

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 19th 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 be sooner disposed of.

Fourth. Let the 4th section of Article V, be expunged from the Constitution, as it, in my opinion, is unnecessary, and is only a bone of contention for politicians to wrangle over.

Fifth. Let the 10th section of Article XI, be so amended as that those who are so poor as to be unable to provide for themselves 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 These lands have been for a generation practically withdrawn from market, and from settlement; and although portions of them are undoubtedly of great fertility, they have remained under the policy hitherto pursued, not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 failure. 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, it 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 cumbersome apparatus, for the successful wielding 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 develop 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, metals, peats and forests, 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 re-opening 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 Museum the 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 such superior advantages, in point of geographical location; in climate and soil; in the variety of its products; in its freedom from the extreme rigors of the North and from the enervating heat of the South; extending more than five hundred miles from the sea shore and nearly two hundred miles in width; embracing nearly every variety of soil and production as to render her 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 beneficent gifts of Providence are offered to those who may settle within 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 equalled by our agricultural products. The coal and iron of the Deep and Dan rivers, capable 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 or discard the means of utilizing what is 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 northwestern States but failed to avail themselves of them. That teeming thousands might have been enticed to our State in 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 develop 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 will for a long time remain as it is, unless we send words of encouragement, cordial in their widest sense, 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 no invidious distinction shall be made to their social or political prejudice.

The Northern and Northwestern States are straining every nerve and making every exertion to allure to their borders every immigrant who comes to the United States. The most tempting offers are made to induce them to make their homes in the far West. Free gifts of land, and free transportation are constantly tempting the masses to follow in the wake of those who have preceded them and the result is that thousands of good men are flocking to those States while very few comparatively speaking are taking up their abode in North Carolina.

At the last session of the General Assembly the office of Commissioner of Immigration was established, and a gentleman well qualified for the position was elected to fill it. His duties were not defined, nor is it required to make a report of his operations. I have learned 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, assistant 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 his assistant Commissioner in England, has succeeded in establishing a line of steamers from Liverpool to Norfolk, where an office has been established to receive and forward immigrants coming to our 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 develop the resources of the State, it 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 beneficial results are attained by 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 processes 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, successively, by the armies of the late Confederacy and of the Union. The officers of the society have, with commendable zeal, mainly by the collection of funds from the citizens of Raleigh, aided by small contributions from the State, 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 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.

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, and 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 dismoderation for 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 portion 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, 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 statement of its progress, or to say when it will be ready for the reception of convicts. For this information, and for its past management and present condition, I refer you to the Report of the Board of Directors, which no doubt gives a satisfactory account of their Stewardship, and of the work committed to their care and supervision.

PARDONS, 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 confess myself to be, to make any suggestions to your honorable body as to the amendments necessary to be made in the law relating 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 desire to call attention to the inadequacy of the salary of this important officer, whose duties are arduous and whose responsibilities are so great.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By invitation of the National Insurance Convention of the United States lately in session in the city of New York, I appointed Wm. 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, &c.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned that position on the 31st of March last. I immediately appointed Hon. S. F. Phillips to fill the vacancy. He declined on the 5th 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. William A. Moore was appointed to succeed him, and accepted on the 24th of April.

On the second day of May, I was notified of the death of Jacob Siler, Esq., Agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds. E. P. Kincaid, Esq., of the county of Cherokee, was appointed to fill the vacancy. He declined, and on the 24th of August, a commission was sent to Wm. Beal, Esq., of the same county, who has neither accepted nor declined the position.

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, as such on the 1st of July. His resignation was accepted, and an election to fill the vacancy ordered for the 3rd of August.

S. F. Tomlinson, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Randolph, (having been elected Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind), resigned on the 3rd of July, and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered to be held on the 3rd of August.

Gen. A. W. Fisher tendered his resignation as Adjutant General early in August, and Gen. John C. Gorman, of Wake Co., was appointed and commissioned in his stead.

Rev. S. S. Ashley resigned the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 30th of September, 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 ordered to be held on the 16th of November.

R. S. Ledbetter, Esq., Senator from the 28th District, resigned on the 11th 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 present General Assembly at its last session, I caused the Executive Mansion to be rented out at public auction on the 6th day of May last, for the residue of the year. The price for which it rented is \$405, secured by note, which fell due on the first day of the present month.

REPORTS.

Accompanying this communication will be found reports from State officers and the Principals of the Charitable Institutions, &c., which are particularly commended to your attention.

CONCLUSION.

And now, gentlemen, having discharged my duty in an imperfect, but sincere and candid 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 cooperate 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, N. C., Nov. 20, 1871.

Tri-Weekly Carolina Era.

Office, in the "Standard" building, East side of Fayetteville Street.

MARCUS ERWIN, } Editors.
LEWIS HANES, }

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871.

The Governor's Message.

A large portion of our space is taken up with the excellent, able and practical message of his Excellency, GOV. CALDWELL. The tone and temper of it are admirable, and it is well written, comprehensive and statesmanlike.—Many portions of it cannot fail to meet the hearty approval of every true friend of the State, of whatever political party. That part of it which relates to the public debt—the most important question by far with the present General Assembly will have to deal,—will attract general attention, and its sentiments meet with general approbation. The Governor has evidently bestowed much thought upon the question of the State's financial embarrassments, as he has shown himself solicitous for her honor and her welfare. His suggestions on this subject will, we believe, be received and acted upon by the Legislature in the same frank and patriotic spirit in which they are offered. Believing this, we look forward to the inauguration of measures by that body that will relieve the State of the incubus which is now weighing her down, and which will ultimately restore her credit and revive her prosperity.

His Excellency's recommendations and suggestions on several other subjects, it is believed, will also meet with general favor from all good citizens.—Among these are his suggestions on the subject of education, the condition of society and suffrage. The manner suggested for submitting constitutional amendments to the people is unquestionably correct in principle, and should be adopted. In fact there are few points in the message that admit of any great diversity of opinion. The message does great credit to the chief Executive of the State, and will be read with pride and pleasure by the patriotic people of North Carolina generally.

We have no room for further comments now.

THE FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE, the organ of the Order of Friends of Temperance in the United States, now in the fifth year of its existence, with a large and rapidly increasing circulation, will be enlarged four columns in the course of a few weeks. The Editor, Rev. R. H. Whitaker, for fifteen years connected with the press of the State, is well known as a man of culture and of honor. Among its contributors Theo. H. Hill, the poet of North Carolina, and son of Dr. Wm. G. Hill of this city, is well known throughout the South as a gentleman of fine literary taste and strong reasoning powers. J. T. Whitley, the corresponding editor for Virginia, is a young man of talents and considerable experience as a writer.—Minnie E. Ray, as the writer of "Appeals to the Liquor Sellers of Raleigh," is creating a sensation, and adding to the reputation won by her ten years ago. Other writers of distinguished ability also contribute occasionally to its columns. With all of these things to recommend it, together with the cause it advocates, we are not surprised to hear of the success with which it is meeting.

Hon. S. F. Phillips.

This distinguished gentleman was not in his seat, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Some few days ago he was called away to the bedside of his sick and, it was feared, dying brother, Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips, of Davidson College. And while there it might have been expected that he would have been allowed to remain undisturbed. It might have been expected, that until after he had emerged from the chamber of affliction and sorrow, his enemies would have refrained from making personal attacks upon him through the newspapers. But those who may have expected anything of the kind have no conception of the malignant enmity that rankles in the breast of *The Sentinel*. The chamber of sickness and of death can afford him no protection. The portals of the tomb itself, could hardly shield him.

These remarks have been suggested by a characteristic article on Mr. Phillips in Tuesday's *Sentinel*. That paper has had its bile stirred up by the communication of "Conservative," published in this paper, deprecating the personal abuse which has been heaped upon Mr. Phillips, and other distinguished gentlemen, by a portion of the press of the State. Forthwith it proceeds, in the polite and elegant language of which it is a master, to denounce Mr. Phillips as the betrayer of "his friends and his country"—as an "enemy of good government, social order and civil liberty." And it further ventures to declare that "Conservative is no better than Mr. Phillips himself." Now, as "Conservative" has frequently had the endorsement of *The Sentinel*, as "a statesman and a patriot," it is believed that his equanimity will not be seriously disturbed by the present declaration of that paper, that he "is no better than Mr. Phillips," even after its severe denunciations of the latter gentleman.

Perhaps nothing better was to have been expected from a paper that once before charged Mr. Phillips with uttering a wilful falsehood in open Court when he was merely expressing an opinion in the discharge of his duties as an attorney.

The Late Election in New Jersey.

The New York Day Book, a rabid Democratic journal, does not claim a Democratic victory in the election of Gov. Parker in New Jersey. It says the best thing the Democracy can claim in that State is a drawn battle. And this result, it says, was due not so much to the principles and policy of the Democratic campaign in that State, as to the unpopularity of the Republican nominee. He is an Englishman, and there were, it supposes, at least seven thousand members of the Society of United American Mechanics, who, although Republicans, were prevented from voting for the nominee of their party on account of his foreign birth. To this fact alone, it says, must be attributed the Republican majority on the Legislature, and the Democratic majority on the Governor.

This is doubtless the true solution of the matter, and shows that New Jersey may be counted on by the Republicans, in the Presidential contest in 1872, with as much confidence as any other State. The Republican majority on the Legislative vote in the State was about two thousand greater than the Democratic majority on the gubernatorial vote. It would be difficult, if not impossible, at this time to point to a single Northern State that can be relied to vote for the Democratic nominee in 1872. It is no wonder, then, that that party has already despaired, and that its leaders are opposed to running any candidate of their own against the Republican nominee. But they calculate without their host when they suppose that a division of the Republican party will be possible 'til after 1876, if then. None of the gentlemen proposed by them as an independent candidate for the Presidency can possibly effect an entrance into the Republican ranks, even if they can be induced to run. Upon the whole it would be difficult to conceive a party more utterly prostrated and demoralized than the Democratic party now is. The probability is that it will not enter the next campaign, and if it does not it will, in all probability, never enter another.

Inconsistencies.

The Democracy claim to be the peculiar defenders of the Constitution of the United States; and yet they attempted to destroy it by the greatest and most formidable rebellion of modern times.

They claim to be the especial champions of civil liberty; and yet when they had power in the Confederate Government, they violated every principle of American freedom, by conscription, confiscation, impressment and imprisonment for political opinion, and disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Democracy claim to be the strenuous advocates of "law and order;" and yet they fail to denounce the horrid outrages of Ku Kluxism, which strikes at the very foundation of all civil law and social order.

They claim to be the "Intelligence and Decency" of the country; and yet many of their favorite newspapers have outdone in coarseness and blackguardism the fish women of Billingsgate.

The Democracy claim that they are the only friends of "popular rights;" and yet they wish 'so to change the Constitution of the State as to take from the people the election of Judges and Magistrates, and otherwise restrict their present privileges and powers.

They claim all the "honesty and integrity;" and yet Tammany was their "Head Center;" and when they have a chance at the "public crib" they turn the blind side of their conscience and take all they can get.

The Democracy claim "that their policy will build up the ruined fortunes of the country;" and yet that policy brought the ruin, and now drives off labor, and prevents immigration and the influx of capital which the country so much needs.

The Democracy would claim all the christianity of the country if they set much value upon such a claim and could make it plausible and profitable.

The Democracy claim much, but possess little; they are powerful to destroy, but incapable of building up; they make large promises and perform but few; they mourn for the *lost cause*, and hate the government that destroyed it, they curse the Yankee because he is rich, enterprising and industrious and would not be whipped; they vote Ku Klux the colored man because he votes to protect his rights, and they slander the Southern Republican because he loves the Union, and seeks to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the South.

Ku Kluxism was the "Right Bower" of the Democracy for the next Presidential game, but now it seems very much like they will be euchered.

PROF. CHARLES PHILLIPS.—This distinguished scholar has been lying ill at Davidson College for four weeks. On last Thursday but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. But he is now improving. Prof. Phillips is not merely the greatest living mathematician in the State, but is also eminent as a theologian, and has an exalted reputation as a teacher. Long may he be spared in his career of usefulness.—*Southern Home*.