past. Let us improve the present, and mechanic and laborer can not afford to enaddress ourselves to the future. We must gage in suits at law and pay fees.

This is a subject which excites no small but for the assurance that it will be thus light which distinguishes refined and civilized from barbarian races. It forms and compacts the only society among men which is worthy of the name. It touches and its rivers and seas are whitened with exchangeable wealth, but ideas in governto protect the rights of property. Property holders are, therefore, specially juterested in promoting education. Taxes for such a purpose should be cheerfully and promptly paid. The affluent and the enmed can afford to care in this respect for the poor and the ignorant, since it is not merely their duty, but their highest interests are thus best subserved. But little, if any of the money expended for education is sent out of the State. It remains with us, and while our people are thus enriched with knowledge, they are not rendered poorer even in money, as the latter is collected from the citizens by one hand of the State and immediately disbursed to them by the other. The people of the State are anxious that

industrious and worthy immigrants should come hither and settle among us. It is a primary question with all such immigrants which may be said to place the creditor whether in the communities or States in which they are invited to settle, there are facilities for educating their children. If we do not put in operation as good public schools as there are in other portions of the country, we cannot hope to attract to the State any considerable number of immigrants. They will continue to turn their steps towards other regions, not more inviting than ours, it is true, in climate, soil and material resources, but in which they can secure for their children, at the public charge, a system of schools to fit them to become intelligent and useful citizens.

The people of North Carolina have long been a unit in favor of education. From the days of Yancey, Murphy, Stanly, Cameron, Gaston, Caldwell, and others, ture, which will violate no sacred rule of dered him a bankrupt-whether the rebelcharity, and which, honoring those who I on, or his own improvidence, or want of may engage in it, will confer immeasura- economy or foresight—is not material to ble benefits and blessings on this and fu- the argument. We may lament his misture generations.

I recommend, in the most earnest terms, that the General Assembly during its present session provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The schools for the white and colored children should failure to meet his obligations. The onbe separate, but in other respects there should be no difference in the character of the schools, or in the provision made to of bankruptcy, or to make such an exhib-

support them.
The Board of Education and the Trustees of the University will doubtless make fixed in an honest purpose to do them jusreports to the General Assembly at an early day as to the condition of the educational interests confided to them. Both incurred any serious loss of character as a these Boards are fully organized, and have transacted some important business.

Protection to Labor.

The Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the sub-ject matter of their labor."

In the conflict always going on between capital and labor, the latter is more likely to suffer than the former; first, because money or capital is power; and secondly, be cause capital is generally controlled by n greater degree of intelligence than that which characterizes labor. Labor can not afford to combine against capital to enforce its rights, for the reason that it can nor, like capital, retire within itself and await results. Both should be protected in such manner as to prevent either from enerouching on the rights of the other.—Contracts in writing should be encouraged, and should be strictly enforced. The mechanic or laborer should be required to perform his contract with scrupulous fidelity; and on the other hand, no opportu-nity should be afforded to the contractor or employer to evade payment when the contract has thus been performed. The life of labor is steady employment at compensating wages, with the certainty of payment. The life of capital is steady Attention is invited.

Adjutant General, herewith submitted—
The views and suggestions of the Adjuact compensating wages, with the certainty of payment. The life of capital is steady enterprise and investment, anembarrassed by idleness, inattention, non-performance, or slack performance of contracts by those employed. I can perceive no difference, in a legal or moral point of view, between a contract broken by a meview, between a contract broken by a mechange or laborer, and an obligation dischange or laborer, and an obligation dischange or laborer, and an obligation of the community, or to

the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community, or to

the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the community or to the satisfaction of the c protected, but not to the detriment of the employer when the latter has fully compled with his obligation disregarded 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 compled with his obligation. The former should be assured, while laboring, that the reward of his labor will be realized; and, to effect this, bor will be realized; and, to effect this, there should be a lien in every case until he is paid. The remedy should be plain,

ed from us. Regrets are vain for what is speedy and cheep. As a general rule the drilled. The recommendations of the Ad- centre. It would be impossible to set

dren of the State, at whatever cost. This interest among the people. Those espe-is a duty which can neither be postponed cially who live by their labor will continnor evaded. So thoroughly sm I impres-sed with this duty, and so carnestly am I of the General Assembly until suitable committed to every feasible measure to laws for their protection are enacted. A render its full performance certain, that workingman myself, I feel a deep interest in whatever concerns the workingmen of performed I would despair of free popular government in North Carolina. "Education is the cheap defence of nations," not should not only be honored, but it should only from without but within. It is that be protected and promoted by every prac-

ticable means. But while labor should be protected and honored, idleness should receive no countenance or favor. Every one should be the earth, and it blossoms with luxuriance ; required to pursue some honest calling for its soil yields its choicest fruits, its mines a living; and the presumption should be, open and pour out their varied treasures, as it fairly and justly is, that an habitual idler with no known or visible means of commerce, which carries with it not only support, is in a condition to be tempted to the commission of crime. It is idlers ment, literature, science and art.

only sure basis of good morals, for without it the Divine Word, the fountain of out it the Divine Word, the fountain of some kind for all to do, and all should be

Stay Laws. The law of creditor and debtor 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 debts is removed. Stay laws which give indul-gence beyond the usual dilatory plea, or beyond the ordinary stay of execution on sufficient security, are, under any circumstances, of doubtful utility. The "evil day" of payment, as it is termed, is postponed in most cases to be felt with added force by the debter. A sound and judicions credit system should not be discouraged, but should rather be fostered and maintained; but such a system is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws for years in the bands of the debtor, with the certainty in many cases of the loss of the debt. The debtor may plead 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 wrouged no one by first extending credit for his property or goods, and by subsequent indulgenae and forbearance — Stay laws 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 assum-Cameron, Gaston, Caldwell, and others, ed that the debtor will be harshly treated for the building. I have addressed a letter to the present, their enlightened states men if now required to meet his obligations.— for to each of the Sheriffs of the State, inof all parties have enjoined this as the first The losses incurred by the rebellion are quiring the number of prisoners, the crimes duty of the State. I am persuaded that not confined to particular cases. They for which they are imprisoned, and the the purpose to educate the rising general were general, affecting the whole people time for which they have been sentenced, tion is as firmly fixed now as at any for- of the State in every walk of society. If so that, after the necessary information is mer period. This is a subject on which a debter cannot pay in the last resort, af-all can agree. A rivalry can exist in this ter reasonable indulgence has been exten-ter reasonable indulgence has been extenrespect which will be generous in its na- ded to him, he is a bankrupt. What ren. turned over to the Superintendent. fortunes and sympathise with him, but still the fact remains that he is still in possession of property which justly beongs to his creditors, some of whom may have been reduced to his condition by his ly refuge of such a person is to compromise with his creditors, or to enter a court it and disposition of his property and effeets as will satisfy his creditors that he is. tice. I do not by any means concur in the opinion that an honest bankrupt has business man, or that he should be distrusted or avoided. Such a man, on the contrary, has displayed honesty, moral courage and candor which entitle him to to the respect and confidence of his neighbors; especially when we remember that we have just emerged from a condition in

> er reduced or depressed by misfortune, will always find friends to aid bim in his efforts to improve his condition. I recommend that the stay laws be repealed, and that creditor and debtor be placed on a footing similar to that which

which nothing was solid, and in which

they occupied previously to the rebellion.

The homestead exemption provided in the Constitution, even if not good against former debts, will nevertheless operate benehelally in the future. It will secure a home for the family in any event; and it will have a salutary effect to a certain extrat in checking extravagance in the csedit system.

Adjutant General's office for the ensuing year, including his salary, will not exceed five thousand dollars, (\$5,000.) I recom-

I can not too carnestly commend to the attention of the General Assembly the importance of enforcing economy in the pub-lic expenditures. Public officers who disbarse the public moneys should be requir-ed to be as careful and economical as they would be as individuals in their business transactions. The State is in debt, the

Attention is respectfully invited to the

have not yet been prescribed by law. It is important that the daties of these officers be at once prescribed.

It is also recommended that just and reasonable salaries be allowed these and other public officers. A public officer is expected to devote his whole time to his duties, and he should be well paid for his services. A government which pays extravagant salaries sets an injurious exam ple of extravagance and waste to its citizens ; but one that doles out a bare living to an officer who conscientionsly and sed ulously devotes himself to its service, is not only unjust to the officer and to itself, but it loses respectability in the ever of the world, and will not long command that efficiency and peculiar fitness in its officials which is so desirable in the administration of public affairs.

Penitentiary.

It will be seen by the Report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, that they have located the Penitentiary near Lockville, on Deep River, in Chatham County. The situation is deemed an excellent one in all respects. Arrangements are in progress to erect a stockage on the site, and convicts will be employed in grading the foundations and quarrying stone

Insane Asylum. The report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum, is herewith transmitted. I am gratified to state that a decided improvement has been made in the management of the Asylum, under Dr. Grissom, whose zeal and fidelity, with the some qualities on the part of his Assistant, Dr. F. T. Fuller, and his subordinates generally are deserving of commendation. The recommendations of the Superintendent in relation to the institution are commended to your attention. I do not doubt that the General Assembly will adopt every measure necessary to sustain this indispensable and noble charity.

the Blind. Attention is invited to the report of Willie J. Palmer, Esq., Principal of this institution and to the report of W. M. Coleman, Esq , President of the Board of Directors.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and

This Institution is in a flourishing condition under the excellent management of its Prine pal. The suggestions in his report in relation to further improvements and the extension of the advantages of the Institution are worthy of conridera-

nearly every one was involved in pecuni-ary disaster and distress. Failure in bu-siness or loss of property should but stim-ulate to renewed exertion. The honest, industrious and upright citizen, howseev-The Union Indissoluble and Perpetual. The suppression of the rebellion by the government of the United States; the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of suffrage for all in the recently insurgent States, with the pr spect that in due time suffrage will be conferred upon all, in all the Suites; and the election to the Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant, and to the Vice Presidency of Schuyler Colfax, have residered the Union of the States indissoluble and perpetual. We now have, in-deed, a free Republic, in which every man will have a salutary effect to a certain in nearly every State, is fully the equal of every other man in political and civil rights. We have no distinctions founded on color or race, save those which are social in their character, but every one is

jutant General on this subject seem to me to be such as should meet, as I trust they will, the approval of the General Assemilt is a great, beneficeut, constitutional utant General on this subject seem to me to be such as should meet, as I trust they tion of the Republic. We know only that it is a great, beneficeut, constitutional government, stronger than it was when it was founded; that the expenses of the was founded; that its benefits and blessive "GERMAN" Weekly newspaper, to be sings are innumerable to those who live under it; and that our children and our children's children will take a just pride mend an appropriation sufficient to cover that amount.

Economy in Public Expenditures.

I can not too carnestly commend to the attention of the General Assembly the im-

ed by them. The government of North Carolina is in the hands of its friends, and of the friends of the napeople are for the most part poor, and it tional government, and will be added, therefore especially important that ministered by them. It should not be economy should be observed. I recome our aim to use it for proscription or mend that the duties of the State Auditor oppression to any, but for the protect be clearly and fully defined, and that it tion and benefit of all. Its very safebe made his duty to examine rigidly every ty, without reference to the impor-account or claim against the State, of tance of maintaining and carrying whatsoever character, before the Governor is required by law to issue his warrant for the same.

Daties of Public Officers and Their Solato administer its affairs. In no other way can harmony be maintained in those relations between the national

very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. W. HOLDEN.

SALISBURY MARKETS NOVEMBER 24. 1868.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale at GOLD HILL.

Wednesday, 25th Nov. Inst.

WILL sell, at Gold-Hill, a lot of Machinery. consisting of one twenty-horse STEAM ENGINE, with TUBULAR BOILER, SHAFT-ING, PULLEYS, and HANGERS. Two of Gates' patent ORE CRUSHERS. One full set of Pipe Tools, consisting of Stocks, Dies, Taps, Vice, and Pipe Cutters. A lot of Leather and Rubber BELTING; sopper and iron Piring; two carboys of Acm; a lot of Household and Kitchen Ferniture, and a great many other articles used about machinery for making Gold. Mining parties will find this a rare chance to furnish themselves with all things suitable for Mining purposes.

All persons wishing further information concerning the above property will address the subscriber at Gold-Hill, N. C. JAMES A. GILL, Agent.

GOLD-HILL, Nov. 10th, 1868. 3tw-2tw Charlotte Times copy ten days, and and bill to the subscriber.

The Sale of the above property has been Ostponed until further notice.

Charlotle Times please copy.
Nov. 21, 1868.

22 BEAVER STREET,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for Uponemo Wolfe, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every ADRAIN & VOLLERS.

HENDERSON & CRAWFORD, Agents
Salisbury, N. C.

TO THE GERMAN POPULATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. called "THE GERMAN WEEKLY MESSEN-

The German Weekly Messenger will contain all the latest Home and Foreign News, and is to be devoted to the advancement of Immigration to the Southern States, Home Industry, Agriculture, Rural Economy, Mechanical Arts and the Fireside.

and law, which must spring from such a government.

This government is in the hands of of its friends, and will be administered by them. The government of States, which must be done at all hazard.

We confidently rely on the Press, and on our friends throughout the Southern States. in whose interest we shall labor in the future as in the past, to sustain us in this important Enterprise. Rates of subscription \$4.00 per annum. Address

JULIUS A. BONITZ.

Daily Messenger.

Goldeboro', N. C.

United States Internal Revenue. Cellectors Office 6th District, N. C. SALISBURY, Nov. 10th, 1868-

The property described in the following list has been seized, as being liable to forfeiture for violations of the Internal Revenue Laws. fact that the duties of Secretary of State.
Anditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Attorney General, have not yet been prescribed by law. It I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Racharl Com, 1 will a name, adapt at her distinct, your obedient of State and State governments, sundered for any person of persons claiming said property, or any part thereof, are hereby notified to appear and make such claim, within thirty days of the first publication of this notice.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Racharl Com, 1 will a names, adapt at her distinct, your obedient of the first publication of the sundered for any person of persons claiming said property, or any part thereof, are hereby notified to appear and make such claim, within thirty days of the first publication of this notice.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Racharl Com, 1 will a names, adapt at her distinct, and the first publication of the sundered for any person of persons claiming said property, or any part thereof, are hereby notified to appear and make such claim.

May 9, 1868, Sarah Myera, May 26, 1868, Jos Riyera, May 26, 1868, Mary Culemam & A M Anderson, June 9, 1868, Thos. F. Combs, June 9, 1868, June 9, 1868, July 8, 1869. Wm Hinesman Aug. 15, 1868, Blissbeth 85 Elizabeth Shores, Sept 1, 1868, E. Henderson & W A Henderson, W A Henderson Sept. 15, 1868. Sarah Lewis, Sept. 18, 1868, James & Moses Calloway, Sept. 22, 1848. Ro. M Templeton

Bo. M Templeton, Bept. 25, 1863, Wm. Chapple, Bept. 25, 1868, Wesley Church, Bept. 30, 1868, Ira M. Lynch, Sept. 36, 1868, Jessee Lukie, Oct. 13, 1868, Thistography Chapter, Chapter Chapter,

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North with his Fall and Winter

STAPLE & PARCY goods, groceries, &c., Consisting of

Ladies dress coo

PRINTS,

Balmorals, Shawls, Ladies' Vests. Shirting and Sheetings, Dress Buttons, Men's Ready Made Clothing, Drawers and Shirts, Woolen Goods Flannels, do., &c.

LADIES KID & WALKING SHOES,
Gaiters, Misses and Children's Dress and Walk-

ing Shoes, Men's Fine and Coarse Bhoes, Boots and Brogans, Heavy Boots, &c. MEN & BOYS FUR & WOOL

HATS,

Leather, Crockery, Salt, Hollow Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, and many other articles, comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., all of which will be sold low for

&c., &c., &c.,

CASH OR BARTER. INSURANCE M. W. JARVIS, Ag't.

Jenkins' Corner Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 29, 1868. w:tw:t

Salt! Salt! Salt! DIRECT IMPORTATION. NEOW LANDING Ex BRIG BENIE DIRECT FROM. LIVERPOOL

3,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALE

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Wilmington, N. C.

A IL SITE 1.500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIV-ERPOOL Sacks
1,000 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in BUR
LAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store, For sale at lowest market prices, by O. G. PARSELY & CO., nov7-419-2w] Wimington, N. C.

Notice of J. W. Bitting. A CCOUNTS on my books that have been A presented and still unpaid and your promises have been kept, over the left; no exception to accounts above referred to, if not paid in 15 days from the publication of this notice, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Oct. 10.-2w J. W. BITTING.

For Life Insurance Only

PIEDMONT

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF VIRGINIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS

OFFICERS. W. C. CARRINGTON, President J. HOPKINS, C. H. PERROW, M. D. Med. Advisor.

This liberal and solvent Southern Company pays to its policy holders annually

874 Per Cent. of its Profits.

It proposes to aid its patrons by taking notes for one half of the premiums.

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vel or residence.
It offers the following certificate as to its sol-

NELSCH COURT HOUSE, VA The undersigned, officers of the county of Nelson, and State of Virginia, take pleasure in secondard management of the county of the Piedmont Real Estate Insurance Company," of this county; and besides the merit of its solvency, its retes and terms for Life Insurance are such as to commend it to public patronage.

of high integrity, and patrons can rely on an honorable, efficient management of its affairs. None of us have stock or personal interest in this company, and simply give this as disinter ested testimony to the merits of a good institu

GEO. S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court JOHN F. HIX, Sheriff WM. A. HILL, Surveyor. S. H. LOVING, Clerk County Court.

G A. Bingham & Co., Agents, Salisbury We also have the agency for good Fire Com Traveling agents wanted. Apply to CAPT. JAMES F. JOHNSON,

Special Agent, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 7, 1868. The Arlington Mutual

Life Insurance Company

OF VIRGINIA. A Virginia and Southern Institution

Its Funds are kept in the South.

It has met with unprecedented success.

Its fortunes are established beyond any

contingency.

The Company has capital and assets, against its itability that will compare invorably with any I life insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility. Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected birectors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage,

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> LEWIS C. HANES, AG'T. Jan17-tw&wtf LEXINGTON, N. O.

> > Connecticut Mutual Life

Villiam H. Palmer.

Of Hartford, Conn.

STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1867.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS \$17 670,288,88

INCOME FOR 1867.

\$7,726,516,53.

FOR PREMIUMS \$6,332,804,95,

FOR INTEREST.

\$1.393,711,58

LOSSES PAID IN 1867, \$1,268,75818,

DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1867. 8 6 4 3 , 0 0 5 , 0 0

Interest received more than pays losses
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amoun
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired
SAML. DOUGLAS WAIT. General Agent, a Raleigh, N. C.

J. A. Bradshaw, Agent, Salisbury, N. C