The Sentinel.

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SENTINEL FOR THE SESSION.

The SENTINEL will be placed on desks of members or left at their residences by leaving the order at our counting-room, or with our reporters.

The reports of both branches will be as full and complete as our space will permit.

Besides our legislative reports, the SENTINEL will contain full reports of the circuit court which meets next Saturday for the trial of the kuklux cases.

Send in the orders.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The readers of the SENTINEL for some time have not been furnished with the latest telegraphic news. The associated press will not send dispatches to any point for less than one hundred dollars per month. When we took charge of the SENTINEL, this paper and the *Standard* were paying each fifty dollars a month for the telegraphic dispatches. When the *Standard* perished by its rottenness, the associated press demanded one hundred dollars a month of the SENTINEL. We felt neither willing or unable to pay it.

Certain radicals—Phillips, Caldwell & Co., about this time negotiated with Nichols & Gorman to run the *Daily Telegram.* When the *Telegram* took the press dispatches we applied for them, too, and expressed a willingness to pay one hundred dollars per month. We were told that Nichols & Gorman had purchased a monopoly, the associated press having agreed with them that no other paper in the city should have them.

Nichols & Gorman tired of their contract, and they proposed to let the SENTINEL into their contract upon its paying for the money they had paid, and then [illegible] the future expenses. This we declined. When Gov. Caldwell, Phillips and Company tired of paying money for the *Telegram* and the paper *deceased* the dispatches were again offered to us at one hundred dollars per month. We declined to take them.

We are now on terms with the associated press again, paying them some sixty dollars for the telegraphic news.

If they would have furnished us the cotton and gold markets we should never have broken with them, but they required us to take all their news, such as Grant refusing to pay ten dollars for a dog, and the speeches of Beast Butler canvassing Massachusetts.

In fighting a huge monopoly like the associated press the chances are all most as much against us as fighting Carrow, Phillips and Starbuck, when Phillips is to form contracts. The SENTINEL will hence from all quarters, unless the associated press shall create a monopoly by excluding the SENTINEL and giving a monopoly of the news to some favorite paper.

RELIEF.

The legislature will no doubt have its attention directed to the situation of certain small counties containing a majority of white people who are closely tied to the large counties with negro majorities. To illustrate what we mean, Person has a small majority of whites, while Granville has a majority of negroes. The two counties make one senatorial district, the negroes of Granville electing Kildee Lassiter and C. L. Winstead, Esq'rs. Col. Edwards and the white men of the district at the late election disturbed this radical arrangement, and the Kildee was plucked and turned out to graze.

Brunswick has a white population and is joined with New-Hanover to form a senatorial district. New-Hanover having a negro majority of two thousand or more.

Carteret has a white majority, and she is politically married to Craven with its huge negro majority.

Orange alone has a senator. Wake, Craven and New-Hanover are among the largest counties of the state, they should have had each a senator. Craven county has five representatives, two senators and three members of the house. The negroes and carpet-baggers of this county electing a senator for Carteret.

Alamance with a population little less than Craven, has one only in the house, and with Guilford sends a senator.

If there is a remedy for these negro and carpet bag wrongs, we have no doubt but the legislature will find it out and apply the remedy.

HOLDEN AT HIS TRICKS.

A northern paper in stating that the vote on the question of calling a convention in N. C. last summer was not a republican triumph, declares that the result was in a large degree owing to the fear of federal interference in the right of the state to revise or amend the constitution—and that Akerman, Grant's attorney general had actually threatened such interference. Holden, one of the editors of the *Chronicle*, denies this, and says that the result was owing to the unconstitutionality and revolutionary character of the step taken to enable the people to call the convention." And to sustain this view, he pretends to quote from the present constitution of the state, article xiii, section 1st, that "no convention of the people shall be called *by the general assembly*, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the general assembly." Now, in quoting this section, he leaves out entirely the words which we italicize "*by the general assembly*," so as to wholly change the meaning and just construction of this part of the constitution. And yet this is the kind of argument and ground which is used to deceive the northern mind. It was used to some extent here last summer; but it required the brazen audacity of Holden to employ such means in a journal affecting to be the chief organ of the national administration.

Governor's Message.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

By the constitution of our state, the governor is required "from time to time to give to the general assembly information of the affairs of the state, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

Before proceeding to the discharge of this duty, imposed by the constitution, it is proper that in the name and in behalf of the people of the state, I should make due acknowledgements to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the many blessings and privileges He has bestowed upon us, and invoke his continued guardianship over our state and nation.

For the last six years, gentlemen, we have been struggling to repair and rebuild the fortunes of the state, which were wasted and squandered in a most calamitous struggle with the general government. It will answer no good or useful purpose to enter upon the causes which brought on this collision. Every one has his own opinion on this subject, and instead of endeavoring to open the bleeding wounds, or to revive the memories of the sad past, it behooves us to throw the mantle of oblivion over our differences and devote our energies to building up our beloved old commonwealth from the low estate into which she has fallen—to place her upon the proud eminence which she occupied prior to the events inaugurated in 1861 and brought to an end in 1865, by the triumph of the armies of the federal government. However much many of our wisest and best men may have believed they were justified in resorting to hostile measures for the purpose of enforcing or defending rights which they deemed to be in jeopardy, yet it must now be apparent to every candid observer that the step was unwise in the extreme, bringing upon our state nothing but calamity, and reducing many of her people to bankruptcy and ruin. With this sad experience continually before our eyes, remembering the former grandeur of North Carolina—the happiness and prosperity of her people—the peace and good will which once reigned supreme in all her borders—the mutual forbearance and respect her citizens entertained one for another—with all these memories crowding our minds, may we now resolve that hereafter, whenever it is consistent with our honor and good name, "to bear the ills we have rather than fly to those we know not of."

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The most important subject which will [illegible] your attention [illegible] the debt and finances of the state.

The report of the public treasurer exhibits the condition of the debt. An analysis of it will show that this debt consists of the following classes:

1st. "Old" or "ante-war debt" including $383,045 held by the board of education, which is in the form of a certificate issued in lieu of old bonds,	$8,761,245
Accrued interest,	1,588,515
	$10,349,760
2d. Bonds issued since the war under acts passed before, in aid of internal improvements	$3,015,000
Accrued interest,	542,700
	$3,557,700
3d. Bonds issued since the war to fund accrued interest and past due bonds, viz: Under act of 1866,	$2,417,400
Under act of 1868,	1,721,400
Accrued interest,	744,984
	$4,883,784
4th. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, but not marketable because of the time of issue, &c., &c., viz: Bonds issued under acts passed before the war,	$913,000
Bonds issued under acts passed during the war,	215,000
Accrued interest,	383,550
	$1,511,550
5th. Bonds issued under acts passed since the war for internal improvement purposes, *not special tax*, viz: Under ordinance of convention of 1868 to Chatham R. R. Co.,	$1,200,000
To Williamston and Tarboro' R. R. Co.,	150,000
	$1,350,000
Accrued interest,	234,000
	$1,584,000
6th. Special tax bonds issued under acts passed in 1868-69, and since repealed by act of 8th March, 1870, viz: Bonds to Eastern Div. of Western N. C. R. R. Co.,	$273,000
Western division of said road,	6,367,000
Western R. R. Co.,	1,320,000
Wil., Char. & Rutherford R. R. Co,	3,000,000
Williamston & Tarboro' R. R. Co.,	300,000
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co.,	147,000
	$11,407,000
Accrued interest,	1,475,670
	$12,882,670
7th. Bonds pronounced unconstitutional by supreme court, viz: Bonds issued to Chatham R. R. Co. now outstanding,	$350,000
Penitentiary on Deep river,	100,000
	$450,000

SUMMARY OF DEBT.

The principal of the entire debt is	$29,900,045
The total amount of accrued interest thereon to Oct. 1st, 1871, is	4,987,419.45
Total amount of principal and interest is	$34,887,464.45

The only securities held by the state from which she derives any income are the $3,000,000 stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, on which six per cent. dividends have lately been realized, which dividends, by a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, have been subjected to the payment of interest due on the bonds of the state issued to pay for said stock.

Commenting on the foregoing list, I remark that the first class, consisting of the ante-war bonds, originally sold some over par, all averaging nearly par, the proceeds of which mainly built our railroads, seem to be of the highest dignity. The second class, although issued under acts passed before the war, it is notorious were sold at not more than fifty cents in specie, and not exceeding sixty-five or sixty six cents in currency, when their depreciation was heavy. It is believed that many realized less than fifty cents in specie.

The bonds of the third class are also of undisputed validity. In fact many were exchanged for old or ante-war bonds, which had become due, or for those which had become mutilated or scratched—the residue for coupons at par (without interest at maturity) which had become due mainly on the ante-war debt.

The fourth class the general assembly has heretofore, except to a small amount, refused to recognize; but it seems difficult to prove that they have not been legislated in general terms by the ordinance of the convention of 1865-66, declaring all debts binding on the state which were not created in aid of the rebellion. But if recognized they should be scaled according to the rate of depreciation at the date [illegible] of course they should not be [illegible] unless it shall be proved that [illegible] were applied to building [illegible] railroads.

[illegible]

The securities last I am of opinion the state cannot recognize, but if she owns any property purchased with the proceeds of these bonds, such property ought to be surrendered to *bona fide* purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality was questioned, further than this the general assembly, in my opinion, cannot go.

In considering the important and most difficult problem of the public debt, the following questions present themselves:

1st. What is the actual amount for which the state in equity and good conscience is liable?

2nd. This amount being ascertained, are the people of the state *able* to pay the annual interest on the same, regularly and promptly?

3rd. If theoretically *able*, are they in their present condition of poverty and depression *willing* to submit to the sacrifice required?

4th. Supposing that the people are either not *able* or not *willing* to pay the interest on the public debt for which they are justly liable, what shall be done? Shall we do nothing, or endeavor to effect an honorable settlement with the public creditor?

With regard to the first question as to the actual amount for which the state is [illegible]

[illegible] able financiers and business men [illegible] the most thorough weighing of evidence and of discrimination sufficient to detect fraud.

As to the second question, I remark that the report of the auditor shows that the people of the state are in such a state of depression that the total valuation of real and personal property will not exceed $121,000,000.00. The annual income [illegible] of the state are admitted [illegible] properly developed, the taxation necessary to pay the interest on so much [illegible] would be a light burden. [illegible] ation above stated shows [illegible] profits from this property [illegible] pay this interest and support [illegible] county governments, as well as to provide for the education of our children, to say nothing of the payment of old debts owing by counties and towns, which in many instances is being enforced by the courts, will be such a large percentage of the income of our people, that I am forced, reluctantly, to conclude that they cannot bear the necessary taxation without being deprived of their property, and in some cases of even the necessaries of life.

If I am correct in supposing that the it is unnecessary to discuss this taxation question, as to their *willingness* to do so. Our people are generally honest. Repudiation *directly* is far from their thoughts. Any such action will be in the last degree painful and revolting to them. Their evident unwillingness at this time, arises from their belief that they are *unable* to pay. Whether right or wrong in this opinion, they are honestly determined, I think, on this question. If I am correct in judging the public mind, then the public creditor has no means of enforcing the satisfaction of his debt by law. The state cannot be sued by him; but even if it were otherwise, all legal process against large communities, unanimous in resisting, would be vain. The experience of creditors of single counties in the northwest and elsewhere, shows that it is difficult and costly to recover satisfaction out of a *single* county in a state. If *all the counties* are in the same mind and threatened with the same exactions, such recovery will be utterly impracticable. Officers could not be found to enforce the process of the courts, and even if enforced, the recovery would be valueless. Not only in America, but in despotic countries, *the settled will of the people* will always prevail against the theories and technicalities of law, however supported by precedent—just as in the late war we found the courts always deciding stay laws to be unconstitutional, yet the people through the legislature in defiance of the courts, managed to stay the collection of debts.

The only remedy which the public creditor can possibly make available, as to the legality of which I express no opinion, is the enforcement, through the courts, of the provisions of such charters of the various railroad companies in which the state owns stock, as subject the stock held by the state and all dividends thereon, to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the benefit of such companies. In the case of the North Carolina railroad company the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of North Carolina has already decided to subject the dividends declared by the company on the stock belonging to the state, to the payment of interest on the bonds of the state issued for the benefit of that corporation. It is said to be in contemplation to ask the court to order a sale of stock held by the state sufficient to reimburse to the bond holders the dividends heretofore paid into the public treasury. I respectfully suggest to the general assembly whether it is not proper to order a sale of all the stocks owned by the state, to be paid for in the securities for which such stocks were originally pledged. Such a course would reduce the debt of the state to a large extent, and seems to be demanded by the terms of the contract with the public creditor.

The last question is, what shall be done with the public debt, supposing that the State *cannot* or *will not* pay the interest now, and will not give any assurance of paying the same within a reasonable time? Several schemes are suggested in this regard. Some say, "let matters remain as they are—make no provision for paying interest—make no effort for a reasonable settlement—pass no act of partial repudiation—let the future take care of itself." If this plan be adopted, certainly interest will accumulate so rapidly that the very magnitude of the debt will lead to total repudiation eventually. I think this plan neither honest, nor manly, nor wise.

Another plan is to pay two per cent. interest the first year on the whole debt after the just and true amount shall have been ascertained; three per cent. the next year; four per cent. the third year; five per cent. in 1875, and so on in regular progression, so as to make an average of six per cent. in the whole. Such a scheme was adopted in Missouri since the war. This plan could not be successful or expedient, except in a State rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The annual payments would soon become so large that they would be intolerable, unless the taxable property should correspondingly increase. It is also liable to the objection that it is complicated and cumbrous, and that is a mere speculation on the supposed events of the future.

A third plan is to assure the public creditor that the state is at present unable to pay interest on its debt, that it acknowledges the binding force of the debt, that it desires to fulfil all its just obligations, and will do so at the earliest time possible—but that it is a matter of uncertainty when that time arrive. The people can pay something at present possibly [illegible] proposition hereafter. Whether they can or not is one of the uncertainties of the future. Hence, according to this plan we may offer the following proposition: Let the state create a new debt, bear new bonds bearing three per cent. interest payable in specie, with a tax imposed in the act sufficient to raise funds to pay such interest, then make it optional with the bond holders to exchange their old bonds [illegible] the chances of a [illegible] improvement in the condition of the State [illegible] secure to them payment of [illegible] in full. I suggest, without [illegible] recommendation either [illegible] that it might be provided, that [illegible] $1,000 bonds bearing three per [illegible] interest, $000 bonds bearing six per cent. interest might be given in exchange [illegible] for each $1,000 bond held [illegible].

In my opinion the people can bear this [illegible] bond holders who do not think they have a specific lien on valuable stocks owned by the state [illegible] those of the North Carolina R. R. Co. would be willing to accept one proposal or the other. Of course it would be entirely optional with the creditor whether he will accept either proposition or await future developments. By pursuing this course the general assembly would merely acknowledge frankly [illegible] would offer the best which in the judgment of many, the people can do at present, and they would be [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] ancient overturning of the existing [illegible] property [illegible] banks and the [illegible] circulating medium [illegible] struggle.

[illegible] the public debt [illegible] people of the state. If the general assembly shall see fit to authorize the appointment of a commission as above suggested, it may be advisable to defer maturing any financial plan until their report shall be presented, and perhaps by that time such renewed prosperity may, in the providence of God, be vouchsafed to us as will demonstrate our ability to meet all just demands and infuse into our people the disposition to bring back to North Carolina her ancient proud financial reputation.

CONDITION OF SOCIETY.

It is a matter of unfeigned regret to me to feel obliged to call the attention of the general assembly to the disorganized condition of society in our state. I shall not consume your time by entering into a detailed statement of the extravagances and crimes which have been committed in various localities within our borders. They are fresh in the recollection of all. Their commission has brought reproach upon our people, and the material interests of the state have been most seriously and injuriously affected by them. The tide of immigration which at one time seemed to be setting towards our shores has been driven back, and thousands of persons with millions of capital, have been deterred from settling among us by the tales of horror which have reached their ears as occurring almost daily in some portions of the state.

It behooves you, gentlemen, to take this matter into your serious consideration, and to devise measures and enact such salutary laws as will restore peace and good feeling among our people, and deter evil-disposed persons from taking the law into their own hands and becoming the executioners of unauthorized judgments. Until this be done, and the civil law is made to reign supreme in the state, and its ministers are respected and their hands upheld and strengthened, there will be no peace, prosperity or real happiness among our people. What greater good, then, can you accomplish than to strive by wise and prudent legislation, divesting yourselves of all party prejudices, to put down and utterly exterminate all unlawful combinations, by visiting upon offenders such a measure and such a certainty of punishment as will deter them from further prosecuting their nefarious purposes, and give to the law abiding class of our people assurances of protection in the enjoyment of their liberties and rights both of person and property? Do this, and in a very short time immigration will begin to flow to our state; our waste places will be built up; our soil will grow with the rich products of the earth; our deserts will be converted into gardens, and our whole people will dwell together in such unity as becomes a civilized and christian community.

EDUCATION.

I desire, gentlemen, in an especial manner to call your attention to the educational interests of our state. No people can be prosperous or happy who are bound in the chains of ignorance, and who have not facilities for bursting asunder the fetters which dwarf their minds and cripple all the nobler faculties of their nature. It may be said that North Carolina is too poor to [illegible] done [illegible] in the cause of education. It may be imprudent at this time to place additional burdens on the people in behalf of our University or any of the colleges or high schools in our midst; but we are far behind the people in the cause of common schools. It is much better that *all* shall receive the rudiments of a good English education, be taught to read fluently, write legibly and understand the use of figures, than that a *few* shall be educated in the higher branches of polite literature, and imbued with a knowledge of the dead languages, and made proficients in the higher branches of art and science. The one is absolutely needed to make our men and women good and useful citizens; while the other may be dispensed with until a new era of prosperity shall dawn upon us, and enable us to rebuild and rehabilitate the University, and establish throughout our borders colleges and schools of high grade and character. Go to work then, gentlemen, and resolve that every child in the state shall be taught to read and write—that those who are not able to educate themselves shall be educated by the state that in the next decade every person between the ages of ten and twenty years, who is of sound mind, shall be able to read the word of God and the constitution and laws of the country. Fear not to do your duty for this glorious cause. It will be like bread cast upon the waters—"Thou shalt find it after many days."

THE UNIVERSITY.

With regard to the University of the State, a principal obstruction to its success is its pecuniary embarrassments, for which, as far as I can judge, the present board of trustees are in no wise responsible. The principal debt, amounting to about sixty thousand dollars, was incurred, and a mortgage made to secure the same, before they came into office. In 1868 the patronage of the institution had been reduced to less than one hundred students. Prior to this time, however, the principal portion of its endowments had been lost by unfortunate investments. Until the institution is relieved from debt, and its property from incumbrance, there can be but little hope of its success or usefulness. In my opinion an honest and faithful effort was made to lift the University from the condition in which it was found at the close of the late war. This met with little or no favor from the class of persons for whom it was established. They have not aided the officers in their efforts to build it up. Public opinion has been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and by violent appeals through a partizan press. Those who would have patronized it were threatened with social ostracism. The young were deterred from entering its halls, and parents very naturally hesitated to compel the attendance of their sons, and now the cause of failure is imputed by some to the trustees and faculty. The remoteness of Chapel Hill from the railroad is believed by many to be in the way of its prosperity. It is more difficult of access than other colleges, but this is a matter of minor importance.

The foregoing are some of the difficulties with which the University has had to contend. Just prior to the late election, a spirited controversy began in some of the religious newspapers, in which it was proposed to abolish the University [illegible] pursued the controversy seem to have done so without adverting to the change in the situation.

The constitution of the state not only contemplates the continuance of the University, but actually prescribes rules for its management. The corporation cannot be dissolved while the present constitution stands. It has been suggested that the trustees should sell so much of the property as is located at Chapel Hill and purchase a more [illegible] location elsewhere. From my knowledge at this time the trustees would probably not realize half the [illegible] of the property, and it could [illegible]

[illegible]

Under such circumstances I recommend to the legislature to adopt such measures as in their wisdom will secure the interests of the state from a great loss, and protect the property of the University from a forced sale for the payment of debts. Therefore the doors of the institution until more prosperous times. In the meantime give to the superintendent [illegible] take all property into his possession, and make such a disposition of it by lease from year to year, as to him shall seem most conducive to the interests of the university and the state, requiring from the lessee a bond with ample security for the safe keeping and good care of said property, and also for the annual payment of the rents until the expiration of the lease.

SUFFRAGE.

The greatest bulwark of civil liberty, and the one best calculated to promote and make perpetual the freedom of the citizen, is the right of suffrage. The sovereign people are the rightful custodians of power in all well regulated governments. Upon them fall all the burdens of keeping the machinery of state in running order. They furnish the means to build up your schools and colleges; to make your railroads and canals; to erect your asylums and charitable institutions; to sustain [illegible] of law; to repress domestic [illegible] to defend our country against invasion from a foreign foe. For these services they ask nothing in return, but that [illegible] choose their agents of government, and their representatives in the national state, and the enactment of such laws as will protect them in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges secured to them by the constitution and laws of their common country. While the people have the privilege to select their own law makers without let or hindrance—while they feel free to march up to the ballot box and vote according to the dictates of their own better judgments, while they have ample and unrestricted opportunities to exercise this inestimable right, there need be no fear for the perpetuity of our republic. Then, gentlemen, it is your imperative duty to make the ballot box as accessible to the people as it is possible to make it. Throw no obstructions in the way of a free ballot to those who are entitled to vote. Let the poorest and humblest individual in our state feel that he is as welcome at the polls as is the richest and mightiest man in the land. Cause him to feel that if he is made to bear the heat and burden of the day in time of danger, when the sons of our soil are called upon to defend our rights on the battle field, so in time of peace he is welcome to all the immunities, privileges and franchises which his valor secured. I therefore warn you not to place the ballot box beyond the reach of any of our people who are rightfully entitled to approach it. Throw no troublesome obstacles in their way. Give them no just cause to complain of opposition, injustice or a withholding of any of their rights, but aid and encourage them in all their efforts to discharge their duties as becomes freemen. In order to accomplish this end I think it necessary to amend the law now in force, so that the elector may have the right to deposit his ballot at any election precinct in his county. There is no good reason why he shall be restricted to the township in which he resides. It often happens, under our present system, that a voter is forced to travel a much greater distance to reach a polling place in his own township than he would be to one in an adjoining township. I am also of opinion that registration ought not to be allowed on the day of election, and that a voter should be challenged except at the time of registration, and it should be the sworn duty of every registrar to challenge every one who applies to be enrolled as a voter, unless he knows of his own knowledge that he is legally entitled to be enrolled. Many persons have been prevented from exercising the right of suffrage by reason of evil minded persons challenging their right on frivolous grounds, so as to consume the time within which the polls are to be kept open. This evil should be remedied, and I know of no other way in which it can be done unless it be by extending the time of voting throughout two [illegible] instead of one. The law should also provide that a voter may deposit all his ballots in the same box instead of requiring a multiplicity of boxes to receive the various ballots for the different officers to be voted for. It is a notorious and lamentable fact that a large number of the electors in North Carolina, of both colors, are uneducated and not able to read, and under the present system of voting where [illegible] required to vote [illegible] ballot for every person [illegible] and the [illegible] by law [illegible] I take it for granted that it [illegible] to do [illegible] every facility for exercising it, and that it will be the aim of the general assembly to amend the law upon this subject so that the evils and difficulties above enumerated may be remedied and avoided.

[illegible] permitted to vote in townships other than the ones in which they reside. In reply to the objection it is only necessary to refer to the former method of voting in North Carolina, under which there were few frauds perpetrated, and seldom a complaint made. And now with the additional safeguard of registration it will be almost impossible for any one to vote illegally. If, however, any one shall [illegible] he has not legally [illegible] the several penalties of the law [illegible] I recommend the General Assembly to impose any one convicted of wilfully and knowingly casting an illegal vote, if any [illegible], as punishment for at least two years in the State's prison, and a [illegible] [illegible] The penalty and [illegible] may be [illegible] so that he [illegible] shall [illegible].

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The subject of amending the constitution has been agitated for some time before the people, and many well informed persons differ among themselves as to what amendments ought to be made. I am free to confess, [illegible] the [illegible] greatly [illegible] to [illegible] upon the subject, although my individual opinion is that the instrument may be very materially improved in some of its provisions. The question of calling a convention for the [illegible] and amending it, has recently been before the people, the measure was defeated by a large vote, and in an emphatic manner they declared against amending it, at least in that way. It may be that they preferred the slower method of changing it by legislative enactment under the constitution than by any defects of the constitution itself, and that the greater portion of the grievances complained of might and could be removed or remedied by [illegible] legislation. In this opinion I [illegible] concur. The constitution is not to blame for the high salaries and fees paid to [illegible] state and county officers, neither is it responsible for the extravagant appropriations made for railroads and other works of improvement. There is nothing in said instrument which fixes salaries and fees of [illegible] [illegible] the length of your sessions, or which [illegible] the lavish appropriations of money. All this is done by persons chosen by the people themselves to be their law makers, and upon these law makers, who have been faithless to the trust [illegible], and not upon the constitution [illegible] the condemnation [illegible] are the people [illegible] Unfaithful servants, who have not disposed the talent committed to their keeping, they should be [illegible] unprofitable servants [illegible] no longer worthy of public confidence. I [illegible] General Assembly [illegible] the discharge of your legislative duties. Waste no time in useless legislation—go to work without unnecessary delay, enter at once upon the public business, and bring your labors as [illegible] as possible.

I recommend to the following amendments to the constitution:

First. Let section 2 of article II be so amended that the general assembly shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November [illegible] and that it shall not remain in session for a longer [illegible] than sixty days, unless the seventieth day occurs on Saturday, or Sunday, and in that case it may be prolonged to the seventy first or seventy second day, and further that it it remain in session a longer time the members shall receive no pay.

Second. Let the 10th section of the same article be so amended as to abolish the provision for taking a census of the state in 1875 and every ten years thereafter.

Third. Let the 15th section of article IV be so amended as that a court shall be held in each county three times during each year, to continue one week, unless the business shall [illegible] disposed of.

Fourth. Let the 4th section of article V be expunged from the Constitution, as it, in my opinion, is unnecessary [illegible] contention for political [illegible].

Fifth. Let the 6th section of article XI be so amended as that those who are too poor [illegible] shall be provided for at the expense of the State.

In my opinion the people will be content with the present Constitution if amended in the particulars above referred to, and I feel by no means confident that they desire all the amendments which I have enumerated. Each amendment proposed should be separately submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Board of Education still has control of a large body of swamp lands which it is desirable to utilize as early as practicable. These lands have been for a generation practically withdrawn from market and from settlement, and although portions of them are undoubted lands of great fertility, they have remained under the policy hitherto pursued, not only entirely valueless as a source of revenue for purposes of education, but a constant source of trouble and expense to the Board. It seems better to realize even a small part of what they are actually worth, than to continue longer a policy which has been demonstrated to be an expensive one. For in the first place the cause of education can never be in greater need than now of the funds which might be derived from their sale, and in the second place, it is more than probable that the amount which might be realized from them now, would, if simply placed at interest, exceed any sum they will probably bring hereafter, just as the quarter of a million of dollars which has already been expended on them, would by this time have amounted to a much larger sum than we shall ever be able to realize from them; and in the third place is to be considered the indirect benefit to the state, both economically and educationally, of the development of an immense amount of taxable values from the immediate utilization of such vast quantities of timber and of farming lands. It is plain that these lands can never be disposed of in small parcels to individual farmers, because they can only be drained successfully in large bodies, and if the board had at command a fund sufficient to drain them, the advisability of the policy would be more than doubtful, first from the disastrous experience already so expensively acquired, and second, from the reason of the thing, as it would necessitate the employment of a corps of surveyors and engineers and contractors for many years at the expense of a million or more of money, and then the establishment of a land office or agency or other cumbrous apparatus for the successful working of which the board is manifestly not properly organized or in any way qualified. So that the only course left seems to be to dispose of these lands in large bodies as fast as purchasers can be found who will pay a reasonable price and who will enter into obligations to settle upon and develope them.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The progress of the geological survey with its principal operations and results will be presented to you in the report of the state geologist shortly to be submitted. The wisdom of the legislature in establishing and sustaining this important work is abundantly justified by the results already manifested in the increasing interest both of our own people and of others, in the varied resources of the state, in its minerals, soils, marls, peats and [illegible] and in the movements already inaugurated for the development of these interests. The attention of capitalists and manufacturers has been effectively attracted to the superior quality and immense quantity of our iron ores, in which large investments have recently been made with a view to their development on a large and permanent scale, and at the same time operations have been resumed in the coal deposits of Deep and Dan rivers, and the reopening of a number of copper mines; and the works now for the first time undertaken, indicate a better prospect than ever before of the profitable and permanent working of all the best mines of this metal in the state. And there are evident indications of increasing activity in other directions.

But the paramount importance of the survey is perhaps most conspicuous in its bearings upon the improvement of our agricultural interests, and its obvious and essential instrumentality in the establishment of this leading industry upon a better and more scientific basis, through the diffusion of a knowledge of the qualities and adaptation of our various soils and climates, and of the means and methods of fertilization.

You will find in the growing collections of the state, [illegible] palpable and impressive exposition of the utility and progress of this department, and for the zeal and untiring energy and industry of Professor Kerr, our state geologist, I desire, as it is both my pleasure and duty to do, to commend him to the favorable consideration of your honorable body.

IMMIGRATION.

The State of North Carolina has no [illegible] [illegible] in point of genial [illegible] climate, in climate and soil, in the variety of its [illegible] from the [illegible] is perhaps no [illegible] than [illegible] hundred miles from the sea shore and nearly [illegible] miles in width, and [illegible] every variety of soil and production, as to render it one of the most inviting fields for immigration that can be presented to those who are in search of permanent homes for themselves and their posterity. All these being [illegible] who are without our borders, and no people, under the sun, are more blest with every requisite to make a great and prosperous state, than are the people of North Carolina.

Our mineral wealth is only equaled by our agricultural products. The coal and iron of the Deep and Dan Rivers, ca able of affording profitable employment to thousands of operatives, do not exceed in richness the gold, the copper, the silver, the lead and marble to be found in our more western territory. Lime and marl also abound in various counties of the State, both east and west. Shall we neglect to use all the means of utilizing what a good and bountiful Providence has placed within our reach, or shall we devote our energies to realize for ourselves and our children a name and a rank among the foremost and most prosperous States of this great Union? Let not those who are to come after us say that our fathers had opportunities to secure for themselves and for us some of the wealth and population and advantages which enrich the fair fields of the great North-Western States, but failed to avail themselves of them, that the many thousands might have been enticed to our state, and the years that are past, but no vigorous or well directed effort was made by our ancestors to induce them to come, and now they are lost to us forever. Let not these things be said of us, but let us resolve to develope the boundless resources of our state and make North Carolina a brilliant gem in the galaxy of the great States which compose our glorious Union.

What we most need is capital. Our condition for a long time will remain so, unless we shall words of encouragement, cordial in their welcome to those abroad, and invite them to come, assuring them that we wish them to make their homes in our midst, that our laws shall protect them, and that [illegible] [illegible]

The Northern and North Western States are steadily, every [illegible] and making every exertion to allure to their borders every immigrant who comes to the United States. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tempting [illegible] to follow in the wake of those who have preceded them, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their entire North [illegible]

[illegible] the office of Commissioner of Immigration was established, and [illegible] [illegible] to the position was selected [illegible] duties were not defined, nor was he required to make a report of his operations. There seem [illegible] that his efforts to induce immigration to our State, considering the small means at his command, have met with considerable success. Under the act of Assembly several commissioners have been appointed in England, Scotland, France and Germany, by means of whom a foundation has been laid upon which to build up good results for our State. The commissioner, with the aid which he has received from the assistant in Chatham, has succeeded in establishing a line of steamers from Liverpool to Norfolk, which should be [illegible] to receive and forward immigrants [illegible] State.

I would respectfully suggest that the duties of the commissioner be more particularly defined, and that he be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services. Whatever legislation upon this important subject you may, in your wisdom, deem necessary to increase the prosperity and develope the resources of the State, will be my pleasure to see faithfully executed.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I desire to call your attention to the development of the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial interests of the state, especially to the agricultural, as the foundation of all the wealth and prosperity of our land, should your protecting care be directed. To effect this great object, the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and all of the societies of a similar nature, should be encouraged and fostered in every practicable manner. Certainly the most effectual means to be employed, is collecting at the annual fairs specimens of the industry and wealth of every section, and exhibitions of the most improved implements and machinery. Our people can thus become acquainted with the progress and ideas of the most advanced in their respective departments of labor. They are thus enabled to throw off the lethargy and inertia so liable to be contracted by those residing constantly at a distance from the centres of population and wealth.

At the close of the late war, our agricultural society was prostrate. Its grounds had been for years occupied as a camp or hospital and resolved in [illegible] confederacy and of the [illegible] society have [illegible] its valuable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] contributions from the state, has been able to inaugurate fairs which have given great gratification and instruction to large numbers of our citizens. It seems to me that it would be best for every agricultural society in the state to be represented in the state agricultural society. Instead of having separate, isolated institutions, let us have a regular organization—each county or district society sending delegates to the state institution; taking part in its deliberations, contributing to its exhibitions, aiding in its success and thereby showing, by regular system and organized action, the best products of the state, its capabilities and resources—there should be no disposition to regard the society as merely local—as belonging to Raleigh or to the central portion of the state. We ought to have pride in displaying to the world a fair sample of the productions of every county. This can only be done by harmonious co-operation by all local organizations with one single central institution, easy of access to the inhabitants of the east and west, the north and the south. The best results would flow from the generous rivalry of different sections, and the spirit and enterprise aroused by this emulation would stimulate all district and county organizations to greater exertions and to more abundant success.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the worthy Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, shows in detail the operations of the Institution for the last official year. Its affairs have been managed with marked ability and success. There are evidences in every department that vigorous measures have been adopted for the care and comfort of the patients, for the improvement of the buildings and premises and for bringing the grounds and farm into a higher and better state of cultivation and preservation. The finances appear to have been prudently and economically managed and the expenses of the fiscal year ending on the 31st of December, will not exceed the appropriation.

The Institution is filled to its utmost capacity with the unfortunates of our race, and there are now about two hundred and fifty applications for admission on file, which cannot be favorably responded to for want of room. The advantage of early treatment in cases of insanity is universally conceded, and it is a sacred duty we owe to the afflicted, to their families and to society, to provide facilities for their care and cure. Many of these unfortunates are under constant restraint in different parts of the State; some of them manacled at home, while others are confined in loathsome dungeons of common jails, thus placing misfortune on a par with crime. Considering the necessity for greater accommodations for the insane; the great distance many of them have to be transported at a heavy expense in order to reach the asylum at Raleigh, and the amount of money appropriated by law for the support and maintenance of such as must necessarily be kept at home, I submit to the general assembly if it would not be more economical and much more convenient to erect another asylum in the western part of the state either at Morganton, Marion or Asheville. This ought speedily to be done or additional accommodations must be made at the present asylum, or a very great number of insane persons will be left unprovided for or thrown upon the cold charity of the world.

Before dismissing this subject it is my agreeable duty to commend to your kind consideration the most excellent superintendent and his able corps of assistants and employees, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their arduous and responsible duties.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has, according to my information, been well managed, and its affairs economically and satisfactorily administered. For a detailed account of which I refer you to the report of the Principal of the Institution, and commend such suggestions as he makes for its further improvement and usefulness to your favorable consideration.

PENITENTIARY.

The work on the State's Prison is progressing as rapidly as the limited means at the disposal of the Directors will justify, and great credit is due to the contractors for the faithful manner in which they are performing their obligations. I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minutiae of the work as to give you an intelligent state of its progress, or to say when it will be ready for the reception of convicts. For this information, and for the past management and present condition, I refer you to the report of the Directors, which, no doubt, gives a satisfactory account of the work and the [illegible] supervision.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS, &c.

In connection with the subject of the Penitentiary, I desire to call your attention to the accompanying statement marked A, showing the number of pardons, reprieves, and commutations of punishment which have been granted during the time I have exercised the functions of Chief Executive of the State, together with the reasons which moved me to the exercise of such clemency.

MILITIA.

The Constitution declares that a well-regulated Militia is necessary to the security of a free state. If this be true, then it is also true that North Carolina is not secure in the sense contemplated by the Constitution for it is a well known fact that our militia is not well regulated neither can it be, under the laws now in force. I do not deem it necessary or proper for one so inexperienced in military matters as I am to offer to you, to make any suggestions to your honorable body as to the amendments necessary to be made in the law relative to the militia. This work I commit to your superior knowledge and judgment, inviting your attention to the report of the Adjutant General, which is herewith submitted; and in this connection I deem it proper to call attention to the inadequacy of the salary of this important officer, whose labors are so arduous, and whose responsibilities are so great.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By the invitation of the National Insurance Convention of the United States, lately in session in the city of New York, I appointed William H. Finch, Esq., as Special Agent to represent North Carolina in that body. There is no law requiring or authorizing the appointment of such an agent, and it was done only as an act of courtesy to a highly respectable body asking it to be done. The state incurred no expense whatever, by reason of this appointment. Mr. Finch has made a very interesting report of the proceedings of the convention, which is herewith transmitted to you, and from which you will be enabled to gather useful information if you shall desire to legislate with regard to the operations of insurance companies in North Carolina.

RESIGNATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned that position on the 31st of March last. I immediately appointed Hon. Samuel F. Phillips to fill the vacancy. He declined on the 6th day of April to accept the appointment. The place was then tendered to Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, who accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 3d day of May.

Hon. E. W. Jones, judge of the second judicial district, resigned on the 1st day of April, 1871. Hon. W. A. Moore was appointed to succeed him, and accepted on the 24th of April.

On the [illegible] day of May [illegible] [illegible] for the collection of Cherokee bonds [illegible] Edward, Esq., of the county of Cherokee, was appointed to fill the vacancy. he declined and on the 7th of August a commission was [illegible] to William Beal, Esq., of the same county, who has neither accepted nor declined the [illegible] [illegible]. The business and responsibilities of this office having materially decreased since the amount of the bond was fixed by law, I respectfully recommend that the bond of the agent be correspondingly reduced.

George Z. French, Esq., a member of the house of representatives from the county of New Hanover, tendered his resignation, which [illegible] 1st of July. [illegible] accepted and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered for the 3d of August.

S. F. Tomlinson, Esq., a member of the house of representatives from the county of [illegible], having been elected principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, resigned on the [illegible] of July and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 3rd of August.

Gen. A. W. Fisher [illegible] his resignation as Adjutant [illegible] on the [illegible] August, and Gen. [illegible] Gorman, of Wake county, was appointed and commissioned in his stead.

Rev. S. S. Ashley resigned the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 4th of [illegible], whereupon Professor Alexander McIver was appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

J. H. Hill Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Iredell, resigned on the 7th of October and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

E. S. [illegible], Esq., Senator from the [illegible] district, resigned on the [illegible] of October and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the recent general assembly at its last session, I caused the Executive Mansion to be rented out at public auction on the [illegible] of May last for the residue of the year, the price for which it rented is $[illegible], secured by note which fell due on the 1st day of the present month.

REPORTS.

Accompanying this communication will be found reports from State officers and the [illegible] of the charitable institutions, &c., which are particularly commended to your attention.

CONCLUSION.

[illegible] having discharged my duty in [illegible] manner I again commend you and your labors to the wise superintendence and oversight of The Great Law maker of the Universe, with the assurance that it will always afford me pleasure to co-operate with your honorable body in every effort to build up and establish the fame and prosperity of our beloved State.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1871.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!!!

The largest stock of Medium and Fine Clothing in the State, recently manufactured by our resident partner in New York, comprising every article necessary to a gentleman's complete outfit. Prices from twenty five to fifty per cent lower than the same goods can be bought from Merchant Tailors.

The attention of Cash buyers is respectfully called to the above.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
next door to Tucker Hall,
nov 18 tf Raleigh, N. C.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

All the Newest Styles.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
nov 18 tf

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

The largest stock ever offered in this City.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co's,
nov 18 tf

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We replenish our Stock in this line from day to day, which enables us to always offer the Newest and best assortment in the city.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co.
nov 18 tf Clothiers.

BEST RED ASH COAL!!

At $12.00 per Ton of 2240 lbs., delivered free of charge.
nov 21 tf DOUGLAS BELL.

STOVES.

Thirty good new Stoves, small and large for sale cheap.
nov 16 tf W. H. JONES & Co.

MOUNTAIN BEEF.

Sixty head of cattle for sale by the quarter or retail. Satisfaction guaranteed.
nov 15 1w A. H. TEMPLE

Nov. 15th, 1871.

I HAVE THIS DAY RESIGNED MY POSITION as Superintendent and Treasurer of the Forest Manufacturing Company.
nov 16 1w J. D. ROYSTER.

PURE CORN WHISKY.

50 bbls Pure N. C. Corn Whisky.
nov 14 tf G. T. STRONACH.