RALBOOK, November 17, 1868. To the Henorable, the General Assembly of

North Carolina GREVIEWES: - It is prosper that at your first regular armsion under the new Compilio-tion. I should be before you "information of the affairs of the State," and recommend to your consideration such measures as mely be

dressed rapediest. The people of the State have reconstructed their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. The State is quiet and tran-quil. There is no ground for apprehending that seemsion will again be attempted, or that the peace of the country will be dis-

The year now closing has been richly erowned with ingreens. The anamous have been propictions. A plentiful supply of trend has been presduced for our whole population, so that want in this respect will not be full during the coming year by any who will labor for a living. Fruits of all kinds have been gathered in abundance. The staples of cot-ton and toracco are afferding fair profits to theorem to have produced them, while from timber and main stores a considerable portion thater and said atoms a considerable portion of our prophs are realizing good returns, as in former years. Our commerce is increasing that animenal resources are once more in precess of development. Our railroads are receivering from the opportunion under which they between their barriers taken the State and to returns their herotopies to the State and to retarns these heretologies to the State and to the Stockholders; while new lines of roun-munication are being laid out, destined to pass, inte and develop the great natural re-sources of portions of the State herytofore unknowhed by the hand of improvement. The State credit has been recently that at an ideas, basis, three giving promise that at no distant day the bonds of the State will resummated as much in the market as those of the most

much in the market as those of the most favored and prosperious 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 forward, utaler His protection and guidance, for a condition of presperity and happiness which we have not beretofore enjoyed.

STATE HEST AND PURANCES. The State debt and finances will doubtless receive the thoughtful and careful considera-tion of the General Assembly.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st of

October, 1869, was nineteen million (we bundred and nine thousand nine hundred and fasty-five siellers, (\$19,200,945). This includes estimated amount of part due interest to be funded under act of August 20, 1868, of two millions of dollars, (\$2,000,000). The above amount (\$19,200,945,) is inclusive of above amount (\$19,00,045.) is inclusive of bonds issued for internal improvement pur-poses since May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1896. The amount of these bonds is one million one hundred and twenty-eight thou-sand dollars, (\$1,128,000,) and the estimated interest thereon due and unquist is one huncired and eighty thousand five buildred and

interest thereon due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten shollars (\$180.510.)

The amount of interest which has matured October 1st, 1868, and been paid in each, is one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one dollars. (\$112.101.) The interest maturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year as as follows: January 1st, 1899, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. (\$308,197.) April 1st, 1869, three hundred and four thousand one hundred and one Collars. (\$304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. (\$304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. (\$308,197.) Total for fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars. (\$1,032,306.) 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, including payments in October, is two hundred and six dollars forty-two cents. (\$236,704.2.) The taxes from several

sand seven hundred and six dollars forty-two cents. (\$226,70642.) The taxes from several countles remain unpaid, but we cannot ex-

counties remain unpaid, but we cannot expect more than seventy five thousand dollars (\$75,000) from this source.

The estimated probable expenses of the State government during the present fiscal year will be, three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and thirty dollars (\$375,230). 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 one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars. (\$1.000) one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars. (\$1, 465,826.) To meet this the Treasurer will have fifty thousand thirty-four dollars and eighty-four cents. (\$50.034.84.) after payingle one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.)

this as an extravagant estimate, but assuming that it is, and putting it at two hundred millions. (\$200,000,00.) is 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 advelopem tax of one per cent on two hundred millions would raise two millions. At a half per cent, it would be one million. A citizen worth five thousands 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 proporlars 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 centre of the results of the state of the sta

Message of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Ralknon, November 17, 1868.

In our solumn addigation. I believe that the pusher should be understanded by the second Assembly during its present down it capedial or november to avail my occasion provide for a general and unitors and of the pusher substitute of the pusher popular to taske attrh provision, but whether popular or not, it should be done. The great question for a stateman is, what is right?—what tower duty require under the citeman stances? If the answer is, do a certain thing, do it, and in an it is that the citeman attracts? subdy judgment to vindicate and sustain

The people of the State are so fully com-mitted to internal improvements that I form is processery to say bits little on the subject.— Since the cione of the rebellion State and has been extended to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Ross.—to the Payetseville and Western Ross to the Payetseville and Rutherford Road—to the Fuyetteville and Western Road—to the Chatham and Coalitebia Road—to the Thetorough and Williamston Road, and to the Western North Cavolina Road. The work on the latter Road is being vigorously prosecuted between Morganison and Asbeville. A company has been organized, under an act of the General Assembly at its last sension, for the Western Division of this Road, and it is appeared that during the country year the Western Division of the Board, and it is expected that during the country sear the ranges will be surveyed, and much of the work put under construct. While I would properly estimate the importance of the other improvements referred to, I could not overstate the value of the extension west of the liter Ridge. These Boards, one to Puffet Bock and the other to Durchtown, will open to immigration, and will greaty im-prove and benefit a region of the State which has herestofore here regions of the State which has heretofore level neglected, and which is equal to any in the world in natural resources. There is not wisk to which the people did to State are more fully committed. light by interest unit to limiting and I have cory confidence that it is in hards that will press it to speedy examplation.

The Constitution provides that "there shall boretablished, in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe."
The attention of the General Assembly is re-

pecially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State herewith transmitted, which refers to this subject. No State in the Union presents creater inducements than ours does to immigrants. I feel sure the General Assembly concurs with me as to the importance of encourage means than as to the importance of encouraging immigration; and I trust that body will at once adopt such measures on the subject as it may deem practicable and effective in their operation. We have a salubrious climate, a varied and fertile soil, an abundance of the most valuable, minerally incompared to the most trust among the property of the protection of the grazing hands, wast forests of timeler of all kinds, a long sweep of sencoust, and, in fine, everything material and physical, which in a country in some respects.

physical, which in a country in some respects almost new, can attract immigrants and fill the measured of their expectations. Our government is now settled on a solid basis.—The laws are over all alike, and are faithfully and homestly administer. Society is peaceable and tranquil. Immigrants, therefore, will not only welcomed by our people, but will be protected and respected, and a fair field will be opened to them, in common with those who are here, to improve their conthose who are here, to improve their con-

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the report of the Su-perintendent of Public Instruction, herewith transmitted. That officer is diligently engaged in his duties. I am satisfied, from my
knowledge of his character and qualifications,
that he will be able to put in operation, at an
early period, under the sanction of the General Assembly, a system of "schools and means
of education" in all respects better and more extensive than any heretofore in existence in

the State.
The University of the State is inseparably connected with the free public schools.— Both should be fostered. Education in ag-riculture, mechanics, mining, engineering, and in all the useful arts and sciences, should be encouraged. Normal instruction should be provided for at once, that we may have well educated teachers of our own for our

public schools.

Nearly all the State school fund, the proceeds for the most part of the funds deposited with this State by the general government in 1836, has been lost. It is unnecessary to show how it was lost, or to dilate upon the advantages thus snatched from us. Regrets are vain for what is past. Let us improve the present, and address ourselves to the future. We must have free public schools for the all the children of the State at whatever cost. This is a duty which can neither public schools. for the all the children of the State at what-ever cost. This is a duty which can neither be postponed nor evaded. So thoroughly am I impressed with this duty, and so earnestly am I committed to every feasible measure to render its full performance certain, that but for the assurance that it will be thus per-formed I would despair of free popular gov-ernment in North Carolina. "Education is the cheap defence of nations," not only from without but within. It is that light which without but within. It is that light which distinguishes refined and civilized from barbarian races. It forms and compacts the

The Board of Education and Trustown of the temperature made to respect them.

The Board of Education and Trustown of the University will doubtions stake reports in the temperat Assumbly at an earty day as to the condition of the educational aptencies conthe condition of the educational interests com-fided to them. Both them Boards are fully as I trust they will, the specimenal of the tion-organized, and have transacted assume impor-tant business.

The Constitution provides that "the Groreal Assembly shall provide, by proper inglishation, for giving to mechanics and laborers on ad-equate hen on the subject matter of their la-

In the conflict always going on latterers empital and balant, the latter is more likely to suffer ti am the former; first, breaken or-may suffer it an the former; first, brunche so-only or capital in prover; and neconfly, brunner capital is centrally controlled by a greater degree of intelligence than that which share-terious labor. Labor cannot afford to combine against capital to enforce its rights, for the reason that it cut tool, like capital, retire within stacif and await results. Both should be protected in such manner as to prevent either from encroaching on the rights of the other. Contracts in writing should be coother Contracts in uriting should be en-couraged, and should be strictly referred. The speciastic or laborer should be required. The asserbanks or laborer about the required as perform his contrart with neropartions field by any to house his affected to the evaluation of the player to evade payment when the similar of the player to evade payment when the similar of the player to evade payment when the similar was a trady compleyment at remperaturing or the strady compleyment at remperaturing a strady compleyment at remperaturing and the situal series performed. The life of labor is strady compleyment at remperaturing and introduced it. The life of appears in a strady of payment at remperaturing the same performed of the series and introduced.

The life of labor is a finished by the life of a strady complete of the performance of the situal beautiful to the performance of all the performed performance of a strady complete of the performance of the surface of the surfa for remard of his later will be related, and, to effect this, there should be a less in every case until he is paid. The remardy should be plain, speedy and ch ap. As a general rule the mechanic and laborer cannot afford to engage in suits at law and pay fees.

workinguier of the State. Our present and foture prespecity must be based on labor Labor should not only be honored, but it should be protected and promoted by every

practicable means.
But while labor should be protected and honored, lifeness should receive no countemance or favor. Every one should be required to pursue such honest calling for a living; and the presumption should be, as it fairly and justly is, that an habitual idler with to thown or visible means of support, is in a condition to be tempted to the commission of crime. It is idlers and longers who, for the most part, fill our joils and workhomes, as they will fill the penitentiary. There is work of some kind for all to do, and all should be made and a conditional or an arms of the condition of the c

cases. They were general, affecting the whole people of the State in every walk of society. If a debtor cannot pay in the last resort, after reasonable indulgence has been extended to him, he is a bankrupt. What rendered him a bankrupt—whether the rebellion, or his own improvidence or want of executive or foreimprovidence, or want of economy or fore-sight—is not material to the argument. We may lament his misfortunes and sympathize with him, but still the fact remains that he is still in possession of property which justly belongs to his creditors, some of whom may have been reduced to his condition by his failure to meet his obligations. The only failure to meet his obligations. The only refuge of such a person is to compromise with his creditors, or to enter a court of hankruptcy, or to make such an exhibit and disposition of his property and effects as will satisfy his creditors that he is fixed in an honest purpose to do them justice. I do not by any means concur in the opinion that an honest bankrupt has incurred any serious loss of character as a business man, or that he should be distructed or avoided. Such a man, on the contrary, has displayed honesty, moral courage and candor which entitle him to the respect and confidence of his neighbors; especially when we remember that we have just pecially when we remember that we have just pecially when we remember that we have just emerged from a condition in which nothing was solid, and in which nearly every one was involved in pecuniary disaster and distresss. Failure in business or loss of property should but stimulate to renewed exertion. The honest, industrious and upright citizen, howsoever reduced or depressed by misfortune, will always find friends to aid him in his efforts to improve his condition.

I recommend that the stay laws be repealed, and that creditor and debtor be abaced on a

and that creditor and debtor be placed on a footing similar to that which they occupied previously to the rebellion. The homestead exemption provided in the

Constitution, even if not good against former debts, will nevertheless operate beneficially in the future. It will secure a home for the family in any event; and it will have a salutary effect to a certain extent in checking extravagance in the credit-system.

THE MILITIA. Attention is invited to the Report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted. The views and suggestions of the Adjutant Gen-

that in other respects there should be no difference to the character of the schools, or in the permission made to enjoyer them.

The Board of Educations and Trustees of the tribing separated that the militial should be expressed, but it is not decumed excent of differ. The reconstant the tremest Assembly at an easy day as to the tribing about the tribing and the educations of the Adjulant General on this promitted the educational mineral core, to mendations of the Adjulant General on this promitted the educational mineral core, to make the provider of the Adjulant General on this promitted the educational mineral core, to make the provider of the Adjulant General on this provider of the educations of the Adjulant General on this provider of the education of the Adjulant General on this

It is collimated that the expenses of the Ad-jutant tioneral's effice for the ensuing year, including his sullary, will not exceed five thousand declars (\$0.00). I recummend an appropriation sufficient to cover that associate powers in reason agreement.

I can not too inturnity commend to the attraction of the General Assembly the importance of enforcing econogy in the papille ra-penditures. Public efficies who dishares the public memory absolute to required to be as careful and economical as they would be as ludiciduals in their business transactions. The reads is in debt, the people are for the ment part paor, and it is, therefore, especially important that ecomony about be identical I recommend that the duties of the State Auditted be clearly and fully defined, and that it be made his duty to examine rigidly every ac-count or risks against the Wate, of whate-gave rharacter, before the Governor is re-quired by law to home his warrant for the

The will be seen by the Bigners of a number of the Professional Property of the State of the Sta

The Report of Dr. Emprove techniques of the Art Labor to be a few to the Art Labor to the Ar Name to the condition me common order to your when how I do not double that the develop of American who excess measure necessary to energia this infla-percease and mode charity. Assisting the Post the D. A. (AND DURE AND THE BLIND ASSISTANCE POST THE D. A. (AND DURE AND THE BLIND.

Attention is justical to the Report of White J Pal-mer, hear, Principal of this Imsteadion, and rather the part of W M. Colomba, Eng. Problem of the Re-port of W. Colomba, Eng. Problem of the Re-This factivation to be a floorishing condition mini-ther are the at making one of at its Principal. The var-vertion in his export in relation to factive long-tempera-nesses of the Archive of the advantages of the in-stitution are worthy of consideration.

the analyse mail of the Principles. The region of some kind for all to do, and all should be employed.

TAY LAW

The law of creditor and delitor is of the first importance. The relations of these two classes should be plainly and carefully defined, and contracts should be promptly enforced. Our State government will not be in complete operation until every impediment in the collection of debts is removed. Stay laws which give indulgence beyond the usual dilatory plea, or beyond the ordinary stay of carefully day of payment, as it is termed, is postponed in most cuses to be felt with added force by the debtor. A sound and judicious credit system should not be discouraged, but should as ystem is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws which may be said to place the cost read of maintained; but said in several with the property or story pleas and maintained; but said to place the cost read of maintained; but said to place the cost read and maintained; but said in several with the property or story lead on the best or as ystem is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws which may be said to place the credition for years in the hands of the debtor, with the certainty in many cases of the lost. The debtor may plead for indugence and lently as long as it is reasonable to do so, or as long as there is a well grounded assurance that he will be able to pay; but complaint may justly proceed from the credition of the property or goods, and by subsequent indugence and process and lently as reasonable to the sound of the property or goods, and by subsequent indugence and reasonable to the sound of the property or goods and by subsequent indugence and reasonable to the sound are not confined to particular asset. They were general, affecting the whole property or the property of the property or t riples on which it is founded, absolutely requires that its friends should continue to administer its affairs. In my other way can harmony be mainstified in those relations between the national and State governments,

I have the bonor to be, gentlemes, very respectfull or obedient servant. W. W. HOLDEN.

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