

bonds, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, and due at fifteen years from date, signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary of said commission, and sealed with the seal of the company. The coupons, as they become due on said bonds, are made receivable in payment of any taxes or other dues to the State. For the purpose of securing the payment of the bonds and interest as the same may become due, the said commissioners were empowered to execute and deliver mortgage deeds with power of sale as provided by the act Hon. David A. Jenkins late Public Treasurer, was agreed on as Trustee.

The act provided for the appointment of three commissioners to manage said road and its affairs during the pleasure of the General Assembly, and to build and complete the same to its terminus at Paint Rock and the Georgia or Tennessee line, near Ducktown, according to the charter of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company and the acts amendatory thereof. The act required the Commissioners appointed before entering upon their duties to execute a bond payable to the State of North Carolina to be approved by the Governor, in a sum necessary to secure the State but in no case less than double the amount of the net earnings for the precedent year.

The Western North Carolina Railroad, property, franchises, including road bed, superstructure, equipment and all its real and personal estate was sold at public sale, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on the 22nd day of June, 1875. After the sale was duly confirmed by the Circuit Court, and a good and lawful title conveyed to the State, I appointed Wallace W. Rollins, of Madison, W. S. Pearson, of Burke, and William P. Canaday, of New Hanover, and took a separate bond for \$25,000, with sufficient security from each Commissioner, to protect the interest of the State. The act provides that said Commissioners shall have such convicts as are not necessary for completing the penitentiary for laborers upon the unfinished portion of the Western North Carolina Railroad as they may require, and may use such portion of the net earnings of the road in its construction as they may deem proper.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the purchaser was required to pay \$25,000 in cash on the day of sale, which was done. As soon as a perfect and indefeasible title to said road cannot be secured to the State, and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made for taking care of convicts, they were put to work on the road. The Directors of the Penitentiary have furnished the Commissioners of the Western N. C. Road additional convicts at different times amounting to 392. More might have been put to work on that road, but the law requires the Penitentiary to feed, cloth and guard them, and it has been impracticable for the Penitentiary to support the large and increasing number of convicts out of the limited appropriation for that purpose made by the last General Assembly.

No appropriation was made for an active and vigorous prosecution of this great State work which has been too long neglected and which is destined to be of vast importance to the people of North Carolina. Soon after he had purchased this road and commenced work upon it with the limited means at our command some of the liberal and patriotic citizens of Wilmington, actuated by a commendable spirit of State pride, which has ever characterized the leading men of that city voluntarily contributed \$10,000 which paid for iron enough to lay about three miles of new track of the Western North Carolina Railroad. When this road is completed to the Tennessee line near Ducktown through one of the most valuable mineral regions in the United States, where various kinds of ores are deposited in the bosom of the earth in abundance, and where nothing but convenient railroad facilities are necessary to unlock the strong vault of the mountains and open their golden treasures to the world, and when this is done, and when the East and West united by iron ties, by the strong and indissoluble ties of a common interest, a common brotherhood and a common country. North Carolina will there stand as a giant in the gateway of the Nations enthroned in her property wealth and power.

The other branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad down the

French Broad River to Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, is also of great public importance, and when completed it will enable us to extend our trade and intercourse from the Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley and the great West.

College for the Colored People.

The people of the State of all parties are gratified at the prospects which are opening before the University at Chapel Hill. We trust the day will come when this institution will be at once the pride and ornament of the State, and when it will confer greater advantages of all kinds upon the white young men of the State and upon society, and upon the whole people by its reflex action, than it has ever conferred heretofore.

But we cannot expect to prosper permanently, gentlemen, if we violate the eternal principles of right and justice. About ten years ago the Congress of the United States donated to this State a certain quantity of public lands, to be applied to the support of an agricultural college. This donation was made on the basis of population, and included the colored people of this State as a part of our population as represented in Congress.

The scrip for these lands has been sold and the amount received, namely, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, has been applied exclusive to the support of the University at Chapel Hill. The people of the State, including the people of color, are annually taxed to the amount of seven thousand five hundred dollars, by way of interest in the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars refer to, and this amount thus raised by taxation on all the people, and applied exclusively to the benefit of the white University at Chapel Hill. It is right to do this, while at the same time no provision is made for a college for the colored people. Is it in accordance with justice to devote all of this interest to one race of our people, and neglect the other race? I am aware that suggestions of this kind are not agreeable to some of our people, and that in making them I am subjecting myself to animadversion, and even to reproach, but I am here in the Executive Chair, not to consult popularity at the expense of principle, but to do what I believe to be right.

I therefore respectfully recommend that steps be taken by this General Assembly to provide for the establishment of a college for the education of the colored youth of the State.

Education.

I respectfully invite your attention to the interesting report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Education is of the greatest value and importance to the people, and it should receive the cordial approbation and encouragement of all.

The following is the most reliable information at present in relation to school statistics in North Carolina:

Male white children of school age,	128,580
Female white children of school age,	119,930
Total of white children,	248,519
Male colored children of age,	77,583
Female colored children of age,	75,415
Total number of colored children,	152,998
Total number of children of school age,	401,508
White school districts,	2,702
Colored school districts,	1,372
Total,	4,070
Public school houses for white children,	1,934
Private school houses for white children,	545
Public school houses for colored children,	1,371
Private school houses for colored children,	140
Total,	3,990
Academies for white children,	169
Academies for colored children,	5
Colleges for white children,	22
Colleges for colored children,	2
White male teachers in public schools,	1,294
White female teachers in public schools,	783
Colored male teachers in public schools,	529
Colored female teachers in public schools,	288
Total,	2,894

It is the main purpose in any system of education, to teach the child how to think and to think accurately. When we look into the causes which make and unmake individ-

als and nations, we may discern that intellectual and moral culture are both essential to make a useful citizen. All those countries where every child is instructed and controlled and govern other lands where only a partial system of education is put in practice. The hope of our State rests with a more thorough system of common schools. The position which she will in the future hold in the Republic must greatly depend upon the correct instruction given to the people. Our children must be elevated in the scale of intelligence ere the perpetuity of the Republic can be well assured, and nothing should be permitted to swerve us from our efforts to popularize education.

The plan of giving a free education to every child of ordinary mind in the United States is a noble one, and deserving of the highest commendation. But in this State more especially there is great need that many of our teachers should be better taught. Therefore it is of prime importance that there should be some few High Schools or Graded Schools established where our teachers for both races can be instructed how to teach.

Every child has a right to an education, and that education should be such as will qualify the child for any position in life which it may be called to occupy.

Every one knows that an intelligent workman is always worth more than one who is ignorant of even the rudiments of this vocation. It is the purpose and aim of a common school system to prepare pupils to discharge the duties of life with credit to themselves and their State. When this is accomplished, it will promote the happiness and safety of the citizen and the nation. A good system of common schools, well carried out, will prove itself the friend of man and the best of human agencies for the preservation of free government on earth.

Graded Schools.

Allow me to call your attention to the importance of graded schools. Several of these schools have been established in this State, and they are conferring signal benefits on the communities in which they exist. The education which is received in these schools begins with the rudiments for the little children, and gradually ascends until the larger and older scholars are thoroughly instructed in the higher branches of learning, thus fitting them for the active business of life without further instruction, or preparing them for college, where they may make still further and higher progress in learning and knowledge. We should have many schools of this kind in the State for both races; and I respectfully and earnestly recommend that a law be passed by the General Assembly authorizing cities and towns of more than fifteen hundred inhabitants to tax themselves by a majority vote to support graded schools, in which the opportunity for an education shall be free to all, the whites to themselves and the colored people to themselves, according to the Constitution and laws of this State.

Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in his report, makes some suggestions and recommendations which I think worthy of your attention and consideration. I believe that the records, books and papers in the office of Secretary of State have been properly arranged in regard to order, system and convenience. The Secretary has with much labor arranged the records and papers of his office according to counties and in alphabetical order, so that they can now be conveniently referred to. I respectfully call your attention to the limited space allowed to the Secretary of State for keeping and preserving the records of his office.

The Legislature authorized the Secretary to sell the surplus laws, journals and documents, which he has done. Letters are frequently received from foreign governments asking an exchange of official publications with our State, which requests cannot be complied with, as there is no law authorizing such exchange. They frequently offer in exchange for our books valuable and interesting works, but we cannot exchange without means and authority.

I respectfully call your attention to the purchases of stationery made by the Secretary of State for the year 1876, and of carpets for the Supreme Court room. I recommend that a thorough and searching investigation be made into his official dealings and transactions involved in the purchases referred to. The Secretary of State demands justice, that the truth may be fully known in regard to the manner in which he has discharged his duty in this respect.

State Library.
I recommend to your consideration the report of Thomas R. Parnell, late State Librarian, repeating former recommendations for the erection of a suitable building for a State Library.

I recommend the erection of a suitable building on Capitol Square for a Supreme Court room and a State Library.

Resignations.

Anderson Mitchell, Judge of the 10th Judicial District resigned June 20th, 1875.

D. M. Furbush was appointed his successor in office, August 2, 1875.

Stephen D. Pool, Superintendent of Public Instruction, resigned June 30th, 1876.

Hon. John Pool was appointed his successor in office, July 1, 1876.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned July 31, 1876.

W. T. Faircloth was appointed his successor in office, November 18, 1876.

Thomas R. Parnell, State Librarian resigned, November 6th, 1876.

James F. Taylor was appointed his successor in office, November 18th, 1876.

Hon. D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, resigned to take effect November 22, 1876.

I have appointed Dr. John M. Worth, Public Treasurer, from and after that date.

Conclusion.

In closing this my last regular message I commend to your care and protection the interests of the people and the honor of the State. All our State institutions have been well conducted, and I cheerfully bear testimony to the manner in which all the officers have discharged their duty.

Let us, gentlemen, begin the second century of our existence as a free people with feelings of devout gratitude to God for the manifold mercies and blessings with which He has crowned us for the last one hundred years, and with an unflinching purpose to do as much for our posterity as has been done for us by our ancestors during the century out of whose glorious light we are passing. May this light increase in splendor and purity through all the coming years, even the light of civil and religious liberty; and may our State, the land of our sires and the home of our affections, be among the foremost for that career of prosperity and greatness which shall characterize the States in our common Union, and thus participate equally worn all of them in the benefits and blessings which we trust the future has in store for us.

CURTIS H. BROGDEN,
Executive Department, Raleigh,
N. C., Nov. 20th, 1876.

OUR PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

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THE WEEKLY ERA

RALEIGH:
Monday, Dec. 4th, 1876.

W. M. BROWN, Business Manager.

We lay before our readers to day, the Annual Message of Governor Brogden. He makes some good recommendations to the Legislature. The document is well gotten up and speaks for itself. Read it.

A Party Press.
We understand that a caucus of the Republican party will be held at an early day looking to the permanent establishment of a Republican paper in Raleigh. We trust, that, now, as the election of Ruford B. Hayes seems to be a foregone conclusion, the Republicans of the State will cordially co-operate to aid in the successful establishment of a Republican paper in Raleigh on a solid basis.

With over one hundred and ten thousand votes in North Carolina, and an organization more perfect than in any Southern State, the Republicans of the State are not only undismayed but buoyant. Let the party by all means have an effective organ at the centre.

The Legislature.
This body drags along its slow length. Nothing has been, or will probably be done, of much interest to the people of the State until after the Christmas holidays, when legislation will be inaugurated under the amended Constitution. We are pleased to say that the Democratic party has, thus far, evinced a disposition to act with moderation in all matters pertaining to popular rights, and, we are full to confess a spirit of conservatism has, shown itself in all matters that have come before the body.

Tell us where is the "Reform." Does anybody remember, says the North Carolinian, what the Democrats were talking about at the beginning of the campaign, or last month, or even two weeks ago? It was "reform," an "uprising of the people," a rebuke to incapacity, a protest against misgovernment, that we were going to see; it was all going to be written so clearly in the election returns that no man could fail to see it.

Well, the election is over, the general result is before us, and what is its meaning? We do not now speak of the Presidential contest, which a few fraudulent votes in an obscure corner of Louisiana or Florida may carry for the Democrats. The Republican party can afford to lose the Presidency, and yet claim a victory worth more than all the offices and all the patronage in the United States.

We have only to point to the names of the States that have given Republican majorities and contrast them with the States that have gone Democratic, to disperse forever the foolish boasting which has been made the basis of this whole campaign.

Is that an uprising of an indignant and righteous people which sweeps the country, nearly every State, from Texas to Virginia, and stopped palsied and atject at the time where freedom formerly marked its boundary? Do all the reforming majorities live under the fervent sun of the cotton field and the cane brake, and are the granite hills and the prairies of waving grain the homes of corruption? Is Georgia, or Mississippi, or Arkansas the stronghold of patriotism, and are they the enemies of the country who live in Iowa, Maine and Pennsylvania? Nay, even is the political honesty of New York to be found South of the Harlem River among the classes of Tammany, and is the whole broad area outside inhabited by three and a half millions of public plunderers or sharers of the spoils?

Step out and answer, ye eloquent orators, who inveighed against corruption in office and against all the manifold iniquities of the Administration. You have won Missouri and lost Illinois. Contrast the two States in point of energy, intelligence and social and political progress. You carried Arkansas and lost Kansas, carried Georgia and lost Rhode Island. Set the two lists of States side by side, and then get up and say the States that have voted the Republican ticket are ignorant and retrogressive States, while the Democratic States are the strong-holds of Reform! Dare you do it?

The Republicans in New York came up to the city with 50,000 majority. They were overcome by the roughs, led by the notorious gambler JOHN MORRISY—the same mass of corruption and crime that TWEEK used to enable him to rob the people. Is this a result for conscientious democrats to rejoice at?

Tilden only carried Connecticut by 1748 majority. The Legislature has been carried by the Republicans.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

We still believe that a "fair count," will make the electoral vote thus:

HAYES.	TILDEN.	
California,	6 Alabama,	10
Colorado,	3 Arkansas,	6
Florida,	4 Connecticut,	6
Illinois,	21 Delaware,	3
Iowa,	11 Georgia,	11
Kansas,	5 Indiana,	15
Louisiana,	8 Kentucky,	12
Maine,	7 Maryland,	8
Massachusetts,	13 Mississippi,	8
Michigan,	11 Missouri,	15
Minnesota,	5 New Jersey,	9
Nebraska,	3 New York,	35
Nevada,	3 North Carolina,	10
New Hampshire,	5 Tennessee,	12
Ohio,	22 Texas,	8
Oregon,	3 Virginia,	11
Pennsylvania,	23 West Virginia,	5
Rhode Island,	2	
South Carolina,	7	
Vermont,	5	
Wisconsin,	10	
HAYES,	185	TILDEN,
		194

WAKE COUNTY.—To-day the old county officers go out and the new ones are sworn in. The old Democratic and the new Republican.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—Those persons who have to use glasses from bad sight and weak eyes would do well to go to John W. Coles' and get a pair of his fine Scotch pebbles, the finest glasses for the eye in this country. Besides, he keeps a fine assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. His store may be found on the south side of the market, Raleigh, N. C. Go and see him.

NEW HYMN BOOK.—LATEST OUT.—A neat and convenient volume, entitled Spiritual Hymns, is just from the press. It confidently claims to be the best adapted to all religious meetings—prayer-meetings, praise meetings, protracted meetings, Sunday Schools, etc, embracing, as it does, the old and the new hymns that are most pure, inspiring, helpful and scriptural in sentiment, and most used in all parts of the country and among all denominations. A large number of the hymns in this valuable collection are those sung in the Moody and Sanky meetings in England, New York, Philadelphia, and now in Chicago. The book is the result of twenty years' experience in the publication of religious literature, and in pastoral and evangelistic labor, and is believed to be the best adapted, of any convenient-sized, neat and cheap work in the market, for pulpit use, prayer and praise-meetings, anniversaries, Christmas, Christmas trees, Sunday-schools, all special occasions, etc.

With the hymns of this book there are nearly all of the best of both the old and the new tunes—the tunes now most used in all churches. Price, wholesale, bound in heavy, neat, durable board, ten copies for \$3.00, and same rates for larger orders. Sample copies will be sent for thirty cents. In fine leather rep binding, forty cents per copy. Address, H. Y. Rush, Dayton, Ohio.

For years the Democrats of North Carolina have promised great things for the people if they would only install them into power. Well, they now have a Constitution of their own framing and have got full control of the Legislature. We hope they will redeem their pledges.

Notice—Emancipation Celebration.
There will be a public meeting at the Court House Friday evening, Dec. 8, for the purpose of taking steps looking to a proper celebration on the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation. All the colored citizens of Raleigh and the county are earnestly urged to be present.
O. HUNTER, Pres't.
C. I. PROCTOR,
and others, Vice President's.

MARRIED, in this city on the evening of the 4th inst. at the residence of J. A. McDonald, by Rev. Mr. Rich, Mr. M. W. Sorrell to Miss Flora McDonald, all of this city.

Because of our limited space we are unable to publish the Message of Gov. BROGDEN. It is a sensible and practical document. He makes some suggestions to the Legislature which that body would do well to act upon.—*Carolinian.*

There is no change in the political situation. There is some excitement in the "doubtful States" but we believe it will all end right. Let all keep cool.

HAYES carried Kansas by over 40,000 majority.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER AND SLATER'S work for the U. S. Court House and Post Office at Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE OF SUP. ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. of the 12th day of December, 1876, for all the copper and slater's work required for the roof of the U. S. Court House and Post office at Raleigh, N. C.

Copies of the drawings and specifications and any other information may be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of the building.
JAS. G. HILL,
Superintending Architect.

Dec. 4-2-24