

The New-York Republican. Message of the Governor.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY Wm. W. BAER, JR.

UNION, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

* * * Since ULYSSES' hand
Has stain the traitors, heaven shall bless the
land!

None now the kindred of the quiet shall own,
Forget the Righteously smitten son will the son,
Each future day increase of wealth shall bring,
Aid on the past oblivion stretch her wing.
Long shall ULYSSES in his honored rest,
His people blessing, by his people blessed.
LET ALL BE PEACE!

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S MESSAGE AGAIN.

The Message of GOVERNOR HOLDEN is certainly one of the most important documents given to the public for many years. Whatever honest differences of opinion there may exist with regard to the soundness of its conclusions, there surely can be but one sentiment as to its marked ability and undoubted statesmanship. There is not an evasive or doubtful sentiment in it. It is open, frank and bold, and on this account, cannot fail to command the respect of every unprejudiced and candid man in the State. Whatever conclusion the Governor has arrived at on any given subject, he makes no concealment about the same, but speaks out in plain and unequivocal English. One matter, just at this crisis, it strikes us, is of particular interest and that is, the repeal of the Stay Laws. These laws, generally of a questionable Constitutional character, and often in their practical application working serious injustice, are scarcely ever to be regarded as permanent. Whenever it is apparent they work more injury than good to the great mass of the people, it is time they were abrogated.

The unusual liberal provisions of the New Constitution on the subject of preserving a Homestead, and the opportunity afforded under the laws of Congress for going into bankruptcy are all, in the opinion of many, that can be reasonably demanded at present.

We commend the Governor's Message on this, as well as other important topics, as worthy of consideration by every citizen of the State.

THE LAST SENSATION.

A cursory glance at our list of arrivals will fail to give our readers a full idea of the honor (?) our town has been inflicted with during the past 48 hours. Monsieur J. P. Coudrin, of Paris (Pähr-ec), accompanied by Herr Zimmer, arrived on the train last evening. Although these gents claim to be foreigners we understand they both hail from Virginia, and carry "carpet-bags," the label on one of which we give below. Monsieur C., who is badly afflicted with a disease known as "Reconstruction Humor," displayed the contents of his "carpet-bag" to an admiring audience of C. B. haters last evening. His "get up" was unexceptionable, and his personnel that of a genuine, redoubtable F. F. V. One of those exquisitely nice "chivalric knights" who move in a circle far above that of the "hoi polloi," and who cannot, even in speech, descend to the vulgar original sounds of the English language, but have a "come style" all their own. Since witnessing his display of "humor," (which must be painful in the extreme to the sufferer, judging from the bitterness displayed in the "re-mearks" he made during a few lucid and sane moments,) we have had serious doubts as to whether the Darwinian theory of gradual development is not after all the true one. If on reaching the higher sphere in which the present F. F. V.'s move, men shall develop into such as the specimen before us, we shall feel that the words of Sacred Writ are indeed fulfilled: "And the last state of that man shall be worse than the first."



North Carolina will be represented in the 41st Congress as follows:

1st District, C. L. Cobb, Republican.
2d " Hon. D. Heaton, rep.
3d " Hon. O. H. Dockery, rep.
4th " Hon. J. T. Dewese, rep.
5th " Hon. J. G. Lash, rep.
6th " Hon. F. E. Shober, dem.
7th " Hon. A. H. Jones, rep.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Washington, November 17, 1868.)
To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—It is proper that at your first regular session under the new Constitution, I should lay before you "information of the affairs of the State," and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient.

The people of the State have reconstructed their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. The State is quiet and tranquill. There is no ground for apprehending that secession will again be attempted, or that the peace of the country will be disturbed.

The year now closing has been richly endowed with harvests. The winter has been propitious. A plentiful supply of food has been produced for our whole population, a sum want in this respect will not be felt during the coming year by any who will labor for a living. Fruits of all kinds have been gathered to abundance. The staples of cotton and tobacco are affording fair profits to those who have produced them, while from timber and stone a considerable portion of our people are realising good returns, as in fact goods. Our commerce is increasing our mineral resources are once more in process of development. Our railroads are recovering from the suppression under which they formerly labored, and promising better returns than heretofore to the State and to the stockholders, while new lines of communication are being laid out, destined to penetrate and develop the great natural resources of portions of the State heretofore untouched by the hand of improvement.

The State credit has been re-established on a solid basis, thus giving promise that at no distant day the bonds of the State will command as much in the market as those of the most favored and prosperous States.

We have great cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He is bestowing upon us; and we can confidently look toward, under His protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not heretofore enjoyed.

STATE DEBT AND TAXES.

The State debt and finances will doubtless receive the thoughtful and careful consideration of the General Assembly. The amount of the State debt on the 1st of October, 1868, was nineteen million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and forty five dollars (\$19,209,945). This includes estimated amount of past due interest to be funded under act of August 20, 1868, of two millions of dollars (\$2,000,000). The above amount (\$19,209,945) is inclusive of bonds issued for internal improvement purposes since May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1868. The amount of these bonds is one million one hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars (\$1,128,000), and the estimated interest due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten dollars (\$180,510).

The amount of interest which has matured October 1st, 1868, and been paid in cash, is one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one dollars (\$112,101). The interest maturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year is as follows: January 1st, 1869, three hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars (\$308,197); April 1st, 1869, three hundred and four thousand one hundred and one dollars (\$304,191); July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and nine dollars (\$308,197). Total for fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars (\$1,032,596). The amount of interest above stated as falling due April 1st, 1869, includes interest on bonds four millions five hundred thousand dollars (\$4,500,000), yet to be issued, bearing date October 1st, 1868.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer October 1st, 1868, was one hundred and fifty thousand thirty-four dollars eighty-four cents (\$150,034.84). The amount from taxes taken including payments in October is two hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and six dollars forty-two cents (\$226,706.42). The taxes from several counties remain unpaid, but we cannot expect more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) from this source.

The estimated probable expense of the State government during the present fiscal year will be three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and thirty dollars (\$375,000). Add interest falling due during fiscal year, of one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars (\$1,032,596), will leave the amount to be provided for the assurance that it will be thus performed. I would despair of free popular government in North Carolina. "Education is the cheap defense of nations," not only from without but within. It is that light which distinguishes refined and civilized from barbarian races. It forms and compacts the only society among men which is worthy of the name. It touches the earth, and it blossoms with luxuriance; its soil yields its choicest fruits, its mines open and pour out their varied treasures, and its rivers and seas are whitened with commerce, which carries with it not only exchangeable wealth, but ideas in government, literature, science and art. It is the only safe basis of good morals, for without it the Divine Word, the fountain of all truth, would be a scorpion. It is the strongest bulwark that can be erected to protect the rights of property. Property holders, are therefore, specifically interested in promoting education—Taxes for such a purpose should be cheerfully and promptly paid. The affluent and enlightened can afford to care in this respect for the poor and the ignorant, since it is not merely their duty, but their highest interests are thus best observed. But little, if any of the money expended for education is sent out of the State. It remains with us, and while our people are thus enriched with knowledge, they are not rendered poorer in money, as the latter is collected from the citizens by one hand of the State and immediately disbursed to them by the other.

The report of the Public Treasurer will contain full details of the public debt, with recommendations as to the best means for providing for interest. I have full confidence in that officer, and respectfully commend his statements and views to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The estimated value of all the property in the State, lands and their improvements included, is two hundred and fifty millions of dollars (\$250,000,000). I do not regard this as an extravagant estimate, but assuming that it is, and putting it at two hundred millions (\$200,000,000), it is clear that the people of the State are fully able to carry on their government and at the same time provide for the payment of the interest on their debt. An ad valorem tax of one per cent on two hundred millions would raise two millions. A citizen worth five thousand dollars clear of debt, would pay twenty-five dollars to the State, in order to raise the million that will be necessary—and so on in proportion. The interest on the State debt should be met promptly and in good faith, and the taxes necessary to meet it should be levied. The Constitution which we have all sworn to support, provides that the public debt "shall never be questioned." If we hesitate to meet the interest of the debt, or if we fail from any cause to make due provision to meet it, we thereby "question" the debt, and do violence

to our solemn obligation. I believe that the General Assembly during its present session will suspend, and that the people of the State will change any law which may be necessary to make the adjustment of existing claims due to the rebellion to take effect. I believe that it will be expedient to make such provision, but whether popular or not, it should be done? The great question for a statesman is, what is right?—what duty requires under the circumstances? If the answer is, she certainly thing, do it, and leave it to time, events, and a just public judgment to vindicate and sustain the claim.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Constitution provides that the General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving an education and labor to the people on the subject of internal improvement. Both the Board of Education and the Board of Internal Improvement have been organized, and have transacted their business as may be deemed expedient.

The people of the State have reconstructed

their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. The State is quiet and tranquill. There is no ground for apprehending that secession will again be attempted, or that the peace of the country will be disturbed.

The Board of Education and Trustees of the University will discharge their duty to the General Assembly at an early day as to the condition of the educational interests related to them. Both these Boards are fully organized, and have transacted their business and journals.

EDUCATION.

The Constitution provides that the General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving an education and labor to the people on the subject of internal improvement.

In the conflict always going on between capital and labor, the latter is more likely to suffer than the former. First, because money or capital in power, and secondly, because capital in general is controlled by a few persons, while labor is controlled by individuals in their business. Individuals, that is to say, the people are the most part poor, and it is, therefore, especially important that economy should be observed. The income of labor should be increased by a sufficient capital to suffice its right, but the system that it can not, like capital, be used itself and waste results. Both should be protected in such manner as to prevent either from encroaching on the rights of the other. Contracts in a fitting should be encouraged, and should be strictly enforced.

The income of labor should be increased by performing his contract with scrupulous fidelity, and the other hand opportunity should be afforded to the contractor or employer to easily pay off when the payment has been received.

We have great cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He is bestowing upon us; and we can confidently look toward, under His protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not heretofore enjoyed.

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