W. A. HORNEY

Watch-Maker

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN,

Superior Gold Pens. Large stock.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

East Market Street.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

FLOUR,

MEAL,

Sole Leather, &c.

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Watch-Maker,

Jeweler and

OPTICIAN,

GREENSBORO, N.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Syrup, Molasses,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Jan. 25, 1873 ly

Candles. Snuff, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Import-

Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Tinware, Cutlery,

We buy all our goods for cash and can sell as

SPECTACLESS

for this market which will be sold at the smallest sum.

Boot and Shoe Maker.

On Davie Street, near Presbyterian Church.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order in the short-

The best of leather, and a good fit guaranteed.

N. II. D. WILSON,

Life & Fire

INSURANCE AGENT,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

With an Aggregate Capital of over

30 000,000 DOLLARS

and can carry a Full Line at Fair Rates.

20 Office Up-Stairs, over WILSON & SHO

BER'S BANK, under the efficient supervision of

W. H. HILL,

FASHIONABLE BARBER

AND

(Benbow House,)

C. C. WILLARD,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Has just received a large stock of superb COVE-TOP and Metallic Coffins, large and small. He can furnish coffins in any style desired,

from \$3 to \$150. Call and see.

GREENSBORO N. C.

Mch. 14-ly.

SAM WILEY,

Frederick Detmering,

est notice, at the lowest terms.

low as any other house in this section of the

South Elm Street,

Greenboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 105

PUBLISHED WEEKLY GREENSBORO, N. C.,

JOSEPH H. FETZER.

Office Tate Building UPSTAIRS-entrance on South Elm TERMS:

One year, \$2 00 Six Months, 1 00 Taree Months, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates:

One Square six months, 6 00 Six months, 25 00

seived on proper discount. Ten lines or one inch lengthwise of the column constitute a square.

Special Notices 50 per cent, higher than above

Court Notices, six weeks \$7.00; Magistrates, four weeks \$5.00 -in advance. Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if de-

Transient advertisements payable in ad-Yearly advertisements quarterly in ad-

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY. Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Dan-North-Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

GOI	NO NORTH:	No. of London
Rations. Leave Charlotte Air-Line Junt'n, Salisbury Greensbero Danville Rurkeville Arrive at Richmond	Mail, 10. P. M. 10.08 10.06 A.M. 8.30 6.20 11.35 A. M. 2.17 P. M.	Accommodal 8.15 A. M. 8.30 " 10.21 " 12.45 P. M 3.12 " 7.36 " 10.17 "
COL	NG SOUTH:	[Accommode

1.41 P. M. 3.50 " 9.18 12.20 A. M. Greensbore Salisbury 6.48 9.00 Arrive at Charlotte

Arr. 12.20 a m Leave Greensbe Company Shops Hillsbore L've 2.30 p m NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W. SALEM BRANCH. Leave Greensburu - 6.25 P. M Arrive at Salom 8. A. M. 10. A. M

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads. Accommodation daily between Danville and Richmond (Sundays excepted.) Ou Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at \$.25 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 11,28 a. m., Seave Burkeville 1.10 p. m., arrive at Richmond 4.17 p. m. Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change.) For further information address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent. T. M. R. TALCOTT, Kngineer and General Superintendent.

Business Cards.

DR. EDWARD LINDSAY, Physician & Surgeon

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity. 71-1y DR. B. A. CHEEK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF THIRteen years, offers his services to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity. Office and residence West Market Street, near Odd Fel-

REFERENCES: Dr. P. W. Young, Oxford, N. C. .. J. W. Miller, Goldsboro, N. C. W. Campbell, Statesville. N. C. B. A. Brown, U. S. Navy.
P. G. Robertson, Charleston, S. C.

THOS. E. KEOGH, BALL & KEOGH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW (Office Up-Stairs, New Lindsay building.) Greensboro, N. U.

RALPH GORRELL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Till practice in the Courts of Alamance, Davidson. Guilford and Randolph, Also in the United States District and Circuit Courts, of the Western District of North Carolina, and specially to cases in Bankruptcy and Internal Revenue.

Prompt and diligent attention given to collections and
all other business committed to his care.

Business in the above named Courts solicited.

Office on North Elm Street, opposite the Court-house

W. S. BALL, SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

GREENSBORO, N. C. Will attend to cases until discharge. ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LITIGATED CASES. desire either Life or Fire policies.

A. M. SCALES. - J. I. SCALES. SCALES & SCALES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greensboro, N. C.

WVIN DENGERAL PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts.

A. M. Scales will attend the Probate Court of Rockingham county, at Wentworth, on the

1st Monday of every month. J. C. VOSS, MERCHANT TAILOR

AND CLOTHIER, an I dealer in Gentlemeu's Furnishing Goods, Main Street, Danville, Va.

O. M. Marshall,

1304, Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

HATS, (by the Case or Dozen. LADIES' FURS, and TRUNKS. Retail Store at 902 Main Street. Take 92-3m

Do you know where to buy the best Groceries
Go to INO W S DAD PRO

MISCELLANEOUS. Bankruptcy-The Fifty per Cent. Clause.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding in regard to the effect of the provision of the Bank-rupt Act, commonly called the 50 per cent. clause, we publish the following extracts from the Act: The second clause of the thirty-third section as amended by the Act of July 27, 1868, provides "that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as the principal delsor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have be-come liable as principal deltor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of hearing of the application for

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repesentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—that the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act as amended by the first section of an act in amendment thereof, approved July 27th, 1868, shall not apply to those debts from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge which were contract-

ed prior to January 1st, lutar. The true meaning is not that a bankrupt must be able to pay fifty per cent. of all his debts, before he can obtain a discharge, as many believe; but that his estate, in the hands of his assignee, at the time of the discharge, must be equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of the debts.

 That he owes as principal;
 That have been proved against his estate in bankruptey; and 3. That he has contracted since the 31st day of December, 1868,

Or, if a majority in number and value of those who have proved their debts, to whom the bankrupt is indebted as principal, on debts contracted ubsequent to Dec., 31, 1868, consent in writing to the discharge such bankrupt may be discharged forever from all his debts. If a debtor, owing three thousand dollars as

principal, twenty-five hundred of which indebtdness was contracted prior to January 1, 1869, and five hundred subsequent to that time, files his petition in bankruptcy, and all his creditors proveagainst him, and there are noassets in the hands of the assignee, the petitioner will be entitled to a discharge; but it will be a bar only to the debts contracted prior to January I, 1869. If no creditors prove, the discharge will be good against all debts, whether contracted before or fler January 1, 1869. Grocers

The practical effect in benkruptcy-cases rally, is, that creditors fail to prove their debts, finding it ordinarily unprofitable. They have had, in a large majority of instances, heretofore the trouble and expense of making proofs, without receiving any return. The 50 per cent. bugbear, therefore, when viewed in the light of the law and common-sense, disappears.

Exemptions in Bankruptcy. The exemptions under the 14th section of the ed and Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Pickles, Bankrapt Act are as follows:

amount not exceeding \$500,00 2. Wearing apparel of Bankropt and family. 3. Uniform, &c., if he has been a soldier in

the United States Army. Personal property of the value of \$500.00 to be selected by the Bankrupt. 5. A Homestead and the dwelling and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value the for their recapture; yet it rarely happens that an sum of \$1000.00; or, in lieu thereof, any lot in any city, town or villinge not exceeding in value the law holds responsible for their safe-keeping the sum of \$1000,00.

6. The reversionary interest in the Home-

stend lands In Living off the Exemptions in Judge Dick has been made by a sheriff under the State Laws; of a debtor in accordance with the laws of North | this duty, if they will not voluntarily do so. Carolina. Where no such assignment of homestead has been made, the resignee will proceed Keps a large and good assertment of American and to set apart such homestead, and make the other Silver and Plated Ware. GUNS, PISTOLS, exemptions according to the rules of the bankrupt

The report of such exemptions when made by the assignee can be excepted to by the bankrupt or by any creditor, within twenty days after the Persons will do well to call upon him before purchas-ing elsewhere. Large sales and small profits is his allotment of such exempt property.

EFFECT OF THE DISCHARGE IN BANK-

RUPTCY UPON JUDGMENTS It is the opinion of many of our best lawyers the time of filing his polition, and that therefore the liens existing by virtue of such judgments, upon homesteads, are wiped out, and cannot afcal effect of the discharge, is to leave a man, and the owner in fee simple of such homestead. Again, many lawyers, equally prominent in stead, will still be liable under the judgments and that when it determines under our State REPRESENTS FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES

> lien and collect his debt. To place this matter beyond doubt, the following rule has been adopted for the benefit of petitioners who are not willing to run any risk.

That the petitioning debtor may file his petition in the District Court, addressed to Hon. Robert P. Dick, asking that the judgment creditor, or creditors, show cause why the liens existing in pursuance of their judgments should not be adjusted by said court, and their present for quoting to you an extract taken from my value ascertained and fixed, and the amount when so ascertained, to be made the true value of such lien or liens by the decres or judgment who will at all times be glad to wait on all who of said District Court, in bankruptey.

The right to adjust such liens, is e oursuance of Sec. 1. of the Bankrupt Act.

Governor's Message.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLICE.

Under our form of Government, any male citizen' of the State, above a certain age, of ordinney intelligence and good moral character, has an equal right, under the law, with any other, to participate in the administration of justice in our Courts. There are certain public duties devolved upon every free male citizen who posseses the foregoing qualifications, and no man, simply on account of his color or previous con-dition of servitude, should be demed the privilege of discharging these duties. I am induced to call your attention to this subject because of the complaints made to me, that in certain counties, containing a large colored population, (many of whom are men of intelligence and worth,) the county commissioners, whose duty it is to make up the panels and draw jurors by lot, have studiously excluded from the jury box all but white citizens. Such conduct on the part of those who have the matter in charge is well calculated to dissatisfy and irritate the class whom they estracise, and impress them with the conviction that they cannot obtain a redress of their gravances or have justice meted to them when engaged in litigation with the white race. I am fully aware, that as a general rule, the colored population are not as well qualified for jurori as are the white. Very few of the present generation of the colored people are able to read or write, or in truth have any education at all; but yet, there are a few in almost every county, and a goodly number in some of them, who are qualified to act as jurors, and their rights should be recognized and rospected. It is a fact which cannot be successfully confroverted, that before the late war it was no uncommon occurrance to see white men, who did not know a letter in a book, sitting in the jury box to try causes of momentous importance. Not only was it so in the olden times, but it is the case even at this day and time; and I am free to say that these unlettered jurors as

often arrive at correct conclusions as do those who have had better educations and enjoyed superior advantages. If it be the law that all without distinction of color or previous condition are entitled to the privileges of the jury-box, then let the law be promptly enforced, or heavy penalties imposed upon those whose duty it is to

execute it if they fail to perform that duty. I desire also to call your attention to a crying evil of the times. It is becoming an almost every day occurrence for persons to commit crime daylight, and in the presence of specofficers of the law and are allowed to make their escape with out an effort being made to arrest them. I am simost persuaded, from the circumstances attending some of these escapes, that they are permitted because of the hope and expectation, that a reward will be offered for the pprehension of the offenders and opportunity given to some bystander to make money by an arrest of the culprit, and share it with the officer who has failed to make the arrest himself. It not unfrequently happens, after a reward 1. Household and Kitelsen furnitue to an caught in the very neighborhood where the law had been grossly derelict in the discharge of their duties. Even after arrest and commitment to jail, prisoners frequently make their the jailer, and the State is put to heavy expense indictment is preferred against the party whom of prisoners. To permit an escape from chstody is as much a violation of the criminal law, as is und Grand Jurors should cause all escapes to be inquired into and promptly prosecuted, so as punish the guilty parties and protect the transgry of the State, and you, legislators, should see to it, that the law is made so strinr which has been assigned upon the application gent as to compel these officials to discharge

The commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly at its last session, to arbitrate and adjust the troubles growing out of the management and litigation of the Western N. Carolina Railroad matters, have given the subject their carnest or a ideration, and while they have not been able to adjust these difficulties it has been their steady purpose to rescue from the present wrock all that can possibly be saved. As the best means for accomplishing this, I beg leave to suggest some legislation, by which our rail-

way system may yet be secured to our Stat; and for the benefit of our people, The internal improvement policy of the State, that the discharge in bankruptcy, discharges as plainly indicated by legislation for the last judgment debts existing against the bankrupt at quarter of a century, has been to establish a grand trunk of line of railway from Beaufort farber to the Tennessee and Georgia roads -First, we had the charter for the North Carolina Railroad Company, then followed the Atlantic terwards be enforced. In fine, that the practi- and North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroad Companies traverstog the whole State from the East to West. The line whose homestead was encumbered by judg- from Salisbury to Paint Rock was intended to ments, free from all his debts, of every nature, form a connection, ultimately, with a Memphis, and that from Asheville in the direction terest on any of the aforesaid bombs in the manof Dalton to connect, ultimately, with the Georgia roads. These would form important tributhe profession, are of opinion that such will not taries to the North Carolina Railrord and were the compons shall become due, then and therebe the effect of the discharge. That the home- so designed, and it was believed would conceuwell as home markets. No statement of facts, laws, the judgment creditor may enforce his nor argument, is now needed to sustain the wisdom of this policy, and with prudent and able management, I believe, it is within our power

to make it successful . This is no new scheme of mine, suggested by our present railroad complications, but it is one I have entertained for a long series of years, amount of one million dollars. The State havand which in August 1866, when the Western North Carolina Railrond Company was comparatively free from debt, and while I was presdent of the company, was urged by me upon the stockholders in annual meeting assembled. report made at that time to the stockholders. It is in the following words, to-wit: "I feel that owing to the impoverished condition of the officers of the company. The semi-annual incountry, the heavy lessess which the people of terest upon some of the bonds, secured by the our State have sustained by the result of the mortgage, became due, and, I am informed, was self in return, the State has decreased in the late terrible conflict we have recently been engaged in with our brothren of the North, I schedules. It is not necessary to file sheets, of is now liable for, and as there is but little proschedules that are not used. All papers in bability of this for some time to come, it ocbankruptcy must be sworn to before a Register curs to me that it would be highly advantageous in Rankruptcy, U. S. Commissioner, or Clerk to all parties concerned, individual stockholders as well as the State, either to put the road and The following deposit to secure costs is re-The following deposit to secure costs is required at time of filing Petition: Register \$50, for sale to the best purchaser, who will guarun-tes to complete it through to its Western ter-Clerk \$15, and Messenger \$15. When a deposit of \$100.00 is made, in cases where the number of creditors does not exceed fifteen, Mr. Thos.

Carolina, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Ebbitt House,
Washington, D. C.
May 21-77 cm

WM. M. COLLINS,

CABINET-MAKER,

UNDERTAKER

UNDERTAKER

Of \$100.00 is made, in cases where the number of creditors does not exceed fifteen, Mr. Those were my sentiments to clay. This was a continuous line good of the solution, and the Atlantic and North Carolina, the North Carolina, and the Atlantic and North Carolina, the North Carolina, and the Atlantic and North Carolina, the North Carolina, the North Carolina, and the Atlantic and North Carolina in the North Carolina in the State, get all our population to control the State, get all our population to control of the State, get all our population to control th

ty to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad and all its branches or divisions, the Cincinnati, Cumberiand Gap and Charleston Reilroad, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and to build and complete the same, and when so purchased the whole to be merged into one corporation under one management, and under the name of the North Carolina Railroad Company. The Directory of the N. Carolina Railroad Company, who, I ran pleased to state sustain me in recommending this legislation, have an agreement in writing from the owners of the Charleston Railroad, (sportion of which from Morristown, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Charleston Railroad to Wolf Creek in the State of Tennessee, has been finished, and is now in operation,) and from creditors and litigants of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, the Railroad to wolf Creek in the State of Tennessee, has been finished, and is now in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown, on the Fast Tennessee, Virginia the North Carolina Railroad to such and tennesses, virginial to such the State of Tennessee, has been finished, and is now in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and the North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown for about one million dollare—of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown for about one million dollare—of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown for about one million dollare—of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown for about one million dollare—of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown for about one million dollare—of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 1 and from Salisbury to Morristown for about one million dollare—of the North Carolina Railroad Company to the North Carolina Railroad Company to the North Carolina Railroad Company to the North Carolina ristown for about one million dollars- tised, but on terms much more favorable to pur- success. With a climate which is

ristown for about one million dollars—of this line, from Salisbury to Gil Fort about 113 miles have been finished, and from Wolf Crock to Morrisotown, about 40 miles have been finished, leaving a gap of about 75 miles of unfinished road. Of this unfinished portion, more than one-half the grading has been done. It is estimated that to build up this gap and have the whole line of railroad from Salisbury to Morristown completed and in good running order will cost about a half million dollars. Then it will cost about two and a half million to purchase and finish the road from Salisbury to Morristown, 230 miles in length, which will put us in communication by railway with Memphis.

The definition of the short of the state of the

nication by railway with Memphis. A mortgage of three million dollars on the North Carolina Railroad will enable it to pay you may think expedient in the premises. If in exempted as we are by a kind Freedom off its present mertgaged and other indebtedness and purchase and finish the whole line of Railroad. The length of the North Carolina road is
223 miles, and when it has purchased and finmake the title good, it will be cheerfully and ished this line of Railroad will have a line from promptly done whenever your wishes are certi- does North Carolina Goldsbero to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to fied to me by a resolution, or an act passed by There have been so many place and Morristown, a distance of 453 miles. A mort- your honorable body. gage of fifteen thousand dollars per saile would raise a little less than seven million dollars, woich would enable the company to construct the road from Asheville to the Georgia line, 123 ry fund, except a very inconsiderable portion, miles. Three million dollars expended in pay- (which were inadvertently overlooked) after ing off its present indebtedness, and purchasing having been frequently and extensively adverand finishing the road from Salisbury to Morris- tised, were, on the 16th day of September last, town would leave about four million for con- contracted to be sold to Samuel T. Carrow, Esq. structing the road to the Georgia line. A por- whose bid for all was considered by the Board tion of this road has been graded, and it is esti- of Education as being the most advantageous at less than four million delisrs would finish it. And when the Atlantic & North Car-

olina Eailroad is merged into this company, which it is believed can be done on reasonably satisfactory terms, the North Carolina Railroad particular awamps, with the terms and price company will have a line of railroad from Beamfort harbor to the Tennessee & Georgia milronds 600 miles in length. We will then have a railway 700 miles long, with a mortgaged debt of less than seven million dollars about \$10,000 per mile. Will this policy be advantageous to the steckholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company? There is in my mind no doubt that It is believed that the not earnings of the company will be largely augmented. a mortgage debt of little less than seven million dellars, the interest on which, at rate as high na 8 per cent, per annum will be, say \$500,000. The net earnings of the North Carolina Railroad at present, is about \$250,000. The increased ness over it from these tributaries will be, say \$100,000, making \$350,000 as net earnings from this line. The local business over the line from Salisbury to Morristown will more than from the connecting road at Morristown, as esthe net carnings from this source will be as great s that from Asheville to Morristown, while the the connection made with the Tennessee and Georgia roads, it is very reasonable to say that the net earnings of the whole line will reach one

left half a million for division among stockhold-WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND INTRESPOED

million dollars. Deducting \$500,000 to meet

the interest on its mortgaged debt, there will be

This corporation, by authority of an act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 20th day of December, 1866, entitled "An act to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Butherford Reilroad Company to complete its road, pay its debt to the State and extend its road to the Tennesson did, in the year 1867, issue certain bonds with coupous attached, with interest at 8 per cent, per annum, payable semi-ennually, and falling due in 1887 and 1897 respectively. the purpose of securing the principal and interest on said bonds as they become due, the said company executed and delivered to certain conveying in substance all the property of said company, including franchises, &c. mortgage deed is contained, among othershings the following provision, to-wit: In case default ner provided, &c., and in case such default shall continue for the period of three months after upon the principal of said bonds shall become trate a business over said roads, and its eastern due and payable, anything in said bunds to the terminus, a line of steamships for foreign, as contrary notwithstanding. By an ordinance of the Convention of 1868, entitled "An ordinance reducing the amount of bonds to be isned to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.," the number of said bonds was reduced to the amount of two million five hundred thousand dellars worth and the State became endorser of said mortgage bonds to the ng a substantial interest in the property of said Railroad Company as a second mortgage, by virtue of an act of Assembly, ratified 29th January, 1800, made large appropriations to said I beg to be pardoned by your honorable body four million dollars. None of the bonds, issued under and by virtue of said act of the. General Assembly, have been returned to the State Treasury as required by the law, and a portion constrained, before closing this report, to say of their proceeds has gone into the hands of the

tees brought their action to foreclose said mortgage, making the Wilmington, Charlotte and
Rutherford Railroad Company. the State of
North Carolina, and others, defendants. Application was made to 1:2 as Governor, through
their agents and attorneys, to acknowledge serjice of process and enter appearance for the State,
so as to enable them to have their suit finally and
specific adjudiented. After consultation with
the Hon. W. M. Shipp, then Attorney General
of North Carolina, I positively refused to comply with the request unless the trustee would
stigulate, in writing, to release the State from
all liability by reason of her or done state from
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a comparison as to the influx of history of interest were long attention our body and statement, with
a comparison as to the influx of history of long therefore may be used in the following statement, with
the following statement, with a comparison as to the influx of history of the continuous and one statement with the done of the s

formation to enable you to take such action as prevailing everywhere within our loss

All the awamp lands belonging to the literabefore it can be final, shall have to see quent period of your assesson a special tocomage will be addressed to you on the subject, and the

After mature consideration, I deem it proper to call attention to the vacant lands belonging to the State, and which are subject to entry. I am decidedly of the opinion that no one not an actual and boas fide citizen of the State, should be authorized to take up any portion of said lands at the insignificant prices now fixed by law. These I and abould be held in reserve for our own citizens many of whom are without homes of their own, and unable to purchase

It has come to my knowledge that speculators, living outside of the State, and who never become citizens of it, have entered and are still entering large bodies of our va- state and homests cant lands, particularly in the western part of pay its operating expenses, while the business the State, and I fear, not for the purpose of settling among us and improving the country, but with the purpose and intention of surphing poverishment of our own people. union it would be better for the State to do and without price, to its poor and landless fers. I therefore recommend that you exact a form of law, and file the same with the entrytaker in the county where the hand is ultrated that it is entered for his or their own mee and not for another, and that he or they are bean fide citizens of the State of North Carolina.

I cannot too carneally recommend the adoption of suitable mountres to encourage immineable, the tide of emigration from the State. In 1870, Nort's Carolina contained a total population of 286,751, ranking as the third State in tim Union, Virginia is not first and Pennsylvania second. With as large a territory as New York, also had at that time a population in the two of progress with the some number minds of many pesixteen) of representatives in Congress. In many lawyers of great learning. rank ascong the States, with 178, 103 introbitants in the way and manner designated by the Contrustees living in New York, a mortgage deed, 1800 North Carolina had receded to the fourth an increase of only 84,352 in ten years. In stitution stack, in the section of the 13th article with 555,500 inhabitants and an increase of 77,- in these doubts, and have serious misgs. shall be made in payment of any half year's in-terest on any of the aforesaid bonds in the man-G38,829 johnbitants, and an increase of 83,329, not been con From this period she began to decline in popular in its spirit. I do not prop-lation, in comparison with other States. In 1830, she had fallen to the fifth rank, with a ply to call your attention to it, so that all population of 727,987, an increase of 99,158 and exceful consideration you may describe inhabitants. In 1840, she had fallen to the seventh rank, with 763,039 inhabitards, an incrosse in ten years of only 15,472. In 1860, not feeling an alsolule cert

> In 1800, she was the twelfth in rank, having a 123,583. In 1870, she was the fourteenth in runk, numbering a population of 1,071,361, and subject, has been pro-an increase for the preceding ten years of 78,-

In examining these figures we find great finegiven in the census. Why is this? The answer s, that at different periods of our history there have been large depictions of our population by emigration to the West and South, while the States, or from foreign countries. And sions, also should the right too thus it is, that being drained of her sons and session after the new Ch blood, and by steady currents of imigrants from Europe, have increased in population, Catarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Anson and Union.

The original papers in all such cases should be sent to John W. Payne, Esq., Clerk U. S. Court, Greensboro, N. C., or to Thus. B, Keegh, Esq., Register in Bankruptey, Greensboro, N. C.

o the deed for the reasons above set forth.

I have deemed it my duty to give you this in- law faithfully executed and pure and

I const cheerfully recommend you them in every available way forthe fulness of their valuable institute

An election was hold on the first Thursday in ly adopted, could not go into force until a will it be until on and after the In 1860, she was the twelfth in rate, marries of their becoming a fruity. If states total population of 192, 622, and an increase of that the legislation which has been done on