North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they are very poor and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of land. The results of emancipation and war have made the whites poor also; and the uncertain condition of our federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand, the dominant States are rich. In all of them the wages of labor are much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility which the laws give to the actual settler at a nominal price. In one of these States a portion of the people has given a substantial earnest of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau, to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or Territory to which he would go. When thus left free and aided to go where they may think their condition will be bettered, no ground will be left for further sectional strife as to their government.

Who, that would avoid the rock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck will object to this scheme of reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes, voluntarily emigrating to them, under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their personal protection, and mental and moral culture, much more discreetly than they can by a Freedmen's Bureau, or any other machinery, while they remain here.

I am sure North-Carolina will not object to this scheme. If it be objected that the emigration would be so universal as to leave us for a time, without a sufficiency, of laborers, and it be conceded that this would be the result, who would not prefer to perform servile labor until other labor could be procured, to the inquietude and humiliation to which we are now subjected? But such would not be the result. North-Carolina means to treat her freedmen with justice and humanity. Very many of them retain the feelings of kindness and confidence which they formerly felt towards their masters, and these reciprocate the feeling and pay them fair wages, and give them every reasonable aid to better their condition; although we may be unable to perceive any thing to encourage our efforts in the past history of the race.

I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States.

Whether this suggestion be carried out or not, it behooves us to consider what the welfare of the State requires us to do, in special reference to the African race among us. The task, which the sudden emancipation of so many slaves imposes, if we were allowed to undertake it without interference, would be a most difficult one. We must face it as it is, and do the best we can for the common weal of the white and black.

The most prominent subjects, demanding new legislation, are crime and pauperism.—Our Courts have been so occupied with the criminal side of the dockets, that little attention could be given to civil suits, and our jails are still crowded. Stealing, formerly regarded as the meanest of crimes, and of infrequent occurrence in this State, from the manner in which the late war was conducted and other causes, is to be regarded as a rather variable offence. The action of our courts has done much to check it. It is still frightfully common. Negroes compose much the larger class of these offenders. Much the larger number of convicts, of all colors, are insolvent, and the expenses of their prosecution and imprisonment swell largely the frightful burthen of taxation under which our impoverished people are laboring. This evil must be remedied, if possible.

Under our existing laws, recently enacted, power is conferred on the justices of the peace to erect workhouses, for their respective counties, in which insolvent convicts should work out the fines imposed, and the costs of prosecution. The erection of proper buildings will cost much. Counties cannot bear the expense of erecting around them sufficient walls to prevent the escape of the prisoners. The salary of the superintendent and other employees must be considerable. How can the convict be compelled to labor? What is he to work at? If a mechanic, is it contemplated to supply each county work house with the necessary tools and materials? Is leather to be provided for the shoemaker and saddler, coal, anvil, hammer and bellows for the blacksmith; planks and planes for the carpenter? &c. If not, what is he to work at? Certainly not at farming. This would require the keeping of mules and horses, with uncertainty whether any, or how many convicts would be sent to the workhouse. The superintendent could not pitch his crop in uncertainty whether he would have any hands, or how many he would have, and almost a certainty that when he put his convict in the field to work, he would run away.

I submit whether it would not be better to keep up our highways by taxation, and to compel insolvent vagrants and others convicted of misdemeanors, to work with ball and chain on the highways or other public work of the counties, allowing them, as provided in our county workhouse act, to raise the fine and costs by apprenticing themselves.

A PENITENTIARY.

As to convicts for the higher grades of crime, I think a penitentiary should be erected. This mode of punishment has been in long use in most of the states. It has never been discontinued, so far as I am informed in any state which has adopted it, and I regard this experience as decisive in favor of this place.

If this recommendation be approved, I further recommend that provision be made for employing convict labor, as far as practicable, in the construction of the necessary buildings; and that a proper commission be constituted to carry out the design in the best manner.

PAUPERISM.

The number dependent for subsistence on public charity is vastly greater than it ever was in any past period of our history. A benevolent feature of the freedmen's bureau was the issuing of rations to indigent blacks. This, I understand, will be, or has been, discontinued. Large numbers of them too old or infirm to labor, and a still larger number of children too young to labor and without parents or with parents not providing for them, must be cared for. In adddition to these is the large number made dependent by the loss or the maiming of their fathers in the late war. As to the number of these last I cannot furnish the statistics, contemplated by the resolution of the general assembly of the 10th of March last, the chairmen of the county courts of some three or four counties, only, having sent me any returns, and these do not profess to be full and accurate.

The pauper-negroes, formerly supported by the master, must now go to the poor houses.

POOR LAWS.

I recommend a revision of the poor laws. I am not prepared to suggest any special alterations of them, but hope your wisdom may be able to devise some plan of lightening the heavy burthen which the proper case of the poor must soon impose upon us.

APPRENTICESHIP.

I recommend a revision of our laws in relation to apprenticeship. The future well being of the state, depends much upon the manner in which our children and youths are brought up. Great numbers of the rising generation, white and black, are growing up without proper training in the habits of steady industry essential to make them moral and useful citizens. Some of these children, having no father to guide them, many of them (in the language of one of our statutes,) "where the parents, with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious occupation." But, to attain the proper ends of apprenticeship, no pains should be spared in selecting the masters to whom the tutilage of such children is committed. In this, I think, the administration of our laws require amendment. When a child is to be bound apprentice, I fear that our county courts, to which this duty is confided, and which are expected to act *in loco parentis*, often neglect to look properly to the fitness of the master to bring up the child. Now, when the welfare of the state requires the exercise of this power much more extensively than formerly, it is well to inquire whether something may not be done for the better protection and rearing of this class. In practice, I fear that the eminently wise and beneficent provision of our statutes, (rev. code, chapter 54, sec. 18) has not been sufficiently observed. It requires the grand jury of every county, annually, at the orphans' court, to present to the court in writing, the names of all orphan children within their county, "that have not guardians, if not bound out to some trade or employment, and also all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such guardians as are appointed by the court of their county." I recommend that the provisions of this section be enlarged so as to embrace all children whom you may declare fit subjects of apprenticeship, and that the jury report at every term of the court, and that it be made the duty of the county attorney, at each term, to give the act in charge to the grand jury. I suggest, further, that it would tend much to the security and proper care of apprentices, if it was made the special duty of the county solicitor to attend to the binding of every apprentice, and attest the industrious with power in every case where he may deem it expedient to carry the case by appeal to the superior court—and that proper provision be made for his compensation for this service. I have received from Thomas P. Devereaux, Esq., an aged citizen, distinguished for his intelligence, and long the owner and manager of a large number of slaves, a letter on this subject, presenting many views and reflections—the result of his experience. I transmit his letter with this message, and commend his suggestions to your consideration.

It has been the policy of the general assembly, since the ordinance of emancipation, to so reform our laws as to personal rights, that no distinction should exist to the prejudice of the blacks. I find some distinction still exists as to apprenticeship, inadvertently overlooked. I presume. Our laws require the binding of white females to the age of eighteen—and colored females to the age of twenty-one years, and power is conferred on the court to bind, as apprentice, "the children of free negroes, when the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious occupation." There is no provision for binding white children so neglected by their parents. I hope the laws will be so altered as to abolish these discriminations, and all others, if any others be found to exist.

An embarrassing difficulty as to the binding of negro children, has lately presented itself. I was lately notified by a citizen, to whom negro children had been bound as apprentices by the county courts, that he had been notified by an officer of the freedman's bureau, that such binding would not be respected, and that he was required to surrender such children, the indentures having been declared null by authority of the officers of the bureau. I had no previous notice that interference was contemplated. In reply to a letter inquiring, which I thereupon addressed to Brevet Major General Robinson, the assistant commissioner of the fredmen's bureau in this state, he sent me a copy of the order under which his subordinate acted, in these words—"The civil law will not be allowed to make any discrimination between whites and blacks, in the apprenticing of children. No child, whose parents are willing and able to support it, can be bound without the consent of the parents. Children over fourteen years of age, will not be bound out as apprentices under any circumstances. Col. Rutherford will see that the above rules are strictly carried out, and will at once cancil all indentures not made in conformity therewith."

This order if, carried into effect, substantially annuls, as I conceive, the powers of our courts over minor children of color. The correspondence on the subject is not concluded. I hope the order will be revoked. As soon as a final decision is reached, I will communicate it to you.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Soon after the adjournment of our convention, I addressed a communication to General Robinson, calling his attention to the fact that our laws had been so reformed that no discrimination existed as to the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color. He promptly issued an order, a copy of which accompanies this communication, dated July 13th, 1866, restoring to our courts, with one exception, all cases to which freedmen are parties. This order relieved our people from one source of great annoyance. It has been faithfully observed, on the part of the bureau and the power so justly and wisely exercised by our courts, that nobody now doubts the change of jurisdiction was a proper one.

Our anomalous condition, the boundaries of jurisdiction between the military and civil authorities being illy defined, has led to much correspondence between the executive and military commandants of the state. It is spread out on my letter book, subject to your inspection. It shows, as I think, a disposition on both sides to avoid unnecessary conflict.

For a time I was distressed by a portion of our people, who, by petitions addressed to the president and otherwise, charge upon our courts partiality and favoritism, to the prejudice of the United States soldiers and negroes; and by reports, tending to the same end, made to me by the military commandant of the state, covering complaints made to him by certain of our citizens, who represented that they could not have justice in our courts. Investigation has shown these complaints to have had no just foundation and the manifest fairness with which our judicial officers have held the scales of justice, has won the admiration of all. At one time these complaints seemed alarming. I deemed it of vital importance to ascertain whether there was any just ground for them, and if they were ascertained to be unfounded, to counteract their baneful influence; and upon receiving from the military commandant of the state a complaint from citizens, imputing disloyal conduct to certain persons, being organized as state militia, I deemed it necessary to send an agent in conjunction with one appointed by the military commandant, to inquire into the truthfulness of these allegations. I appointed Wm. S. Mason Esq., of this city. His report, as well as that of the officer sent with him, by Gen. Robinson, showed the groundlessness of the complaint. Mr. Mason bore his own expenses and performed this service with knowledge that I had no power to give a warrent for his compensation. His services were valuable to the state, and, I trust you will have no hesitation in giving him suitable compensation.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The term for which the Hon. John Pool was elected United States senator, will expire on the 4th of March next. Although we have no indications how long it will be the pleasure of the dominant party in congress to exclude us from any participation in national legislation, we ought, as I think, to continue to perform, on our part, all our constitutional duties, among which, is the election of a senator, with all the qualifications prescribed in the constitution; and I therefore deem it proper to call your attention to an act of congress, approved July 25th 1866, entitled "an act to regulate the times and manner for holding election for senators in congress," a copy of which accompanies this message.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

"Under the resolutions, authorizing the furnishing of maimed soldiers with artificial legs, passed by the general assembly, devolving on the governor the duty of carrying the same into execution, I addressed a letter to the sheriff of each county of the state, requesting him to report to me, at an early day, the number in his county who had lost legs, distinguishing those destitute of legs from those who had lost arms. I also addressed letters to a number of manufacturers of artificial limbs, whose patents had been approved, and who were manufacturing limbs for the maimed soldiers of the United States, requesting them to send me samples of their manufactures and to submit proposals for supplying the state.

Many specimens were sent and proposals made. After a careful examination and extensive inquiry, I closed a contract with Jewett & Co., at seventy dollars for each leg and fifty dollars for each arm to be supplied. To insure an easy fit, it was necessary that the soldier should be in the shop, and there have the limb fitted to the stump—and the contract, therefore, required the manufacturer to make them in a shop in this city. To enable the soldiers to come here without cost, I wrote to the presidents of the railroads and transportation companies requesting free passage for them comming and going, to which all of them promptly assented. I caused to be fitted up a house with suitable bedding, etc., for such of them to occupy as might choose to do so, they being at no expense, except for provisions, which they could bring with them or otherwise procure.

I employed Mr. S. G. Ryan to attend to the detail, whose report to me accompanies this message. The sheriffs, without exception, have given me their prompt co operation.

The government of the United States pays the same contracters seventy-five dollars for each leg. It will not cost more than this sum, including all the incidental expenses. The manufacturers are executing their undertaking faithfully, and giving, as far I have heard, entire satisfaction to the maimed soldiers. I am much gratified with the successful and satisfactory manner in which this work is progressing, which gave me much anxiety and solicitude in the selecting of the patent and arranging the beginning of the work. I refer you, for further particulars, to the accompanying report of Mr. Ryan, who has faithfully and diligently kept the works and attended to all the details.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The close of the war left the lunatic asylum in a most deplorable condition. On the occupation of this city by the United States army, the benevolent design of this institution did not protect it from spoliation. The fencing, which enclosed its grounds, some 80 acres, were torn away and used for fuel or other purposes. The orchard and garden were exposed. Its stock of milch cows, hogs, corn, pork, etc., was seized and taken away. It is just to the United States officers in command, to say that they prevented the disbanding of the institution and turning out of the poor maniacs, by furnishing the needful supplies, until, by the partial restoration of the civil authorities, the state could resume her guardianship over it.

Under the act ratified the tenth day of March last, "to secure a better government for the Insane Asylum," vesting the government of the institution in fire supervisors, to be biennially appointed by the Governor, and the Governor to be, *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, I solicited and obtained the consent of five gentlemen, distinguished for capacity and benevolence, and all resident in Raleigh, to serve as supervisors, to wit: Thos. Bragg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Thos. H. Selby, and Chas. Dewey, and, upon the resignation of Dr. Haywood, after a few months' service, I obtained the consent of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, and appointed him to fill the vacancy. These gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the State for their diligent efforts, requiring much of their time, often upon sudden call, in the discharge of their duties. The journal of our proceedings are open for your inspection. We have endeavored to do everything we deemed compatible with the laws and consistent with enlightened benevolence to diminish the expense of the Institution. Your attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent, Dr. C. E. Fisher, which I herewith transmit to you, indicating the particulars as to which we deem additional legislation necessary. It is believed that it presents a full and fair showing of the management of this great charity, and its future wants. The whole of the appropriation for its support has been exhausted. A further appropriation will be needed at an early day, to lay in supplies for the coming year. We did not construe the act making the appropriation for the support of the Institution this year as contemplating the payment of sundry debts contracted for supplies, salaries, &c., towards the close of the war and afterwards. We have had much trouble in sealing these debts, mostly contracted on the basis of Confederate money. If adjusted according to the scale of depreciation established by the General Assembly, some of them would get much more and others much less than we deemed equitable. We submit a report of the amount which we think ought to be paid to each of these creditors—and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this payment.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It will be seen by the able report of our Public Treasurer, which I herewith transmit, that we received, some months ago, the scrip for one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) acres of public lands, being our share of a donation of public lands, by Congress, to aid in establishing colleges in the several States and territories, to impart instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the section of an act of the General Assembly, ratified the fifth day of March, 1866, the public treasurer is empowered, by and with the advice of the Governor, to sell this land, and invest the proceeds in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than five *per centum* interest. Owing to the Homestead law, which grants limited quantities of the public lands to actual settlers, at a nominal price, our scrip, if now put in the market, will bring little more than fifty (50) cents per acre. If sold at this price, the Endowment of the proposed college, would be very small, and in the present unsettled condition of our country, the selection of the stocks in which the investment should be made, is most embarrassing. The low price of our *anti bellum* bonds invites investment in them, if the State shall be allowed to recuperate and keep faith with her creditors, which I hope and believe will be the case: but, in the painful uncertainty which clouds the future, as no danger could bee forseen from a little delay, we have declined the responsibility of making a sale and deciding in what stocks the proceeds should be invested; and we respectfully ask for more specific instructions from your honorable body I am sure the State will heartily co-operate in adopting the most efficient means of carrying out the designs of Congress, to wit: giving the aids of science to the chief elements of American strength and prosperity. The inquiry arises how can this object be most efficiently carried out in this State?

Our University, which our Constitution requires us to sustain, has lost the bulk of its endowment, by the insolvency of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina. It has buildings adapted to the accommodation of 400 students—on a tract of land containing many hundred acres of good agricultural land, with only about 100 students; with large libraries, a very extensive geological cabinet, and other facilities for imparting scientific knowledge. It appears to me, that the best mode of carrying out the will of Congress, will be the engrafting in our University an agricultural and mechanical department. A like course has been adopted, or is under consideration in several of the Northern States. Our indefatigable Public Treasurer has corresponded with the Treasurers of many of those States on the subject, and will take pleasure in giving to any committee, to whom you may give this matter in charge, the benefit to be derived from the action of other States. The subject deserves your special consideration.

INTERCHANGE OF REPORTS—SUPREME COURT ETC., WITH THE OTHER STATES.

Our statistics and the decisions of our Supreme Court, since the re-organization of the State government, have been forwarded to the several States and Territories; and we have received and are continually receiving large numbers of volumes in exchange. New York sent us 115 volumes and many of the other States in considerable numbers.

Massachusetts, and some other States, through their proper officers, have asked us to make their sets of our Supreme Court Reports, complete by sending them the decisions made by our Courts during the war.—We have been unable to reply with these requests, because they were not printed in sufficient numbers they have been lost. Many of them were unbound and poorly printed on bad paper. I suggest the expediency of republishing new editions of them.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I learn from the Librarian that he will soon require more space for the reception of books. Besides the annual addition of literary, historical and scientific works being made under the law appropriating five hundred dollars a year for the increase of the Public Library, we are continually receiving large accessions by our interchanges with the States of the national government. Additional space should be provided for them.—As to how this may be best effected I have no specific recommendation to submit. The old Arsenal building, at an inconsiderable expense, now entirely useless, might be made available for public purposes.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

I call your attention to the condition of the buildings and grounds, provided by law as the residence of the governor. They have been occupied as the headquarters of the military commandant of the state, since the capture of this city by Gen. Sherman's army in April, 1865. The fencing has been removed, the garden, fruit trees and shrubbery are exposed to stock, some of the ornamental trees cut down, and the buildings damaged and defaced. I have not asked to occupy these buildings. They require essential repairs to make them a suitable residence, and nearly all the furniture has been lost or destroyed, and no appropriation has been made to repair and refurnish the premises.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On entering upon the discharge of my official duties, I found that the standards of weights and measures, belonging to the state, were missing. Many counties, which had lost a part or all of their standards of weights and measures, heretofore supplied by the state, were applying for new ones.—an application to the secretary of the treasury, a new supply was sent, and, in the meantime, I addressed a circular to the chairman of each county court in the state, to ascertain what numbers it would be my duty to provide for them, under the provisions of chapter 117, revised code. I could not contract, with discretion, for the manufacture of these measures, until I knew the whole number to be supplied. Very many of the chairmen did not respond. I sent a second circular to the county court clerks, and have now an answer from nearly all of them. I respectfully submit that the details of the duty ought not to be imposed on the governor, or that he should be authorized to employ and pay a suitable agent to attend to it. I refer you to a letter on this subject from Prof. A. D. Bache, which accompanies this message.

MILITIA.

A well regulated militia is essential to the administration of the state government, as well as to the discharge of her duties as a member of the Union. At the beginning of my administration, a total disorganization of the militia existed. Under the act of the general assembly, passed the 12th day of March last, I appointed Jno. A. Gilmer as Adjutant General, with instructions to carry out the provisions of said act. The duties to be performed were twenty times greater than they were before the war. Nearly five thousand officers had to be elected, commissioned and qualified, a correspondence to be conducted with every county in the state, and innumerable other difficulties to be overcome. The salary allowed to this officer, when the services were comparatively light, was $200 a year. This was not allowed by the act of last March. Believing that this was an oversight, and that you would make him adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties. I herewith submit his report and commend it to your careful consideration.

By an act of the last general assembly the offices of auditor and comptroller were consolidated, and no clerk allowed. The duty of auditing claims, imposed on this officer, his decision being final, and subject to no supervision, requires an officer of firmness and capacity, and the extensive bookkeeping and methodical arrangement of the papers pertaining to his duties as auditor and comptroller, require much labor. I recommend an inquiry whether judicious economy does not require an increase of salary to this officer and the aid of a clerk.

I have considered it my duty, in a few instances, under existing laws, to designate judges to hold courts of oyer and terminer, but after full inquiry and careful examination of the laws, I am in doubt as to what is the legislative will in reference to the compensation of a judge for such special service. I ask for such action on your part as shall leave no grounds for doubt.

REPAIRS TO THE STATE HOUSE.

Under the provisions of the resolutions passed by the general assembly, in March last, authorizing the governor to make needful repairs on the state house, and under the powers conferred upon the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller by chapter 103, revised code, we have caused such repairs to be made to the capitol and such additional furniture supplied to the halls and offices as we deemed necessary, and the governor and public treasurer, in obedience to a resolution of the convention of the 20th June, 1866, have had the necessary gas fixtures put up for the lighting of the halls and rooms of the capitol. We have executed these duties with as much economy as possible.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT HILLSBORO'.

I have received a communication from General R. E. Colston, superintendent of the Hillsboro' academy, which accompanies this message, generously offering, gratuitously, one scholarship in his academy to one young man from each congressional district in the state, and one scholarship to one young man from the State at large, to be designated by the governor.

The institution asks no pecuniary aid from the state. Poor young men will be unable to avail themselves of this opportunity to aequire a scientific and military education in this distinguished seminary of learning, without aid to pay their board. I submit the subject to you in the hope that you may be able to offer some aid or encouragement to this generous design.

ASYLUM FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

It should be matter of just pride that in spite of the extraordinary drafts of the war and its impoverishing results, the state has never ceased to care for the unhappy inmates of her asylums, and that both are still performing their works of munificence. The reports of the president, directors, principal, auditor and treasurer of our asylum for deaf mutes and the blind, which I herewith transmit to you, exhibit this institution as steadily exerting, with undiminished vigor, the benevolent purposes for which it was created. I commend these reports to your careful consideration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

As chairman of the boards of literature and internal improvements, I shall submit to you additional messages, at as early a day as practicable, touching the matters committed to the charge of these boards.

THE PROPER BASIS OF SETTTEMENT.

In the case of Shylock creditors, the existing law furnished the debtor with a remedy, by deed of trust or otherwise, for bringing the rigorous creditors to terms by preferring the more lenient ones.

The peculiar circumstances of each case will indicate the best adjustment between debtor and creditor. The wholesome provision of the constitution of the United States which forbids a state to pass any law impairing the obligation of a contract, should be faithfully observed, as should be all our constitutional obligations, and in the end, the state and individuals will reap the reward which always follows steadfast adherence to duty. Let us so act that, hereafter as heretofore, our hearts may swell at the mention of "the good Old North State."

CONCLUSION.

There is much to occasion the gloom prevailing throughout the state. It has been exhibited in various ways. The growing indifference of our people, in all the elections which have lately occurred, is greatly to be deplored. Let us never despair of the republic. Our time honored axiom "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," will have become an unprofitable declaration of principle, when the people shall cease to take an interest in elections. There is much in the review of the recent past to forbid despondency and encourage hope.

Our state has not been afflicted with war or pestilence, or famine.

Although we have not been blessed everywhere with propitious seasons, in much the larger part of the state, the toils of the farmer and planter have been abundantly rewarded.

Our courts for months have been exercising full jurisdiction without interference by the military of the United States (except in the matter of apprenticing colored children, which it is hoped will be soon satisfactorily arranged,) and as a consequence, crime is being repressed and the orderly citizen feels the protection of the law.

Time and the action of the courts have done much to moderate the animosities and restore the good feeling which existed among us. We have made much advance towards restoring the respect for law and order which formerly distinguished our people—and all classes are becoming more steadily industrious. Our institutions of learning are reviving, and their increasing number of pupils is highly encouraging.

We should be profoundly thankful for the blessings we enjoy, and endeavor by mutual forgiveness and charity and all our actions, to deserve the future favor and guidance of divine providence.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JONATHAN WORTH.


**Valuable City Property for Sale.**

I WILL SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS a house and lot on Fayetteville Street near the N. C. R. R. The lot contains about one Acre of Land with one of the best Springs of water in this City. A good two story dwelling with basement and a double Brick Kitchen. The yard beautifully shaded with Elm trees. It is also a No. 1, stand for a Family Grocery and would be a good site for a manufacturing establishment, of any kind. There being a sufficiency of water for Engines, &c.

Apply to me at my office over Creech's Store.

W. R. MILLER, Ag't.

Nov. 20, 1866. 105—2w.

**FOR SALE.**

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT House in Marion, on Tuesday, 18th of December, week of McDowell County Court—

1. One town lot, known as the "Sam Deal Grocery," half acre, set in clover; building sufficient for a small family—kitchen, smoke-house and stable.

2. The "Hall lot," one acre; dwelling-house, 4 rooms, cellar, dining and cook room, brick row, 7 offices, corresponding out-buildings, well of excellent water, orchard, garden, flower plot, ornamental shade trees—the most beautiful residence in Marion.

3. The "Moore Mine," near Dysartsville, on South Muddy Creek, 175 acres, half under cultivation; 30 acres creek bottom, 25 uncleared—hickory growth, the entire surface sown with gold, a lease on which the present owner has always refused to grant.

4. A mound of 55 acres, adjacent to the last, covered with pine timber, convenient to a saw-mill, and rich in veins of gold, within a short distance (as is also tract No. 3) of the celebrated Taylor mine, now operated by a Northern company.

5. The "Jarrott Place," 346 acres on the Catawba, 4 miles from Marion; 75 acres river bottom, fine water-power, abundance of pine timber near the located line of the 'Western Extension,' very desirable property.

All persons wanting homes, farming or mining lands, are invited to visit these, and to attend on the day of sale.

One-tenth cash, (greenbacks,) the remainder one, two and three years' credit, with interest from date.

Notes with approved security required.

Title retained till the last installment paid.

R. D. WILSON.

Nov. 19, 1866. 47—w4t.

NORTH-CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN ACCORDANCE with an order of His Honor, Judge A. S. Merrimon, made at the fall term of the Superior Court, there will be a special term of the Superior Court of Wake County, held at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday of December next, for one week, for the transaction of civil business.

Witnesses in all Civil Cases are required to attend the Special Term, under the same rules, forfeitures, and penalties, and with the same privileges, *as if the Term were a Regular Term.*

J. N. BUNTING,

Clerk of Superior Court.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1866. 95—1w6t.

**PHYSICIANS OR DRUGGISTS.**

A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in the Drug business desires a situation in a Drug Store or Physician's Office in North-Carolina. Comes well recommended. No charge for services the first two months, and after that terms can be agreed upon.

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Oct. 3, 1866. 41—w2m.

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Sept. 15, 1866. 77—twaw-1y



# Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.


**The North-Carolina Standard.**

We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our subscription list.

The terms of the *Standard* are as follows:

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| Tri-Weekly, one year, | $6 00 |
| " " six months, | 3 00 |
| Weekly, one year, | 3 00 |
| " six months, | 1 50 |

The Weekly will be clubbed as follows: Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy for a year, gratis.

The Legislature and Congress will meet soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

The circulation of the *Standard* among Northern capitalists and others, renders it a good medium for advertising lands and other property for sale.

**The State Printer.**

The Rev. William E. Pell has just been elected State Printer by the Legislature of this State. He is the Senior Editor of the *Sentinel*, the organ of Gov. Worth. A recent number of the *Sentinel* contained a communication from which we make the following extract:

"THE UNION FOR WHICH OUR YANKEE FRIENDS FOUGHT IS HOPELESSLY BROKEN. THE GOVERNMENT IS GONE, FOR WHICH THEY STRUGGLED. THE FEDERAL FLAG PROCLAIMS A LIE, SO-CALLED. WHY FLAUNT IN GAPING FACES THOSE THIRTY-SIX STARS? WHY SPREAD THE FALSEHOOD ACROSS THE STREETS?"

This language was published without a word of disapproval by the *Sentinel*.

On the 22d of February last, the Junior Editor of the *Sentinel*, Mr. Gales, one of the Clerks of the House of Commons, spoke contemptuously of the federal flag, and proposed to a friend to go home by a back street, to avoid walking under it. The *Sentinel* afterwards apologized for this conduct of its Junior as a trivial circumstance, and said the Editors had no particular objection to the flag, provided it was displayed at proper times and in proper places.

It is a significant fact that the Speakers of the two Houses recently elected, though they spoke of the peril in which the State is now placed, made no allusion to the American Union.

Mr. Hoke, a member of the House of Commons in January, 1861, moved to take down the flag from the dome of the Capitol. Just such public men as Mr. Hoke now have complete control of this State.

The State Printer is a disloyal man. He hates the government. He hates the Union. He would rejoice to see the national flag taken down, and the flag of "the Confederacy" waving in its place. In his Card to the members, asking them to elect him State Printer, he based his claims on the fact that he is true to "*the cause of the South.*"

**Outrage on a Worthy Citizen.**

We learn that on Monday night last, at a late hour, a couple of white men called at the residence of A. F. Page, Esq., some seven miles west of Raleigh, and asked to be admitted. Mr. Page, who had retired for the night, rose and went to the door, when the men told him one of them was a citizen whom he knew, giving the name, and said they were tired and desired lodging and something to eat. He turned the bolt of the door cautiously, but observed through the side-light that one of the men was in the attitude of rushing on the door. He then stepped back. They called to him to open, but he declined to do so. He then got his gun, and awaited their movements, meanwhile calling his brother, who was upstairs. At that moment they rushed against the door, broke half of it open, when he fired upon them.—They returned the fire and fled. No one was hit. The premises were carefully examined, and foot prints were found, showing that the parties had on good shoes.

It will be seen, by advertisement in this paper, that Mr. Page has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of these robbers. They no doubt belong to an organized band. Certain characters are suspected, and the guilty parties will be ere long ferreted out and brought to justice. It would have been a salutary thing if Mr. Pages' fire had taken effect.

The robbers no doubt hoped to overpower or murder Mr. Page, and then plunder his house of what money and valuables they could find. So far as money is concerned, they would have been disappointed, as Mr. Page, though he handles money, does not keep large sums in his house. He has made preparations, and will be abundantly able to defend himself hereafter.

We rejoice at the indications that the President and the Congress are likely to act together for the future with more harmony and good feeling. The President is a man of the people. He has never during his whole eventful public life, set himself against the known wishes and will of the people. He is a man of strong convictions and iron will, but he is nevertheless a firm believer in popular government, and holds now, as he has always held, that the representative must obey his constituents or resign. No one can doubt what the wish of the people is in this crisis. That wish has been expressed in the recent elections; and to none did that expression give more relief or satisfaction than to the Unionists of the South. It would be a proud and glorious day for the country to see the President and the Congress acting harmoniously together. We could then hope for a speedy and final settlement of all our troubles on an unmistakably loyal basis.—The hopes of Unionists everywhere would at once revive. Our prosperity would be renewed. The future, which is now dark, would at once be full of promise.

We had the pleasure of being one of a party at an entertainment given by Capt. Lee, on Monday night last, at his Restaurant on Hillsboro' Street, near the Exchange Hotel. The dishes were rare for this region, and excellently served. The wines and liquors were pure and superb. Capt. Lee is a superior caterer, and deserves encouragement by those who appreciate good things in his line.

**Governor's Message.**

We publish to-day the Message of Gov. Worth.

We have no room to-day for comment on this extraordinary document.

It will be seen that the Governor objects to the constitutional amendment, on the ground among others, that it was not proposed to the States by a *constitutional* Congress; and that he proposes to *disperse* the free people of color equally throughout the Northern States!

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—From a table furnished by the Secretary of State to the *Sentinel*, of this City, we learn that the official vote for Worth is 34,345, for Dockery 10,749.

Several of the leading Democratic papers of the North have taken ground for negro suffrage, since the recent elections. The Washington *Star*, heretofore opposed to the Howard amendment, now advises the people of the South to accept it.

It is also reported that the President is seriously considering whether he will take ground in his message for universal or negro suffrage. It is said he has had conferences with Chief Justice Chase and others on the subject.

It would be idle, however, in either the President or Congress to expect the ten recently insurgent States to accept *any* proposition while they retain their present disloyal organizations.

**Choice Extracts from Southern Papers.**

The *Sentinel*, Gov. Worth's organ, speaking of the fact that a few Southern young men have enlisted in the army of the United States, says:

"It is not improbable that we may yet owe our liberty and the very existence of the States of the South, to the army which those young men have entered. What there is left us of a constitutional government, may owe its future existence to that very army. There is much meaning and true patriotism in the recent significant letter of Gen. Beauregard, that when he surrendered at the termination of the late war, "I buried the hatchet not to be unburied again, except in defence of the country and its constitutional government." Those young men may have unwittingly placed themselves in that category. Who knows?"

The meaning of which is, the *Sentinel* hopes the army of the United States will be used against the Congress in a certain contingency. Vain hope!

The Petersburg *Index*, in the following extract we make from that paper, charges President Johnson with having murdered Wirz and Mrs. Suratt, and with a disposition to murder Mr. Davis, because he does not think proper to release him:

"Among the many crimes chargeable to the United States during the past eighteen months, the cruel and continued punishment of this august captive is, in some respects, the highest. In its fearful injustice it does not of course equal the murder of Wirz and Mrs. Surratt; but inasmuch as it affects a victim of so much wider fame and and more representative character, and inasmuch as even the vain affectation of trial has not, in his instance, been presented, the world and posterity will be likely to number this as the foremost injustice of the age. There is nothing in the character of the prisoner or in the conduct of his cause to palliate it. It is warranted by no necessity of State and no demand of Justice. It appeals to no defensible public sentiment and no prescript of national policy. It is explicable simply, purely and exclusively on grounds of a low, malicious revenge—that would be contemptible in an individual, but in a nation is inexpressibly mean and unworthy.

We indulged and expressed the hope that Mr. Johnson would, early in the recess of Congress, have relieved himself of so much of the odium of this great crime as was fairly chargeable to him, by releasing Mr. Davis on his parole, or on sufficient bail, if need be, to secure his appearance. But he has not seen fit so to do. His hand alone stood between the prisoner and the double tyranny of Chase and Congress—the upper and nether millstones of Jacobinism—and he has not seen fit to stay the grinding. Three weeks more remain to him, and these only. When Congress meets, it will put it out of the power of the President to open the doors of Fortress Monroe, and another winter will finish the advanced work of Jefferson Davis' murder.

It may seem a trifling thing to slay this one feeble, blind, gray-haired and trembling old man, but it is an atrocity which, if committed, will live forever. A million Southern mothers will bequeath to a generous posterity the memory and the resentment of the crime. A million Northern mothers will blush to know that its blood is on them and on their children."

The Goldsborough *News* discourses as follows:

"We are not of that number, who are disposed to keep up a daily harangue about the Howard amendment; we consider its fate as sealed—it is already dead, and can never be incorporated into the constitution of the United States by consent of the South; and without the co-operation of the South, *it is dead.* The more the matter is discussed, the greater importace will it assume in the estimation of the wicked rabble, whose hobby it was in the recent campaign. The mind of the South is made up—the day for argument has passed, and the next thing which the South will be called upon to do, will be to drive the wrought nail in to its coffin, if in so doing, it shall split the miserable box into a thosand splinters. And that this *will be done*, there is not a man in the United States that entertains the slightest doubt. North Carolina will do her work during the present month, and she will do it well; other Southern States will proceed in like man