dr VI h ler Andy Galiab DA D Hodgins (son. Mrs J

ry, Frederik Lenard, W Kate Rans S Stevenson. Jno Thompson, Thomason, D

Faggert, George will will will E Waddill, Monroe Williams, The Walker, Catherine Williams, A Wooten. When any of the above letters are ch

ed for, please say "advertised."
W. W. JENKINS, P. K. Do not stupefy your Baby with 0si or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr Ball baby Syrup which is always safe and liable and never disappoints. 25 cents

THE Winter season being now fire vanced, Messrs. E D Latta & Bro, m pose making a "clearance sale" of all bar goods, and I am prepared to offer a great advantages to my friends. Call as

In Union county, on the 5th instant E S Harkness, Esq. Mr A D'Broom Miss M S Haywood. On the 17th ult, by Rev E F Rockel Mr Caleb C Barrier and Miss Ida le

Ball, all of Iredell county. In this city, on the 8th inst. by Ret Whitfield, D D, Miss Sallie K Barnett Charlotte, and Mr R B Glass, of Colu bia, S O.

In Cabarrus county, December like by Rev Mr Cone, Mr Henry Glass to Sophia Patterson; also, on the 2nd by M T Walters, Esq, Mr Abraham mon and Miss Edna Keith. On the inst, by Rav T Moser, Mr J & Good

and Miss M Jennie Michael, daught In Stanly county, recently, The Shank, of Cabarrus county, and Min lie Adams, of Stanly county. In Cabarrus county, Mount Pless by Esq. Bangle, Mr Thompson and

Lowder, both of Stanly county. In Raleigh, Mr Wm F Craig, forag Representative from McDowell county the Legislature, and Miss Sus Pass daughter of P F Pescud, Esq. In Monroe, on the 9th inst, Mr Hen C Asberaft and Miss Alice Bobbit, day ter of Rev W H Bobbit, D D, of the M

In this county, on the 18th December by A W Lawing, Esq. Mr Alex Aben thy, of Lincoln county, and Mis li McCorkle, of Paw Creek township.

Died.

In Shelby, on the 3rd inst, Mrs

Hoke, wife of P P Hoke, Esq, age At Huntersville, Mecklenburg 004 January 7th, of croup, Willie A, sou John B and Alice J E Woodside, age year and 4 months.

In Concord, at the residence of I Allison, January 12th, Robert, son of and E R White, aged 13 years. In Rowan county, on the 24th of cember, Susan Wilcox, wife of the Moses H Overman, aged 63 years. In this county, January 24, Mo Stinson, wife of Mr Jonathan Still the 59 year of her age.

Lew Edbertisements.

ATTORNEY AT LA Omce, Springs' Corner, up Sta

WANTED-1000 bushels prime clay pe jan 17 BURWELL & SPRIM

W E will, as usual, be prepared to f

In the Market. PLEASE remember that we are a flour. Give us a call before selling, jan17 BURWELL & SPRING

Burwell & Sprin

GROCERS AND

PROVISION DEALER []AVE always in store a stock sugar, molasses syrup, macketel, starch, meats, lard, hams, flour, grass plows, &c, &c, which we offer to both wholesale and retail trade. All are into try us, from the smallest to the jan

POSTED LANDS. THE undersigned living in and sit Matthews Station, warn all personal against trapping, fishing or in any many hunting on our lands, and any one so the passing wift he prosecuted to the full of the law.

G L R McAulay, W A Noles, J 8 Gribble, Mrs Martha Reid