To the Housewille, the Gonerel Assembly of

North Condina.

North Carolina

Gartimann 1-41 is proper that at your first regitter seasons under the more Conscious than, I should be before you "information of the affairs of the State," and recommend to your consideration such measures as next beforemed a species.

The people of the State have reconstructed their government on the basis of the equal-rights of all. The State is quiet and transport of all. There is no ground for apprehending that accession will again be attempted, of that the posses of the country will be disturbed.

The year now closing has been richly crawned with harvesta. The seasons inveloen propictions. A plentiful supply of trend has been produced for our whole population, so that 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 cuttered in abundance. The standard been gathered in abundance. The scapics of cotthemerica have produced them, while from timber and naval stores a considerable portion of our people are realizing good ratures, as in oreser years. Our commerce is increasing. former years. Our consiseres is increasing. Our mineral resources are once more in process of development. Our ruitrouts are recovering from the opproasion under which they formerly jebored, and promising bester returns than betreuters to the State and to the Statehalders; while new lines of communication are being laid out, destined to penetrain and develop the great natural resources of portions of the State hereinfore uniousless 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 bested of the State will command as much in the market at those of the most favored and prosperous States.

We have great cause to be thankful to

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 forward, under His protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not hereforce enjoyed.

The Constitution provides that "there shall be extablished, in the office of the Secretary of State in the General Assembly usay prescribe." The attention of the General Assembly is expectally 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 greater indured.

STATE DERT AND POLISCHS. The State debt and finances will doubtless receive the thoughtful and exreful considera-

receive the thoughtful and careful consideration of the General Assembly.

The amount of the State debt on the lat of October, 1866, was nineteen million two hour dred and, nine, thousand nine, hamilted and forty five dol'ara. (\$19,200,945.) This includes estimated amount of past due interest to be funded under act of August 20, 1868. of forty-five dol'ara. (\$19.209.945.) This includes estimated amount of past due interest to be funded under set of August 20. 1888. of two millions of dollars. (\$2.000,000.) The above amount (\$19.200.945.) is inclusive of bounds issued for internal improvement purposes since May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1866. The amount of these bounds is one million one hundred and twenty eight thought dollars. (\$1,129.000.) and the estimated interest thereon due and unpaid is one hundred and circles thousand dollars.

interest thereon due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten dollars (\$180.310). The amount of interest which has matured October 1st, 1888, and been paid in cash, is one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one dollars. (\$112,101.) The interestEnaturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year is as follows: January 1st, 1899, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and four thousand one hundred and four thousand one hundred and one collars. (\$304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and lars. (\$304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. (\$308,197.) Total for facal year ending September 30, 1800, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars. (\$1,032,596.) The amount of interest above stated as falling due. April of interest above stated as falling due April 1st, 1869, includes interest on bonds four 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, 1808, was one hundred and fifty thousand thirty-four dollars eighty-four cents. (\$150,034 84.) The amount from taxes, including payments in October, is tw hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and six dollars forty-two cents. (\$290,700,42.) The layer from several. cents, (\$226,700 42.) The taxes from several counties remain unpaid, but we cannot expect more than seventy five thousand dollars

pect 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 Lirty 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. ene million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars. (\$1.405,826.) To meet this the Treasurer wil have fifty thousand thirty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, (\$50,634 84.) after payingl one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.) temporary loan; taxes received since October 1st, 1969, ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-seven cents. (\$95,196 37;) estimated taxes due, seventy-five thousand dollars; (\$75,000.) proceeds of sale of North Carolina railroad bonds, one hundred and seventeen thousand

p-qualit to make such provisions, but whether popular or ant, it should be done. The great question for a statesman in what is right? remeans not a concession in what is right?— what does duly require under the circum-ciances? If the ancient is, do a organistable, do it, and leave it to time, excets, and a just public judgment to vindicate and sostals the

Coalfields Road—to the Chathau and Williamston Bond, and to the Western North Caroline Bond. To work on the Mestern for Bond to being vigorously soon the lat

IRRIGATION.

The Constitution provides that "there shall

State in the Union presents creater induce-ments their ours does to immigrants. I feel sure the General Assembly concurs with me

those who are here, to improve their con-

The attention of the General Assembly is

The University of the State is inseparably

connected with the free public schools.— Both should be fostered. Education in ag-

comes in the emeranter of the schools, or in the provisions small be support them.

The Beard of Educations and Trusters of the University will doubtless make supports to the General Assembly at an early day as to the toughtion of the colorational biarrosis con-fided to them. Both these Beards are fully organized, and have transacted some impor-tant business. The people of the State are so fully coun-mitted to internal improvements that I does it accessary to any but little on the cut-hox.— Since the cirac of the rebellion State aid has been extended to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Butherford Bund—to the Payettaville and Western Bund—to the Charless

The Constitution provides that "the General Areund'y shall provide, by proper logislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an ad-equate list on the subject matter of their la-

In the conflict always going no between capital and labor, the laiter is more likely to suffer it as the former, first, because sunsay or capital is power; and secondly, because capital is generally controlled by a creater de-Williamaton Bond, and to the Western North Carollea Bond. The work on the latter Bond is being vigorously prospecuted between Bongaston and Asbertile. A company has been organized, under an act of the General Assembly at its last session, for the Western Britishon of this Bond, and it be appeted that during the country year the moster will be surveyed, and much of the work put under contract. While I would properly estimate the importance of the other importaneous referred to, I could not evertante the value of the catenaton west of the Blue Hidge. These Blonds, one to Paint Bock and the other to Ducktown, will open to immigration, and will greatly improve and benefit a regin of the State which has hereinforce been neglected, and which is equal to any in the world in natural resources. There is no work to which the people of the State are more fully committed, both by Interest and inclination; and I have every confidence that it is in bands that will prunk it to append y completion. caginal is generally contributed by a remain of give of intelligence than that while charac-lerians labor. Later cannot afford to com-idue against capital to sufferce its rights, for the reason that it can not, like capital, retire within testif and a unit results. Both whould be protected in such manner as to prevent either from encruaching on the rights of the other. Contracts in writing should be en-couraged, and should be strictly enforced.— The mechanic or laborer should be required to perform his contract with acrepulous fidal-ity; and on the other hand, no opportunity about the afforded to the contractor or mishould be afforded to the Contractor or employer to evade payment when the contract has thus been performed. The life of labor to steady employment at compensating wages, with the certainty of payment. The life of capital is steady enterprise and investment, unembarransed by idioners, inattretion, non-performance, or slock performance of contracts by these encolored. Less perforded to performance, or shock performance of con-tracts by those employed. I can perceive an difference, in a legal or moral point of view, but ween a contract broken by a mechanic or laborer, and an obligation diarcgarded by a capitalist or employer. The mechanic and the laborer should be protected, but not to the detriment of the employer when the latter has fully compiled with his obligation. The for-mer should be assured, a hile laboring, that the reward of his labor will be realized; and, to effect this, there should be a lien in every to effect this, there should be a lien in every case notif he is paid. The remody should be plain, speedy and th ap. As a general rule the mechanic and laborer cannot afford to en-

the mechanic and laborer cannot afford to en-gage in suits at law and pay fees.

This is a subject which excites no small in-terest among the people. Those especially Min live by their labor will continue to press the subject upon the attention of the General Assembly until suitable laws for their protec-Assembly unit surface and for hear power tion are enacted. A workingman myself, I feel a deep interest in whatever concerns the workingmen of the Nate. Our present and future prosperity must be based on labor.— Labor abould not only be honored, but it should be protected and promoted by every prescribed means. valuable minerals, incahaustible water-power, fine grazing lands, vast forests of timber of all kinds, a long sweep of ana-count; and, in fine, everything, material and physical, which is a country in some respects almost new, can attract immigrants and fit-the measure of their expectations. Our government is now settled on a solid lasis.— The laws are over all slike, and are faithfully and honestly administer. Seciety is pescea-ble 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 con-

practicable means.
But while labor should be protected and honored, idleness should receive no counte-mance or tavor. 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 no known or visitile means of support, is in a condition to be tempted to the commission of crime. It is idlers and loungers who, for the most part, fill our jabs and workhouses, as they will fill the penitentiary. There is work of some kind for all to do, and all should be employed.

respectfully invited to the report of the Su-perintendent of Public Instruction, herewith transmitted. That officer is diligently en-gaged in his duties. I am antisfied, from my knowledge of his character and qualifications, that he will be able to put in operation, at an The law of creditor and debtor is of the The law of creditor and decor 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 to the collection of debta is removed. Stay laws which give indulgence beyond the usual dilators also are beyond the collection of etc. 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 heretufore in existence in tory plea, or beyond the ordinary stay of ex-ecution on sufficient security, are, under any circumstances, of doubtful utility. The "evil 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 day" of payment, as it is termed, is postponed in most cases to be felt with added force by the debtor. A sound and judicious credit system should not be discouraged, but should system should not be discouraged, but should rather be fostered and maintained; but such a system is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws which may be said to place the creditor for years in the hands of the debtor, with the certainty in many cases of the lost of the debt. The debtor may plend for indulgence and lenity 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 creditor, who has certainly wronged no one by 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 disate 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 be postponed nor evaded. So thoroughly am I impressed with this duty, and so carnestly am I committed to every feasible measure to render its full performance certain, that but for the assurance that it will be thus performed I would despair of free popular government in North Carolina. "Education is the cheap defence of nations," not only from without but within. It is that light which distinguishes refined and civilized from batherian races. It forms and compacts the complaint may justly proceed from the creditor, who has certainly wronged no one by first extending credit for his property or goods, and by subsequent indulgence and for bearance. Stay haws of various kinds have been in operation in this State for years. I say nothing as to their constitutionality; but even when the unfortunate condition in which we have been placed during this period is considered, it cannot be assumed that the debtor will be harably treated if now required to meet his obligations. The losses incurred by the rebellion are not confined to porticular 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 improvedence, or want of economy or foreshe will fly thousand thirty-four abiliars and sighty-four cents, (480,506 and 1 after pairing) one handred thousand dollars (\$100,000), the clean peters of the power and the state of the chesp defers of a calculation of the control of the clean peters of the power and the state of the chesp defers of a calculation for the chesp defers of all singuistics. The control of the chesp defers of a calculation of the chesp defers of the chesp defers of a calculation of the chesp defers of the chesp defers of a calculation of the chesp defers of the chesp defe

Message of the Governor.

Our soleme obligation. I believe that the General Assembly during its present and uniform control of the purple of the State will chordfully pay what ever amount may be necessary to ment the white and enhanced children should be no different and uniform that the people of the State will chordfully pay what ever amount may be necessary to ment the white and enhanced children should be no different and an arm to the state of the schools, or in the state of the schools, or in the same for transportation. It is important to the schools, or in the same for transportation. It is important to the schools of the schools, or in the same for transportation. arous, with necessary equipments and au-monition, has been properly without toot, awe for transportation. It is important that the militie should be enfolied, but it is sent documed essential that the entire body about the discription of drilled. The recom-mondations of the Adjutant General on this subject seem to use to be each as about serve, as I trust they will, the approval of the Gen-eral Assembly.

as I trust they will, the appension of the Ad-pension tieners's effice for the uniong year, including his saffary will not carred five thousand deliars (\$1.000. I recommend as appropriation sufficient to cover that amount roccour or remor saranovems.

I can not too parametly commend to the at-ention of the General Assembly the imporrange of the treasure Assessing value of the public ex-penditures. Public officers who disbures the public moneys should be required to be as careful and economical as they would be as individuals in their business transactions.— The State is in debt, the prople are for the most part poor, and it is, therefore, especially insportant that ecomony should be observed. I recommend that the duties of the State Au-ding by clearly and fully defined, and that it be made his duty to examine rigidly every ac-mount or claim against the State, of whatso-ever character, before the Governor is required by law to issue his warrant for the

BUTIAN OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND THESE SALAMER.
Attention to recoperituity bertied to the fact that the deliber of furbition of flucticity of flucts, budgetisted for the last that the deliber of flucticity of flucts, taggetisted deliber of flucticity of flucts, taggetisted deliber of flucts in the flucts of the flucts of flucts of the deliber of the flucts of the flucts of the flucts of the should the total the deliber of the should the well paid for his sortion. A government which paper extraogram salament of the flucts, and he should be well paid for his sortion. A government which paper extraogram salament of the flucts of the strain of the flucts of t

PREFERENCE

23 will be seen by the Bepart of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, that they have incated the Punitershing more Lockville, on Dony Hives, in Chalana County The elization in devend an excellent note in all respects. Arrangements are in progress to view a cluckule on the site, and convicts will be employed in reading the tennolations and quarrying state for the heidding. There addressed a letter to each of the Novice of the Novice, important the returns for which they are highermore, and the sines-dowwhale they give the number of prisoners, the returns for which they are highermore, and the sines-dowwhale they give the fitter of the literature of the thirty are the returns for which they are highermore, and the sines-dowwhale they give to the state of them. It is becoming the public that the present of the fitter o PRESTRUCTIONS CHIANE AFFLUE

The Report of Dr. Engrou Giteroin. Superindendent of the Aerlant, is horowith francounted. I am gratified to state that a devided improvement has been made in the measurement of the Aerlant, which is Giteroin, a looke seal and disdity, with the same qualities on the part of his Ardistant, Dr. F. T. Fuller, and his exhaustication graterally, are deserving of commendation. The commencation of the Superintendent in relation to the inetitation are commended to your attention. I do not deach that the General Assembly will adopt every measure recovery to each at this ledding and of the commencation is the substitute of the commencation.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DENK ASD THE BLIND Attention is invited to the Report of Willie J. Pol-mer, Esq. Principal of this featuration, and to the lis-port of W. M. Coloman, Esq., Prosident of the Board of Director.

This institution is in a featurishing condition under the vaccificat transgement of its Frincipal. The sug-portion in his report in relation to further improve-ments and the extraction of the advantages of the in-stitution are worthy of consideration.

ments and the extension of the solvantages of the institution are worthy of consideration.

THE UNION EMISSION THE AND PERPETCAL.

The empropression of the rebedition by the government
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on the basis of suffrage for the rebedition by the government
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on the basis of suffrage for all in the recurstly insurgest States, with the prospect that in due time serffrage will be conderred upon all, in all the Valera, and
the election to the Presidency of European B. Grant,
and to the Vice Presidency of Scattylan in Garay,
and to the Vice Presidency of Scattylan in Caison,
and the very man in nearly every State, is fully the
equal of every other man in poditical and civil rights.
We have no distinctions brounded on value of race, wave
those which are social in their character, but every,
is free under the law to make his swa way in life, and
to win a good name for himself and his children. The
Union is over all, States as well as people. There exversible and final. This all cissure stability in the
goven ment and confidence in it by the people, without
which no nation can be prosperous and powerful. This
stability is the one hand and confidence on the other,
will render certain the parment of the mational debt,
and the completion of every work of improvement
which the government may project or foster. The
Union extends with a vast breath from the Atlantic
to the Facilities. It is stretching itself out along the
shores of both occame, carrying with it the germs of
free principles which will appeals government. The
unposition is not be and the common centre. It would be
simpose that the actions and our children's children will
take a just pride in the fortitude, courage, and wisdmother than we do of the elevating and refining influences
of religion, liberty and our children's children's children
and that our children and our children's ch

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully W. W. HOLDEN,

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By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JAS. C. HARRISON.

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