

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.
One year \$2, six months \$1.25.
Any person sending five subscribers will receive one copy gratis.

Rates of Advertising.

| Transient Advertisements payable in advance. | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| One inch. | \$1 | \$2 | \$4 | \$6 | \$7 | \$8 | \$9 | \$10 | \$11 | \$12 | \$13 | \$14 |
| Two inches. | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| Three | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Four | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| Five | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| Six | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| Seven | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 |
| Eight | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 |
| Nine | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| Ten | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| Eleven | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| Twelve | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

Court orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' notices, six weeks, \$3.50—in advance.
Double rates for double column advertisements.
Special notices 50 per cent. additional.
Weekly changes 25 per cent. additional.
Monthly changes 35 per cent. additional.
Yearly advertisements charged quarterly when ordered.
Circulars, over ten lines, charged as advertisements—payable in advance.

Professional Cards.

Jno. H. Dillard. Jno. A. Gilmer.

Murray F. Smith.

Dillard, Gilmer & Smith,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

and

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office over Bank of Greensboro, opposite

Bank House.

PRACTICE in State and Federal Courts.

Special attention given to matters in

Bankruptcy, and causes arising under

Internal Revenue, in District Court of Western

District of North Carolina. Collections in

State and Federal Courts solicited.

June 26, 1872. 205clv.

C. P. Mendenhall. JOHN N. STAPLES.

MENDENHALL & STAPLES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rock-

ingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Randolph and

Alamance; also, U. S. Circuit and

District Courts. Special attention given to

collections in all parts of the State, and to

cases in Bankruptcy.

Office one door North of Court House.

Jan. 27ly.

RALPH GORRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Greensboro, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of Alamance,

Davidson, Guilford and Randolph, and

Bankruptcy courts. Office, No. 5 Law Row on

West Side of Court House.

Prompt attention given to collecting, and

all other business committed to his care.

April 27, 1871ly

Walter Clark. J. M. Mullen.

Clark & Mullen,

Attorneys at Law,

HALIFAX, N. C.

PRACTICE in all the Courts of Halifax,

Martin, Northampton and Edgecombe

counties. In the Supreme Court of North

Carolina and in the Federal Courts.

Office in the Court House.

mar 14ly

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having associated themselves in the

practice of DENTISTRY,

respectfully offer their professional

services to the citizens of

Greensboro, and the sur-

rounding country. One of our offices can

always be found at their office on

Lindsey's corner up stairs, entrance East

Market Street.

Satisfactory reference given, if desired,

from our respective patrons during the

past twelve or fifteen years. 213clv

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

Assurance Society

Of the United States, New York.

THE undersigned, under the firm name of

"Rufin & Owen," have assumed the

agency of the above Company for middle

North Carolina.

We have no hesitation in confidently

recommending the Company, to the pub-

lic, as entirely reliable, liberal in its

terms and thoroughly just towards its

policy-holders; and they respectfully

solicit investigation from all who wish to

insure.

T. RUFFIN, THOMAS M. OWEN.

227clv

THAT'S RIGHT,

ALWAYS

GET

THE

BEST!

Low-priced SEWING MACHINES like

low-priced Watches, are a great annoyance

to the owners. The **Wheeler & Gibbs**

Sewing Machine is a great universal

satisfaction. It is the ladies favorite—

because it runs light, makes no noise, does

all kinds of work, never gets out of order

and is easily comprehended by all. Any

person desiring a Sewing Machine is in-

vented to call at my residence.

235clv JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

STOP AT THE

YARBOROUGH HOUSE!

Raleigh, N. C.

G. W. Blacknell, Proprietor.

Circular Saws, Gummers, &c.

We can supply at a

short notice, Saws of any size or description,

Gummers, Side Files or any other article

manufactured by Henry Dutton & Son, Phil-

adelphia.

Also Gum and Leather Belting of any re-

quired width, length or strength, manufac-

tured by the New York Belting Company,

and J. B. Hoy & Co., New York. Call and

get a circular. Sold only for cash on delivery

and at manufacturers' prices.

Feb. 1, 1872. JAS. SLOANS' SONS.

J. H. HARRIS,

Saddle & Harness Maker,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

KEEPS on hand, and makes to order, first

class.

Saddles, Brides, Harness,

and everything pertaining to his business.

Orders receive prompt attention. Repair-

ing done at moderate rates. nov 13.3m

For Sale Cheap.

4 or 5 head of

horses and mules, 2 yoke of oxen, milch

cows, cattle and sheep.

I also have a large amount of farming

tools to rent.

Apply to

JAS. F. FOULKES,

Greensboro.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1824.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

{New Series No. 248.

Why Grant was so Confident of Success.

It is said that President Grant never at any stage of the canvass doubted his success. He was confident when many of his leading friends and supporters were despondent. This feeling of security was attributed by them to his blind and unreasoning obstinacy and his ignorance of the various influences at work. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald throws some light upon the matter saying:

One possible helping cause of the President's indifference was, it is true, known to very few of the timorous or steadfast either, and that was his knowledge of the fact that from the opening of the canvass to the end of the great campaign of October the Republican National Committee had a picket in every Greeley camp of any consequence, from one end of the country to the other, and knew day by day every phase of the Greeley situation as well as Mr. Greeley's managers themselves. Putting the information thus acquired to their own side, this committee and those in its confidence had a comprehensive view of affairs that saved them from doubts and panics, while the fears of the untutored were played upon to stimulate larger concessions of money and effort to carry the doubtful positions.

Suicide of Rochester's Daughter.—She was not only lovely, but she was just eighteen. Beautiful hazel eyes, flashing fire; chestnut hair abundant as Absalom's; the bosom of Venus; a complexion white as alabaster; she might have driven some men mad; she could have made any man happy. Instead of that she went to the Hotel des Ardennes, a quarter of Paris justly called the hive of the great city, for in that district every floor is a manufactory, and all the by-ways teem with the busy bees. I say she went to the Hotel des Ardennes, asked for a chamber for a week, paid the week's rent in advance, brought in a brazier and charcoal with her, and laid down dressed on the bed to die by her own hand. Her mother was so poor; they had gone so often without meals; they could not see how house-rent was to be paid, how winter clothes were to be bought. She died by her own hand, and she was only eighteen! They had been rich once; she had never known what privation and poverty were till La Commune fell; before then they had possessed all they wanted. Her father had made his \$100,000 a year clear profit; but then he had many vices.—*Paris Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

Prof. Kerr exhibited at the Charlotte Fair some specimens of iron sand found on the Pamlico Sound, Beaufort county. This attracted the attention of Mr. Wm. W. Biggs of the firm of Biggs, Holland & Stewart, Liverpool, England, who was present at the Fair. We have seen a letter from him to Prof. Kerr in relation to the working and shipping to Liverpool of this iron sand, says the *Charlotte Southern Home*. The exhibition at Charlotte will most probably result in the development of a new industry in North Carolina. This is but one of the thousand ways in which the Geological Survey benefits the State.

The Knoxville Press and Herald says: "What will Mr. Greeley do now?" Well, Mr. Greeley will act wisely, like a Dutch landlord in Buffalo, who was defeated for the office of Canal Commissioner. On being told of his misfortune he exclaimed: "Wot, wot! Vell, I shud go pack to Buffalo and keep the Mansion House like hell."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

One day Hiron went to see Voltaire, but did not find him at home. In order to excite his ire, he wrote on the door: "Old villain." Two days afterwards he met the author of the "Henriade" in the street. "I was at your house," he said to Voltaire, with a sneer, "but did not find you at home." "I know," replied Voltaire; "you left your name on the door."

Pacing Horses.—In Barbary pacing horses are held in such high estimation that the method of making a spirited trotter shackle like a boat in a chop sea is reduced to a science. To make them tack easily a ring of lead covered with leather is put round each hoof; a cord from each weight ascends and is fastened to the saddle, front and rear; next a strap runs horizontally from the fore to the hind foot on both sides. Being rather short, it is impossible to make a long step. Restraint compels the animal to practice a new gait to progress at all. As soon as a habit is established of going ahead thus tethered the desirable amble is fully and permanently established.

"After the Election."—The Philadelphia Press states that eight hundred men employed in the navy-yard in that city, were informed on Tuesday that their services were no longer required. It is also stated in the Norfolk papers that numbers have been discharged from the navy-yard at Portsmouth, Va.

There are four cheese factories in Western North Carolina, which will turn out this year 100,000 pounds, worth fifteen cents a pound at the factory.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina.

DELIVERED AND READ TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1872.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

You, the representatives of the sovereign people, are again assembled in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution to legislate for the interest of our constituents, and it is my duty to give you such information and make such recommendations as may be deemed expedient.

It affords me the most sincere gratification to be able to congratulate the people of our State upon their greatly improved condition during the year, now rapidly drawing to a close; in that an abundance of all the products of our soil have crowned their labors; that prosperity and thrift are to be seen on every side; that the close of the year is marked by a feeling of confidence and hope, and that a better feeling is everywhere manifested among our people, who are fast becoming reconciled one towards the other. For these and kindred blessings, let us be devoutly thankful to the bountiful Giver of all good gifts, and strive to make ourselves, as a great State, worthy and deserving of them.

OUR FEDERAL RELATIONS.

As preliminary to other recommendations, I deem it proper to call your attention to the relations of the State with the National Government, which, since the late war, have been in some respects, changed by amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and have, in other respects, become more delicate than formerly, requiring deliberation and consideration in shaping general legislation upon a variety of subjects. The material interests of the people are more gravely involved in this subject than is generally supposed. Until good order and quiet are restored and assured within our borders, the immigration, enterprise capital, which are flowing into less favored regions, cannot be turned to us, and every branch of labor and business must continue to languish. Until the State and its people are manifestly in full accord with the National Government, there will continue to exist apprehensions of possible trouble, affecting the interest of capital, and producing a disinclination to invest in our section or to seek a residence among us. Without this it must be many years before we can hope to recover from the calamities through which we have passed, and be relieved from the embarrassments which now weigh so heavily upon the people. This generation may pass away before any valuable progress is made in the vast internal resources within our borders, which might be made to spread wealth, comfort and prosperity, where now there is only poverty, gloom and embarrassment. I will not recur to the causes in the past, nor animadvert upon the existing elements adverse to the practical exercise of that high order of statesmanship, which, making due allowance for the passions and follies of men, looks only to the present and future good of the commonwealth, and aims at beneficent results to the whole, rather than the triumph of one class of ideas over another. But for the common interest of all, I trust, that as may be, the eliminations and recriminations of the troubled times from which we ought now to emerge, may cease and be forgotten in a united effort to make the best of events, and conform to the requirements of accomplished facts. A new order of things is established. The means, and the conflicts of opinion, feeling and interests, through which it has been established, can no longer wisely come into question, or be allowed to influence the action of the chosen representatives of the people, in adopting measures for their relief and government, nor in leading and giving tone to that popular sentiment, upon which is based, after all, the good order, character and welfare of the State. There is much to be forgotten on all sides—much of injustice to be forgiven—much allowance to be made for honest error; for mistaken impulse; for the blindness of excitement; and for the disordered state of society generally. It will be happy for North Carolina, if her newly chosen Legislators can, with determined purpose, turn their backs upon much of the past and manfully deal with the situation in a practical, business and statesmanlike manner.

By the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, every citizen of North Carolina is expressly declared to be a citizen of the United States, and the National Government is expressly invested with power to protect him in his rights as such. The State government cannot take those rights from him, nor prevent his practical enjoyment of them, without making a case for the interference of the national authority. The State cannot deny to any class, or to any individual citizen, the equal protection of the laws, either by acts of commission or omission, without subjecting itself to such supervisory and remedial action of the National Government, as must necessarily be unpleasant

and troublesome, and reflect more or less upon local interests and upon society. You will doubtless agree with me, that every interest, and every feeling of our people, point to an avoidance of all occasion for such interference, and that it is the highest duty of the legislature, candidly and in good faith, to shape legislation to this end. We cannot deny that a failure of the State authorities, in too many glaring instances, to protect citizens, mostly of a certain class, from systematic and organized outrage upon their persons, and upon their rights, has furnished occasion for the interposition of the National Government on subjects that the State would more properly and better control. Such interposition is mortifying to the pride and feelings of our people—the occasion for it is a reproach to society. The failure of the State to remove such occasion is discreditable alike to the people and to their representatives. Altogether it has been disastrous to our material interests—setting back the influx of capital and immigration, and retarding all classes of labor, industry and enterprise.

But besides this, the National Government is naturally watchful of any appearance of wilful failure on the part of certain of the States to conform to the results of the late unfortunate conflict, and sensitive to whatever may seem an effort to reverse or avoid, directly or indirectly, the practical enforcement of the policy which it has adopted for its protection in the future, and for its interests and welfare as present. It especially distrusts the people and the governments of those States as to their disposition and purpose to respect and enforce the rights of that class of citizens who have been raised, by its authority alone, from absolute slavery to full and complete American citizenship. We may add to this that the conduct and language of too many of the other class of our people, have given cause for the belief that the national safety is seriously involved in upholding and enforcing the practical and untrammelled enjoyment, and exercise by the colored citizens in the South, of the new rights and powers conferred on them.

It could not reasonably be expected, at first, that the former ruling classes in this State should fully realize, and conform in all respects and upon all occasions, to the new order of things. There was in the way, former prejudices and habits; passions and animosities engendered by recent strife; pride of caste; a humiliating sense of lost power, and an ill-founded hope of restoring by some means to a greater or less degree, the old order of things. Political parties have been adhered to, and supported, with unbecoming zeal and recklessness, under the impulses of such feelings and hopes—and acts have been done, and means resorted to that will be followed by the heartfelt regrets of a life-time. Political leaders have participated in such feelings and hopes, or have encouraged and used them for their own purposes. Thus for seven years, has our State been distracted and diverted from its true interests; society has been lowered in tone; individuals demoralized, and personal bitterness between neighbors and former friends engendered to the destruction of confidence and the general ruin of business in all its relations and results.

The result of the recent State and National elections, has shown too clearly to be mistaken, that the American people are fixed in their purpose to perpetuate and enforce the policy and principles, which have been so long with us the basis of the contest in which we have lost so much. It is wise, as it is now our duty as citizens and men, to look upon events as they are and to conform our public policy, and as far as possible our private conduct, to the national will—to put this State in full and complete accord with the Nation—and to render the interposition of direct national authority entirely unnecessary, either for the protection of citizens or for any other purpose that may be properly and as well accomplished by the State itself. There is reason to believe that the government of the United States, and the people of the Northern States, are anxious for the States recently in revolt to be blessed with prosperity—for peace and good order to be established, and for mutual good feeling and kindly relations to be restored between citizens as early and as rapidly as possible. Fostering and auxiliary legislation, and the friendly offices of every department of the National Government will doubtless be directed to this end, as soon as the States themselves can settle down their borders, and so conform their policy to the new order of things, as to render such action productive of beneficial results. It ought now to be manifest to every one, that the time has arrived, when this State may fully reinstate itself as one of the efficient, co-operative members of the Union, advancing, instead of retarding, the wonderful progress, which the American people are making in wealth, power, honor and greatness among the nations of the earth.

In my message to the last General Assembly will be found a summary of the State Debt, but it is not necessary to repeat, as very little change has occurred since, except in the accruing interest. I again call the attention of the Legislature to the great importance of carefully considering this whole

subject. The honor and character, as well as the material interests of the State, are most seriously involved. Immigrants seeking investment and homes in the State, have been turned away as soon as they have learned the condition of the public finances, and the apparent heavy debt hanging over us. It is difficult to make any public suggestion to the Legislature on this subject without running the risk of setting up speculation and gambling in our public securities, and otherwise affecting indefinitely many questions connected with the subject. I shall refrain from going into details at present; but hope, during your present session, to confer with the proper committees of your respective bodies and communicate information and make suggestions that may aid in coming to some proper conclusion as to the best course to be pursued.

A State ought to meet every money obligation with promptness. The faith of creditors rests entirely upon confidence. The fact that the State cannot be brought into pay its debts, and is compelled to pay its debts, is a strong reason for acting always in good faith. In the affairs of States, however, as in those of individuals, exigencies arise when it may not be possible to meet promptly its obligations. An unadjusted debt hanging over a State is an incubus, which deadens enterprise, and prevents its advance in population and wealth.

The causes which have brought about the existing condition of things never occurred before, and probably will not occur again. The complete sweeping away of almost the entire accumulation of the past—the change in the labor system; the resulting want of individual confidence and credit; and the general depression and embarrassment in nearly all the business relations, have been natural results of circumstances over which the State and its people had no control. But immense resources are still left to us, and need only to be developed to restore a high degree of individual prosperity and of public wealth. The future is full of hope, and we have well grounded reasons for believing, that, by judicious legislation and a wise and broad policy in the management of our natural advantages, the day may be hastened, more rapidly than is generally supposed, when our present depressed condition will be greatly changed for the better. This has been, doubtless, fully considered by the State's creditors, and gives us still much power to pay, in some measure, that confidence, which the proverbial honesty, and sober, solid character of our people once inspired. This would be greatly facilitated by a manifestation on the part of the representatives of the people of a determined disposition to make the best of all the advantages and resources within our possession, by earnest, well considered, and business-like system of measures, looking to the material interests, and advancement of industry, enterprise and business in all their varied relations and objects.

There is no subject upon which such action could accomplish so much, and inspire such immediate confidence, and attain such valuable results, as the management of the perplexing and difficult questions connected with the State debt. The question should be dealt with, without any relation to party politics and totally independent of all party considerations. All classes of citizens are equally interested in its proper solution. The interest of capital and labor are alike involved. The property holder and the laborer bear to it the same relations. The debt is a mortgage, no less upon the labor than upon the property of the State. The taxes are paid from the products of labor, and enter as an element into all contracts between the owners of property and those who occupy it, use it, or render it productive by the sweat of the brow. The honor and character of the State is, likewise, the common property of all classes and conditions of its people. In the management of financial questions there, not only party considerations, but all jealousies engendered by political strife or the unfortunate events of civil war, and all else that may be calculated to prejudice wise and judicious action, should be laid aside, or subordinated to the common interest and honor of the State.

The Bonds of the State, representing the old debt, as well as those representing the obligations incurred since the war, are of various classes, each bearing a different market value, at present. The holders of one class may not feel that their interest is identical with that of the holders of another. Legislation, not well considered, or inadvertent, might seriously derange the present relative value of the classes, and further complicate and embarrass the whole question. Too great care cannot be observed in the initiatory steps that it may be taken should it be decided to take any action at all upon the subject.

With some classes of Bonds there are connected grave legal questions, involving, if not the entire amount that the State is under any moral obligation to pay. In some, the question of delivery and of fraud has arisen. In some, the amount realized by the State, and the circumstances attending their sale, are important elements for consideration. Some are supposed to be prohibited by what amounts to a lien on Stock in the North Carolina Railroad. Some are supposed to be

affected by the date of their issue, and others by the consideration upon which they are based. Persons holding only one class are not likely to make the same view as persons holding more or less of several classes. The holders are many, and are engaged in different branches of business, and in many instances reside in widely separated localities. Some of the bonds are held by saving institutions; some by private persons and intended as permanent investments; some by speculators in stocks and securities, and some by heavy capitalists and operators. Some are held in Europe and some in this State. I might mention other circumstances still that would show to the Legislature the importance of a most careful and considerate dealing with this question. But it is necessary at present only to direct attention to this view.

The entire debt upon its face, with interest accrued, amounts at this time, to nearly thirty-seven millions. No one supposes that the State is bound in equity or good conscience to pay the entire sum. As to many of the Bonds, the holders, by the manner in which they came in possession of them, are no more than mere trustees, for the benefit of the State or the corporation, from whose agents they obtained them. Still, in justice, a certain amount is due them from the State. If this amount could be ascertained and equitably adjusted, it would materially reduce what now appears to be the amount of the State debt. But it is, and has been, hardly possible to undertake this through the Courts, or otherwise, because of the ruined condition of the State credit, and the difficulty in raising the means to make any adjustment. It would, nevertheless, be an important

of patriotic devotion to the Union, and designed for the common good of the Republic, under all the exigencies and possible contingencies which might arise in the future. The unlooked for and calamitous events of the ten years have wrought changes in the condition of this State, that tax its utmost energies to meet in any manner, further than is merely calculated, in some degree, to diminish surrounding evils and open up prospects and hopes of further improvements. The common good of the Republic is affected by the condition of its respective members, whether that condition be of prosperity or adversity. It is affected also by the condition, character and capabilities of its citizens in each of the States and is inseparably connected with and dependent upon their elevation and advancement in all the relations of life—in virtue, intelligence and thrift. Wherever popular education and general instruction are suffering from causes that cannot be speedily remedied by the usual means and from the bearing general and widespread calamity and misfortune, it would seem the highest duty of the national government, in its guardianship of the common interest, to direct its aid and friendly offices.

I may be allowed to express the hope, that the Legislature, at its present session, will be able to devise means to make great and much needed improvements in our common schools, increasing them in number and efficiency, and in the length of time they shall be kept in operation during the year. As regards the University of the State, I refer to my recommendations in my last message, because I see no cause to change or add to them, and no reason to doubt their propriety and correctness.

THE ELECTION LAW.
I need not to attempt to impress upon you the duty of so providing by law as to secure fair and honest elections in the State. During the past year two very important elections have occurred. That in August was for Executive and County officers, for members of the Legislature, and for members of Congress. That in November was for Presidential Electors. It is charged by both of the respective political parties, that frauds were committed to an extent if true, that imperatively demands very material changes and improvements in the election laws of the State. To some features of the present law I invite your special attention.

First—It requires the ballots to be on white paper and without device. Why this requirement should be made, I have been unable to conceive, and no one has been able to suggest a plausible reason for it. The numbers of the voters are unable to read. They are liable to be deceived by dishonest and evil disposed persons imposing upon them tickets, which they do not desire to vote, and the names upon which are not those they intend. To prevent this kind of fraud upon illiterate voters, it has always been the custom of parties to use paper of different colors, or to distinguish their tickets by some device. Besides the advantage to such voters as are unable to read, the use of colored paper or devices on the tickets, makes it more difficult for dishonest poll-holders to substitute one ticket for another in passing them into the boxes, or to make a false count when they are taken from the boxes in the presence of by-standers. It seems to be well established, especially in the August elections, that in many counties, and often in many precincts in the same county, there were frauds practiced, to an extent, which could not have occurred, had they not been facilitated by this feature of the election law.

Second—The challenging of registered voters on the day of election, at the precinct where they are duly registered ought not to be allowed, and in this respect a change in the law ought to be made. Such challenges in the recent elections, were in many cases made capriciously, and on evidently frivolous grounds and for the purpose of so delaying and retarding the election as to prevent many from getting an opportunity of depositing their ballots within the hours prescribed for voting. This has been practiced mainly at precincts where there is a large number of colored voters and where the white voters are almost entirely of one party.

Third—The illiterate voters of the State were greatly confused at the August election by being compelled to vote upon four separate pieces of paper and in four separate boxes. It is difficult to conceive any good reason why this requirement should be kept in the law. At a very large number of the precincts, votes were put, by accident or by design of the poll-holders, into the wrong boxes, and were rejected in the count. In this way many citizens were, in effect, disfranchised. It is noticeable that at almost all the precincts, where this occurred to any considerable extent, there were large numbers of colored voters; who were unable to read and therefore could not assert and deposit their ballots themselves. There are other features of the law to which I would respectfully refer your Honorable Body.

Any feature in the law calculated to attain a valuable result may be submitted to, for the sake of such result, although it may be inconvenient or bear hardly upon the illiterate voter. Even when it opens the door to possible fraud and imposition, if the main object to be attained is necessary to a fair election, and cannot be as well attained in any other way. It may be better not to make a change. But in those features, and especially in the first, where no possible good can be obtained or suggested, an impression is produced upon the people that the purpose is to open the way for fraud and imposition upon certain classes of voters.

I have deemed it my duty to call your attention particularly to this subject, because it is reported and believed by many, that the frauds practiced in the elections this year, under those features of the law, reached many thousand votes. Such an impression produces dissatisfaction and discontent among the people, and brings reproach upon the laws and law-makers of the State.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT.
The last General Assembly proceeded to apportion Senators and Representatives. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they had any right to do so, at that time, and whether the present Legislature has not been chosen in violation of the Constitution of the State. I do not now propose to raise so grave a question, but simply to call your attention to some of the details of the act.

The Constitution provides that "each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory."

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

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

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

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

There is allotted to the

1st District, 50,015 2
10th " 33,686 2
24th " 33,610 2
14th " 35,617 1
23rd " 15,708 1
12th " 27,375 1
13th " 16,436 1
14th " 27,699 1
17th " 16,297 1
31st " 17,414 1
Total population, 141,209 5
1st District, 50,015 2
2nd " 27,009 1
3rd " 27,375 1
12th " 35,617 1
Total population, 141,209 5
1st District, 33,686 2
10th " 33,610 2
14th " 35,617 1
23rd " 15,708 1
12th " 27,375 1
13th " 16,436 1
14th " 27,699 1
17th " 16,297 1
31st " 17,414 1
Total population, 138,751 8
Thus it appears that a population of 141,300 is allotted five Senators—while another population of only 133,751 is allotted eight Senators. The ratio for the five is 28,260, while the ratio for the eight is only 16,719. Accord

under those features of the law, reached many thousand votes. Such an impression produces dissatisfaction and discontent among the people, and brings reproach upon the laws and law-makers of the State.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT.
The last General Assembly proceeded to apportion Senators and Representatives. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they had any right to do so, at that time, and whether the present Legislature has not been chosen in violation of the Constitution of the State. I do not now propose to raise so grave a question, but simply to call your attention to some of the details of the act.

The Constitution provides that "each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory."

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

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

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

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

There is allotted to the

1st District, 50,015 2
10th " 33,686 2
24th " 33,610 2
14th " 35,617 1
23rd " 15,708 1
12th " 27,375 1
13th " 16,436 1
14th " 27,699 1
17th " 16,297 1
31st " 17,414 1
Total population, 141,209 5
1st District, 50,015 2
2nd " 27,009 1
3rd " 27,375 1
12th " 35,617 1
Total population, 141,209 5
1st District, 33,686 2
10th " 33,610 2
14th " 35,617 1
23rd " 15,708 1
12th " 27,375 1
13th " 16,436 1
14th " 27,699 1
17th " 16,297 1
31st " 17,414 1
Total population, 138,751 8
Thus it appears that a population of 141,300 is allotted five Senators—while another population of only 133,751 is allotted eight Senators. The ratio for the five is 28,260, while the ratio for the eight is only 16,719. Accord

ingly all the other Districts. Their shape cannot be characterized, otherwise than as absurd and ridiculous.

The Second District has an excess of 18,000; the Third District an excess of 9,633; the Fourth, an excess of 5,855; and the Sixth an excess of 5,072. The First District has a deficiency of 11,120; the Fifth a deficiency of 14,613. A mere glance at the map of the State is sufficient to convince any one that no consideration of contiguity or compactness of form could possibly have entered into the motive for creating instances of such unprecedented excess and deficiency in the population of the Districts.

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

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

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.
The management of the Institution for these unfortunate classes of our citizens, has for the last twelve months been under the direction and control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the General Assembly and not by the Executive of the State. Believing it to be my duty, under the Constitution to appoint the custodians of this institution, and being satisfied that the Legislature, by making the appointment of Trustees, had usurped powers not delegated to it, but had encroached upon the duties, rights and powers of the Executive Department of the State, and being established in that belief, by a solemn decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Clark and others against Stanley and others to be found in the 66th volume of the North Carolina Reports, I discharged what I believed, and still believe, to be my bounden duty, by appointing a Board to take charge of this Institution. The persons appointed by me endeavored to get the control and with that view made a demand upon those in possession of the keys, property and effects and upon their refusal to surrender, brought suit in the Superior Court of Wake County to determine conflicting rights. This suit was decided at the last term of said Superior Court adversely to the Legislative appointees and has gone up by appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and is there awaiting final determination. If the party in possession of this Institution shall deem it proper to report to your honorable body through the Executive of the State, it will give me pleasure to transmit their report, without thereby recognizing, or intending to recognize, the legality or validity of their right to occupy the places they now hold, or to administer the offices they now claim.

In making appointments of agents to take charge of the reformatory and charitable institutions and also of the public works in which the State owns an interest, I earnestly desired and endeavored to remove them out of the arena of politics by placing good men of different political persuasion upon the various boards; but it grieves me to inform the Legislature that this effort at reconciliation did not meet with the favour it merited and which I still believe it ought to have secured. The people never intended that our Rail Roads and charitable and penal institutions should be made subservient to party interests, and much to my regret I have been made to appear as using them in the interest of one party only because my professedly another party were repelled by the usurpation of the honor and responsibility of administering these public institutions. In whatever

aspect the matter may be viewed I have the satisfaction to know that my conscience is easy and assures me that no censure can rightfully attach to me.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The last section of the statute under which the commissioner has acted provides that he shall be allowed until this meeting of the General Assembly to complete the duties assigned him, and as a compensation for his services that he shall be entitled to sell copies of the work, until he shall be paid fifteen hundred dollars. This postpones his pay for services already rendered, until an additional and most important part of the work, to-wit, the preparation of it for publication shall have been completed. Considering that he has performed all the duties which can be performed on the work until your body shall make provision for its publication, I recommend such a change in the law as to allow a fair and liberal compensation to him and his clerk for their services, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

be compelled to furnish to the public reliable information as to their financial condition.

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

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

RAILROADS, CANALS, &c.
No report has yet been made relative to the management, condition or finances of any of the railroads and canals in which the State owns an interest, consequently I am unable to impart any official information with regard to the same, which will materially aid in any legislation that may be deemed necessary with regard to them, I hope it may be in my power to get such information soon as will enable me to make a special message to you on this subject. In the mean time, I think it advisable to call your attention to a rumor, which has obtained some circulation, to the effect that the State is contemplating the purchase of the Richmond and Danville Road, and different from that of the other North Carolina Roads. If this contemplated change be made, it will, in my opinion, be a most judicious and wise action of the State and will injuriously affect the people for whose benefit the road was built, and may make it a Virginia, rather than a North Carolina highway. There will be no doubt, but that the passengers and freight going from one portion of our State to another, at considerable inconvenience and expense, will prefer to travel by the new road, and the State will not be subjected to either additional expense or trouble. As a North Carolinian, I protest against having our interests or comforts sacrificed to those of other States or people. Let us first accommodate our own people, who have been taxed to build our roads, and then be obliging to others as circumstances will permit.

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

MILITIA.
I desire to reiterate to you, what I said twelve months ago to the General Assembly, upon the subject of the Militia.—I consider it a reproach to the State that we have no well regulated militia, nor any law on our statute book under which it can be organized and trained, and effectually resist the event of invasion or insurrection we are powerless and at the mercy of the invaders and insurgents; in fact we are not in condition, nor can we be with the present militia law, to resist a small riot, stop a riot, or disperse an unlawful assemblage of any considerable number of persons. I again, respectfully, but earnestly urge upon you the necessity of taking to put the State in a better condition for defence and for the safer protection of the people.

The attention of your honorable body is called to the report of my worthy Adjutant General, and his recommendations and suggestions are commended to your favorable consideration. To properly organize the militia, the State must have a law on the subject, and the service of one skilled in military affairs will be needed. It is not to be expected that any one, fit for the work, will undertake it for the State, but that some efficient steps be taken to put the State in a better condition for defence and for the safer protection of the people.

ASSIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
On the 15th of April, 1872, Hon. C. C. Pool tendered his resignation as Judge of the First Judicial District, which was accepted, and Hon. Jonathan W. Alberson was appointed on the 15th of April to succeed him.

Jonathan W. Alberson, Esq., Solicitor for the First Judicial District, resigned said office on the 15th of April, 1872, and on the 15th of April, Esq., was appointed to succeed him.

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

John A. Richardson, Esq., Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial District, died in June, 1872, and on the 15th of April, Esq., was appointed to succeed him.

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

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

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

Herewith are transmitted the reports of the heads of the various State Departments and others, to which your attention is most respectfully invited, and the suggestions thereon are recommended to your serious and patient consideration.

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

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

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, 19th Nov. 1872.

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

THE PATRIOT.
P. F. DUFFY, EDITOR.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1872.

Special Telegram.
The following telegram, from Raleigh, reached us to-day at 1 o'clock, p. m., and was sent by the Editor:
The Legislature voted yesterday for the following: Vance, 25; Merrimon, 7; Pool, 18; House: Vance, 53; Merrimon, 11; Pool, 55. To-day the vote stood on joint vote for Vance, 78; Merrimon, 20; Pool, 72. No election. The contest excited great interest. It is reported that the Pool men will go over to Merrimon to beat Vance. There is a disposition to harmonize on a third candidate if Merrimon men hold out, in which event Gen. Scales, of Rockingham, is prominently mentioned.

Where is It?
We have not received a copy of the Wilmington Journal for a week. We miss it much. What's the matter?

Governor's Message.
We have not undertaken the task of wading through the Governor's message for the purpose of criticizing it and since we publish it in full do not consider it necessary to do so, as our readers can read it themselves and form their own opinions. If it had appeared before the election, however, there is enough of the partisan in it to give it a place among campaign documents. We print it, so that our readers may know how our Solon disconcerts.

Sacrifice of Real Estate.
It is a well known fact that real estate in this country, put up under a forced sale, is generally sacrificed—little or nothing being realized from it. There are reasons for this, not the least of which is the insufficient notification given of sales. Sheriffs, trustees, executors, &c., heretofore have been in the habit of sticking up a notice at a few points, generally speaking in writing, and at points where they fail to attract public attention, and are read but by few. The consequence is, when the sale takes place it is attended by a half a dozen or less people and the property is knocked down for little or nothing because there is no competition.

This is all wrong, and not the intention of the framers of laws. The owners of property suffer by it; creditors suffer by it; the State indirectly suffers by it, and no one gains by it but a few law sharks who watch the courts and take advantage of the misfortune of their neighbors.

We know of instances where good lands have been actually thrown away, and but a few weeks ago we heard of lands sold within a few miles of here for less than \$1 per acre, well worth five times as much. This can be remedied to some extent and justice secured to those interested, if the Legislature will pass a law requiring sheriffs and others acting in official capacities to advertise appropriately properties coming into their hands for sale, in some newspaper, and where that cannot be done then by printed poster.

We venture to say if this be done it will have a beneficial effect and materially increase the amounts received from lands sold under executions, &c.

The War Commenced.
We are informed that a delegation of "loyal" natives from the State of Virginia has recently called on Grant to urge upon him the removal of Northern men holding federal appointments in that State, and the transfer of official patronage to themselves. They claim that this belongs to them as a reward for having carried the State, concluding evidently that Grant is ignorant enough not to know that he carried it because Democrats led the election go by default rather than vote for Greeley. Thus the war has opened on these hypocritical grasshoppers the "carpet-bagger," whose services they accepted and were glad to have in the early days of radicalism in the South, when it had neither man of brains nor social standing to give it shape. They needed the carpet-bagger then to take the unseemly mass of ignorance and mould into form for them, while they hung around

