

in the present unsettled condition of our country, the selection of the stocks in which the investment should be made, is most embarrassing. The low price of our ante bellum bonds invites investment in them, if the State shall be allowed to recuperate and keep faith with her creditors, which I hope and believe will be the case; but in the painful uncertainty which clouds the future, as no danger could be foreseen from a little delay, we have declined the responsibility of making a sale and deciding in what stocks the proceeds should be invested; and we respectfully ask for more specific instructions from your honorable body. I am sure the State will heartily cooperate in adopting the most efficient means of carrying out the designs of Congress, to wit: giving the aids of science to the chief elements of American strength and prosperity. The inquiry arises how can this object be most efficiently carried out in this State.

Our University, which our Constitution requires us to sustain, has lost the bulk of its endowment, by the insolvency of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. It has buildings adapted to the accommodation of 400 students—on a tract of land containing many hundred acres of good agricultural land, with only about 100 students; with large libraries, a very extensive geological cabinet, and other facilities for imparting scientific knowledge. It appears to me, that the best mode of carrying out the will of Congress, will be the engrafting in our University an agricultural and mechanical department. A like course has been adopted, or is under consideration in several of the Northern States. Our indefatigable Public Treasurer has corresponded with the Treasurer of many of those States on the subject, and will take pleasure in giving to any committee, to whom you may give this matter in charge, the benefit to be derived from the action of other States. The subject deserves your special consideration.

Our statistics and the decisions of our Supreme Court, since the re-organization of the State government, have been forwarded to the several States and Territories; and we have received and are continually receiving large numbers of volumes in exchange. New York sent us 115 volumes, and many of other States in considerable numbers.

Massachusetts, and some other States, through their proper officers, have asked us to make their sets of our Supreme Court Reports complete, by sending them the decisions made by our Courts during the War. We have been unable to comply with these requests, because they were not printed in sufficient numbers or have been lost. Many of them were unbound and poorly printed on bad paper. I suggest the expediency of republishing them.

I learn from the Librarian that he will soon require more space for the reception of books. Besides the annual addition of literary, historical and scientific works being made under the law appropriating five hundred dollars a year for the increase of the Public Library, we are continually receiving large accessions by our interchanges with the other States of the national government. Additional space should be provided for them. As to how this may be best effected I have no specific recommendation to submit. The old Arsenal building, at an inconsiderable expense, now entirely useless, might be made available for public purposes.

I call your attention to the condition of the buildings and grounds, provided by law as the residence of the governor. They have been occupied as the headquarters of the State, since the capture of this city by Gen. Sherman's army in April, 1865. The fencing has been removed, the garden, fruit trees and shrubbery are exposed to stock, some of the ornamental trees cut down, and the buildings damaged and defaced. I have not asked to occupy these buildings. They require essential repairs to make them a suitable residence, and nearly all the furniture has been lost or destroyed, and no appropriation has been made to repair and refurbish the premises.

On entering upon the discharge of my official duties, I found that the standards of weights and measures, belonging to the state, were missing. Many counties which had lost a part or all of their standards of weights and measures, heretofore supplied by the state, were applying for new ones. On application to the secretary of the treasury, a new supply was sent, and in the mean time, I addressed a circular to the chairman of each county court in the state, to ascertain what numbers it would be my duty to provide for them, under the provisions of chapter 417, revised code. I could not contract, with discretion, for the manufacture of these measures, until

I knew the whole number to be supplied. Very many of the chairmen did not respond. I sent a second circular to the county court clerks, and have now an answer from nearly all of them. I respectfully submit that the details of the duty ought not to be imposed on the governor, and that he should be authorized to employ and pay a suitable agent to attend to it. I refer you to a letter on this subject from Prof. A. D. Bache, which accompanies this message.

A well regulated militia is essential to the administration of the state government, as well as to the discharge of her duties as a member of the Union. At the beginning of my administration, a total disorganization of the militia existed. Under the act of the general assembly, passed the 12th day of March last, I appointed John A. Gilmer as Adjutant General, with instructions to carry out the provisions of said act. The duties to be performed were twenty times greater than they were before the war. Nearly five thousand officers had to be elected, commissioned and qualified, a correspondence to be conducted with every county in the state, and innumerable other difficulties to be overcome. The salary allowed to this officer, when the services were comparatively light, was \$200 a year. This was not allowed by the act of last March. Believing that this was an oversight, and that you would make him adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties. I herewith submit his report and commend it to your careful consideration.

By an act of the last general assembly the offices of auditor and comptroller were consolidated, and no clerk allowed. The duty of auditing claims, imposed on this officer, his decision being final, and subject to no supervision, requires an officer of firmness and capacity, and the extensive bookkeeping and methodical arrangement of the papers pertaining to his duties as auditor and comptroller, require an increase of salary to this officer and the aid of a clerk.

I have considered it my duty, in a few instances, under existing laws, to designate judges to hold courts of oyer and terminer, but after full inquiry and careful examination of the laws, I am in doubt as to what is the legislative will in reference to the compensation of a judge for such special service. I ask for such action on your part as will leave no grounds for doubt.

Under the provisions of the resolutions passed by the general assembly, in March last, authorizing the governor to make needed repairs on the state house, and under the powers conferred upon the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller by chapter 103, revised code, we have caused such repairs to be made to the capitol and such additional furniture supplied to the halls and offices as we deemed necessary, and the governor and public treasurer, in obedience to a resolution of the convention of the 20th of June, 1866, have had the necessary gas fixtures put up for the lighting of the halls and rooms of the capitol. We have executed these duties with as much economy as possible.

I have received a communication from Gen. R. E. Colston, superintendent of the Hillsborough Academy, which accompanies this message, generously offering, gratuitously, one scholarship in his academy to one young man in each congressional district in the State, and one from the State at large, to be designated by the Governor. The institution asks no pecuniary aid from the State. Poor young men will be unable to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire a scientific and military education in this distinguished seminary of learning, without aid to pay their board. I submit the subject to you in the hope that you may be able to offer some aid or encouragement to this generous design.

It should be matter of just pride that in spite of the extraordinary drafts of the war and its empowering results, the State has never ceased to care for the unhappy inmates of her asylums, and that both are still performing their work of munificence. The reports of the President, Directors, Principals, Auditor and Treasurer of our Asylum for deaf mutes and the blind, which I herewith transmit to you, exhibit this institution as steadily exerting, with undiminished vigor, the benevolent purposes for which it was created. I commend those reports to your careful consideration.

As chairman of the boards of literature and internal improvements, I shall submit to you additional messages, at as early a day as practicable, touching the matters committed to the charge of those boards.

In the case of Shylock creditors, the existing law furnished the debtor with a remedy, by deed of trust or otherwise, for bringing the rigorous creditors to terms by preferring the more lenient ones. The pe-

culiar circumstances of each case will indicate the best adjustment between debtor and creditor. The wholesome provision of the Constitution of the United States which forbids a State to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, should be faithfully observed, as should be all our constitutional obligations, and in the end the State and individuals will reap the reward which always follows steadfast adherence to duty. Let us so act that, hereafter as heretofore, our hearts may swell at the mention of the "good Old North State."

There is much to occasion the gloom prevailing throughout the State. It has been exhibited in various ways. The growing indifference of our people, in all the elections which have lately occurred, is greatly to be deplored. Let us never despair of the republic. Our time-honored axiom "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," will have become an unprofitable declaration of principle, when the people shall cease to take an interest in elections. There is much in the review of the recent past to forbid despondency and encourage hope.

Our state has not been afflicted with war or pestilence, or famine.

Although we have not been blessed everywhere with propitious seasons, in much the larger part of the state the tools of the farmer and planter have been abundantly rewarded.

Our courts for months have been exercising full jurisdiction, without interference by the military of the United States (except in the matter of apprenticing colored children, which it is hoped will be soon satisfactorily arranged,) and as a consequence, crime is being repressed and the orderly citizen feels the protection of the law.

Time and the action of the courts have done much to moderate the animosities and restore the good feeling which existed among us. We have made much advance towards restoring the respect for law and order which formerly distinguished our people—and all classes—are becoming more steadily industrious. Our institutions of learning are reviving, and their increasing number of pupils is highly encouraging.

We should be profoundly thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and endeavor by mutual forgiveness and charity in all our action, to deserve the future favor and guidance of divine providence.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JONATHAN WORTH.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Dec 5, 1866.

We have received a communication relative to the concert at the Masonic Hall last Friday night, but we cannot make room for it to-day. It will appear in our next issue.

The Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina.

By CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the above work from our friends, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, late Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, but now Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers in the city of New York. It is an interesting volume, gotten up in the best style of typographical neatness. It was written by Mrs. Spencer, an accomplished lady of Chapel Hill, and originally published in the form of letters in that excellent weekly, the Watchman, edited by the Rev. Dr. Deems. Through the urgent solicitation of friends, the authoress has been induced to revise and enlarge the work, and consent to its publication in its present form. Some notes have been added by Dr. Deems, embracing important facts.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son are prepared to furnish single copies of this book, by mail, postage paid, at \$1.50, or will supply the trade on liberal terms to any amount for cash. The Messrs. Hale are the only Southern Booksellers in the city of New York, and being extensively and favorably known in this State, we cannot doubt that a large patronage will be bestowed upon them by our citizens having demand for articles in their line. Address Edward J. Hale & Son, 490 Broadway, New York.

The Lady's Book for December has been received. This number closes the 73d volume. Having continued for thirty-six years growing in importance and increasing in the richness of its embellishments, the number of its illustrations and valuable receipts, and other interesting articles, it now stands first among the publications of the kind in the country. The customary number will commence a new volume. The price is \$3 per annum for one copy, \$5.50 for two copies, \$7.50 for three copies.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Hon. M. E. Manly, on Wednesday last, was on the 4th ballot elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was for Mr. Manly 91, Hon. John Pool 41, Hon. W. N. H. Smith 27.

Mr. Logan presented a resolution in favor of adopting the Howard amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and supported it in a speech of considerable length. The resolution was referred to the committee on the constitutional amendment by a vote of 92 to 16, which vote is considered as indirectly a rejection of the amendment.

Many bills and resolutions have been presented in both Houses for the action of the Legislature, but no measure of general importance has yet been completed.

A resolution passed the Senate on Friday to adjourn sine die on the 17th inst., but the House has not yet acted upon that question.

CONGRESS.—The two Houses assembled on Monday last. The Message of the President was received and read, and ordered to be printed. It is a patriotic and able document, and we shall spread it before our readers in our next issue.

We have received from our friend Dr. Wm. Webb, a native of this place but for many years a resident of St. Louis, Mo., the following letter, and cheerfully comply with the request to place it before our readers. Its benevolent object is explained in the letter itself.

Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 19, 1866.

Mr. HEARTY: Dear Sir:—The Committee for distributing the funds received at the Fair held here for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the South, have requested me to find out some of that class of persons who require assistance this winter in North Carolina, and as far as the funds go they will receive some aid.

Only the widows and orphans of ENTIRELY destitute officers and soldiers can be aided, as there are more of these than we can assist. To ensure this, we must have the name of some well known gentleman to the application. I have pledged myself to be personally responsible for those who apply through me. I will be glad to receive applications from some of the most destitute, endorsed by well known persons. As the funds are limited, only the most needy must get them.

Please insert this in the Recorder, or call attention to these facts. Address Dr. William Webb, No. 120 North 13th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Very respectfully, yours &c.

WILLIAM WEBB.

Dennis Heatt, Esq., Hillsborough N. C.

The Raleigh Sentinel, having received a similar letter, makes the following suggestions, which we do not know that we can improve, if all parts of the State are to be considered.

"We cheerfully insert the above at the request of Dr. Webb. We would suggest to our friends of the St. Louis Association, first to determine what amount can be appropriated to the State of North Carolina, then divide it *pro rata* according to population among the several counties; then enclose a check for said amount to the Sheriff of each county, with instructions as to its distribution. If this be done, and the Association will forward a complete list of the amount sent to each Sheriff, for publication in the press of this State, we feel quite confident, the object will be gained more easily and more properly than in any other way. The plan above suggested, by Dr. Webb, would reach very few persons, and in many cases, those not contemplated by the donors."

The New York Board of Aldermen have fixed \$1,000,000 as the price of the site for the new post office to be built.

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian Church in Chapel Hill, on Thursday evening the 29th of November, by the Rev. James Phillips, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Attorney at Law, to Miss ELLA, eldest daughter of John W. Carr, Esq., all of Chapel Hill.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having qualified at November 1, 1866, as Administrator of JOHN SMITH, deceased, I will expose, to public vendue, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday the 21st day of December inst., on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture, stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, one Still, some Farming Tools, and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HU. WOODS, Adm'r.

Dec. 5.

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