

of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory.

In the present apportionment this unconstitutional provision of the Constitution is palpably disregarded. Two distinct elements are required to enter into the formation of "Senate Districts." First, they "shall contain as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants." Secondly, they "shall at all times consist of contiguous territory."

The first requirement is disregarded in the present apportionment to an extent that could not possibly have been inadvertently done. By it thousands of the people are without due and lawful representation in the Senate, and are virtually disfranchised. It is difficult to express, in becoming language, what every honest man in the State must feel, when he considers the facts and circumstances attending so plain a disregard, not only of the Constitution itself, but of the right of the people to fair and impartial representation. I deem it my imperative duty, without reserve, to lay the matter before you in detail, that the reproach may rest where it properly belongs, and in the confident hope, and belief, that this General Assembly will, by prompt action, show to the country its appreciation of what is just and proper, and give full and rightful weight to the manifest voice and will of the people.

The entire population of the State, by the Census of 1870, is one million, seventy-one thousand, four hundred and fifty—making twenty-one thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants the exact number each Senate District should contain, if perfect exactness could be obtained. But the Constitution does not require perfect exactness. It requires an approximation "as nearly as may be." This approximation can in all cases be very nearly attained by grouping counties together, and when some of the more populous counties must be embraced in a District, by making it large enough to take more than one Senator, thus equalizing and giving weight to every large excess in a county.—Eight of the Districts in the present apportionment have allotted to them two Senators each, instead of one. But this appears not to have been done in scarcely a single locality, where it was necessary to secure an approximation to equality in the number of inhabitants. The Convention, which ordained the former apportionment, had only the Census of 1860 for a guide. The changes wrought by the war, in the relative population of the counties and sections of the State, rendered the data of the Census of 1860 unreliable. In consequence of this, some inequality occurred which was disclosed by the Census of 1870. To correct this inequality was the only plausible reason alleged for hastening, under doubtful authority, a new apportionment. It is remarkable that the new apportionment, undertaken for such reason, should be made more unequal and unfair than the one it was intended to correct. Having the Census of 1870 before them, it is difficult to conceive how it was possible for the last Legislature to mistake so grossly and to fall so entirely in respect to the constitutional provision designed to protect the most essential and fundamental of all popular rights—that of equal representation.

I will, for preciseness of demonstration, call attention to a few of the very many glaring instances that may be found throughout the new apportionment. I select for this purpose, ten of the forty-two Districts. In this ten, are included three of the eight double Districts, in order to show that they were not made double for the purpose of approximating equality in population. Bearing in mind that 21,429 is the ratio of population, required by the Constitution to be approximated "as nearly as may be," the startling violation of this requirement may be seen at a glance.

There is allotted to the

District	Population	Senators
1st District,	50,015	2
10th "	33,686	2
24th "	33,610	2
18th "	35,617	1
23d "	15,708	1
12th "	27,978	1
14th "	16,436	1
3d "	27,699	1
17th "	16,897	1
31st "	17,414	1

By grouping these Districts in various ways, the total disregard of the ratio of population, viz: 21,429, which the Constitution requires to be approximated "as nearly as may be," becomes still more glaring.—There is allotted to the

District	Population	Senators
1st District,	50,015	2
3d "	27,699	1
12th "	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1

Total pop'n, 141,309

District	Population	Senators
10th District,	33,686	2
14th "	16,436	1
17th "	16,897	1
23d "	15,708	1
24th "	33,610	2
31st "	17,414	1

Total pop'n, 133,751

District	Population	Senators
1st District,	50,015	2
3d "	27,699	1
12th "	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1

Thus it appears that a population of 141,309 is allotted but five Senators—while another population of only 133,751 is allotted eight Senators. The ratio for the five is 28,261, while the ratio for the eight is only 16,719. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the five Senators would be increased to six, with an excess of 12,735 population, while the eight would be reduced to six with an excess of only 5,177.

There is allotted to the

District	Population	Senators
3d District,	27,699	1
12th "	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1

Total pop'n, 91,294

District	Population	Senators
14th District,	16,436	1
17th "	16,897	1
23d "	15,708	1

Total pop'n, 49,041

District	Population	Senators
10th District,	33,686	2
24th "	33,610	2

Total pop'n, 67,296

District	Population	Senators
12th District,	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1

Total pop'n, 63,595

District	Population	Senators
12th District,	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1

Thus it appears that a population of 63,595 is allotted but two Senators, while another population of only 67,296 is allotted four. The ratio for the two is 31,797, while the ratio for the four is only 16,824. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the two would be increased to three with a deficiency of only 692 population, while the four would be reduced to three with an excess of 3,093.

There is allotted to the 18th District, population 35,617, 1 Senator. There is allotted to the 23rd District, population 15,708, 1 Senator. According to the ratio applied to the 23rd District, the 18th would be entitled to two Senators and have an excess of 4,199 population.

In the history of the government, it has sometimes occurred, in more than one of the States, that, in the midst of high party excitement, the laying off of Districts for representatives has been more or less unfairly done. But such unfairness consisted in grouping together territory, and forming Districts in grotesque shapes, for the purpose of securing the vote of party majorities, supposed to exist in certain localities. The palpable disregard of the amount of population, in violation of express law and the consequent disarrangement of thousands of the people, has seldom, if ever, before been ventured upon anywhere. Heretofore, this unfairness has been confined to Congressional Districts, laid off under the requirements of acts of Congress. While all laws, both State and national, should be administered with equal firmness of the Constitution, which Legislators take a solemn oath, in no respect to violate, might be supposed to be too sacred to be wilfully disregarded, however high and bitter party excitement might run.

The requirement, that each Senate District shall "consist of contiguous territory" has been technically complied with in the new apportionment. But it can hardly be said that the spirit of the law has been observed. In several instances some of the counties, composing the Districts, only touch at their corners, such an evasion of the evident intent and policy of the Constitution, ought to be avoided in all cases. The new apportionment for the House of Representatives is, in many respects, though in less degree, subject to the same animadversion as that for Senators. But I refrain from details, because the facts are within your reach, and attention having been called to the one inquiry will necessarily be aroused as to the other.

Viewed in a party aspect, the result of the unlawful and unfair apportionment has been to give one party a large majority in the Legislature, at an election in which the other party, in the popular vote of the State, had a majority of thousands—not only in the vote for State officers, but greater still in the aggregate for Senators and Representatives in our Legislature and for members of Congress. This circumstance has given prominence, not only in the State, but in the whole nation, to that which we must all regret, and which will blur the history of the State with reproach.

I recommend that the Legislature take such action on this subject as shall remove this scandal from our statutes, and make the apportionment conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT. The disregard of equality and fairness in the new apportionment for members of Congress, under the census of 1870, is little less striking than that for members of the Legislature. With a population of 1,071,450, North Carolina is afforded eight members of Congress. The ratio which should be approximated as nearly as possible for each Congressional District is 133,931 inhabitants.

District	Population	Senators
1st District	122,811	1
2d "	150,936	1
3rd "	143,564	1
4th "	139,786	1
5th "	122,831	1
6th "	139,093	1
7th "	139,318	1
8th "	133,201	1

Itants than the Seventh, and has an excess of 17,005 over the regular ratio. The extraordinary, incongruous and most grotesque shape of this Second District precludes all pretence that convenience of territory entered, in the slightest degree, into the motive for disfranchising 17,000 of its people. The same may be said of nearly all the other Districts. Their shape cannot be characterized, otherwise than as absurd and ridiculous.

The Second District has an excess of 17,005; the Third District an excess of 9,633; the Fourth, an excess of 6,555; and the Sixth an excess of 5,072. The First District has a deficiency of 11,120; the Fifth a deficiency of 14,613. A mere glance at the map of the State is sufficient to convince any one that no consideration of contiguity or compactness of form could possibly have entered into the motive for creating instances of such unprecedented excess and deficiency in the population of the Districts.

Under this apportionment, one party has elected five members out of eight, when the other party, in the aggregate vote for members, had a popular majority of over three thousand. This flagrant result shows how little the will of the people has been respected and how completely they have been overruled. Taken in connection with the disparity in population, and the ridiculous forms in which the Districts have been laid off to produce it, the result is doubtless sufficient to challenge the prompt and corrective attention of this General Assembly. But it has attracted the attention of the whole country by the grossness of the outrage upon popular rights, and has given weight to the impression that demoralization, lawlessness and dishonesty, pervades the government of some of the Southern States, no matter what party may chance to have the ascendancy for the time being. It is a disgrace to the North Carolina, that the present Legislature will be able and willing to remove such impression, so far as regards this State, by fairness, moderation, and a strict observance of whatever is just and right and becoming the representatives of a free and virtuous people.

PENITENTIARY. It is not within my power to lay before you any official information with regard to the State Prison, for the reason that those who have in charge have not deemed it necessary to make any report of their transactions to me. I take it for granted, however, that they will undertake to inform your honorable body of the progress of the work and of the management and condition of the institution. I deem it my imperative duty, nevertheless, to state that rumors, to which I cannot turn a deaf ear, because of the frequency of their repetition and the sources whence they emanate, are in circulation to the effect that the treatment of some of the convicts has been inhuman, and that punishments have been inflicted which were both cruel and unusual, and which call for a rigid and searching investigation. It is needless to specify instances of barbarous treatment or to give the names of the unfortunate victims, as of a general nature to bring reproach upon the State and make our neighbors wonder that such cruelties could have been committed or tolerated in a civilized or christian land. If the Legislature shall deem it proper and expedient to institute an enquiry as to the truth or falsity of the reports, it will afford me pleasure to give such information, as I have upon the subject to a proper committee and to furnish it with such reputed facts as have been furnished to me.

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND. The management of the Institution for these unfortunate classes of our citizens, has for the last twelve months been under the direction and control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the General Assembly, and not by the Executive of the State. Believing it to be my duty, under the Constitution to appoint the custodians of this institution, and being satisfied that the Legislature, by making the appointment of Trustees, had usurped powers not delegated nor intended to be delegated to the subject of Assembly, I discharged what I believed to be the duties, rights and powers of the Executive Department of the State, and being established in that belief, by a solemn decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Clark and others against Stanley and others to be found in the 66th volume of the North Carolina reports, I discharged what I believed to be my duty, by appointing a Board to take charge of this Institution. The persons appointed by me endeavored to get the control and with that view made a demand upon those in possession of the keys, property and effects upon their refusal to surrender, brought suit in the Superior Court of Wake County to determine conflicting rights. This suit was decided at the last term of said Superior Court adversely to the Legislative appointees and has gone up by appeal to the Supreme Court for determination. It is there awaiting a final determination. If the party in possession of this Institution shall deem it proper to report to your honorable body through the Executive of the State, it will give me pleasure to transmit their report, without thereby recognizing, or intending to recognize, the legality or validity of their right to occupy the places they now hold, or to administer the offices they now claim.

In making appointments of agents to take charge of the reformatory and charitable institutions and also of the public works in which the State owns an interest, I earnestly desired and endeavored to remove from the competitors the political bias by placing good men of different political persuasions upon the

various boards; but it grieves me to inform the Legislature that this effort at reconciliation did not meet with the favour it merited and which I still believe it ought to have secured. The people never intended that our Rail Roads and charitable and penal Institutions should be made subservient to party interests, and much to my mortification have been made to appear as using them in the interest of one party only because my professed to another party were repelled by those upon whom I sought to confer a portion of the honor and responsibility of administering these public Institutions. In whatever aspect the matter may be viewed, I have the satisfaction to know that your conscience is easy and assures me that no censures can rightfully attach to me.

INSANE ASYLUM. The annual report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the worthy and efficient Superintendent, shows the operations at the Insane Asylum to have been conducted with marked success and unusual ability. The whole number of patients treated is consistent with the present capacity, and notwithstanding every effort to extend its benefits to many of our unfortunates as possible, numbers have necessarily been turned away for the want of room. It is estimated that there are quite as many insane persons within the State as are within the Asylum in need of immediate care and treatment as are within enjoying its benefits and advantages. This afflicted and dependent class of our population are, upon the principles of christian charity as well as by the provisions of our State Constitution, recognized as the wards of the State whose duty it is, not only as a matter of philanthropy, but also of political economy, to provide for their early treatment and speedy restoration to health and usefulness. This can only be done by an increase of accommodations, and it seems that the establishment of a branch Asylum at some accessible point in the Western portion of the State where pure air and good water abounds, and where the necessities of life are to be found in profusion, and at a low price.

The finances of the Institution, according to the report, have been managed with regard to economy. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was less than usual and will not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures. I commend the report of the Superintendent to your careful consideration for the information it imparts relative to the subject of insanity, and refer you to it for a detailed statement of the affairs and management of the Institution.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Although our debt is so great, and our finances in such a deplorable condition, yet I cannot refrain from recommending the Legislature to extend its kindly aid to the work known as the "Marion and Asheville Turnpike," (traversing the counties of McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes and Caldwell, already chartered and partially completed. The counties, through which the line of this road is located, embrace as fine a region as can be found in North Carolina. The soil is rich and fertile—the water-power is unexcelled in America—the climate is lubricious and healthy—stands unrivalled for fruit—the grasses spring spontaneously from the earth, affording pasturage for herds upon every hill and in every dale—and it is peopled by as hardy, as hospitable and as true a population as can be found under the sun. Comparatively little has been done for this people, and they now come before you and ask only small boon at your hands—the completion of the highway which your predecessors promised them should be built. They do not ask millions for a railroad; they know you are not able to give that, but they do ask, and demand, that you appropriate to the subject of dollars to enable them to transport their produce to market and afford them an outlet from their mountain fastnesses to the commercial marts of the world. If this road should be speedily finished, it will so increase the resources, and so enhance the value of property in the counties through which it is located, that an incredibly short time, thousands of dollars will flow into the public treasury where now only hundreds are realized, and during the hot and sickly season our people, living in localities less favored for health, will flock to the beautiful mountains, and spend their money among our own people, rather than resort to a distant land, at a much heavier expense and to a climate less beneficial to the suffering invalid. For these considerations, and for many others which might be enumerated, I earnestly urge upon you the great propriety, I may say absolute necessity, of making a liberal appropriation to this work.

SWAMP LANDS. There are probably half a million of acres of swamp lands yet remaining in possession of the Board of Education. No new sales have been effected, but the Board has contracted with a company for the development of one of the largest bodies of these lands, (White Oak Swamp, about 85,000 acres in extent) such conditions as it is hoped will bring it into market; and the success of this enterprise, of which there is a good prospect, will it is believed, lead to others of a similar character and to the speedy utilization of this valuable, but hitherto unavailable resource of the educational fund.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. For the progress of this work, its mode of operations and results, you are referred to the reports that have been made of the State Geologist, and especially to the more compendious

report now in press and which will soon be laid before you. The publication of these reports is awaited with much interest by the immigrant and capitalist, who are dependent upon them for that exact and detailed knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the State upon which all their calculations and procedure are based, and nothing can more effectually and immediately promote the influx of population and capital than the development of the survey as its progress reveals, its growing collections illustrate, and its official reports authenticate to the world the existence of extensive mineral resources, which are everywhere in demand as the essential materials of the most important industries, and of the broadest agricultural capabilities and climatic adaptations. It is a matter of encouragement and congratulation that the dissemination of such information is already producing important results in the present settlement amongst us of many intelligent and enterprising strangers, and in the setting on foot of several extensive undertakings which are likely to result in the early development of some of our most valuable mineral deposits and in the inauguration of new manufacturing industries on a large scale. But the most immediate and important bearing of the work of the survey is exerted upon the agricultural interests of our people, and it is in this view, especially, that it deserves every encouragement at your hands, and if practical arrangements of the improvement of our agriculture substantially depends all solid and substantial progress and prosperity of the State, and no one recognizes more clearly than the intelligent farmer the necessity of more effective methods of applying their industry to the soil and to the utilization of such means of improving it, as intelligence, experience and advanced science may bring to light and render available.

IMMIGRATION. I have but little to add to what was said in my last annual message, on the subject of immigration and beg to refer you to it as containing my present views. I cannot, however, pass the subject by without insisting that early and efficient measures be adopted to induce a portion at least of the great tide of immigrants to locate in North Carolina. There is no part of the habitable globe more inviting to those seeking a home. Heretofore, many have been deterred from settling among us by feelings of insecurity to their persons and property, instilled into their minds, by reports of the unsettled condition of the State, the result of the bitter political animosities which existed and prevailed to an alarming extent among our own people. This unhappy state of affairs, I am rejoiced to believe, is fast passing away, and the good messenger of Peace is once more spreading his balmy wings over our stricken State. May God speed the day when we shall all dwell together in unity and love and "unwarped by party rage" live like brothers.

It is surprising to see how much has been accomplished in the way of inducing immigrants to settle in our State, by a few enterprising individuals, having no means at their command except such as was furnished by their own purses. They deserve all praise for their industry and perseverance in this laudable and patriotic enterprise, and are entitled to receive liberal aid and encouragement from the State whose prosperity and glory they are striving to build up and perpetuate. I deem it necessary only to direct your attention to this subject in order to insure your co-operation and to secure material aid for its advancement and success.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC STATUTES. The General Assembly at its last session appointed Hon. William H. Battle, a commissioner to collate, digest and compile all the public statutes law of the State and to distribute them under such titles, divisions and sections as he may think proper. He accepted the appointment and has performed the duty assigned him, with signal ability and care, and I herewith submit to you the result of his labors. It has been out of my power to give the work a thorough examination, but in looking over it cursorily it appears to me to have been faithfully executed. A review of the public statutes is much needed at the present time, and I hope and believe that the present compilation will meet the public expectation and demand. The change which was made in our fundamental law by the adoption of the constitution of 1868; the abolition of the distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity, and of the forms of such actions and suits, and the reduction of them into one form of action, besides the adoption of an entire new code of civil procedure, and the many statutes which have been enacted to carry these changes into effect, have necessarily tended to produce more or less of confusion in our statute law. A well executed revision must have the effect to remove this difficulty and make the statute law more plain and easy to be understood.

The report which the commissioner has made to me and which I herewith transmit to you will show the plan upon which he has proceeded in making his revision, and how he has executed it. I recommend its adoption with such amendments as you may think proper to make, and then to order its publication as early a day as practicable.

The last section of the statute under which the commissioner has acted provides that he shall be allowed until this meeting of the General Assembly to complete the duties assigned him, and as a compensation for his services that he shall be entitled to sell copies of his work, until he shall be paid fifteen

hundred dollars. This postpones his pay for services already rendered, until an additional and most important part of the work, to wit, the preparation of it for publication shall have been completed. Considering that he has performed all the duties which can be performed on the work until your body shall make a provision for its publication, I recommend such a change in the law as to allow a fair and liberal compensation to him and his clerk for their services, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. The business of Insurance, Fire and Life, has reached such vast proportions, covering over \$7,000,000 of fire risks in the United States, and over \$4,000,000 of life risks, that in my opinion it is the duty of the State to exercise over them some supervisory authority. Such immense sums are paid by our citizens annually, causing quite a drain in the resources of the State, that it appears to me protection to policy holders should be provided by law, so that they should not be remedied to a prompt fulfillment of their obligations but they should be compelled to furnish to the public reliable information as to their financial condition.

In many, perhaps most, of the States provision is made for protecting the citizens. Annual statements are required, showing the capital stock, assets, liabilities, income, investments, receipts, expenditures, policies in force and expired, &c., &c., in fine every item needed to show the actual condition of the company effecting insurances. Power is given to stop the operations of any company which is shown not to be in a healthy condition. An officer is charged with the duty of enforcing these provisions. In some States the duty is imposed in the Auditor, Secretary of State, or other existing officer, but generally a special office is created, the expenses of which are defrayed by the companies. The National Insurance Convention of the United States, held in New York in 1871, composed of delegates from almost every State, of those most conversant in the science of Insurance, have recommended the passage of a general insurance law—a copy of which, prepared with great care and at some length, is herewith submitted for the information of the General Assembly. If the Assembly declines to go into general Legislation on the subject, I recommend that attention should at least be given to the consideration of a law authorizing policy holders to bring defendant companies into court by an easily available process. Certainly our citizens should not be compelled to resort to the tribunals of distant States in case redress is refused them.

The exercise of State supervision over Insurance companies has been attended with the happiest results. They have been stimulated and forced thereby to greater carefulness in action, to more sedulous study of the principles of the science; unsafe and fraudulent companies have been exposed and crushed, and the vast benefits flowing from these beneficent institutions have been wonderfully extended among all classes.

RAILROADS, CANALS, &c. No reports have yet been made to me relative to the management, condition or finances of any of the Railroads and Canals in which the State owns an interest, consequently I am unable to impart any official information which will be of practical value to our citizens. I deem it necessary with regard to them, I hope it may be in my power to get such information soon as will enable me to address a special message to you on this subject. In the mean time, I think it advisable to call your attention to a rumor, which has obtained a wide circulation, but concerning which I have no reliable information, to the effect that it is contemplated by the company having possession of the North Carolina Railroad to alter its gauge from Charlotte to Greensboro, so as to make it conform to that of the Richmond and Danville Road, and different from that of the other North Carolina Roads. If this contemplated change be made, it will, in my opinion, be detrimental to the interests of the State and will injuriously affect the people for whose benefit the road was built, and may make it a Virginia, rather than a North Carolina highway. There will necessarily be a transhipment of passengers and freight going from one portion of our State to another, at considerable inconvenience and expense, while passengers and freights going out or coming into the State will not be subjected to either additional expense or trouble. As a North Carolinian, I protest against having our interests or comforts made secondary or subservient to those of any other State or people. Let us first accommodate our own people, who have been taxed to build our roads, and then be as obliging to others as circumstances will permit.

I therefore respectfully suggest that this matter be looked into, and that you so legislate as to prevent any hurt to North Carolina.

MILITIA. I desire to reiterate to you, what I said twelve months ago to the General Assembly, upon the subject of the militia. I consider it a reproach to the State that we have no well regulated militia, nor any law on our statute book under which it can be organized and made effective. In the event of invasion or insurrection we are powerless and at the mercy of the invaders and insurgents; in fact we are not in condition, nor can we be, with the present militia law, to even quell a riot, stop a rout, or disperse an unlawful assembly of any considerable number of persons. I again, respectfully, but earnestly

urge that some efficient steps be taken to put the State in a better condition for defense and for the surer protection of the people.

The attention of your honorable body is invited to the report of our worthy Adjutant General, and his recommendations and suggestions are commended to your favorable consideration. To properly organize the militia will require much time and labor, and the service of one skilled in military affairs will be needed. It is not to be expected that any one, fit for the work, will undertake it for the inadequate salary now attached to the office, and I therefore recommend a fair and reasonable compensation be allowed the Adjutant General, at least until the militia is fully and thoroughly organized.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

On the 17th day of April, 1872, Hon. C. C. Pool tendered his resignation as Judge of the First Judicial District, which was accepted, and Hon. Jonathan W. Albertson was appointed on the 18th of April to succeed him.

Jonathan W. Albertson, Esq., Solicitor for the First Judicial District, resigned said office on the 18th day of April, 1872, and on the 17th Willis Bagley, Esq., was appointed his successor.

Hon. Robert P. Dick, an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned his office on the 20th day of June, 1872. No one has as yet been appointed to fill the vacancy.

John Richardson, Esq., Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial District, died in June, 1872, and Edward Cantwell, Esq., was appointed in his stead on the 20th of August following.

Stephen Lassiter, Esq., member elect to the House of Representatives from the county of Lenoir, died on the 16th of September. An election to fill the vacancy was ordered and held on the 5th day of November.

Harrison Frazier, Esq., member elect to the House of Representatives from Randolph county, died on the 11th of October. An election to supply the vacancy was ordered and held on the 5th of November.

It may not be inappropriate, nor out of place in this connection, to notify the General Assembly of the great loss the State has sustained by the recent demise of the Rev. James Reid, who was chosen at the August election as Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bereavement will be deeply felt and sincerely deplored by a large circle of personal friends, of all parties and both races, throughout the State. Those who knew him best will most keenly feel his sad affliction. It may be truly said of him, that a warm friend, a genuine companion, a good man, and an exemplary christian has gone to rest.

REPORTS. Herewith are transmitted the reports of the heads of the various State Departments, to which your attention is most respectfully invited, and the suggestions therein contained are commended to your serious and patient consideration.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS. In an appendix attached to this communication will be found the pardons, reprieves and commutations of punishment, which have been granted since my last annual message, with the reasons fully set forth which prompted the exercise of executive clemency in each case.

CONCLUSION. Having discharged the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I hope in a manner partially, if not entirely acceptable, to your honorable body, I take leave of you for the present by offering to you the assurance that every effort on your part to build up the resources of our State, and increase her prosperity, and perpetuate her good name, shall receive my most hearty co-operation.

TODD R. CALDWELL, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, 18th Nov. 1872.

NOTE.—Since writing that portion of the foregoing message which pertains to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, a report has been made to me of its condition, &c., which is herewith transmitted.

T. R. C.

LOTTERY.

\$64,260

Kentucky State Lottery, Legalized by an act of the Legislature. The most Liberal Lottery ever drawn. Only 7,140 Tickets and 3,080 Prizes! To be drawn Nov. 20th, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of \$25,000

Prize	Amount	Prizes	Amount
1 Prize	\$5,000	13 Prizes	\$250
1 do	2,150	39 do	50
2 do	1,900	420 do	25
2 do	500	2,410 do	5

3,080 Prizes, amounting to \$42,000. Tickets, \$12. Halves, \$6. Quarters, \$3. Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, and drawn at the time named, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

The drawings will be published in the New York, Chicago and Louisville papers.

We will draw a similar scheme the last Saturday of every month during the years 1872 and 1873. Remit at our risk by Post-office Money order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Express. Send for a Circular, Address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Box 827, Covington, Ky., Nov. 11, 1872.