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SENATOR POEL has, beyond question, earned and achieved a reputation not inferior to that of any other Southern Senator. His labors in the last session, and during vacation on the outrage committee have been constant and severe, and successful.

THE present is a period which demands extraordinary consideration and discretion on the part of North Carolina Republicans. In the two canvasses of next summer it is certainly necessary to select good men for candidates, but no personal consideration, or wish, or aspiration must put in jeopardy the aggregate of party interests.

Now and Then. It has been vainly asked by the ku klux press of this State, "How is it, Gen. Grant, in 1865, visited the Southern States with a view to ascertain the feelings of the people of those States towards the government, and made a report to the President, in which he expressed the opinion that those lately in arms against the United States were disposed to lay down their arms, and renew their allegiance to the government and now we find him sending troops into these very States to enforce the laws at the point of the bayonet. Who has changed, Grant or the people?" Let a simple history of the events that have transpired since 1865 be the answer.

6th. Special tax bonds issued under acts passed in 1868-69, and since repealed by act of 8th March, 1870, viz: Bonds to Eastern Div. of Western N. C. R. R. Co., Western Division of said road, Western R. R. Co., Wm. Char. & Rutherford R. R. Co., Williamston & Tarboro' R. R. Co., Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co.,

7th. Bonds pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court, viz: Bonds issued to Chatham R. R. Co., now outstanding, Penitentiary on Deep River,

SUMMARY OF DEBT. The principal of the entire debt is \$20,900,045. The total amount of accrued interest thereon, to October 1st, 1871, is 4,987,419.45.

this time, be it remembered, the ku klux press and the ku klux leaders denied all these things; they denied the existence of such an order, and actually had the effrontery to declare the belief that the negro and poor white men had whipped one another, and when one was found hanging to the limb of a tree they declared he had hung himself!

Things went on this way until the heart of the nation was aroused, and the President empowered to use means to arrest this terrible barbarism. Some of the members were brought to trial before the courts of the United States and were convicted, many on their own confessions. Still the press denied the existence of the klan, the Judges were denounced as corrupt partisans, and the juries declared perjured men. When, lo! and behold! eight or ten leading men of the State, most of whom were of counsel for these culprits, write a letter to Judge Bond, who presided at the trial, and acknowledge the existence of this illegal combination, and promise to disperse it, it is cases then pending could be continued, as may be seen by their letter published in another column of this issue.

Let the people answer the question, "Who has changed?"

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. On account of its great length we are only able to give the more important parts of this very clear and able document. After some preliminaries the Governor makes the following statement in regard to the STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The most important subject which will demand your attention at this session, is the debt and finances of the State. The report of the public treasurer exhibits the condition of the debt. An analysis of it will show that this debt consists of the following classes:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt class and Amount. Includes items like '1st. "Old" or "ante-war debt" including \$382,045 held by the board of education', '2d. Bonds issued since the war under acts passed before, in aid of internal improvements', '3d. Bonds issued since the war to fund accrued interest and past due bonds, viz: Under act of 1866', '4th. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes', '5th. Bonds issued under acts passed since the war for internal improvement purposes', '6th. Special tax bonds issued under acts passed in 1868-69', '7th. Bonds pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court'.

The bonds of the third class are also of undisputed validity. In fact many were exchanged for old or ante-war bonds, which had become due, or for those which had become mutilated or scratched—the residue for coupons at par (without interest at maturity) which had become due mainly on the ante-war debt.

The fourth class the general assembly has heretofore, except to a small amount, refused to recognize, but it seems difficult to prove that they have not been validated in general terms by the ordinance of the convention of 1865-66, declaring all debts binding on the State when not incurred in aid of the rebellion. But if recognized they should be scaled according to the rate of depreciation at the date issue, and of course they should not be recognized unless it shall be proved that their proceeds were applied to building our railroads.

The fifth class stand on the same footing as the second, but they were sold, probably at a lower average price. The bonds of the sixth class were sold, nearly all of them, at ruinous rates—many bringing only from ten to thirty cents in current value. Very many were sold under circumstances which ought to have put prudent men on their guard—sold in a reckless and gambling manner, so that it was plain to the most unwary that the agent of the company, which they were issued was not acting with fidelity to the interest of his principal—besides many were disposed of after the general assembly, by the act of January, 1870, gave notice to the world that they had ordered the return of said bonds, and that future sales of them would be invalid—and lastly a large number, according to a report made by a committee of the house of representatives, were issued without the certificate required by law.

The seventh class, I am of the opinion, the State cannot recognize, but if she owns any property purchased with the proceeds of these bonds, such property might be surrendered to bona-fide purchasers of said bonds before their constitutionality was questioned—further than this the general assembly, in my opinion, cannot go.

In considering the important and most difficult problem of the public debt, the following questions present themselves: 1st. What is the actual amount for which the state in equity and good conscience is liable? 2nd. This amount being ascertained, are the people of the state able to pay the annual interest on the same, regularly and promptly? 3rd. If theoretically able, are they in their present condition of poverty and depression willing to submit to the sacrifices required? 4th. Supposing that the people are either not able or not willing to pay the interest on the public debt for which they are justly liable, what shall be done? Shall we do nothing, or endeavor to effect an honorable settlement with the public creditor?

With regard to the first question, as to the actual amount for which the state is justly liable; in my judgment this cannot be ascertained without investigation by able financiers and business men—men trained to weigh evidence and of discernment sufficient to detect fraud. As to the second question: I remark that the report of the auditor shows that the people of the state are in such a state of depression that the total valuation of real and personal property will not exceed \$121,000,000. The immense natural resources of the state are admitted, and if properly developed, the taxation necessary to pay the interest on a much larger debt would be a light burden. The low valuation above stated shows that the annual profits from this property is small. To pay this interest and support the state and county governments, as well as to provide for the education of our children, to say nothing of the payment of old debts owing by counties and towns, which in many instances is being enforced by the courts, will be such a large percentage of the income of our people, that I am forced, reluctantly, to conclude that they cannot bear the necessary taxation without being deprived of their property, and in some cases of even the necessities of life.

If I am correct in supposing that the people cannot now shoulder this taxation, it is unnecessary to enquire into the third question, as to their willingness to do so. Our people are generally honest. Repudiation directly is far from their thoughts. Any such action will be in the last degree painful and revolting to them. Their evident unwillingness at this time, arises from their belief that they are unable to pay. Whether right or wrong in this opinion, they are honestly determined, I think, on this question. If I am correct in judging the public mind, then the public creditor has no means of enforcing the satisfaction of his debt, by law. The state cannot, as a legal process against large communities, unanimous in resisting, would be vain. The experience of creditors of single counties in the north-west and elsewhere, shows that it is difficult and costly to recover satisfaction out of a single county in a state. If all the counties are in the same mind and threatened with the same exactions, such recovery will be utterly impracticable. Officers could not be found to enforce the process of the courts, and even if enforced, the recovery would be valueless. Not only in America, but in despotic countries, the settled will of the people will always prevail against the theories and technicalities of law, however supported by precedent—just as in the late war we found the courts always deciding stay-laws to be unconstitutional, yet the people through the legislature in defiance of the courts, managed to stay the collection of debts.

The only remedy which the public creditor can possibly make available, as to the legality of which I express no opinion, is the enforcement, through the courts, of the provisions of such charters of the various railroad companies in which the State owns stock, as subject the stock held by the State and all dividends thereon, to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued for the benefit of such companies. In the case of the North Carolina railroad company the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, has already decided to subject the dividends declared by the company on the stock belonging to the State, to the payment of interest on the bonds of the State issued for the benefit of that corporation. It is said to be in contemplation to ask the court to order a sale of stock held by the State sufficient to reimburse to the bond holders the dividends heretofore paid into the public treasury. I respectfully suggest to the general assembly whether it is not proper to order a sale of all the stocks owned by the State, to be paid for in the securities for which such stocks were originally pledged. Such a course would reduce the debt of the State to a large extent, and seems to be demanded by the terms of the contract with the public creditor.

with the public debt, supposing that the State cannot or will not pay the interest now, and will not give any assurance of paying the same within a reasonable time? Several schemes are suggested in this regard. Some say, "let matters remain as they are—make no provision for paying interest—make no effort for a reasonable settlement—pass no act of partial repudiation—let the future take care of itself." If this plan be adopted, certainly interest will accumulate so rapidly that the very magnitude of the debt will lead to total repudiation eventually. I think this plan neither honest, nor manly, nor wise.

Another plan is to pay two per cent. interest the first year on the whole debt after that just and true amount shall have been ascertained; three per cent. the next year; four per cent. the third year; five per cent. in 1875, and so on in regular progression, so as to make an average of six per cent. in the whole. Such a scheme was adopted in Missouri since the war. This plan could not be successful or expedient, except in a State rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The annual payments would soon become so large that they would be intolerable, unless the taxable property should correspondingly increase. It is also liable to the objections that is complicated and cumbersome, and that is a mere speculation on the supposed events of the future.

A third plan is to assure the public creditor that the State is at present unable to pay interest on its debt, that it acknowledges the binding force of the debt, that it desires to fulfill all its just obligations, and will do so at the earliest time possible; but that it is a matter of uncertainty when that time will arrive. The people can pay something at present, possibly they may be able to pay a larger proportion hereafter. Whether they can or not is one of the uncertainties of the future. Hence according to this plan we may offer the following proposition: Let the State create a new debt, issue new bonds bearing three per cent. interest payable in specie, with a tax imposed in the act, sufficient to raise funds to pay such interest, then make it optional with the bond-holders to exchange their old bonds for the new issue or await the chances of such improvement in the condition of the State as will secure to them payment of their claims in full. I suggest, without making any recommendation either pro or con, that it might be provided, that in lieu of \$1,000 bonds bearing three per cent. interest, \$500 bonds bearing six per cent. interest might be given in exchange to the creditor for each \$1,000 bond held by him.

In my opinion the people can bear the burden of such a settlement, and those bond-holders who do not think they have a specific lien on valuable stocks owned by the State, (e. g. those of the North Carolina B. R. Co.) would be willing to accept one proposal or the other. Of course it will be entirely optional with the creditor whether he will accept either proposition or await future developments. By pursuing this course the general assembly would merely acknowledge frankly a palpable truth, they would offer the best which in the judgment of many, the people can do at present, and they would refrain from a repudiation of their contracts.

But whichever course the general assembly may see fit to adopt, I think it absolutely essential that a commission shall be constituted, in whom the public have confidence, to ascertain and report all facts connected with the public debt, so that some definite conclusion may be reached by the legislature as to the true, legal, equitable liabilities of the State. This commission should likewise ascertain from the creditors their views as to what final and honorable settlement can be made of their claims. Considering the enormous losses of the State, in able bodied men slain or disabled—in the sudden overturning of the system of labor—in the destruction of property—in the insolvency of all its banks and the loss of their circulating medium—in the ruin of crops by various causes—in the want of good faith of some of her agents, and in fine in the countless losses and disasters of a people conquered after a long and desperate war—the creditors ought to be reasonable and willing to compromise; and certainly it is not unmanly in our people frankly to confess the state of their condition,—the results of their fruitless struggle.

The above observations are made, because I feel painfully anxious on account of the condition of our public debt. Repudiation of our contracts in any shape, would leave such a stain on our conscience and honor, would bring such disgrace and, directly and indirectly, inflict such an injury on our people, collectively and individually, that I have felt it my duty to state all the difficulties of the financial situation with the utmost frankness in order to show the necessity of prompt action. Let us ascertain the full extent of our obligations and let us frankly address ourselves to the task of fulfilling them in the most practicable manner which will command itself to the wisdom, and good sense, and integrity of the people of the State.

The Governor thus alludes in just terms to the disordered condition of society; to education, insisting that it is the duty of the State to educate all her children; to the University, which he recommends shall be closed; to suffrage, and recommends imprisonment for two years in the Penitentiary for illegal voting; to the Constitution, to which he recommends the following amendments:

First. Let section 2 of article II, be so amended that the general assembly shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November instead of annually, and that it shall not remain in session for a longer time than seventy days, unless the seventieth day occurs on Saturday or Sunday, and in that case it may be prolonged to the seventy-first or seventy-second day, and further that if it remain in session a longer time the members shall receive no pay after the seventy-second day.

Second. Let the fifth section of the same 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 12th 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, 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.

To the swamp lands; to the geological survey; to immigration, in behalf of which he recommends energetic measures; to the

State Agricultural Society, and to several other topics. It is one of the best messages which we have read in a long time.

Letter from ex-Gov. Bragg, and Others, to Judge Bond.

RALIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

Hon. H. L. Bond, Judge United States Circuit Court.

SIR—We have the honor in the interest of the peace of the people of North Carolina to address to you this note. The fact that a secret unlawful organization, called the kluksu or invisible empire exists in certain parts of the State, has been manifested in the recent trials before the court over which you preside. We condemn, without reservation all such organizations. We denounce them as dangerous to good government, and we regard it the eminent duty of all good citizens to suppress them. No right-minded men in North Carolina can palliate or deny the crimes committed by these organizations, but we think if the further prosecution of the persons charged with these offenses was continued until the November term, it would enable us to enlist all law-loving citizens of the State to make an energetic and effectual effort for the restoration of good order. We assure you that before the November term of the Circuit Court we believe that this unlawful organization will be effectually suppressed. In presenting these considerations to your Honor, we declare that it is our duty and purpose to exert all the influence we possess, and use all the means in our power, to absolutely suppress this organization, and to secure a lasting, permanent peace to the State. The laws of the country must and shall be vindicated. We are satisfied, and give the assurance, that the people of North Carolina will unite in arresting and forever obliterating an evil which brings nothing but calamity. In the name of a just and honorable people, and by all the considerations which appeal to good men, we solemnly protest that these violations of law and public justice must and shall cease.

We have the honor to be, &c., Thomas Bragg, William M. Shipp, George V. Strong, M. W. Ransom, Daniel G. Fowle, William H. Battle, James B. Batchelor, R.H. Battle, Jr., B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer.

"I tell you, wife, I have got the plan all in my head." "Ah, then, it's all in a nutshell."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIR WEEK. CASH CUSTOMERS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE to examine our complete stock of Groceries, Liquors and Fancy Goods.

In store and to arrive per steamer Benefactor: 200 bbls. SUGAR; all grades. 10 hhds. DEMARARA SUGAR. 500 bbls. FLOUR; Family, Extra Super and Super.

200 Bbls EMPIRE

Our celebrated brand—warranted in this market.

CHEESE.

500 boxes CHEESE; the choicest Factory. 50 GROSS, 25 Cent, One Dime and 5 Cent PRIZE CANDY. 100 boxes ASSORTED CANDY. 200 boxes CANNED VEGETABLES. 300 boxes CANNED PRESEVES. 50 boxes JELLIES; Domestic and Imported. 100 bxs FRENCH BRANDY PEACHES 100 cases FRENCH BRANDY FRUIT. 150 barrels WHISKEY.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY, CHERRY BRANDY, GINGER BRANDY, WHITE AND RED RUM, GIN, PORT AND SHERRY WINE.

100 cases BITTERS. 100 cases SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. 200 cases OYSTERS, 1 and 2 lb. cans. 500 bbls. and bxs. CRACKERS.

100,000 SEGAR.

100 gross BAKING POWDERS. 50 bbls. APPLES. 10 bbls. HAVANA ORANGES. 25 boxes LEMONS. 50 boxes new RAISONS.

This week we are offering special inducements to buyers, at 11 and 13 South Front St.

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Winter Goods,

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Everything that is usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE, at prices that defy competition.

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BY EVERY STEAMER.

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THE CAPE FEAR BUILDING COMPANY will attend to alteration and repair of Stores, Dwellings and general job work, during the Fall and Winter months, at low prices. Office, Princess street. oct 19 141-

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NO SUIT ALL AGES, AND AT ALL PRICES from 10 cents to \$20. The World at Home. The Sea and its Wonders, Birds and Flowers, Precepts in Practice, Wings and Stings, Rambles of a Rat, Old Friends with New Faces, All and more just received and For sale at HEINSBERGER'S Live Book Store. 148- nov 12

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WM. BROOKS, AT MARKET STALL No. 15, keeps on hand constantly, BEEF, SAUSAGES, and good meats of all kinds. nov 5 146-1m

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THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DUDLEY & ELLIS, Sign of the Big Boot. nov 15 149-1t

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AT THE LIVE BOOT & SHOE STORE Front and Market Street. HAS IN STORE A NICE ASSORTMENT of Boots and Shoes, suitable for all classes, which he invites the attention of his old friends and patrons—for sale cheap. nov 12 18-

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ON EXHIBITION FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, At the office of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, No. 3 South Front street.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF French Merino, Japanese Silks, Poppins, Plaids, Imperial Lustre, Black and Colored Mohairs, Broad Cloths for Ladies' Suits, Paris Made Cloaks and Sacks, the latest styles. SHAWLS, Brochea, Paisleys, Black Ottoman and variety of other styles. Linen Table Cloths and Napkins. FUR DEPARTMENT. All qualities and descriptions for the million. Prices from \$1.50 to \$20 a sett—cheapest in the city. We are selling these Goods retail at wholesale prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. DANIEL KAHNWEILER, Superintendent. nov 19-1f

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New Goods

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

H. & B. EMANUEL,

45 Market St.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPENDID assortment of Dry Goods of all descriptions. DRESS GOODS in endless variety. We invite attention to our SILK and other POPLINS, MERINOS, SILKS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SATEENS, &c. A full line Trimmings, Notions, &c. A fine stock Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, all qualities and kinds. Hosiery of all kinds. CLOTHING In Great abundance from cheapest to finest, for Men and Boys. A large stock Cloths, Cassimers and other piece Goods. Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Ladies and Gents FURNISHING GOODS, And all at the LOWEST PRICES. REMEMBER THE PLACE. H. & B. EMANUEL, 45 Market Street. 151-3m nov 23

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Guns, Stoves, Lanterns, Pumps, Kerosene Oil, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing done at short notice. Agent for Fairbank's Scales. nov 19 151-1y

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to incorporate "The Relief Water Works of Wilmington." nov 19-30d

CART HOUSE.

TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

I HAVE OPENED A FIRST CLASS CART HOUSE on Princess street, first door West of County Jail. DUNCAN HOLMES. 151-1y nov 23

READ THIS.

HAVING REMOVED MY BLACKSMITH SHOP to my CART HOUSE, on Princess street, first door West of County Jail, I solicit Horse-shoeing, repairing of Carriage, &c. DUNCAN HOLMES. 151-1y nov 23