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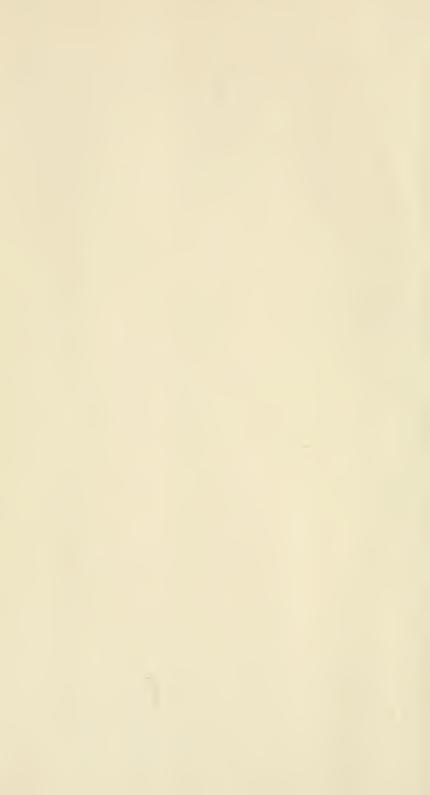
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NORTH CAROLINA

EXECUTIVE

AND

Legislative Documents,

Session 1881.

RALEIGH:

News & Observer, State Printers and Binders. 1881.



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DOCUMENT No. 1.]

[Session 1881.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 5th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

No general assembly has convened in the state for the last twenty years under such favorable auspices as those which greet your coming. As you journeyed from your homes to the capital, evidences of thrift and prosperity were seen in country and in town. During the year which has just closed abundant harvests and remunerative prices have blessed the labors of the husbandman; the mechanic and the laborer of every kind have worked with hope and energy, and have seen their anticipations of successful returns fully realized. Trade and business of every description have exhibited a healthy, steady increase. The despondency that for years has weighed upon our people like a pall, oppressing their energies, and retarding their progress, has been lifted up, and all begin the new year with a will and a faith that must succeed.

Nowhere in the state has there been any disorder, riot or domestic violence, but everywhere the laws have been respected.

The two races are working together in peace and harharmony, with increasing respect for each other. The colored population, I am glad to say, are becoming more industrious and thrifty. Many of them are property owners and tax payers. They seem to be learning the important lesson that they have nothing to rely upon but their own labor. I have tried, on every opportune occasion, to impress this lesson upon them, and to assure them of the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the white race in their efforts to make themselves good and useful citizens. They have held during the past two years, in the city of Raleigh, two industrial exhibitions that were exceedingly creditable to them. I attended both of these exhibitions, and made short addresses, and was glad to see the efforts of the colored race in this direction found so much favor and encouragement among the whites. I regard it as an imperative duty, from which the whites cannot escape, if they would, to see that in all things full and exact justice is done the blacks, and that they are not left alone to work out their own destiny. They are entitled, by many binding considerations, to receive aid and encouragement from the whites in their effort to be better men and women, and I have no doubt will receive it.

In compliance with the law and custom, I herewith transmit the reports of the heads of the several departments of the state government, the agricultural department, the board of internal improvements and the heads of the various charitable and penal institutions. From these reports you will learn, in detail, much of the operation of the state government and the different interests under its control for the past two years, and I beg that you will give to each of them your close attention and study. You will find the information they contain of much value to you in the discharge of your important duties.

By reference to the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports, you

will see that the total receipts for the	fiscal year	ending
September 30th, 1880, were	\$546,996	04
Total disbursements	492,720	33
Balance in favor of receipts	\$ 54.275	71

If all the expenses incurred in the quarter ending September 30th had been paid in that quarter, the balance in hand would not have been so great. It is likely, however, that as great an amount will not be paid in the quarter ending September 30th, 1881, so that this need not alter any estimate. The persistent effort of Dr. Worth, for ten years, to get our state debt adjusted has had its reward. Under the act to compromise and commute the state debt, passed at the session of 1879, he has taken up the old bonds of the state to January 1st, 1881, as follows:

Forty per cent. class	\$3,579,500
Twenty-five per cent. class	1,962,045
Fifteen per cent. class	
Total	\$7,470,245

He has issued in lieu of these new four per cent. bonds of the state, to the amount of \$2,211,616, upon which the interest was promptly paid on the 1st of January. The old bonds taken up were recorded as required by law, and burned in my presence.

A NEW BUILDING FOR A SUPREME COURT ROOM.

There is one matter in the excellent report of the able secretary of state to which I desire to direct your attention especially. On entering the office of the secretary of state, one can see at a glance its crowded condition, and how in sufficient the room is for the uses to which it is necessarily put. It is apparent there must be more room provided in which to keep the records of the office, or injury and their loss are inevitable. Some of the most valuable and oldes records of the state have only recently been rescued from oblivion, in a heap of old papers in the arsenal, by the pro longed and continued search of Col. Saunders. Shall they again be cast away, or be put in a place where they will be perpetually preserved? So, too, with the state library. I is filled to overflowing with valuable books, which, for wan of room, cannot be properly numbered, catalogued and placed upon shelves ready for inspection. The accumula tion of records in the supreme court clerk's office has been so great that there is scarcely room for more. I beg that you will visit and inspect all three of these rooms. I urge as a remedy for the crowded condition of these rooms, tha you pass an act appointing five commissioners to select a site for a new building, to be called the "Supreme Cour Building," with power to erect thereon one in every way suitable. The southeast corner of the capitol square would in my opinion, be an excellent location; but if it is deemed best by your honorable body not to encumber Union square then the commission should have the power to build or Nash square or some other suitable place. The lower floo of this building should be fitted up and used for the supremcourt room and library, the clerk's and attorney general' offices, a consultation room for the judges, and other neces sary rooms. The second floor should be fitted up in good style for a state library, and occupied for that purpose. The rooms now occupied by the supreme court and the clerk could then be given to the auditor, and the room now occu pied by the auditor to the secretary of state. The room nov used by the state library should be set apart as the reposi tory of the old and valuable records of the state, and a lay passed requiring them to be placed therein, and forbidding them, under heavy penalties, from ever being removed therefrom. Some of them are now so mutilated that it is absolutely necessary that they be printed while it is yet possible to decipher them. I suggest that the trustees of the library be allowed to do this and pay for the same out of the library fund. I call your attention to the librarian's excellent report.

A NEW GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Burke square, northeast of the capitol, belongs to the state, and, in my opinion, is the most desirable location for a governor's mansion that can be procured upon any reasonable terms. I urge that this commission be authorized to erect on said square a new and suitable mansion for the governor. I do not know that I shall care to occupy it myself, but I think the state, by all means, ought to have such a building. I have a pride in seeing one erected, and am anxious to see it done during my administration, and ready for my successor.

Both of these buildings can be built at very little cost to the tax-payers of the state, if you will authorize the commissioners to sell the property known as the "Old Mansion," and Moore square, now used by the city merchants as a cotton yard, and to draw from the treasurer the seventeen thousand dollars for which some out-lying lots belonging to the state were sold some three years ago to build a governor's mansion. The commissioners should have power to utilize the convict labor, and any material that can be made at the penitentiary, and to get stone from the quarry belonging to the state. With these resources, the commissioners can, without drawing much money from the treasury, erect these two buildings, so much needed, and which will be ornaments to the state and city.

EDUCATION.

The report of the excellent superintendent of public instruction will give the condition of the schools and their work. The two normal schools established by the legislature of 1876-'77 have proven a decided success. The appropriation for each of these schools should be increased, if possible. They are doing a fine work in preparing and qualifying teachers for our common schools, in which I have been gratified to notice recently an increasing interest among the press and the people. Education I regard as the great interest of the state, an interest too great to be disposed of by a few paragraphs in a message. But while I may avail myself of another occasion to address you on this subject, I cannot now dismiss it without pleading with you for more money for the children. In the discussions I have seen in the papers, the system has been mainly the topic. Very little has been said about the money to carry on the system. While one system may be better than another, the most perfect is not worth the paper on which it is written without money to build school houses and pay teachers. Money is, and must be, the heart and life of every system. While I hope to see you make the system as perfect as possible, I beg that you will not forget to provide the money. This can only be done by taxation. Will you impose it? I think the people will approve it. The tax for schools is now only eight and a third cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, and twenty-five cents on the poll. Three times that on each would not be burdensome but wise legislation. The salary of the superintendent of public instruction should be largely increased, and I trust you will do this before the time comes for the gentleman elected to that position to qualify. Instead of degrading this very important office into a mere clerkship, as has been the case, it should be dignified and elevated to a rank so high that it will command at all times the best talent of the state.

It may not always be the case that a thoroughly capable and efficient officer can be found, like the present faithful incumbent, to make the sacrifices he does for the cause of education, in remaining here on such an inadequate salary. Nor can he, well qualified as he is, or any other man, without private fortune at his command, perform all the functions of the office, or the most important of them, under existing law.

The act of 1879 proposes to pay only fifteen hundred dollars a year to him who is charged with the great responsibility of superintending the education of four hundred and fifty thousand children. Then, as if to belittle and cripple the office still further, the same act declares "he shall not be allowed any sum for traveling expenses." Nothing is clearer to my mind than that the superintendent of public instruction ought to go out in the different sections of the state and address the people, inspect the schools, instruct the teachers and encourage the children. This, indeed, and much more, the law requires him to do, as will be seen by reference to Battle's Revisal, chapter 78. He cannot do it on his present salary and pay his own expenses.

THE UNIVERSITY.

This noble institution is resuming her wonted place of usefulness and renown. But the trustees and faculty are endeavoring to educate so many young men, who are not able to pay any tuition fees, that the institution is laboring under financial embarrassments. There were in attendance at the session just closed one hundred and sixty-six students, of whom eighty-nine paid no tuition. Since the reopening, the university has given tuition free of charge, each year, to a like proportion of the students. A small annual ap-

propriation of seven thousand five hundred dollars would relieve its embarrassments, and greatly enhance its usefulness. Upon the reorganization of the university in 1875, contributions were made by friends of the institution, out of their own private means, to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars, the greater part of which was used in repairs upon the buildings, all of which belong to the state.

The constitution of the state places the responsibility of the maintenance and management of the university on the general assembly. By article IX, section 7, "The general assembly shall provide that the benefits of the university, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the state free of charge for tuition." Little has been done in carrying into effect this mandate of the fundamental law. The state, it is true, pays to the university the interest on \$125,-000 of the land scrip fund received from the United States, which was invested chiefly in special tax bonds by a former board of trustees, and lost; but the state was bound, by express contract, to make good this loss, or become liable to repay the whole amount to the United States. Moreover, in consideration of this, the university binds itself to receive from each county one student, who is recommended by the county commissioners, and certified to be unable to defray his own charges. This provision has seriously diminished the number of paying students. The university has been in the habit, in addition to this, of receiving all indigent young men of good character free of charge for tuition. I know that the institution is doing good work. Its faculty are able and zealous. They are educating large numbers of worthy young men, who, without this great benefaction, would grow up in ignorance. The number should not be curtailed but increased. I respectfully recommend that each county shall be allowed to send to the university two beneficiary students, instead of one, and that in consideration of this an additional seven thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated annually to the institution. With this

amount the trustees could enlarge the faculty, and go forward in its liberal and beneficent course.

The normal school work of the university has been productive of great good. Thus far about eight hundred teachers of the state have attended the sessions and profited by the instructions of its skilled experts in their noble art. The president and professors of the university have, without compensation, co-operated with the normal school professors, and thus aided in uniting, to a greater extent than ever before, the university with the schools of the state.

Art. IX, sec. 14, provides that "as soon as practicable, after the adoption of this constitution; the general assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the university, a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction." By giving the aid I have mentioned, the general assembly will enable the trustees of the university to make greater progress in carrying out this mandate, which, it will be noticed, is imperative. They have done all they possibly could with the means placed in their hands. They have, as required by the land scrip act of 1862, used the \$7,500 per annum paid them in "teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies." With the \$2,000 per annum for normal school purposes, they have established a normal school, which has accomplished so much for the cause of education that our sister states of Virginia and South Carolina have copied their example. This was done without diverting a cent of the appropriations to the support of the other departments of the university. They have shown themselves worthy to be entrusted with greater means, in order to enable them to make a further advance towards realizing the idea of the sagacious framers of the constitution of 1776, viz: making the university an institution "where all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted."

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This board has in the hands of Treasurer Worth \$91,500 in United States four per cent. bonds, derived from investments of fines, forfeitures and penalties, and the entries of vacant lands. The law required, and still requires, these investments to be made in United States bonds. These bonds are now worth one hundred and twelve cents in the dollar; so the \$91,500 will bring \$102,480. This fund, invested in the new four per cent. state bonds, which are worth, say, ninety cents in the dollar, will bring about \$114,000, upon which the same rate of interest will be paid. I ask you to authorize the board to make this change in the investment, and I suggest that all laws requiring investments or deposits to be made in United States bonds be changed so as to permit such investments or deposits to be made in the new state four per cent. bonds.

SWAMP LANDS.

There are large bodies of swamp lands belonging to the board of education, which, under the present laws, are not subject to entry and grant like other vacant lands, or to sale in any way. Some of these lands if cleared and well drained, would be valuable, while others are of less value. They are all liable to be pillaged by the public, and, so long as they remain as they are, can never yield anything to the state. I suggest that you fix a price upon these lands and make them subject to entry and grant like other vacant lands. The proceeds of the entry of all vacant lands, now liable to grant, goes by law to the educational fund, and so should the proceeds of swamp lands. I have never been able to appreciate the wisdom of making lands not swamp

lands, subject to entry and grant, and swamp lands not so subject. It is true the title to one is in the state, and the other in the board of education, but it is but the state after all. The educational interest of the state will never stand in greater need of the help that the sale of these lands can give than now. These lands have lain idle in the hands of the board of education for half a century and more, yielding nothing to any one. It is better, in my opinion, that they pass into hands that will reclaim them, develop them, and make them pay taxes.

THE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions have been well managed by those in charge of them, as I believe; but you cannot examine into them too closely yourselves. They absorb one-half the taxes collected out of the people, and perform, within their respective spheres, important work for the state, for society and humanity. They occupy no inconsiderable place in the machinery of the state government, and the interests they have in charge are often the most difficult to deal with. Crime in all its degrees, insanity in all its forms, and the want of sight, speech and hearing in all its sorrowfulness, are the subjects they grapple with, to punish, to cure or to ameliorate. You are to make the laws and furnish the means by which this work is to be done. Too much thought and care cannot be given to the responsible part you have to take in their policy and management.

PENITENTIARY.

There has been much work done on the walls and buildings of the penitentiary since the adjournment of the legislature in 1879, considering the scarcity of means at the command of the directors. I advise that you make as large an appropriation for the completion of the building as, in

your wisdom, you deem proper. It is the design of the directors to make the institution self-sustaining by employing such of the convicts as have to be kept within its walls at some useful trade, but this cannot be done until suitable buildings for that purpose are erected. Impressed with the importance of expediting the work on the building as rapidly as possible, the treasurer, with my advice, permitted the directors to use the receipts from the hire of convicts on the Western North Carolina railroad for the support of the convicts and the furtherance of the work on the walls and buildings. This fund was not specifically appropriated to any purpose, but has been treated by the treasurer as a part of the receipts of the labor of the penitentiary, like the hire of any other convicts. By the report of the board you will see that the entire number of convicts on the 30th day of October, was nine hundred and ninety-three, which is considerably less than was in custody at the close of any one year for the last three. I do most earnestly hope that the number will continue to diminish. The most effective way to help on this diminution is to make punishment for crime swift and certain. Evil-doers must understand that while the law will not permit cruelty in officials, it will not tolerate idleness in convicts, but will require and enforce hard, constant work. They must be taught the lesson and driven by experience to learn it, that it is easier to live at home by honest labor than in the penitentiary by enforced laber.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The asylum at Raleigh has lived for the past two years within the annual appropriation. The patients have been well cared for, but the buildings have not had all needful repairs. This institution has been and is now crowded to overflowing, with one hundred and ninety or more applications still on file for admission. There is scarcely a week

that I do not have a painful appeal in person or by letter, begging for the admission of a friend or relative into the asylum. The obligation to provide for the safety, comfort and proper treatment of these unfortunate people is so weighty that nothing can excuse its longer neglect. I beg that you will make a sufficient appropriation to complete at once the wing and main building of the asylum at Morganton, so that it can be occupied by the insane not now provided for, who are the objects of the charity and care of the state. By reference to the report of the commissioners and the architect, which is herewith sent, it will be seen that to prepare the wing and main building for the reception and custody of patients, will require for construction eighty thousand dollars, and for furniture twenty thousand. These reports, you will find, contain full information concerning the work done and to be done, and I beg that you will examine them closely. If you make this appropriation, then it will be necessary for you to make suitable laws for its opening and government.

THE COLORED ASYLUM.

The colored asylum at Goldsboro is now open and has in it ninety-one patients. This building was erected probably with as little cost as any public building in the state, and by pushing the work rapidly on the main building and south wing, the commissioners were able to have it ready for use by the 1st of August last. The act passed for its creation provided for its opening, but when it was ready for use a question arose as to the fund applicable to that purpose. After consulting with the treasurer, we found that the tax levied by the legislature of 1879, for the support of the insane, would raise a fund in excess of the appropriation for the asylum at Raleigh, and as the act creating the Goldsboro asylum required all the colored patients to be removed from the Raleigh to the Goldsboro asylum, we determined

to use this excess in the support of the colored insane, and consequently ordered the asylum to be opened on the 1st of August. The expenditures have been economical, and vouchers are on file with the treasurer for the same. This institution needs some legislation for its management. I call your special attention to the report of the commissioners, and the necessity for an additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to complete the north wing. When the wing is completed, the building, it is thought, will be sufficient to accommodate the colored insane of the state. It will be both humane and prudent to make the appropriation, and thus relieve the counties as speedily as possible of the expense and care of these persons. Whatever legislation is perfected for the custody and care of the insane of the state must embrace the government of the asylum at Morganton, at Raleigh and at Goldsboro, and I would advise that it all be codified into one act. Whether these three institutions shall all be under one board of directors, chosen from different parts of the state, or whether each shall be under the exclusive control of a local board, is an important question for you to consider. My opinion is, after considerable thought and investigation, that it will be better for each institution to have its own local board, and I so advise.

In this connection I will call your attention to section 7 of article XI of the constitution, and to chapter 93 of Battle's Revisal, on "Public Charities," passed in pursuance thereto. The requirements of this provision, of both the constitution and the statute, are still in force, but are not complied with. An efficient board of public charities, composed chiefly of physicians, could be made of great service in visiting and inspecting the penal and charitable institutions of the state, and especially in looking into their sanitary condition, and medical treatment of the inmates.

The adoption of the amendment to the constitution concerning the insane, the deaf and dumb and the blind, renders necessary some legislation determining who shall and who shall not be considered indigent. After you have fixed the rule, I advise that you require all indigent applicants to be received first, and that no pay patient shall be admitted till all the indigent have been provided for.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

This well-managed institution needs no legislation that I am aware of, except the appropriation for its support, which need not exceed, the directors say, thirty-four thousand dollars a year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department, although in its incipiency, is doing a good work for the state, in the development of her resources, and in fostering her great agricultural interests. Much has been done to inaugurate and perfect a methodical system of immigration.

We are beginning to reap the fruits of these labors, and we hope for a large yield in the future. In the matter of immigration, the attention of the department has been turned chiefly to England, with a view of inducing the small farmers of that over-crowded country to seek homes in North Carolina. A few have already done so, and are well pleased with the change. Many more are expected to come during this year. Col. A. Pope, the general passenger agent of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, the Richmond and Danville railroad, the North Carolina railroad, the Northwestern North Carolina railroad, and the Raleigh and Augusta Air-line railroad, with the approval of these companies, has recently entered into active co-operation with the board in its efforts to promote immigration. We can but hope for good results from the co-operation of so intelligent and energetic a man as Col. Pope, with such powerful aids as these lines of railway in this

great work. The details of the labors of the board in this work and the plans and purposes of Col. Pope are elaborated more fully in the report of the board, to which I refer you.

If nothing else had been done, the protection given to the farmers against worthless fertilizers, has more than ten-fold over compensated for the labor and expenses of the department. Before this department was established, there were many tons of stuff sold in the state called fertilizers, which were not worth the cost of transportation. This imposition cannot be renewed so long as the department does its duty and the farmers rely upon the analyses made by the learned chemists employed by the beard.

The new map of the state, which will be ready for exhibition and distribution before your adjournment, has cost the state geologist years of labor and research, but it is so far superior to any ever before published that its excellence will compensate for the delay, labor and expense, in its publication. He has attained a degree of accuracy and perfection that will render another survey and map of the state unnecessary for many years to come. His second volume of the geological report will also be ready for distribution before your adjournment, and will contain much valuable information about the state, her wealth and resources, never before published or known. The expense of the completion and publication of this map and report has been borne entirely, for the last two years, by the agricultural department, and in estimating the benefits of this department, a just share of the benefits of these valuable works should be given to it.

As the whole expense of the geological work, under the laws of 1879, chapter 50, has to be paid by the agricultural department, I beg to suggest that the second section of said chapter be repealed, and the board of agriculture authorized to select the geologist, as they do the commissioner and the chemist. I further advise that the board be authorized, out of the funds of the department, and with the use of con-

vict labor, and material furnished by the penitentiary, to put up on Nash square, or such other place as you may direct, an agricultural building for the use of the department. The rents paid by this department amount to nine hundred dollars a year. The geological museum is probably one of the most extensive and valuable in any state of the union. This museum is much visited by persons in search of information concerning the wealth and resources of the state. and here they find specimens from nearly every county to interest and instruct them. This valuable collection ought to be permanently located in a building belonging to the state, known as the "Agricultural Building," where it can be safely preserved. And besides it is but meet and proper that there should be at the capitol a handsome building dedicated to the great agricultural interests of the state, so that when those engaged in this pursuit visit the capital they may know there is a place where they can learn something of the agriculture and resources of all sections of their state.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court judges are greatly over-worked. It is almost impossible for the present number to do the work that goes into that court. They certainly cannot give to the eases the thought and patient investigation they desire. For this there are two remedies—one, to increase the number of judges; and the other, to so regulate appeals as to diminish the work to be done. Since the abolition of the tax fee the cost of taking a case to the supreme court has been so insignificant that the most trivial cases, as I am informed, are taken up; many, indeed, simply to delay execution. It would give considerable relief to the judges, I am advised, if they had the power to employ a man to attend upon them in their consultations to get the books they require, and to hunt up the references. This help can be given them with-

out the cost of a penny to the state treasury, by imposing a tax fee of ten dollars on all appeals in all civil cases, and five dollars in all criminal cases, for the benefit of the supreme court library. This person should be the supreme court librarian, and required to give bond for the custody and safety of the books. He should be required to make and keep a complete catalogue of all the books belonging to the library, open at all times to the inspection of the judges, and at all times subject to their control and orders. I advise that you give them this assistance, impose this tax fee for the use of the library, and restore the twenty-dollar attorney's tax fee. This, in my opinion, will greatly reduce the work of the court, without doing injustice to any one. The costs now in a case are about nine dollars. They are less than they frequently are in the court of a justice of the peace. Fifty dollars-twenty for the library, twenty for atterney's fee, and ten for other costs-would not be unreasonable, with the law still in force that allows the poor to sue in forma pauperis.

Even if you should determine to submit an amendment to the constitution to increase the number of judges, then some such help as I have suggested will be necessary, for it will be two years before the increase, if adopted, can go into effect.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

The dockets of the superior courts in many of the large counties are so crowded that in some of them it is almost impossible to get a civil case tried without a special term. The time of the judges is so much taken up with their regular courts that it is not of en that a judge can be had to hold a special term. I regard it as the imperative duty of the legislature, imposed upon them by the constitution, to provide courts for the people sufficient for the transaction of their business with promptness and dispatch. This neces-

sity for more courts can be met in two ways: one, to increase the present number of superior court circuits and judges; the other, to establish two or more criminal circuits, each circuit, to be composed of several counties, which need not be contiguous. These circuits, if established, should include those counties where more courts are so greatly needed; and in such counties the superior court should be relieved of all criminal jurisdiction. After mature reflection, I greatly incline to the criminal circuits, and earnestly recommend their adoption. I believe this system will work well, and after it is tried will be popular. The judges and solicitors of these courts should be elected by the legislature, and the salary of the judges made sufficient to command the services of the best lawyers. The judges should be required to hold at least three courts in a year in each county, with power in some one to order other terms if necessary. No court requiring a jury or witnesses, either civil, criminal, inferior or superior, should be held in the month of June. Our people are eminently an agricultural people, and to take a large number of laborers out of the fields for a week, as is now done in many of the counties in the busy month of June, is a serious injury to the farmers of that county.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAW.

I desire to press upon you'the importance of appointing a commission to codify the statute law of the state. The last codification was Battle's Revisal, which has been amended, and the laws amending that repealed and amended, till in many instances it is difficult, even for a skilful lawyer, to tell exactly what the statute law is. I know of nothing to come before you of more importance to the people than this, and I beg you not to adjourn without appointing such a commission. The people will bless the men that give them a code of plain, simple laws, so arranged that they and their

county officers and justices of the peace can learn their duties and intelligently discharge them.

THE PARDONING POWER.

I herewith transmit the list of reprieves, commutations and pardons granted since the last biennial message, with the information in each case required by the constitution. From this list it will be seen that I granted

in 1879,

Reprieves
Pardons16
Total25
IN 1880,
Reprieves 4
Commutations 3
Pardons46
Total53

The applications for executive elemency are numerous, and are often pressed with a zeal and a persistency that is hard to resist. I have given to each application a patient investigation, and have only exercised this fearful power when I believed mercy required, justice approved and the good of society did not forbid. Yet, after all, I think it probable I have granted mercy when it was not deserved, and refused it when it ought to have been granted. This duty gives me more care and anxiety than any other connected with the executive office. No one man ought to be

required or permitted to discharge alone so delicate and often so painful a duty. If he be a good man, the responsibility is too great; if a bad man, the power is too great to trust in his hands. There ought to be a board of pardons, and I advise the creation of such a board, even if a change in the constitution be necessary. In some states the supreme court compose such a board; in others the state officers. In ours it might be either or both.

THE SWEPSON CASE.

During the administration of Governor Caldwell, an indictment was found in Wake superior court against George W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield for obtaining the bonds of the state under false pretences. A farce of a trial was had before Judge Watts, and, in the absence of the defendants, he ordered a verdict of "not guilty" to be entered, and the state appealed. The appeal, after being in the supreme court a long time, was finally decided against the defendants, during the administration of Governor Vance, who employed counsel to prosecute the case. This case has twice since been to the supreme court on collateral questions, and both times the decisions have been in favor of the state. The counsel employed by my predecessor have been paid the sums agreed upon between him and them. Having given you this information as to the origin and progress of the case, I forbear to make any remarks upon it except to express the hope that it may soon be brought to a fair and impartial trial upon the merits of the case, without any further unnecessary delays.

THE LITTLEFIELD CASE.

The defendant, Littlefield, has not been in the state since the indictment. In May, 1879, I heard he was in Florida, and having procured a certified copy of the indictment, I sent a messenger, with my requisition on the governor of that state, for his arrest and delivery to my agent. The governor issued his warrant promptly and Littlefield was arrested, but he was at once released upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued by a Judge Archibald, of that state. I then procured a copy of a bill of indictment, which had been found against him in Buncombe, and made a requisition upon that bill, but upon this the governor refused to issue his warrant, holding that it was substantially the same offence. I was then powerless to do more.

THE PERRY CASE.

In October last, the solicitor of the third judicial district sent me a certified copy of a bill of indictment, found against one Perry, in the county of Lenoir, for the forgery of a school order. He said he had information that Perry was in Washington city, and requested me to make my requisition upon the authorities of the District of Columbia for his arrest and delivery. This I did, and dispatched Dr Bagby, of Kinston, as a messenger to bring the fugitive back to North Carolina for trial. After some delay the war rant was issued by the executive officer of the district, and the arrest was made; but Perry was at once taken in charge by the marshal, under a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Wylie. Dr. Bagby employed good counsel to repre sent the State. The trial assumed the aspect of a politica inquisition against the State of North Carolina. Instead of trying the case upon the papers before him, the judge proceeded to try the State upon the testimony of the defen dant, his wife and mother, as to whether the man could ge a fair trial if he should deliver him up to the State's agent I doubt if any judge has ever done the like before. Perry of course, was released, and the attorneys for the State ap pealed to the general term. The Hon. R. T. Merrick and R. S. Davis, Esq., are the attorneys that represent the State and they have agreed to prosecute the appeal without further charge.

RAILROADS-ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company is in a fairly prosperous condition. For the last two years it has met promptly all its obligations, and paid promptly the accruing interest on its bonded and judgment debt. The bonded debt is \$195,500, at eight per cent. interest, and the judgment debt \$37,474 at six per cent. No part of this indebtedness was contracted in the last two years. During this time, I am informed, the company has paid cash for all its purchases, and has spent considerable sums in repairing roadway and rolling stock. Several offers have been made within the last year for the lease of this property, and on the 23d day of November, a meeting of the stockholders was held to consider these propositions. As it was but a short time prior to your assembling, I took the responsibility of preventing any change in the status of this property till you could be heard. The private stockholders held a meeting, after the adjournment of the company meeting, and passed resolutions expressive of their opinions and wishes as to the proposed lease. I send you herewith a copy of the proceedings of their meeting. From this it will be seen that they are clearly in favor of a lease, and a majority of them to the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company. I have stated on more than one occasion, both publicly and privately, that this road was built chiefly for the benefit of the people east of Goldsboro, and that I desired to see it managed and operated in the way best calculated to develop and build up that section of the state, and that I had no policy or wishes in antogonism to the wish of the private stockholders along its line. It is now for you to give such directions concerning this property as you may think the interests of the state and the Atlantic section demand, and your action shall control. In the event you take no action, I shall not further interfere in the matter, one way or the other, but shall leave that question, as I do all others, to be settled by the company, without any interference on my part.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

An act was passed on the 14th day of February, 1879, chapter 305, authorizing the public treasurer to exchange the stock of the state held in this company, for the bonds of the state, but there was a provision unwisely, as I think, inserted in the act, by which this authority expired on the 1st day of January, 1880. The company returned to the treasurer, before the act expired, one hundred thousand dollars in old bonds, and he surrendered to the company that much stock. The state still holds two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of stock in this company.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

The work on this road has progressed more rapidly than was expected. The grading has been completed to Greensboro and fifteen miles beyond, and it is now ready for the iron. Negotiations for the sale of the first mortgage bonds of the company, authorized by the act of 1879, are going on, and it is believed enough money will be realized from the sale to iron and equip the road to Greensboro. Only thirty thousand dollars, of fifty thousand dollars appropriated, was paid out by the treasurer in adjusting the indebtedness of the company. The only aid the state is now giving this important work is the maintenance of the convicts, for which she is t) receive the first mortgage bonds of the company. Upon those already received the interest has been promptly paid. The state, then, is taking the same kind of security for her convict labor that capitalists take for their money which pays for the iron and rolling stock. This the state can well

afford to do for this or any other section, and I advise its continuance. By such a use of the convict labor the crime of the state can be made to contribute largely to the development of sections much in need of better transportation facilities. This road, I believe, will soon be running to Greensboro. It will then be only necessary to fill the gap of thirty miles between Fayetteville and Lumberton to open up another and shorter line of railway from Wilmington to Greensboro. With that or some such connection made and the road pushed as rapidly as possible into the northwestern counties, the benefits derived from a road running diagonally across the state, will be felt and appreciated by a large belt of the state, from Wilmington to the mountains. For the earnings of the convicts on this road I refer you to the report of the board of directors of the penitentiary.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The purchasers of the state's interest in this road have thus far complied with their contract with the state. They have paid promptly the hire of the convicts, and the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the company, as they contracted to do. They have paid off the floating debt of the company and have laid down about two miles of new iron. Their \$30,000 deposit is still in the Citizens' National bank of this city, as collateral security for the faithful performance of their contract.

Owing to hindrances and delays in effecting their organization, the work upon the road has not progressed as rapidly as was expected; but there are now five hundred convicts at work, and I am informed by the owners, as soon as the open weather of spring comes, the construction will be pushed rapidly forward on both lines.

CONSTRUCTION BONDS.

The legislature, on the 14th day of March, 1879, ratified an act (chapter 138) to provide for an adjustment of that part of the state debt incurred in aid of the North Carolina railroad. By this act I was required to appoint three commissioners to make the settlement. This duty was performed by me by the appointment of the Hon. George Davis, of the city of Wilmington, Hon. Montford McGehee, of the county of Person, and Donald W. Bain, Esq., of the city of Raleigh. They entered at once upon the labors assigned them. The steady advance in bonds, in common with all classes of securities, the Swasey suit, and a second lien upon the state's stock in favor of bonds issued to the Western North Carolina railroad, raised difficulties and caused delays in reaching anything like an agreement. Some time early in November the bondholders had a conference with one of the commissioners in person, and a plan of adjustment was agreed upon and signed by the bondholders, representing about two millions, and the commissioners. I herewith send you a copy of the agreement and the report of the commissioners, which I earnestly commend to your patient consideration.

By the terms of the act, the adjustment could not be consummated without the approval of the governor and treasurer. While we knew the commissioners had done the best they could, after taking a business view of the situation, we felt that to fix a new debt of \$2,750,000 upon the people was a matter so serious that we ought to wait till you assembled, and learn what the people desired. We consequently determined to withhold our approval, and submit the whole matter to you.

In your investigation of this important question, those who are not familiar with the facts may find the following

information serviceable. The state is the owner of \$3,000,000 of stock in the North Carolina railroad company, and the private stockholders of \$1,000,000. To pay for this stock, the state, in 1853-'54-'55, issued her bonds to run for thirty years, at six per cent. interest; and, to secure their payment, pledged the dividends accruing on her stock for the payment of the interest, and the stock itself for the payment of the bonds. In 1866, \$205,000 of these bonds were taken up in exchange for stock held by the state in the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company, and by investments made by the literary board, leaving outstanding \$2,795,000. The interest then due on bonds was funded in 1868, under the funding act of August of that year. The road was leased to the Richmond and Danville railroad company in 1871 for six and a half per cent. on the capital stock, and very soon thereafter a suit, known as the "Swasey" suit, was commenced in the federal court, to subject the lease money to the payment of the interest on these bonds. The court made the order and appointed Hon. S. F. Phillips receiver to receive and pay out the dividends. This fund has been sufficient to pay the interest on such of the bonds as have been presented up to and including, I think, the January interest, 1877. There has been about \$2,600,000 of these bonds presented to the receiver, upon which the interest has been paid. The reason the others have not been presented is, the holders do not know their value. This is known to be so, for quite a number recently presented to the receiver were first presented to the treasurer to be funded, and it was from him that the holders first learned their value. The interest on the other \$195,000 is unpaid from January, 1869, and it is fair to presume that they will all be finally presented. These bonds fall due in 1883-'84-'85, and unless some adjustment is made before that time, the state's stock will be sold. If an adjustment is made on the basis suggested, the receipts from the lease of the North Carolina railroad will be sufficient to pay the interest on the new

state bonds, and leave a surplus of some \$12,000 annually, provided the present status of the road is continued. But if the lease should fail, or the road for any reason become non-paying, then the amount of tax to be raised out of the people for that purpose will be at least \$170,000 each year. When this act was passed, both the treasurer and myself favored its passage, for at that time the bonds were worth from sixty to sixty-five cents, and it was thought they could be taken up with a new bond at seventy to seventy-five cents. Soon after the passage of the act, these bonds, like most other securities, began to advance, and have continued to do so, till now they are worth about ninety cents. The holders are not likely to accept a new bond for less than they can sell the old in eash.

In any consideration I have given to this matter, I have regarded the following as the settled fixed policy of the state: That however little regard there may have been paid to the old obligations of the state, all her new obligations must be held sacred and inviolable, and the interest promptly paid on any new bond she issues, no matter what may come. Hence new obligations ought not to be entered into without due consideration, and it was, in a great degree, this feeling to stand by the new obligations at all hazards, that induced me to refer this whole matter to the representatives of the people, whose debt it will be. Capitalists will be allowed to construct roads anywhere in the state they choose, with their own money, and no section shall be deprived of railroad facilities because it may hurt a road in which the state has or has not an interest. If you agree with me in this, the question whether any roads are likely to be built that will render the North Carolina railroad less valuable than now, becomes an important inquiry in your consideration of any adjustment. In fact, the whole question hinges very much upon the probable future of the North Carolina railroad.

In taking leave of this subject, I will only venture to make these suggestions: First, fix a price at which you are willing for the exchange to be made for new bonds; second, give the commissioners the authority to exchange stocks for bonds, giving the bond-holders the option, with the distinct understanding that if they decline both and sell the stock, no matter what it brings its proceeds will be all they will ever get. If anything is done, the second mortgage makes t necessary to retain the commissioners and the transactions to be had through them.

CENTENNIALS.

The legislature, at its session in 1879, appropriated a sum not to exceed \$1,500 to aid in the erection of a suitable monument on the battle-field of King's Mountain, and for other expenses connected with the centennial celebration. Of this sum I expended \$1.060, leaving the balance \$440, till in the treasury. Owing to a failure to get transportation over the railroads for the troops, I was unable to assemble the state guard upon the grounds, as I had desired to do, and only a few companies attended the celebration. It was, nevertheless, a great success, and will never be forgotten by the thousands who assembled there upon that sacred soil, lear to every true American liberty-loving patriot.

COWPENS.

There is to be a centennial celebration on the battle-field of the Cowpens, with fit and imposing ceremonies. A grante column has been erected, to be surmounted by a bronze tatue of Gen. Morgan, the hero of the battle. Each of the riginal thirteen states was asked to contribute \$250 for a clock in this column. Not wishing North Carolina to be beauth her sister states in this patriotic work, and there being to authority to use the public funds for any such purpose, the state officers, out of their own means, forwarded this sum to the committee in behalf of the state.

GUILFORD COURT HOUSE.

The initiatory steps have been taken by the citizens of Guilford and surrounding counties to have a celebration on the battle-field of Guilford Court House on the 15th of March. While history does not record this battle as a victory for the patriots, every true and impartial reader of history must admit it had an important part in so crippling Cornwallis's army as to make his final overthrow seven months later, at Yorktown, possible. I trust you will take suitable action in reference to this proposed celebration.

YORKTOWN.

In October, 1879, there was a call for the meeting of the governors of the thirteen colonial states, to take place in Old Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. I attended that meeting, and then the initiatory steps were taken to have algrand centennial celebration at Yorktown, in October 1881. In compliance with the plan of representation there agreed upon, I appointed R. B. Peebles, Esq., of Northampton, as the commissioner to represent North Carolina, and he has, at his own expense, attended all the meetings of the commissioners. The United States government has made appropriations for the celebration, and will take charge of the ceremonies. I am anxious to see North Carolina bear a distinguished and honorable part in that memorable event Her people, being the first to proclaim the great principles of liberty which triumphed at Yorktown, it will be eminently proper for them to participate in the ceremonies dedicated to their commemoration. I therefore urge you to take such action as will insure the state being properly represented on the occasion.

DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Within the last two years several persons have been poioned in the state by mistakes made by druggists in filling prescriptions, or in the article sold. The communities were to shocked that it led to a convention of druggists, which was held in the city of Raleigh, at which an association was formed, and the draft of a bill prepared to protect the pubic against like mistakes in the future. This bill will be presented to you, and is worthy of your consideration.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR ASSOCIATION.

There is sold in the state another poison which numbers by the thousands its victims slain, debauched, degraded, mpoverished, wrecked or made miserable and heart-broken. The results have so shocked the christian people of the state hat they, too, have formed an association, and will present heir petitions, praying for a law prohibiting the sale of this reat destroyer of human happiness and human life. You re fresh from the people and are well informed as to public entiment, and are the best judges as to whether it is better o undertake to prohibit or regulate the sale of intoxicating iquors. That legislation of some kind is needed cannot be uccessfully contradicted. What we now have on the subect is either evaded or openly disregarded. We have a tatute against its being sold on Sunday, and yet I suppose here is not a city, town or village in the state, where it is old at all, that it cannot be bought on Sunday. So too, we have one prohibiting its sale to minors, and yet they buy it penly, without stint, so long as they have the money with which to pay. In fact, there is but little regard paid to any aw regulating its sale. If the traffic is to continue under he license of the state, some more stringent regulations are bsolutely required. Upon this subject I offer these sugges-

tions: Require the county commissioners to be very mucl more particular to whom they grant license. Increase th tax on license and permit none to be taken out unless th applicant makes his application in writing, and pledge himself to faithfully observe any restrictions placed upor the traffic and agrees to a forfeiture of his license for an violation. Confer upon the county commissioners the un questionable right to refuse license in any county, and t revoke them at will, and require the board to make rigid in vestigation into the conduct of each person licensed. Re quire the attorney general to have published in convenien form a digest of all laws regulating the traffic for free circu lation, and require each licensed liquor dealer to keep on posted up in a conspicuous place in his place of busines Make any violation of any restriction as a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment and an absolute for feiture of all license and allow no one to be licensed who ha ever forfeited his license.

THE STATE GUARD.

This military organization has received but little aid of encouragement from the state, but through the persistent efforts of the officers, and the sacrifice of the men, it has been kept up, and is to-day in every way creditable to both officers and men. I fear the importance of having such as organization scattered about over the state, ready for service at any moment, to aid the civil officers in the enforcement of the civil law, has not been properly appreciated. The fact that such an organization exists, ready to obey the orders of the civil officers, will contribute much to a continuance of the peace and quiet that now reign throughout the state. Adjutant-General Jones has given much of his time to the organization and discipline of the guard, and I renew the recommendation of my predecessor that his salary be increased to six hundred dollars.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

I cannot close this message without commending to your favor this noble charity, which is gathering up, feeding, clothing and educating the penniless and parentless children of the state. Under the protecting wings and fostering care of the masonic fraternity, that good, big-hearted man, Mr. Mills, is preparing these little orphans to be useful men and women. Many dear little ones will be saved from the vices and dangers that beset children left without some one to watch over them, by this organized charity, that would otherwise fall and be lost. The aid now given by the state to this noble work is only three thousand dollars a year. I beg that you will make it five thousand. The grand lodge of masons, finding the capacities of the building not sufficient for the demands, ordered others to be erected. It will cost the fraternity no little to prepare these buildings, and hey will be obliged to appeal to the charity of the people or help. In view of this increase of usefulness the state an well afford to increase her investment. I do not call it lonations, for to have one hundred and thirty of her orphan hildren taken care of and educated, as is now the case, for hree thousand dollars a year, is not giving, but receiving, ot spending, but investing in good interest-bearing secuity, that will, in years to come, bring her large returns in nental and moral riches.

CONCLUSION.

To these matters, lying within the appropriate sphere of our duty as legislators, I call your earnest attention, feelng assured that they will receive such consideration as heir importance demands.

The citizens of North Carolina are to be congratulated nat her interests are entrusted into the hands of men

whose past records and personal characters warrant the assurance that such interests will be faithfully conserved. I shall heartily co-operate with you in all your endeavors to promote the general welfare. Wishing you a harmonious session and invoking, in behalf of your labors, the guidance of the great Law Giver,

I am, very truly, Your fellow-citizen,

THOS. J. JARVIS,

APPENDIX.

IST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES.

REMARKS.	Retition was recommended by the prosecutor and the leading citizens of Wayne, who certify that be was innecent of the crime for which he was convicted. It was also recommended by the Judge and solicitor who tried him.	Reprieved Reprieve granted upon the urgent solicitation of Solicitar Structure, who reported that he was and argain on ease which was pending in Orange superior and argain on ease which was pending in Orange superior and argain of Executed on the 31st day of October 1879.	Cotober. The reprieve was granted in order togive them April 29th, 79, time to prepare for death, as it had been repre- until the 6th sended to them and they had been misled into day of May, the belief that their sentence would be com- bry. Inuted. They were duly executed.	Reprieved Reprieved in order to give time to have the Analy 24th, 779, case properly before him. Executed June 25th, of 1879. June, 1879.	Because the offense was very slight, and he had exerted out over two-thirds of his time, and it was recommended by the best citizens of the county.	Pardon granted on condition that he pay all costs and jail fees, and for the reason that it was recommended by the Solietorand Justice of the Peace, and leading citizens of the county, and he had served out over half his time.
Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	3 years in Pardoned the Pentien- April 7th, 1879, tiary.	Reprieved April 24th, 79, until 2d May, and again on April 29th, 79,	October. Reprieved April 29th, '79, until the 16th day of May, 1879.	Reprieved R. May 24th, '79, case to the 25th of 1879 June, 1879.	Pardoned.	County jail June 6th, 1879. and then to give bond to keep peace.
SENTENCE.	3 years in the Peniten- tiar y.	Death.	Death.	Death.	12 months Pardoned in fail.	
DATE OF CONVICTION	Spring Term, 1878.	Fall Term, 1878.	Fall Term, 1878.	Fall Term, 1878.	Sept. Term.	Oet. Term.
CRIME.	Receiving stolen goods.	Murder,	Burglary.	Murder,	Assault and Batte- ry.	and Butterry.
COUNTY,	Wayne,	Orange,	Orange,	Edgecombe,	Bertie,	Lenoir,
NAME,	Theodore Nugent, Wayne,	Robert Boswell, Orange, Murder,	Henry A. Davis} Hry F. Andrews, Lewis Carlton,	Robert Jones, Edgecombe, Murder,	Elijah Leimman, Bertie,	Bryant Johnson, [Lenoir,

Upon the recommendation of prosecutor, so- lictor and presiding Judge, and he had served half his time out.	Upon the curnost request of the leading effi- zens of the county in which he was convicted, upon the endorsement of his master of his for- mer good character, and because he had served half his time,	Reprieved Thou the recommendation of the Judge, Solution 29th 79th Jeidor, County officers and most prominent citizens and lessen, Zens in the county, and because there was no installed. The sense there was no installed. The sense there was no installed to the sense of the sens	Upon the recommendation of the Judge and Solictor who tried him and many clipzens, and because his co-partners lad been pardoned by Gov. Vance, and his family were very destitute.	10 years in Pardoned Because he had served one-half his time, and the Peniken-Sept. 11th, 72, upon the recommendation of the leading efficiency. Zens of Mecklenburg county, and upon the request of Gov. Vance.	4 years in Pardoned In the hope that the punishment already enthe Peniken-Oct, 24th, 1879, fourth and upon the recommendation of many good citizens,	7 years in Pardoned Upon the pedition of many citizens, some of the Penitenthary thary.	Pardoned Upon the petition of the officers and many Nov. 7th, 1879, good citizens of the county, and because of the slight offence and his destitute family.	10 years in Pardoned Pardon recommended by the Judge and So-the Peniten-Nov.25th, 1879, licitor who tried him, and many leading cititiary.
3 years in Pardoned the Peniten-July 3d, 1879.	10 years in Pardoned the Penilen-July 18th, 759. Hary.	Reprieved July 29th, 79, until Sept. 19th, 1873, and Sept. 10th, 73, this sentence was communited to impris-	Pardoned.	Pardoned Sept. 11th, '79,	Pardoned Oct. 24th, 1879,	Pardoned Oct. 28th, 1879.	Pardoned Nov. 7th, 1879.	Pardoned Nov. 25th, 1879.
3 years In the Peniten- tiary.	10 years in the Peniten- tiary.	Death.	10 years in the Penifen- fiary.		4 years in the Peniten- tiary.	7 years in the Peniten- tiary.	2 years in the Peniten- tiary.	10 years in the Peniten-
Fall Term, 3 years In 1877. the Peniten tiary.	Spring Term, 1874.	Spring Term, 1879.	Spring Term, 1877.	Fall Term, 1875.	Fall Terra, 1877.	Dec. Term, 1876.	Spring Term, 1879.	Fall Term, 1877.
	Larceny.	Burglary.	Larceny.	Larceny.	Embezzle- ment,	Larceny.	Larceny.	Ass't with intent to com, rape.
Alamanee,	Warren,	lredell,	Harnett,	Mecklenburg,	Yadkin,	Guilford,	Johnston,	Henderson,
John W. Williams, Alamanee, Lareeny.	Stephen Bobbitt, Warren, Larceny.	Alex. M.Bradwell Thos. Rosebon,	Mabe Vestal, Harnett, Larceny.	Monroe Johnston, Meeklenburg, Lareeny.	John S. Carter,	Isaac Yaneey, (quilford, Lareeny.	Green Pritchet, Johnston, Larceny.	J. R. Burrell, Henderson,

REMARKS.	Upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners, of the Board of Health, and Dr. J. M. Worth, who represented that he would die if left in Jail any longer, as he was sick with typloid fever.	5 years in Pardoned Upon the petition of M. Q Waddell and other the Pentien- Dec. 10th, 1879. citizens of Chatham, with the hope that he would tiary.	5 years in Pardoned Upon the recommendation of many good citi- the Peniten Dec. 16th, 1879. Zens and Mr. Hay, his former owner, for fidelity tiary.	3 years in Pardoned For the reason that the prosecutor recomended the Peniten- Dec. 20th, 1879, it, in the light of recent facts, being satisfied that thar. The recomended that the prosecutor recomended that the recomendation of many citizens.	3 years in Pardoned Upon the earnest recommendation of the Repthe Peniten-Dec. 27th, 1879, resentative from Union and the citizens of his county, and because he had served out his time with the exception of nine months, and because of his previous good character.	Upon the earnest appeal of Hon. W. A. Smith, that his family was suffering.	15 years in Fardoned Upon the strong petition of Judge Eure who the Feniten- Jan. 12th, 1880, tried the case, the Solicitor, the prosecutor in thany. It case, Judge Albertson and many other good citizens, that, in their opinion, his punishment has been sufficient, and that he will reform.
Pardoned, Commuted or Respited,	Pardoned Dec. 9th, 1879,	Pardoned Dec. 10th, 1879.	Pardoned Dec. 16th, 1879.	Pardoned Dec. 20th, 1879.	Pardoned Dec. 27th, 1879.	3 years in Pardoned the Peniten- Jan. 1st, 1880.	Pardoned Jan. 12th, 1880.
SENTENCE.	6 months in the county jail.	5 years in the Peniten- tiary.	5 years in the Peniten- tiary.	3 years in the Peniten- tiary.			15 years in the Feniten- tiary.
DATE OF CONVICTION	Special Term, 1579.	Fall Term, 1876,	Spring Term, 1876,	Fall Term, 1877.	Fall Term, 1877.	Fall Term, 1878.	Winter Term, 1876.
CRIME.	Fornica- tion and adultery.	Larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny.
COUNTY.	Randolph,	Chatham,	Stokes,	Halifax,	Union,	Wayne,	Perquimans,
NAME.	Branson Hodge, Randolph,	James Mann, Chatham, Larceny.	Anderson Hay, Stokes, Larceny.	John N. Harris, Halifax, Larceny.	Press Richardson, Union, Larceny	Arthur Stevens, Wayne, Larceny.	George Wilkins, Perquimans, Larceny.

the Peniten-Jan. 22d, 1880 lised to urge his pardon atter one year, upon confiary. Altiton, which the Judge writes has been complied with. To make good this piedge of the Judge, and upon the petition of many good etherens of Wayne county, I grant this pardon.	The Court in this case was about to sentence the convict to a two years' term. It was called to the attention of the Court, by what they believed to be true, that the prisoner had once been in the Penitentiary for murdor and had been pardoned out, and under this belief the Court gave him a ten years' term. It now appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the convict had not been in the Penitentiary, but that it is his first offence. The two years' term harding expired, the Court ask nue to correct the mistake, and for this reason I have granted the pardon.	the years in Pardoned For the following reason: That one James the Peniten-March 4th, % Burchell, the only winess for the State who testified on the trial to state of facts which Col. W. H. H. Gowles, the then Solicitor, certifies were wholly different from the facts as testified to by him on the trial. Then this statement on file, and upon a large been convicted had witness so testified on a large poetifion of many good citizons of Wilkes county, I have granted this pardon after a term of two and a half years.	5 years in Pardoned The offence, for which this man was committed the Peniten. Mar. 12th, '80. to the Penitentiary, was so small that the Judge tiary. Who tried the case asks for his pardon, for this reason I have granted it.	the Peniten- Mar. 24th, '80. Burke, and many other good citizens, upon the tiary. Upon the recommendation of the Senator from ground that the convict is nearly an idiot, and was the dube of another.
Jan. 22d, 1880.	Pardoned Feb. 2d, 1880.	Pardoned March 4th,'89.	Pardoned Mar. 12th, '80.	Pardoned Mar. 24th, '80.
the Penitentiary.	10 years in the Penten- tiary.	10 years in the Peniten- tiary.	5 years in the Peniten- tiary.	4 years in the Peniten- tiary.
1878.	Winter Term, 1878.	Fall Term, 1877.	Spring Term, 1878.	Fall Term,
	Larceny,	Man-slaughter,	Larceny.	Larceny.
	Halifax,		Hertford,	Burke,
	Julius Brannock, Halifax, Larceny,	James Clark, Wilkes,,	Harrison Reeves, Hertford, Larceny.	John Erwin, Burke, Larceny.

Въмликъ.	Upon the recommendation of Judge Cox, who tried the case, that the ends of justice had been met, and upon the request of Senator Dillard and Representatives Rawley and Lindsay.	Upon the cannest recommendation of most of the Justices of the Peace of Caswell county, the County Commissioners, Sheriff, Clerk and other county officers, the Judge and Solicitor that tried the case, (c). Ruffin and many other good citizens.	12 months Pardoned Upon the recommendation of the Judge, the in the coun. Mar. 29th, 80. Representatives and many good citizens, upon ty jail.	2 years in Pardoned Upon the recommendation of Mitchell county the Peniten-Mar. 29th, '80, and many good clitzens.	This pardon is granted upon the carnest recommendation of Judge McKoy and many good citizens of Cumberland county, and on account of the bad health of the defendant.	You the Feronmendation of Judge McKoy, the Solicitor, the prosecutor, and many good citizens, for the reason that in their opinion the lends of justice had been met.
Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	the Peniten- Mar. 25th, '80. tlary.	_8	Pardoned Mar. 29th, '80.	Pardoned Mar. 29th, '80.	780.	Pardoned Mar. 29th, '80.
SENTENCE,	10 years in the Peniten- tiary.	5 years in Pardoned the Fentien- Mar. 27th, tiary.	12 months in the coun- ty jail.	2 years in the Peniten- tiary.	10 years in Pardone the Peniten-Mar. 24th, tiary.	10 years in Pardoned the Peniten-Mar. 29th, thary.
DATE OF CONVICTION	Spring Term, 1877.	Spring Term, 1879.	Fall Term, 1879.	Spring Term, 1879.	Spring Term, 1877.	Spring Term, 1877.
Свіже.	Larceny.	Lareeny.	Assault with dead- ly weapon	Larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny.
COUNTY.	Rockingham,	Caswell, Lareeny	Ashe,	Mitchell,	Moore,	Anson,
NAME,	Rufus Layman, Rockingham, Larceny.	George Carey,	John Talley,	Caroline Lay, Mitchell, Larceny.	Henry E. Sikes, Moore, Larceny.	John L. Webb, Anson, Larceny

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stened by the good eftizens of Persyth, Yadkin and Surry. The pardon was asked by the Jupy and approved by the Solicitor. The ground upon which the pardon was asked, is the belief that the defendants killed the assailant in self-defence.	Pardon granted to take effect at May Term, 1889, Superior Court, on condition that he enter into bond to keep the peace and pay all costs, including fail fees, upon the recommendation of the Senator and Representatives and many other good citizens.	Pardoned Upon the recommendation of the Judge and April 28th, '80, many good citizens of Warren county, on account of the old age of the woman.	At the request of the County Commissioners, Sheriff, Committing Justice, prosecuting Al-comoy, and many other good citizens of Buncombe.	The Judge, the jury, and some hundred of the good cifizens of Union county have asked the pardon of this man, and in defference to their opinion I granted it.	I years and Pardoned Upon the recommendation of the Judge who is months in May 13th, '80, tried the case, and many good citizens of Rowan, the Penttenfary.	Upon the satisfactory representation of a large number of the good people of Henderson, that facts obtained by them since the conviction sulsifies them of the applicant's innecence, and concurred in by the Judge who tried the case.	Upon the strong patition of the Mayor of Winston, the Sheriff, the Clerk, and unany good efficients of Forsyth, who doubt that the prisoner is cultry at all, and on account of his youth and former good character.
April 24th, 1880.	1 year in the County Jall. April 26th, '80.	Pardoned April 29th, '80.	Pardoned April 30th, '80.	Pardoned May Ist, 1880.	Pardoned May 13th, '80.	3 years in Pardoned the Peniten- May 25th, '80, tiary.	2 years in Pardoned the Peniton-May 26th, '80, tiary.
in Peniten- tlary. 12 months in Penitent'y.	Fall Term, 1 year in the 1879, county Jail.	6 months in the county jail.	2 years in the county jail.	18 months in the Penttentiary.		April Term, 3 years in 1880, the Penitentiary.	2 years in the Peniten- tiary.
1878.	Fall Term, 1879.	Spring Term, 1880.	Fall Term, 1879.	Fall Term, 1879.	Fall Term, 1877.	April Term, 1880.	Spring Term, Is79.
slaughter,	Assault.	Lareeny.	Assault and Batt'y	Man- slaughfer.	Larceny.	Larceny.	Larceny,
	Ashe,	Warren,	Buncombe,	Union,	Rowan,	Granville,	Forsyth,
Sidney Matthews	Everitt McMillan, Asho, Assault,	Ellza Jones, Warren, Lareeny.	Wm. W. Townsend Buncombe,	Robert Parker, Union,	Andy Watson, Rowan, Larceny.	Lamsfrd Williford Granville, Larceny.	Abmer Meeks, Forsyth, Larceny,

		000112111			L
Remarks,	This pardon is granted after a two years and a half term, upon the urgent appeal of the prosecutors, recommended by the Solicitor of the District, the Mayor of Shelby, and many of the best citizens of Cleveland.	This pardon was recommended by three hundred or more of the good people of Greensboro, and is asked on the ground of the danger to life from longer confinement. The pardon is granted upon payment of all costs, including Jail fees, on certificates of Drs. Gregory and Glein, and Dr. Lidsay, supt, of Heatth, that longer confinement of the prisoner would endanger his life.	Upon the earnest application of Mr. Charles I. I. I. I. Than and many other prominent citizens of Washington county, on the ground that the ends of Justice have been served in his ease.	Executed on that day.	To be hang-Commuted to For the following reasons the Judge and Soed on the 2d imprisonm'nt heftor certify their decided conviction that the day of July, for life in the killing was either accidental or the act of a half 1880. Penitentiary, idloc. This opinion is shared in and certified by June 25th, '80, a large portion of the good people of Cleveland.
Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	5 years in Pardoned the Peniten- May 31st, '80. tiary.	30 days in Pardoned the county June 2d, 1880. jail.	4 years in Pardoned the Peniten- June 18th, '80. tiary.	To be hang. Respited until ed 21st day, the "5th day of May, 1880, of June, 1880, and again until the 9th day of July, 1880, of July, 1880.	Commuted to imprisonm in for life in the Penitentiary, June 25th, '80.
SENTENCE.		30 days in the county jail.		To be hanged 21st day of May, 1880.	To be hanged on the 2d day of July, 1880,
DATE OF CONVICTION	Fall Tenn, 1877.		Fall Term, 1879.	Spring Term, 1880.	Spring Term, 1880.
CRIME.	Lareeny.	Assault.	Perjury.	Murder.	Murder.
COUNTY.	Cleveland,	Guilford,	Washington,	Wayne,	Cleveland,
NAME.	Bacchus Lee, Cleveland, Larceny.	S. P. Mull, Guilford, Assault.	Joseph Maitland, Washington, Perjury.	Alexander Howard Wayne, Murder.	Henry Jeffreys, Cleveland, Munder.

ther is dangerous to	uis neatui. Upon the earnest appeal of the people of Thom-saville, where the offence was committed, and	3 years in Pardoned Upon the earnest appeal of the people of Thom-the Peniten-July 22d, 1880. asylle, where the offence was committed, and	3 years in the Peniten-	Spring Term,	Lindsay Wilborn, Davidson, Lareeny.	son,
rs, the Court that the leading cilizens ty is in such a con-	Because the County officers, the Court that sentenced him, and many of the leading citizens say that the fall of that county is in such a condition that the longer confinement of the prisoner in the extreme hot weather is dangerous to his health,	Pardoned fuly 13th, '86.	March Term 6 months in 1880. the county Jail.	ch Term 1880.	Marc 1	Simon Duggan, Martin, Assault, Mar
rith one Conner in January, Exp by In January, Exp by Ily strong petition a half longer than aid to be dying with on I have granted appeal of the Prostollary officers of County officers of copie, and with the	This man was convicted with one Conner in 1876. Counter was pardoned in January, 1879, by Gov. Vance, upon an unusually strong petition. Beal has served a year and a half longer than his confederate, and is now said to be dying with consumption. For this reason I have granted this pardon upon the urgent appeal of the Prosection of the Atorney, the County officers of Chathan, and other good people, and with the hope of a reformation.	Pardoned July 3d, 1880.	20 years in the Pentien- tiary.	Spring Term, 1876.	<u>ੰ</u> ਜ਼ੇਜ਼ 	Riley Beal, Chatham, Larceny.
three days' retire- nilty, with a strong a commutation of rites that the evi- d so doubtful, that have the soutone likewise urges the asons, as well as a citizens, I have	To be hange 'Commuted on The jury in this case, after three days' retired on the 2dt he 2th June, ment, returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong day of July, 1880, to impulse, prayer to the Governor for a commutation of onnent for the sentence. The Judge writes that the cvillie in the dence was circumstantial, and so doubtfut, that Penitentiary. It will be a relief to him to have the soutonce commuted. The Solicitor likewise urges the commutation. For these reasons, as well as a recommendation from the citizens, I have granted this commutation.	Commuted on the 2sth June, m 1880, to impulse promonent for the difficin the difficin the difficin the pentitentiary. It is perfectly that the promonent of the pentitentiary.	To be hanged on the 2d day of July, 1880.	Spring Term, 1880.	~	Frances Hood, Mecklenburg, Infanti-
ulids, which have some to their atten- hild was born allve, and in this any of the best peo- For this reason I on.	day of Many, New, Sentence the grave doubts in their minds, which have label. Imprisonment of increased by facts that have come to their attention principle in the lurge a communication of the sentence, and in this leathenthary, prayer they are joined by many of the best peed June 26th, 89, pie of Mecklenburg county. For this reason I have granted the communication.	1880. Sentence the commuted to the fin physicam in the m for life in the m l'enitentiary, pur June 26th, '80. pi	day of May, 1880.	1880.	a 	4

Remarks.	This convict was sentenced to four years. She has served about three. Her pardon is recommended by the Judge, the Solicitor, the jury and the prosecutor.	2 years in Pardoned Upon the petition of many good citizens of the Peniton-Aug. 7th, 1880. Forsyth county, and on account of his crippled thary.	Pardon granted upon condition that defendant pay all costs, his time having nearly expired, and the citizens of McDowell having asked for the pardon to save costs.	2 years in Pardoned Upon the urgent application of many of the the Peniten-Aug. 7th, 1880, good people of Cleveland and Lincoln. thary.	The Chairman of the County Board of Health certifies that the pirsoner is in bad health, and that his longer confinement will endunger his life. His pardon is asked for on this ground by the friends of his wife, at whose instance he was put in Jail.	Aug. 13th, '80, and the strong evidence he has given of his reformation. The pardon is recommended by the County officers, a large number of the Jead-ing editions of Alexander, and most of the Jurors that sat on the trial.
Pardoned, Commuted or Respited.	4 years in Pardoned the Peniten-July 39th, '80, tiany.	Pardoned Aug. 7th', 1880.	Pardoned Aug. 7th, 1880	Pardoned Aug. 7th, 1880.	Pardoned Aug. 18th, '80,	Pardoned Aug. 13th, '80.
SENTENCE.		2 years in the Peniten- tiary.	12 months in the county jail and fine and costs.	2 years in the Peniten- tiary.	12 months for the country fail.	Fall Term, 10 years in 1879. the Penitentiary.
DATE OF CONVICTION	Fall Term, 1877.	Spring Term, 1880.	Fall Term, 1879.	Spring Term, 1880.	Spring Term, 1880.	Fall Term, 1879.
CRIME,	Lareeny.	Larceny.	Fornica- tion and adultery.	Larceny.	Assault and Batt'y	Man-slaughter.
County.	Perquimans,	Forsyth,	McDowell,	Cleveland,		Alexander,
Ŋаме,	Lucy Morgan, Perquimans, Larceny.	Hiram Rights, Forsyth, Larceny.	Moses Hoover, McDowell,	John W. Baxter, Cleveland, Larceny.	James A. Herring, Duplin,	W. C. Teague, Alexander,

	Spring 1 year in Pardoned Upon the carnest appeal of the prosecutor, aptern, 1880. the Peniten-Oct. 13th, 1880. proved by the Solicitor.	Pardoned Oct. 13th, 1880.	1 year in the Peniten- tiary.	Spring Term, 1880.	Larceny.	Mitchell,	(hwles Elwin, Mitchell, Larceny.
	This pardon is granted because it is asked by the Court and Solicitor, who tried the case.	2 years in Pardoned the Peniten- Oct. 12th, 1880.	2 years in the Peniten- tiary.	False Pre- Aug. Term, tence. 1879.	False Protence.	Ashe,	Jas, M. Testerman, Ashe,
	The defendants were allowed to go at large in Franklin county for three years after conviction without any effort to put the sentence into execution. In August the defendants were arrested and sent to the Penitentiary after going at large, and after making restitution to the prosecutor and conducting themselves well. This pardon is granted upon the almost unanimous petition of the community.	2 years in Pardoned the Peniten-Sept. 27th, '80.	2 years in the Peniten- tiary.	Fall Term, 1876.	Larceny.	Franklin,	Hender'n Alston, Joe Alston, Franklin, Larceny.
	and another the presence it was the intention to give him a less term than he had already served out. The prisoner is now in bad health, and for these reasons this pardon is granted.				6		
.00011111	Spring 10 years in Pardoned Upon a petition signed by Treasurer Worth Term, b.78. the Peniten-Sept. 3d, 1880, and many other of the good citizans of Randolph, but especially upon the request of the Solial Hierory. The reason that the consequence of valuable information set from the parsoner it was	Pardoned Sept. 3d, 1880.	10 years in the Peniten- tiary.	Spring Term, 1878.	Larceny.	Randolph,	John Kelly, Randolph, Larceny.
	Spring 10 years in Pardoned Upon the earnest request of many good cit. Term, 1877, the Peniten-Sept. 18t, 1880 zons, and upon strong assurance that the punishment alary.	Pardoned Sept. 1st, 1880.	10 years in the Peniten- tiary.	Spring Term, 1877.	Larceny,	Anson,	John Hogan, Anson, Larceny,
	8 months in Pardoned Pardon is granted because it is asked by the the county Aug. 30th, '30, County officers of Jones, approved by the Bar, Jail.	Pardoned Aug. 30th, '80,	8 months in the county jail.	Assault Special and Batt'y Term, 1880.	Assault and Batt'y	Jones,	John Brown,
.001.1	the Peniten- Aug. 77th, '80, tried the case asks it on the ground that he tiary. which he has served out. Pardon is also recommended by many good citizens.	Ang. 27th, '80.	the Peniten- tlary.	1878.	slaughter.	Cherokee,	Usbofn L. Netblisse, Cherokeeg,

REMARKS.	This man was sentenced to the Penitentiary for stealing a piece of bridle rein, and after serving out three-fourths of his time, I pardon him upon the petition of the proseentor, Solicitor, the court, County officers and many citizens. He is sixty-five years old, and his colleague, who was equally as guilty, was only sentenced for one year, as I am informed.	This man has served two years of his term. His evergith was destroyed some anouths ago by the premature discharge of a charge of powder while blasting rock on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. I pardon him because of his life-long punishment he will endure, received while serving out his sentence.	5 years in Pardoned On account of bad health of prisoner, on the the Peniten- Dec. 8th, 188, petition of the prosecutor in the ease, the Judge tiary.	Because it is certified that the convlct has served out four of his five years, and that some time ago he was badly crippled while at work on the W. N. C. R. R., and that he has been all the term an obedient, well-behaved convict. The pardon on this ground is strongly urged by many good citizens.
Sentence. Commuted or Respited.	Oct. Term, 4 years in Pardoned 1877, the Peniten- Oct. 21st, 1880, tlary.	8 years in Pardoned the Peniten-Nov. 11th, '80. tlary.	Pardoned Dcc. 8th, 1880.	5 years in Pardoned the Peniten- Dec. 10th, 1880. tlary.
SENTENCE.	4 years in the Peniten- tiary.	8 years in the Peniten- tiary.	5 years in the Peniten- tiary.	
DATE OF CONVICTION		Fall Term, 1878.	April Term, 1878.	Fall Term, 1876.
CRIME.	Larceny.	Lareeny.	Larceny.	Larceny.
COUNTY.	Rowan,	Davidson,	Wilson,	Beanfort,
NAME.	Isham Hairston, Rowan, Larceny.	George Clodfelter, Davidson, Larceny.	Geo. F. Rountree, Wilson, Larceny. April Term, 5 years in 1578. the Penitentiary.	John Lee, Beaufort, Larceny.





OCUMENT No. 2.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Office Secretary of State,

RALEIGH, 31st December, 1880.

o His Excellency Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the constition of the State, I have the honor to submit to your Exllency the following report concerning this Department: On the 15th day of February of last year, Major Joseph . Engelhard, Secretary of State, died in this city after a rief but painful illness. In his untimely death a heavy ow was inflicted not merely upon his family and immeate personal friends, but npon the State at large. Kindly, enerous and noble in his impulses; charitable and conderate in his judgment of men and their actions; sensive too and tender in his feelings as a woman, most unselhly patriotic in every aspiration, himself and all that he d, he was always ready to expend in behalf of his friends in the discharge of a duty to his State. Possessed of litary taste and culture, prudent far-seeing, blessed with a gorous mind and one well stored; endowed in rare degree

with that rare quality known as good judgment, and with a heart that knew no fear, he never failed to exhibit the courage of his opinions and yet always courteously. As a gallant soldier and efficient officer in the field, in time of actual war, his record was without spot or blemish. As a bold skilful, sagacious leader in the fierce, eventful, political strug gle that followed that war—a struggle that tried alike the integrity, the ability and the courage of its participants, and that even now is scarcely ended—he was without a superior in North Carolina, and if our people shall bear his name in appropriate remembrance until they cease to enjoy the fruits of his labors in their behalf, it will be long, indeed before it shall be forgotten any where within the borders of our State.

On the 19th of February, having through your kind partiality been called to fill the vacancy, I filed my bond with approved sureties, for \$20,000, as required by law, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of Secretary of State, the oaths of office having been administered to make the Honor, Judge Ashe, of the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the office it has been found impossible to guard the records with the care essential to their continued preservation. At the completion of the present capitol the two west rooms in the northern portion of the building were deemed necessary for the use of this department, and were set apart for that purpose; and in such occupancy they both remained until 1869, where owing to complications and under circumstance, not now necessary to relate, one of these rooms was taken from the Secretary and assigned to the Auditor. Then North Carolina had a population of less than 800,000; to-day she has no far from twice that number, and it would seem, bearing it

mind the inevitable increase in the mass of records of a State, from the lapse of time and increase of population, in the course of near half a century, that at least equal office room would be now necessary. We have, however, only half the quantity. The result is that the records of the office have not been kept together as contemplated by law. Some are still in the Auditor's room; others are in a closet; others still, many of them of much value, especially from a historical point of view, were found stowed away in the upper room of the Arsenal. Old papers that have been handled as carelessly and as roughly as have the records of this office have necessarily suffered; indeed, it is painful to see the condition in which the early records of the State now are. It may be said that under any circumstances it is a duty a State owes to itself to preserve its records, but when those records reflect as much honor upon a people as do the records of North Carolina, their preservation would seem to be a matter of pride and boast as well as a suggestion of duty. And twice at least have efforts been made to rescue from oblivion for all time, the patriotic deeds of our Revolutionary forefathers, by securing to the evidences thereof the perpetuity of print, which, after all, is the only sure guarantee of their permanent preservation.

By joint resolution of the two Houses of the General Assembly, ratified 16th February, 1859, the Governor of the State was authorized to make an arrangement with Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks and Hon. David L. Swain to edit and publish, within two years, two volumes of "The Documentary History of North Carolina, or of the Statutes at Large," provided the edition should not exceed 1,000 copies of each volume.

By joint resolution of the two Houses, ratified on the 23d of February, 1861, the Secretary of State and the State Librarian were directed to contract for the printing of one hundred copies of the following manuscript Records then on file in the office of the Secretary of State:



DOCUMENT No. 3.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE, and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., Prs. and Binders.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1879.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, October 27th, 1879.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report, showing the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of North Carolina, during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1879, together with tabular exhibits containing general information which are explanatory of themselves.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L L. LOVE,

Auditor of State.



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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

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Showing the value of farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property, and railroad franchise, in every county in the State. Page 196 to 199.

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Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties of the State, as per returns. Page 200 to 202.

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Showing the gross amount of taxes levied in the various counties payable to the county treasurers, during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1878, for School purposes; also giving the sources from which said taxes were derived. Page 203 to 206. This statement also includes a column which shows amount of county taxes levied for all county purposes for the same year, 1878.

STATEMENT N,

(Comparative,)

Showing the number of acres of land, number of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., also the value of the same, including town property, farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, &c., in the State for the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, a folding table, between pages 206 and 207.

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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

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Balance in hands of State Treasurer, October 1st, 1878: Educational Fund, Public Fund,	\$ 18,600 100,193		\$118,793	262
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Septem- ber 30th, 1879, Receipts of Public Fund for fis-	5,269	$65\frac{1}{2}$	WTTO,100	202
cal year ending September 30th, 1879,	553,339	95	558,609	$60\frac{1}{2}$
			677,402	87½
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879, Disbursements of Public Fund	4,074	90		
for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879,	577,658	41\frac{1}{3}	 581,733	31 ₃
Leaving in hands of State Treas- urer, October 1st, 1879: Educational Fund, Public Fund,	19,795 75,874		\$ 95,669	561
*				

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1879.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	October, November	\$409		\$ 2,0	000
1879.	December, January, February, March,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 524 \\ 126 \\ \end{array} $	25		74.00
	April, May, June,	2,473 212	54	2,0	74 90
	July, August, September,	735 69 657	06 [*]	2,0	
		\$ 5,269	$65\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 4,0	$\frac{1}{74 90}$

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS, EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDCCATIONAL FUND WERE RECEIVED.

Auctioneers, tax on, Entries of vacant lands, Fines, Interest on United State bonds, Retailers of Spirituous liquors, tax on,		7 2,187 453 2,287 333 5,269	50 50 43
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DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1878.	FINES.	
Nov.	Conner & Woodard, attorneys for State Treasurer, for amount collected by them on the above account,	\$ 409 50
	ENTRIES OF VACANT LANDS.	
Dec.	Sundry persons during this month, on the above account,	524 24
1879.	ENTRIES OF VACANT LANDS—Continued.	
Jan.	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	126 28
	FINES.	
Mar.	W. P. Poor, Clerk Superior Court of Transylvania county, on the above account,	10 0

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

1879.	ENTRIES OF VACANT LANDS.	-
April.	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	\$ 186 04
	INTEREST ON UNITED STATES BONDS.	
	P. A. Wiley, Cashier Citizen's National Bank, on the above account,	2,287 50
	ENTRIES OF VACANT LANDS.	
	Sundry persons on the above account, as follows:	
May.	During this month,	212 75
June.	66 66 66	51 01
July. Aug.	· · · · · · · ·	735 06
Sept.	66 66 66	69 97
or or		202 30
	FINES.	
	Watson & Glenn, attorneys for A. H. Freeman, former Clerk of the Superior Court of Surry county, on the	
	above account,	34 00
	TAX ON RETAILERS.	
	The sureties of T. F. Lee, former sheriff of Wake county, on the above account for 1873, including interest,	333 43
	TAX ON AUCTIONEERS.	
	The sureties of T. F. Lee, former Sheriff of Wake county, on the above account for 1873, including interest,	7 51

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.

EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

Common Schools, Colored Normal School, State Normal School,		74 90 2,000 00 2,000 00 4,074 90
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DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1878.	COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.	
Oct.	P. A. Wiley, Cashier Citizen's National Bank at Raleigh, for amount of appropriation for the present year,	\$ 2,000 00
1879.	COMMON SCHOOLS.	·
Mar.	H. P. Brindle, Treasurer Jackson county, for amount of apportionment for said county for the year 1877,	74 90
	STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.	
June.	Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer University of N. C., for amount of appropriation for said school for the year 1879,	2,000 00

STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1879.

YEARS	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1878.	October, November,	\$ 2,999 91 11,244 85	\$ 33,083 63\\\ 50,479 79\\\\\ 50 79\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
1879.	December, January, February,	88,142 13 283,310 57 53.939 31	$\begin{array}{r} 36,393 64\frac{3}{3} \\ 92,861 29 \\ 47,344 87 \end{array}$
	March, April,	22,417 48 23,805 56	$\begin{array}{r} 47,34487 \\ 46,459 38\frac{1}{3} \\ 66,516 82\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$
	May, June, July,	11,198 98 14,018 63 9,255 05	$ \begin{array}{r} 107,702 62 \\ 15,796 83 \\ 39,238 02 \end{array} $
	August, September,	9,139 39 23,868 09	$ \begin{array}{r} 39,238,02\\ 4,433,40\frac{1}{3}\\ 37,348,09\frac{2}{3} \end{array} $
	Total,	\$ 553,339 95	\$ 577,658 41 ¹ / ₃

STATEMENT E.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Adjutant General's Department,		5 48
Banks, license tax,	10	000
Bank stock, tax on same, \$3,981.49.		
This amount is included in Public		
taxes, Insane Asylum, &c., and		
Penitentiary funds.		
Blank Books and Stationery,	5,16	
Contingencies,		2 80
Corporations, tax on,	80	0 00
Deficiency in State Treasury, (levied)		
in 1873,)	1,34	
Drummer's licenses, tax on,	27,40	
Express Companies, tax on,		0 52
Fertilizers, tax on,	21,00	
General Assembly (amount refunded)		1 00
Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax),	122,10	
Itinerant Daguerreotypists, tax on,	II	5 00
" Medical Practitioners, tax on,		0 00
Insurance Companies, tax on,	13,82	
Land Redeemed,	1,16	
Penitentiary, (special tax,)	81,63	
Public Taxes,	272,71	
" Documents, sale of,		9 00
Quarantine Regulations,		5 00
Seals, tax on,		$\frac{3 28}{9}$
Sewing Machines, tax on,	2,20	
Sleeping Cars, tax on,		000
Supreme Court Reports, sales of,	1,28	
State Property, rent of,		$\frac{7 00}{2}$
Telegraph Companies, tax on,		$\frac{2}{0}$ 36
Turnpike Dividends,		$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$
Weights and Measures,	0	Z 50
	\$ 553,33	0 05
	ll\$ 553,33	9190

[PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.]

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

878.	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		
et.	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	\$ 1,050	00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for tax on premiums collected of sundry Insurance agents during the months of August and September,	1,499	34
	TAX ON SEALS,		
	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, and J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for amount col- lected by them during the month of September, less 5 per cent. com.,	52 7	73
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	A. P. Bryan, agent, for 2 per cent. tax on receipts in North Carolina for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1878,	136 3	30
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	B. W. Starke, manager, for 2 per cent. tax on receipts in North Carolina for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878,	56.7	4
,	0 1		

1878.	QUARAINE REGULATIONS.	
Oct.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington, for fees collect- ed from vessels in quarantine,	\$ 40 00
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for six volumes sold during Sept., less his commissions,	31 35
	STATIONERY.	
	D. P. Mast, Register of Deeds Forsyth county, amount furnished said county for 1878,	30 65
	CONTINGENCIES.	
Nov.	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 36 reams of paper furnished them by Secretary of State, W.B. Vaughan, tax collector of Stokes county, and B. F. Logan, Sheriff of Cleaveland county, on the following	102 80
	accounts: General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax,) Penitentiary, (special tax,) Stationery,	4,210 32 2,245 29 1,496 86 78 41
	TAX ON DRUMMERS.	
	Sundry persons on the above account,	1,850 00

878.	BANK STOCK.		
ov.	A. G. Brenizer, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Charlotte, and M. P. Pegram, Oashier First National Bank of Charlotte, for tax on the valuation of stock, as follows: General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special,) Penitentiary, (special,)		21
	ADJUTANT GENERAL.		
	F. A. Olds, for Adjutant General, for cartridges furnished the Bingham school, and reimbursed by the United States Government,	16	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
ec.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected from vessels, Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors during this month on the follow-	65	00
	ing accounts: General Fund, Insane Asylum, (spcial tax,) Penitentiary, Stationery,	49,346 22,042 14,694 1,019	$\begin{array}{c} 08 \\ 72 \end{array}$
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.		
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	129	24

1879.	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		
Dec.	T. A. Williams & Co., Norfolk, Va., and Rosokam, Gustley & Co., of Phil- adelphia, on the above account,	\$ 100	00
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for amount of 77 copies sold by him, less 5 per cent. commissions,	219	45.
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for amount collected by him on the above account,	91	20
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
1879.	John R. Long & Co., Baltimore, Md., for license to sell "Long's Prepared Chemicals," one year,	500	00
Jan.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors during this month for taxes collected by them on the following accounts:		
	Generel Fund,	158,650	
	Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax) Penitentiary, "	70,654 47,132	38
	Stationery,	2,571	59
	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	950	00

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

1879.	TAX ON FERTILIZERS.	
Jan.	Sundry fertilizing companies, &c., on the above account,	\$ 2,500 00
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
	Sundry persons on the above account,	175 00
	TAX ON SEALS.	
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for amount collected by him, less 5 per cent. commissions,	3 30
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for amount of sales on the above account,	222 30
	RENT OF STATE PROPERTY.	
	Gov. Z. B. Vance, for rent of residence on Burke square,	27 00
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
Feb.	Sundry persons on the above account, Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, during this month, for taxes collect- ed by them on the following ac- counts:	422 99
	General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax,) Penitentiary, (special tax,) Stationery,	25,425 67 12,428 92 8,284 99 732 55

1879.	TAX ON DRUMMERS.	
Feb.	Sundry persons for amount paid on the above account,	\$ 1,350 00
	FERTILIZERS.	
	Sundry persons and fertilizing Companies for license tax,	5,000 00
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	375 00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
	A. P. Bryan, Agent for Southern Express Company, for tax on receipts in this State, 4th quarter, 1878,	164 03
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	
	B. W. Starke, for Western U. Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. State tax on receipts in North Carolina for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878,	88 85
	TAX ON SEALS.	
March.	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for tax received by him on Great Seal of State during the month of January, 1879, less 5 per cent. commissions, Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors for taxes paid by them on the fol- lowing accounts:	89 30

879.	TAX ON SEALS—Continued.		
larch	General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax,) Penitentiary, (special tax,) Stationery,	6,258 $2,914$ $1,949$ 142	95 97
	FERTILIZERS.		
	Sundry persons and fertilizing Com- panies for license tax on the above account,	8,500	00
	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		
	Sundry persons on the above account,	2,000	00
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
	Sundry persons on the above account,	1 50	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
pril.	R. K. Bryan, amount over drawn by him for mileage and refunded, B. F. Bullock, Sheriff of Granville county, and H. P. Brendle, Sheriff of Jackson county, paid during this month taxes on the following ac-	1	00
	counts: General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax,) Penitentiary, (special tax,) Stationery,	7,909 3,147 2,091 92	44 63

1879.	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		
April.	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	\$ 4,700	00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received from sundry Insurance Companies from Feb. 25th, 1879, to March 31, 1879,	1,165	12
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, and L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for amount received by them during the		
	months of February and March,	139	75
	TAX ON FERTILIZERS.		
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	3,500	00
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
	Sundry persons for license tax on the above account,	600	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	A. P. Bryan, agent Southern Express Company, for 2 per cent. tax on receipts of said company in this State for quarter ending March 31,		
	1879,	105	5 53

1879.	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	
April.	B. W. Starke, Manager W. U. Tele- graph Company,	\$ 64 38
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
	U.S. Higgins, for the Baltimore Gold Mining Company of North Caro lina,	25 00
	TAX ON BANKS.	
	Thos. J. Latham, Cashier Banking House of Rountree & Co., Newbern, N. C., for license tax,	25 00
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 21 copies sold by him, less 5 per cent. commissions,	59 85
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	64 19
	TAX ON ITINERANT DAGUERREOTYPISTS.	
	Frank Sturges, of Windsor, N. C., for license 1 year,	25 00
	TURNPIKE DIVIDENDS.	
	A. T. Summey, Secretary and Treas-	
	urer of Buncombe Turnpike Company,	100 00

1879.	PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS—Continued.	
May.	Richard Clayton, Tax Collector of Chowan county, for General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax) Penitentiary, (special tax) Stationery, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him from Pitt county for stationery,	\$ 1,349 46 793 95 529 30 69 05 71 88
	TAX ON DRUMMERS.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	4,000 00
	REDEMPTION OF LAND.	
	Sundry persons during this month for amount paid on land sold for taxes, TAX ON SEALS.	107 03
	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, and W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount col- lected by them,	80 80
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.	
	Sundry Sewing Machine Companies, for license one year,	800 00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 5 copies, less 5 per cent. com's,	

879.	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Iay.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him from agents of sundry companies during the month of April,	\$ 3,295	76
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
	John London, to incorporate the Wilmington Market Company,	25	000
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	J. D. McIver, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Moore county, for amount furnished said county,	62	50,
une.	Sundry Sheriffs during this month, for taxes collected by them on the following accounts:		
	General Fund, Insane Asylum, &c., (special tax) Penitentiary, Stationery,	5,198 2,644 1,762 156	33 87
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him for stationery furnished Anson county,	6	25
	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		
	Sundry persons during this month for license one year,	1,900	00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him from agents of sundry Insurance Companies on premiums and licenses		
	granted during the month of May,	1,700	51

1879.		
	TAX ON SEALS.	
June.	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, and W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amounts col- lected by them during the month of May,	\$ 36 6
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.	
	J. L. Stone, General Agent for New Home Sewing Machine Co., N. Y., and Howe Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., for license to sell their machines one year,	
	TAX ON BANKS.	
	D. A. Davis, Salisbury, N. C., for license tax on capital less than \$25,000,	25 00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, port of Wilmington, for fees collected by him on vessels,	50 00
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 4 copies sold at \$3.00 each, less 5 per cent. commissions,	11 4
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	Sundry persons during this month for lands sold for taxes due the State,	126 6

1879.	TAX ON DRUMMERS.		_
July.	Sundry persons during this month on the above account, TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	\$ 2,200	00
ì	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for licenses and tax on premiums collected by him from sundry agents, A. Syme and E. B. Engelhard, administrators of J. A. Engelhard, late Secretary of State, for licenses		13
	issued and tax collected on premiums by said J. A. Engelhard, from agents of sundry insurance companies, TAX ON BANK STOCK.	2,538 1	10
1	Sundry Cashiers of Banks on the value of their capital stock as follows: For General Fund, For Insane Asylum, &c., For Penitentiary,	1,200 5 616 9 586 9	96
	W. C. Fitzgerald, Cashier of People's Bank of Monroe, on capital employed, TAX ON SEALS.		00
	The following persons on the above account as follows: J. A. Engelhard, late Sec'ary of State, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State,	4	50 00

1879.	TAX ON SEALS—Continued.		
July.	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor,	\$ 28	50
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	Jack R. Williams, for Southern Express Company,	124	66
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
	The Victor Sewing Machine Co., for license to sell their machines one year, TAX ON SLEEPING CARS.	200	00
	D. N. Welch, General Superintendent of Baltimore Palace Car Co.,	500	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected by him,	35	00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 150 copies sold by him, less 5 per cent. commissions, A. Syme and E. B. Engelhard, Administrators of J. A. Engelhard,	427	50
	late Secretary of State, for 51 copies sold by him, less 5 per cent. com's,		35
	SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for the sale of laws of 1879;	67	00

1879.	STATIONERY.	
July.	A. Syme and E. B. Engelhard, Administrators of J. A. Engelhard, late Secretary of State, amount received by him from counties,	\$ 64 05
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	Sundry persons on the above account,	125 44
	PUBLIC TAXES, &C.	
	A. G. Tweed, Sheriff of Madison county, for General Tax of said county for 1878, For Insane Asylum, &c., For Penitentiary, For stationery, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received for stationery furnished Orange county,	986 89 401 74 267 83 83 48
	TAX ON DRUMMERS.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	4,600 00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for license tax and premiums,	1,939 50
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.	
	W. A. Lumley, Cashier First National Bank, Salem, N. C., for tax on stock of said bank,	54 00

1070	1	1	
1879.	TAX ON BANK STOCK—Continued.		
July.	P. A. Wiley, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, for tax on stock of said bank, TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.	\$ 240	00
Aug.	Davis Sewing Machine Company, Watertown, New York, per W. T. Wilson, Traveling Agent, for li- cense to sell their machines one year,	200	00
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	B. W. Starke, Manager W. U. Tel. Co., for two per cent. tax on receipts of said company in N. C., quarter ending June 30, 1879,	52	39
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.		
	Sam. Christian Gold Mining Company, and J. E. Walker, for Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company, to incorporate said companies,		00
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount collected by him during the month of July,	7	00
	TAX ON MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.		
	Dr. J. R. Atwell, for license as itinerant,	25	00

1879.	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
Aug.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him during the month of July, less his commissions,	\$ 131	10
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected by him,	25	00
	SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him during the month of July,	20	50
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	U. S. Ordinance Department, per L. S. Overman, Private Secretary, for freight on guns, &c., refunded,	9	48
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.		
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	39	73
	PUBLIC TAXES.		
Sept.	E. B. Perry, Sheriff of Franklin co., on the above account, for 1878, The sureties of T. F. Lee, former	3,950	79
	sheriff of Wake county, on the same account, for 1873,	5,256	96
	The sureties of T. F. Lee, former sheriff of Wake county, for 1874, as above,	2,189	0

1879.	INSANE ASYLUM, &C.	
Sept.	E. B. Perry, Sheriff of Franklin co., on the above account for 1878, The sure lies of T. F. Lee, former sheriff	\$ 2,033 66
	of Wake county, on the same account, for the year 1873,	1,729 55
	PENITENTIARY, &C.	
	E. B. Perry, Sheriff of Franklin co., on the above account for 1878, Sureties of T. F. Lee, former sheriff of	1,355 78
	Wake county, on the same account for 1873,	1,153 37
	STATIONERY.	
	E. B. Perry, Sheriff of Franklin co., for 1878,	37 60
	CASUAL DEFICIENCY IN TREASURY.	
	The sureties of T. F. Lee, former sheriff of Wake county, on the above account for the year 1873,	1,345 55
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received by him from sun- dry agents for license tax and tax on premiums,	1,353 36
	DRUMMERS LICENSES.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	2,700 00

1879.	TAX ON SEALS.	
Sept.	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for tax on Great Seal of State, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for tax received on seal of his office,	\$ 26 60 5 50
	ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.	
	J. R. Congleton, for license to practice in the State,	25 00
	REDEMPTION OF LAND.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	153 85
	TAX ON FERTILIZERS.	
	E. Frank Coe, for license to sell his Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate one year,	500 00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount of 7 volumes sold by him less his commissions,	19 95
	SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for laws of 1879, sold during Aug., 1879,	11 50
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected by him,	20 00

STATEMENT F.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE.

Adjutant General's Department,	\$ 746 16
Agricultural Societies,	1,550 00
Auditor's Department,	2,674 98
Agricultural Department,	20,953 49
Appropriation for Engraving,	1,800 00
Board of Internal Improvements,	135 50
Capital Square,	891 56
Commutation for loss of sight, &c.,	1,010 00
Contingencies,	19,137 23
Convict Account,	8,950 17
Department of Public Instruction,	1,500 00
Distributing Laws,	75 30
Executive Department,	4,940 98
Fugitives from Justice,	1,125 40
General Assembly,	53,598 10
Geological Survey,	2,870 00
Insane Asylum (expense account),	546 55
" (support account),	51,000 00
" (colored),	19,726 00
" (western),	30,000 00
Institution D., D. and the Blind,	18,750 00
Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. C.	
R. R.,	58,730 00
Judiciary,	40,056 59
Lunatics,	38,616 33
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	3,000 00
Penitentiary,	110,604 46
Public Printing,	12,109 12
" Tax refunded,	1,294 06
Quarantine Regulations,	1,693 58
Resolutions of the General Assembly,	1,112 03
Settling Taxes,	1,399 62
State Department,	7,053 76
" Library,	972 72

[PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.]

State Canvassing Board, "Board of Health, Superintendent of Capitol, Treasury Department, University of North Carolina, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. R. Road,	\$ 128 20 200 00 750 00 5,312 50 7,500 00 213 50 44,930 51
	\$

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1878.	ADJUTANT GENERAL.	
Oct.	Western Union Telegraph Company for telegrams sent and received, Southern Express Company for freight, John Johnson and Paul Lincke for unpacking and repack- ing Camp Equipage, including Ad- jutant General's salary for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879, and other	\$ 22948
	expenses, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. P. A. Wiley, Treasurer, for amount of	φ 223 1 0
	appropriation for the present year, to the N. C. A. So., AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	1,500 00
	Sam'l L. Love, State Auditor, for salary and additional pay for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878,	462 50
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, for salary for the month of September,	83 33

1878.	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
Oct.	Robert Hines, for 4 weeks' services,	\$ 36	00
	COLORED INSANE ASYLUM.		
	Dr. J. W. Vick, Chairman of the commissioners of the above named asy. lum, on account of appropriation,	1,000	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary,	1,040	40
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for the use of the above department,	1,500	00
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, salary for the 3rd quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878.	375	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary, salary for 3rd quarter, 1878, \$187.50; Chas. N. Vance, Clerk, for salary from Sept. 7, 1878, to Oct. 7, 1878, \$50.00; Z. B. Vance, Gov., 3rd quarter salary, \$1,000.00,	1,237	50

INSANE ASYLUM—EXTRA ACCOUNT.	
Mills Harvell and E. A. Gupton, for conveying persons to the Asylum from the counties of Columbus and Franklin,	
INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.	
Sam'l C. White, Cashier, &c., for interest due May 1st, 1878,	70 00
JUDICIARY.	
Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, &c., during this month,	8,417 76
LUNATICS.	
Ashe and Graham counties on the above account,	722 43
PENITENTIARY.	
D. M. Carter, President, on account of appropriations for support of convicts and work on building,	9,833 33
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
News Publishing Co. for sundry print- ing and binding including accounts of practical printers for examining,	703 14
	Mills Harvell and E. A. Gupton, for conveying persons to the Asylum from the counties of Columbus and Franklin, INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD. Sam'l C. White, Cashier, &c., for interest due May 1st, 1878, JUDICIARY. Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, &c., during this month, LUNATICS. Ashe and Graham counties on the above account, PENITENTIARY. D. M. Carter, President, on account of appropriations for support of convicts and work on building, PUBLIC PRINTING. News Publishing Co. for sundry printing and binding including accounts

1878.	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
Oct.	Dr. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for his 3rd quarter's salary and three months pay of boat hands,	\$ 420 00
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	C. F. Waggoner, Sheriff of Rowan county,	3 00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for his salary for the 3rd quarter, \$250.00; for indexing grants and certifying to the appointments of 10 commissioners of deeds, \$194.00;	
	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, his salary for the month of September, \$83.33,	527 33
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	Southern Express Co. for freight and sundry persons for subscriptions to papers one year, SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	14 00
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the month of September,	62 50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, for his salary for the 3rd quarter, 1878, \$750.00; Donald W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for the same quarter,	
	\$375.00,	1,125 00

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Year ending September 30th, 1879.

8.	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
•	Patrick McGowan, salary as keeper of weights and measures, for 3rd quarter,	\$ 50	00
	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.		
	Z. B. Vance, Governor, for the purchase of material and laying track,	2,000	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Sundry persons during this month were paid on the above account as follows:		
	Southern Express Co. for freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the		00
	capitol,	252	00
	Henry Utman, for one day's work on coal house,	1	00
	Wm. Mitchell for repairing fire places in sundry departments,	5	25
	Raleigh Gas Light Co. for gas con- sumed in capitol and gate lamps, Hardin, Grimes & Co. for one gross	24	00
	matches,	2	50
	Western Union Telegraph Co. for telegrams sent and received, L. P. Jones 1 dozen pat. bill files,	$\begin{vmatrix} 24\\7 \end{vmatrix}$	41 00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co. for 148 Justice dockets and other printing,	164	35
	Thos. Palmer for repairing Lounge, in office of Dept. Pub. Instruction,		50
	Uzzle & Wiley, for printing 3.500		
	election returns for judges, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878,	107	

1878.		
	ADJUTANT GENERAL.	
Nov.	F. A. Olds, for clerical services for the month of September and October, \$57.00; Seth Nowell & R. & D. R. Road for freight and drayage, \$8.87,	\$ 65 87
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the months of October and November, Samuel L. Love, State Auditor, for	166 66
	amount allowed him for clerical assistance in October,	50 00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	
	Robert Hines for 30 days work, at \$1.50 per day,	45 00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs during this month for conveying 59 convicts to the Penitentiary,	1,115 71
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
	C. N. Vance, salary as clerk, for the month of October,	50 00
	INSANE ASYLUM, (SUPPORT ACCOUNT.)	
	E. B. Haywood, jr., Treasurer, for balance of appropriation for 1878,	8,000 00

3.	JUDICIARY.	
•	Hon. J. M. Cloud, for salary for 1st and 2nd quarters, and from July 1st to Aug. 22nd, 1878, \$1,611.23; sun- dry Solicitors during this month, \$900.00,	\$ 2,511 23
	LUNATICS.	
	Surry and Stokes counties, for maintenance of lunatics,	160 54
	PENITENTIARY.	
	Thos. H. Briggs, Vice President, for support of convicts and work on building,	3,897 08
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	The News Publishing Company, for sundry printing and binding,	\$80 00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	The Wilmington Post and the "Star," for advertising quarantine notice,	104 00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
	 G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of October, J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for certifying to 8 Commissioners of Deeds, \$75.20; for indexing 	83 33
	grants during October, \$50.00; services concerning public printing, \$100.00,	225 20

1878.		1
20,0.	STATE LIBRARY.	
Nov.	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of October, \$62.50; H. Fowkes, for 8th vol. Encyclopedia Britannica, \$7.00, and M. N. Amis, for one copy works of Josephus, \$3.00,	\$ 72 50
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the months of October and No- vember,	. 125 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for September, October and November,	187 50
	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.	
	Z. B. Vance, Governor, for the purchase of material for said road, \$5,466.92; Hon. C. H. Brogden, for actual expenses while engaged as a Commissioner for the State concerning said road, 1876, \$50.00,	5,516 92
	CONTINGENCIES.	
	Sundry persons were paid during this month on the above account, as follows:	
	J. McL. Turner, keeper of Capital, &c., for the payment of waiters and the watchman of the capitol, Southern Express Co. for freight,	

1878.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.		
Nov.	Raleigh Gas Light Co. for gas consumed in capitol building and gate lamps,	\$ 28	3 00
	Seth Nowell, for hauling 24 loads		
	from arsenal to depot, G. M. Roberts and F. W. Patten, for		00
	witness fees and expenses in case		
	of State vs. Swepson,	59	20
	W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage for various departments,	5.6	$ _{28}$
	T. F. Lee, for 1 pair Andirons for	00	120
	House of Representatives,	6	00
	Wm. R. Terry, for publishing procla-		
	mation of the Governor offering	91	00
	reward for Hiram Norton, A. M. Lewis, for services as attorney	2.1	. 00
	in case of State vs. Swepson and		
	Littlefield,	250	00
	J. L. Patrick, for publishing proclama-		
	tion of the Governor offering reward for Hiram Norton,	1.5	00
	W. M. Carter, for building sky light	10	
	on capitol and furnishing lumber		
	for same,	50	49
	Bagwell, Lee & Co., for 55 feet light-		
	ning rod at 25 cents, one point, &c., \$4.00,	15	75
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 12		1.0
	Supreme Court Dockets, 104 Justice		
	Dockets and abstracts for canvass-	100	
	ing Congressional Elections, E. D. Haynes, for repairing chairs and	128	180
	ink boxes in House Representatives		
	and Senate chamber,	101	195
	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State,		
	for expenses incurred in the pur-		
	chase of stationery, books, &c., for the State,	85	7 50
	1 0110 000000		ηοι

1878.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.	
Nov.	H. Baumgarten & Bro., for seal and press furnished Inferior Court of Iredell county, John Jordan, for repairing sundry, pairs of andirons for Legislative halls, Treasury and Executive Departments,	\$ 800
	ADJUTANT GENERAL.	
Dec.	Wm. Price, for cleaning and repair- ing 45 Rifles, Paul Lincke, for 2 days' work at Ar-	14 50
	senal, Richmond and Danville Railroad	2 00
	Company, for freight, W. H. & O. H. Morrison, for 1 Judge	5 59
	Advocate's Guide, Capt. F. A. Olds, for clerical assist-	2 00
	ance during the month of Nov.,	10 00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.	
	D. W. Porter, Treasurer of Randolph county Agricultural Society,	50 00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
	Sam'l L. Love, Auditor of State, for the payment of additional clerical services in November,	50 00
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of December,	83 33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	
	W. N. Andrews, for hauling 31t wo- horse loads and 19 one-horse loads	

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

CAPITOL SQUARE—Continued.	
of manure at 75 and 50 cents per load, \$60.75; for 125 loads of gravel at 40 cents per load, \$50.00, Robt. Hines, for 24 days work, at \$1.50 per day,	\$ 36 00
CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, West- ern N. C. R. R., &c.,	944 31
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.	
T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for the use of the above department,	1,500 00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
Z. B. Vance, Governor, salary for 4th quarter, \$1,000.00; L. S. Overman, Private Secretary, salary for 4th quarter, \$187.50, and Chas. N. Vance, Clerk, salary for November and December, \$100.00,	1,287 50
INSANE ASYLUM, (EX. ACCOUNT.)	
Sundry persons for conveying insane persons to the Asylum,	117 65
INSTITUTION FOR THE D., D. AND BLIND.	
L. E. Heartt, Treasurer, for balance of appropriations for the present year,	
	of manure at 75 and 50 cents per load, \$60.75; for 125 loads of gravel at 40 cents per load, \$50.00, Robt. Hines, for 24 days work, at \$1.50 per day, CONVICT ACCOUNT. Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, Western N. C. R. R., &c., DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for the use of the above department, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Z. B. Vance, Governor, salary for 4th quarter, \$1,000.00; L. S. Overman, Private Secretary, salary for 4th quarter, \$187.50, and Chas. N. Vance, Clerk, salary for November and December, \$100.00, INSANE ASYLUM, (EX. ACCOUNT.) Sundry persons for conveying insane persons to the Asylum, INSTITUTION FOR THE D., D. AND BLIND. L. E. Heartt, Treasurer, for balance of

1878.	JUDICIARY.	
Dec.	Sundry Solicitors, for 16 certificates, at \$20.00 each,	\$ 320 00
	LUNATICS.	
	Martin County, for the maintenance of Fanny Price, one year to January 1st, 1878,	80 27
	PENITENTIARY.	
	Thos. H. Briggs, President, on account of appropriation,	12,540 73
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	The News Publishing Co., including \$12.00 to practical printers for examining accounts,	375 15
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.	
	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff of Wayne county, for tax erroneously assessed for the year 1878,	27 13
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	The Daily Review, Wilmington, N. C., for advertising quarantine notice,	78 00
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, on the above account,	162 65

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

1878.	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
Dec.	J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for indexing grants, \$50.00; for certifying to the appointment of 17 commissioners of deeds, at \$9.40, \$159.80, G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, his salary for the month of November,	\$ 209 80 83 33
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for November, \$62.50; B. C. Manly, for sundry books, \$25.00; subscription to the Farmer and Mechanic and Torchlight, \$3.50,	91 00
	CONTINGENCIES.	
	Southern Express Company, freight, Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., " Sam'l Johnson, for services as waiter	16 30 4 60
	in the Executive Department from June 30th to October 13th, 1878, Thos. R. Purnell, for 2 days' services as one of the Commissioners to ex- amine the accounts of the State	60 00
	Treasurer,	8 00
	John W. Graham, for 2 days' services and 80 miles travel, L. R. Waddell, for 2 days' services and	16 00
	64 miles' travel, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the	14 40
	Capitol,	252 00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for 2 boxes and oil cloth,	2 25

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1878.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.		
	CONTINGENCIES—Commuca.		
Dec.	Hardin, Grimes & Co., for 1 gross	\$ 2	50
	matches, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas	Ψ 2	00
	consumed in building and gate		
	lamps,	24	00
	W. M. Carter, for furnishing lumber,		
	making book cases, repairs, &c.,		
	\$54.20; for work on partition under	64	70
	Capitol roof, &c., \$10.50, W. A. Gattis, for 110 reams assorted	04	10
	writing paper,	417	25
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,		
	for freight,	94	01
	Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Rail-	9	58
	road Company, freight, Alfred Williams, for 2 bottles of Ar-		30
	nold's fluid,	1	50
	F. M. Straughan, for 33 boxes and		
	for packing stationery, Henry Lindenmeyer, N. Y., for 54	9	90
	Henry Lindenmeyer, N. Y., for 54		
	reams book paper for Department of Agriculture,	270	00
	E. J. Hale & Son, New York, for sta-		
	tionery,	1,980	41
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for mak-	00.4	10
	ing cross index, record books, &c.,	894	40
	G. & A. C. Latham, for 2 insertions in State Press,	4	00
	The Tarboro Southerner, for publish-		
9	ing Governor's Proclamation mak-		
	ing known election in Martin co.,	\parallel 4	50
	Plummer Hicks, for assisting Secre-		
	tary of State in packing stationery for counties,	7	50
	W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., for blank	()	
	books and stationery,	\parallel 524	15

1878.	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD CO.		
Dec.	Julius A. Gray and J. T. Hunter, for interest due Nov. 1, 1878,	\$ 2,905	00
1879.	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Jan.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary for the 4th quarter, 1878,	75	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Sam'l L. Love, State Auditor, for salary for the 4th quarter, 1878, and amount allowed him for additional clerical service for the month of December,	362	50
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	J. D. Newsom, for material furnished and work done on fence around capitol square, \$18.75; Robt. Hines, for 24 days services as laborer on square at \$1.50 per day, \$36.00,	54	75
	J. W. Vick, Chairman Board of Commissioners of said Asylum, on account of appropriation,	8,000	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary,	234	05

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for use of said department,	\$ 3,000	00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, salary for 4th quarter, 1878,	375	00
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
J. C. Barnett, Sheriff of Person county, for conveying a fugitive from Vir- ginia to North Carolina,	11	00
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
Sundry members of the House of Representatives, Senators, Clerks, Doorkeepers and Employees dur- ing this month,	13,244	25
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, on account of appropriation,	1,600	00
INSANE ASYLUM (EXPENSE ACCOUNT.)		
Sundry persons for conveying lunatics to the Asylum,	331	30
JUDICIARY.		
Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, during this month,	8,784	59
	T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for use of said department, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, salary for 4th quarter, 1878, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. J. C. Barnett, Sheriff of Person county, for conveying a fugitive from Virginia to North Carolina, GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Sundry members of the House of Representatives, Senators, Clerks, Doorkeepers and Employees during this month, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, on account of appropriation, INSANE ASYLUM (EXPENSE ACCOUNT.) Sundry persons for conveying lunatics to the Asylum, JUDICIARY. Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, during this	T. J. Robiuson, Secretary and Treasurer, for use of said department, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, salary for 4th quarter, 1878, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. J. C. Barnett, Sheriff of Person county, for conveying a fugitive from Virginia to North Carolina, GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Sundry members of the House of Representatives, Senators, Clerks, Doorkeepers and Employees during this month, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, on account of appropriation, INSANE ASYLUM (EXPENSE ACCOUNT.) Sundry persons for conveying lunatics to the Asylum, JUDICIARY. Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, during this

9.	LUNATICS.	
	Sundry counties during this month for the maintenance of lunatics,	\$ 21,082 47
	PENITENTIARY.	
	Thos. H. Briggs, Vice President, on account of appropriation for build-	
	ing and support of convicts,	9,833 33
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	The News Publishing Co., for printing, and C. B. Edwards for examining State printer's account,	414 40
	Hale & Saunders, State Printers, on the above account,	316 68
		210,00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.	
	Sundry Sheriffs, &c., for tax on retailers of liquors, &c., refunded,	614 75
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for his 4th quarter's salary and wages of boat hands,	312 33
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, during this month,	720 97
	State Board of Health, for amount of annual appropriation,	100 00

1879.	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
Jan.	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, for his salary for the month of December, 1878, J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, salary for 4th quarter, 1878, \$250; for 228 deeds, \$228; for certifying to 15 appointments of Commissioners of Affidavits, \$141; for additional clerical assistance indexing grants for the month of December,	\$ 83 33
	1878, \$50,	669 00
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of Dec., 1878, and January, 1879, \$125; salary as Senate and House Librarian, \$25, The Charlotte and Raleigh Observers, each for subscriptions 1 year, \$8.00 each,	150 00 16 00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the months of Dec., 1878, and January, 1879,	125 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for the 4th quarter, 1878, Thos. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the months of Dec., 1878, and January,	750 00
	1879,	125 00

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

3,750 00
50 50
5,000 00
10,000 00
34 00
3 65
1 25
$ \begin{array}{r} 132 30 \\ 4 65 \end{array} $
55.95
- 55 85

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1879.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.	
Jan.	waiters, the watchman of the Capi-	
	tol, &c.,	\$ 252 00
	Daniel Jones, for $7\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor in	
	Legislative Halls,	6 75
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 50 Insurance returns \$40.00, and 2	
	Record books @ \$8.00 each,	56 00
	W. J. Weir, for repairing 5 fire places	
	in Legislative Halls,	25 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building and	
	gate lamps,	32 00
	Western Union Telegraph Company,	770
	for telegrams sent and received, W. J. C. Dulaney, for stationery,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 776 \\ 25430 \end{array} $
	John A. Dushane & Co, for stationery,	150 04
	G. W. Atkins, for 1 Screen for Audi-	100 01
	tor's office,	8 00
	Thomas Medlin, for 6 days' services	
	packing wood,	3 00
	Wm. A. Jones, for 2 Revolving Book	25,00
	Cases for Supreme Court room,	35 00
	Daniel Clansey, for painting frame of Dome on Capitol, cutting, cleaning	
	and glazing,	33 50
	G. N. Folk and R. F. Armfield, for	
	legal services in case of Carter vs.	
	State of North Carolina and West-	
	ern N. C. Railroad,	200 00
	Edward Malone, for 35 bushels Char-	3 50
	coal @ 10 cents per bushel, Jesse Tate, for 6 days' services as	5 50
	wood carrier to Senate chamber,	6 00
	W. H. Morris, for 31 Chairs and 2	
	Walnut Tables, &c., furnished Sen-	
	ate Chamber and House of Repre-	49 10
	sentatives,	43 10

an.

CONTINGENCIES—Continued.		
J. C. S. Lumsden, for sundry repairs in the various departments, J. C. Brewster, for 135 lights and	\$ 52	00
other articles furnished for Capitol Dome, &c.,	51	07
Smith & Strong, for legal services in the suits on bonds of former Sheriff of Wake county,	200	00
F. M. Ferrell, for 36½ cords of wood @ \$2.75 per cord, J. F. W. Dorman, for 1 rubber dater,	99	69
J. F. W. Dorman, for 1 rubber dater,1 hinge pad, &c.,C. D. Gale, for publishing proclamation of the Governor offering re-	13	00
wards for the arrest of Hiram Norton and Nathan Waters, H. Baumgarten & Bro., for Seal and	25	0
Press,	8	0
Henry Lindenmeyr, for 54 reams book paper @ \$4.75 per ream,	256	5
E. J. Hale & Son, for 7 reams paper, including freight on same,	64	2
Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams, Raleigh Post Office, for postage for	\parallel 4	1
the various departments for quarter ending December 31st, 1878, The Raleigh News, for publishing "an act to provide for the holding of	195	4
the Superior Courts successively by the Judges of said Courts,"	12	
R. J. Harris, for 13 tons coal, Battle & Mordecai, for legal services	94	2
rendered Swasey et. al, vs. N. C. R. R. Co.,	\parallel $_{250}$	0

1879.			
10.0.	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Feb.	D. C. Pearson, Clerk Superior Court Burke county, for 2 certificates and seals placed on bonds, given by		
	Governor to the U.S. for tents, &c.,	\$ 1	00
	F. A. Olds, for clerical assistance during December and January,	25	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of January,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robt. Hines, for 4 weeks services, at \$9.00 per week,	36	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs during this month on the above account,	535	05
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for the use of said department,		00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	Z. B. Vance, Governor, salary for 36 days in 1879, C. N. Vance, Clerk to the Governor,	394	20
	for the month of January and five days in February, 1879,		33
•	C. D. Crawford, 3 days' clerical assis-		90
	tance,	1	UU

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		_
Sundry members of the House of Representatives and Senate, including Doorkeepers, &c., during this month,	\$ 16,611	90
INSANE ASYLUM (EX. ACCOUNT.)		
P. B. Chambers, for conveying an insane person to the Asylum,	41	50;
JUDICIARY.		
Sundry Solicitors, the Supreme Court Clerk and Marshal during this month,	280	00
LUNATICS.		
Sundry counties, for the maintenance of insane persons outside the Asylum,	12,670	48
PENITENTIARY.		
E. R. Stamps, President, for balance of appropriation for the year 1878,	9,833	33
PUBLIC PRINTING.		
John S. Hampton, for amount allowed him under a resolution for ex-		
Hale & Saunders, State Printers,	$\begin{vmatrix} 42 \\ 949 \end{vmatrix}$	
E. M. Uzzell, practical printer, for examining accounts,	3	00
	Sundry members of the House of Representatives and Senate, including Doorkeepers, &c., during this month, INSANE ASYLUM (EX. ACCOUNT.) P. B. Chambers, for conveying an insane person to the Asylum, JUDICIARY. Sundry Solicitors, the Supreme Court Clerk and Marshal during this month, LUNATICS. Sundry counties, for the maintenance of insane persons outside the Asylum, PENITENTIARY. E. R. Stamps, President, for balance of appropriation for the year 1878, PUBLIC PRINTING. John S. Hampton, for amount allowed him under a resolution for examining Public Printer's accounts, Hale & Saunders, State Printers, E. M. Uzzell, practical printer, for ex-	Sundry members of the House of Representatives and Senate, including Doorkeepers, &c., during this month, INSANE ASYLUM (EX. ACCOUNT.) P. B. Chambers, for conveying an insane person to the Asylum, JUDICIARY. Sundry Solicitors, the Supreme Court Clerk and Marshal during this month, LUNATICS. Sundry counties, for the maintenance of insane persons outside the Asylum, PENITENTIARY. E. R. Stamps, President, for balance of appropriation for the year 1878, PUBLIC PRINTING. John S. Hampton, for amount allowed him under a resolution for examining Public Printer's accounts, Hale & Saunders, State Printers, E. M. Uzzell, practical printer, for ex-

1879.	RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
Feb.	L. C. Jones, Civil Engineer, for 13 days services, and 680 miles travel to investigate the W. N. C. R. Road,	\$ 120 00
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, their mileage and per diem,	209 70
	STATE CANVASSING BOARD.	
	G. V. Everett, for 5 days' services and 690 miles travel, L. R. Waddell, for 5 days' services	89 00
	and 192 miles travel,	39 20
	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the months of January and Feb- ruary,	166 60
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of February, C. B. Edwards & Co., for sundry books, Subscription to the Charlotte Demo-	= 62 50 $= 134 70$
	crat and the Watchman, the latter for 2 years,	6 20
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the month of February,	

1879

Feb.

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

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	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for February,	\$ 62	50
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for freight,	47	40
	W. H. Morriss & Co., for furniture, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the	18	25
	Capitol, Thomas S. Stevenson, for repairing	252	00
	pump and gas fixtures,	11	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for making blank books for Treasury and Auditor's Departments, \$91.00; 5 records of deeds and binding,		
	\$83.00,	177	00
	Oscar Liggins, for charcoal, The Observer, for publishing "An Act to provide for the holding of		49
	the Superior Courts," &c.,	12	
	Fred. Kuester, for repairing fire fender, John C. Jordan, for repairing Capitol	2	25
	gates, &c., Laws & Co., for 1 pitcher, 1½ dozen	3	25
	goblets and ½ dozen tumblers, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in building and gate	4,	15
	lamps, J. C. S. Lumsden, for sundry repairs and articles furnished the various	73	20
	departments, and for the building generally,	285	72
	Moore & Gatling, for legal services in		
	Swazey et. al. vs. N. C. R. R. Co., Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight,	250	$\frac{00}{25}$
	W. F. Askew, for 103 reams of paper,	463	

1879.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.		
Feb.	Peter Brooks, for packing wood, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for Cocoa Mat-	\$ 2	25
	ting, Oil Cloth, &c., James Ivey, for 21 bushels Charcoal,	62 1	57
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Mar.	F. A. Olds, for Clerical assistance,	10	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of February,	83	35
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robt. Hines, for 17 days' services,	25	50
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the penitentiary,	620	0.
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	A. M. McCallum and J. T. Irvin, for reward and expenses in arresting W. G. Gauns and H. Norton,	317	8
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	3	
	Sundry Senators, members of the House of Representatives, Door- keepers and employees during this		
	month,	23,505	9

879.	JUDICIARY.	
Iar.	Swift Galloway and J. D. McIver, Solicitors, R. H. Bradley, Supreme Court Mar- shal,	\$ 100 00 62 00
	LUNATICS.	
	Sundry counties for the maintenance of lunatics outside the Asylum,	3,196 28
	PENITENTIARY.	
	E. R. Stamps, President, for part of appropriations,	9,833 33
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., E. M. Uzzell, for examining accounts,	859 63 2 00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.	
	H. T. Rhyne, Administrator of R. D. Rhyne, deceased, on property erroneously assessed,	13 30
	RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
	Sundry persons under various resolutions,	409 65
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, on the above account,	104/60

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1879.	STATE LIBRARY.		
Mar.	Sundry persons for subscription to papers and for 1 vol. Shakspeare,	\$ 22	50
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the month of March,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for 4th quarter, 1878,	375	00
	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.		
	John A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer, on account of said Asylum,	5,000	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Company, freight, Richmond and Danville Railroad	8	10
	Company, freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol,		40
	for the payment of sundry waiters, and the watchman of the Capitol,	246	30
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., making, lettering and binding books, E. J. Hale & Son, for balance on	73	29
	½ dozen Erasers,	3	50
	Thos. H. Briggs and Sons, for 1 spring punch,		75
	E. D. Haynes, for repairing 77 chairs and 46 ink boxes,	70	75
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight,		35
	Briscol Jones, for 27 bushels coal,	1	35

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379.	contingencies—Continued.		
Iar.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received,	\$ 142	5
	Julius Lewis & Co., for bagging, twine, needles and nails,	2 8	ī
	B. Z. Stanton, for repairs on Arsenal, at Baptist Grove,	7 0	0
	W. F. Askew, for 185 reams book paper,	719 1	0
	W. W. Holden, Post Master, for postage,	12 8	2
	T. Č. Harris, for engraving diagram for Supreme Court Reports, J. C. S. Lumsden, for sundry articles	3 0	0
	furnished and repairs in the various departments,	34 3	õ
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	Henry Lindenmeyr, for 108 reams book paper,	66 3	0
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
pril.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary for 1st quarter, 1879, Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., for	75 0	0
	freight, \$2.60; Seth Nowell, for drayage, \$1.25,	3 8	5
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Sam'l L. Love, Auditor of State, salary for 1st quarter, 1879, \$312.50; for	Many Transition	
	for 1st quarter, 1879, \$312.50; for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months pay for Clerical assistance to March 15, 1879, \$125.00,	437 5	0
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for month of March,	83 3	3

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1879.	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
April.	Williamson & Upchurch, for 2 bushels blue grass seed, W. N. Andrews, for 43 loads of manure, at \$1.50, and 35 loads saw dust	\$ 5	50
	at \$1.10,	103	
	Robt. Hines, for services on square,	44	82
	COMMUTATIONS FOR LOSS OF SIGHT, &C.		
	D. S. Sides, for annual allowance, Chas. D. Upchurch, C. S. C. of Wake	60	00
	county, for annual allowance to W. H. Hamilton,	60	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the peni- tentiary,	770	00
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	T. J. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer, for the use of said department,	1,500	00
	Henry Lindenmeyr, for 5 reams assorted paper,	45	00
	J. W. Griffin, Sheriff of Union county,		
	for tax on guano refunded, S. H. Manning, Sheriff of New Han-	121	37
	over county, for tax on guano refunded,	1,220	35
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, for salary for 1st quarter, 1879,	375	00

1879.	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
April.	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, for his part of 1st quarter salary, Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary, for 1st quarter salary,	\$ 605 80 177 75
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
	J. J. Ferrell, Representative, Wake county, for balance due him,	36 00
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.	
	Prof. W. C. Kerr, on account of appropriations,	270 00
	INSANE ASYLUM.	
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer, ex-officio, for the use of said Asylum,	25,000 00
	INSTITUTION FOR THE D., D. AND BLIND.	
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer, ex-officio, on account of annual appropriation,	8,125 00
	JUDICIARY.	
	Sundry Supreme and Superior Court Judges, Solicitors, &c., during this month,	8,297 00
	LUNATICS.	
	Granville and Hertford counties, for the maintenance of lunatics outside the Asylum,	644 70

1879.	PENITENTIARY.	
April.	E. R. Stamps, President Board of Directors, on account of appropriation,	\$ 9,833 33
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton	
	& Co., for sundry printing and binding, Jno. Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for	1,487 71
	examining printers accounts,	24 00
	John Armstrong and J. C. Birdsong, for fixing rate of binding,	4 00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.	
	G. W. & Mrs. E. S. Nicholson and Abram Cox, Tax Collector, for amounts over paid,	33 76
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for salary and the wages of boat hands,	224 75
	RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
	R. Pearson, Executor of Richmond M. Pearson, late Chief Justice, for funeral expenses,	582 38
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	B. F. Bullock, Sheriff of Granville county, and H. P. Brindle, Sheriff of Jackson county, on the above	
	account,	40 40

79.	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
ril.	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of March, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for salary for his part of 1st quarter, 1879, \$114.61; for furnishing 621 Acts to the Solicitors and Judges of the various districts, \$1,242.00; sundry Acts and Resolutions furnished the various departments, Senators and members of Congress, \$104.50; for copies of 10 Acts furnished to each of the	\$ 83	33
	Superior Court Clerks of the 5th Judicial District, \$22.00,	1,483	11
	Sherwood Haywood, salary as State and Senate Librarian, Daniel Appleton & Co., for American Statistical Review,	106	
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT,		
	 J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary 1st qarter, 1879, T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of March, 	750 62	
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for 1st quarter, 1879,	375	
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	Patrick McGowan, Keeper, salary for 1st quarter, 1879,	50	00

1879.	WESTERN N. G. DALLDOAD		
April.	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, fo rthe payment of material purchased for laying track of said road,	\$ 3	347 11
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for freight, Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,		11 70
,	for freight,		26 8
	F. M. Farrell, for 71 cords of wood, T. P. Devereux, for services as attor- ney in case of State vs. Swepson &	1	.95 2
	Littlefield, Gilliam & Gatling, for services as at-	2	250 00
	torney in case of State vs. Swepson	-	000
	& Littlefield, James Warren, for 9½ days' servi- ces packing wood and cleaning out	0	500 00
	well, J. C. Jordan, for repairs on gates of		15 50
	Capitol square and grate in office of Supt. Public Instruction, J. F. W. Dorman, 1 patent hand dater		5 00
	and 2 rubber stamps, A. M. Lewis, for legal services in case		15 00
	of State vs. Swepson and Littlefield, Thos. P. Deveraux, for legal services in case of State vs. Swepson and	2	50 00
	Littlefield,	2	50 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for		93 20
	the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol, Leroy G. Bagley, for copying records	1	23 76
	of the Supreme Court, for the Executive Department,		20 00
	The Observer, for advertising proposals to clean out water closets,		5 00

April. J. B. Hill, U. S. Marshal, for services rendered Executive Department, W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., for stationery, W. F. Askew, for 44 reams of book paper, Alfred Cawthorne, for extra services during the session of the Supreme Court, January Term, 1879, John Danner, for 1 revolving book case, including freight on same, W. H. Morriss & Co., for 2 hair cushions and repairing office chairs, F. M. Straughan, for cleaning out privy, W. H. Bernard, for publishing proclamation of the Governor for the arrest of G. J. Littleton, Evans Austin, for drayage, John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a proclamation of the Governor,				
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F. M. Straughan, for cleaning out privy, W. H. Bernard, for publishing proclamation of the Governor for the arrest of G. J. Littleton, Evans Austin, for drayage, John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		cushions and repairing office chairs.	5	75
privy, W. H. Bernard, for publishing proclamation of the Governor for the arrest of G. J. Littleton, Evans Austin, for drayage, John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-	,			•
W. H. Bernard, for publishing proclamation of the Governor for the arrest of G. J. Littleton, Evans Austin, for drayage, John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-			195	00
rest of G. J. Littleton, Evans Austin, for drayage, John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		W. H. Bernard, for publishing procla-		
Evans Austin, for drayage, John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-				0.0
John A. Dushane & Co., for 61 reams of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-				
of book paper, Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		Lohn A Dushana & Co. for 61 rooms		25
Stewart Ellison, for work on water closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-			356	60
closets, J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-			000	00
J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclamation of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-			16	00
tion of the Governor, F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides, W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to se- cure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		J. A. Bonitz, for publishing proclama-		
W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage and box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		tion of the Governor,		
box rent, T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		F. P. Haywood, for 2 postal guides,	3	00
T. C. Worth, for expenses incurred in going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-			000	0.4
going to and from New York to secure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		,		24
cure engraving to new bonds, Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-				
Daniel Clancey, for painting water closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-			101	50
closets, W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		Daniel Clancey, for painting water	101	
W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs, T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		closets,	2	50
T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		W. M. Carter, for repairing chairs,	2	25
mation of the Governor, 21 00		T. C. Evans, for publishing a procla-		0.0
		mation of the Governor,	1 $ 21 $	00

1879.	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
May.	Daniel Appleton & Co., for 24 Upton's Infantry Tactics,	\$ 39	15
	APPROPRIATION FOR ENGRAVING NEW 4 PER CENT BONDS.		
	The American Bank Note Company, New York, for part payment on the above account,	1,000	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of April, 1879,		33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Andrews & Weir, for hauling 288		
	cubic yards of stone chipping and gravel at 80 cents per cubic yard, W. M. Carter, for making wheel-	230	40
	barrow, Robert and Isaac Hines, for services		50
	as laborers,		10
	COLORED INSANE ASYLUM.		
	G. W. Dewey, Treasurer, &c., for balance of 1st appropriation,	10,726	00
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.		
	Sundry persons on the above account,	180	00

1879.	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
May.	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the penitentiary,	\$ 1,213 90
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.	
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex-officio, for use of the above department, Dempsey Spruill, Sheriff of Washington county, and J. W. Griffin, Sheriff of Union county, for tax on	8,000 00
	guano refunded,	90 15
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.	
	J. M. Alexander, for expenses as messenger to New York and New Jersey for the arrest of M. S. Littlefield,	250 00
	J. W. Lee, for expenses as messenger to convey M. S. Littlefield to North Carolina,	200 00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	1
	Col. J. D. Cameron, for indexing House Journal, R. M. Furman, for indexing Senate Journal,	100 00
		100,00
	JUDICIARY.	
	Hon. Jno. Kerr, Superior Court Judge, and sundry Solicitors during this month,	925 00

1879.	LUNATICS.		
May.	Stokes county, for the maintenance of Nancy Pettitt, in 1878,	\$ 59	16
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
	J. H. Mills, Superintendent, for part of annual appropriation,	1,000	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex-officio, for part of appropriation for the present year,	25,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing and binding during this month, Spelman and Birdsong, for examining	3,436	29
	accounts of State printers,	10	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	J. M. Heck, for tax erroneously assessed on property for 1876,	1	58
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for repairs on Hospital at Smith-ville, and for printing quarantine regulations,	164	50
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the months of April and May,	166	66

W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for furnishing copies of the acts and resolutions of 1879 to the public printers, and sundry acts and resolutions to the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor, \$949.00; for certifying to the appointment of 12 Commissioners of Deeds, \$112.80; for certificates of the appointment of 94 Magistrates, \$9.40; for indexing laws of 1879, \$150.00,	
STATE LIBRARY. Sherwood Haywood, for salary as State Librarian for the month of May, H. Fowkes and D. Appleton & Co., for sundry books, &c., SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	33 33.
J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., for salary for the months of April and May, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	125 00
T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of April, 1879, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. J.C. Brewster, for repairing measures,	62 50
&c., \$12.50; P. McGowan, Keeper, for 1 packing box, 50c.,	13 00

1879.	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.	
May.	John A. Dickson, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	\$ 5,000
	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD CO.	
	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, for material purchased for laying track of the above named road, \$11,198.35; Geo. P. Erwin, Secretary and Treasurer, for the same purpose as above, \$6,836.92,	18,035
	CONTINGENCIES.	;
	Southern Express Company, freight, W. F. Askew, for 90½ reams book	24
	paper, The Charlotte Observer, for publish-	388
	ing Governor's proclamation, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the	16
	capitol during this month, Western Union Telegraph Co., for	154
	telegrams sent and received, Chas. Young, for hauling tax lists from Auditor's office to post office, Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas con-	30
	sumed in building, &c.,	28
	Alfred Williams & Co., for stationery, H. Fatthing, for repairing chairs,	8
	desks, &c.,	23
	W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage, Seth Nowell, for hauling tax lists, Raleigh & Augusta Air Line R. R. Co., freight,	
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 375	200
	reams paper,	360

1879.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.		
Мау.	Chas. D. Upchurch, C. S. C. Wake county, for copying records of said Court and certificates thereto,	\$ 18	00
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS WESTERN N. C. R. ROAD.		
	Sundry persons on the above account, for interest due May 1st, 1879,	29,050	00
	AUDITORS DEPARTMENT.		
June.	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of May,	83	33
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	C. M. Cooke and Wm. Johnston, members of said Board, for their per diem and traveling expenses,	69	10
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robt. Hines, for services as laborer during this month,	26	88
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF SIGHT, &C.		
	Sundry persons on the above account, as follows:		
	D. W. Patrick, Clerk Superior Court Greene county, for Calvin Forest, W. T. Bannerman, Cl'k Sup'r Court	60	00
	Pender county, for James Moore, J. J. Lansdell, Clerk Superior Court	60	00
	Person county, for J. H. True, Edmund D. Gaddy, for loss of limb,	60	
	additional D. Gaday, for foss of filmb,	50	UU

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1879.	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
June.	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the Peni- tentiary,	\$ 524	45
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	For tax on Guano, refunded to W.G. Barden, Tax Collector of Bertie county,	63	50
	INSANE ASYLUM, (SUPPORT ACCOUNT.)		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer, ex-officio, on account of appropriation,	10,000	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	Sundry Solicitors, &c., on the above account,	1,17 8	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale, and Edwards, Broughton & Co., State Printers, for binding Laws, Journals, &c., for 1879, J. C. Birdsong, for examining State	1,314	00
	Printer's account,	2	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	g fall and the second	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for part of appropriation for repairing Hospital at Smithville,		00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	To J. S. Bridges, Tax Collector, \$46.74, A. A. Wiseman, Sheriff, \$18.00, and		

1879.	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED—Continued.		
June.	J. F. Somers, Sheriff of Wilkes county, \$3.00,	\$ 67	74
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors on the above account,	100	60
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for freight, H. Farthing, for repairing furniture, making partition in arsenal and	72	75
,	putting up shelving,	43	75
	Thos. P. Devereux, for legal services in State vs. Swepson and Littlefield, J. C. S. Lumsden, for merchandise furnished the various departments,	100	00
	and the building generally, Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.,	27	65
	freight,		25
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas, Western Union Telegraph Co., for	26	00
	telegrams sent and received, Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary, for packing and shipping laws of	117	21
	1879, and Supreme Court Reports, to the States and counties,	20	00
	J. C. Brewster, for sundry articles, Ellington, Royster & Co., for making		45
	shelves and pigeon holes in arsenal for Secretary of State, W. C. Wolfe, for advertising Gover-	30	25
	nor's proclamation,	12	00
	F. M. Straughan, for 94 packing boxes for shipping laws, &c., J. W. Lee, for E. W. Thompson, for	33	15

1879.	CONTINGENCIES—Continued.	
June.	legal services rendered in State vs. Littlefield, in Florida, A. D. Cowles, for hauling stationery for Ashe county from depot at	\$ 50 00
	Statesville,	2 00
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.	
	S. S. Satchwell, M. D., President, for balance of annual appropriation,	100 00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
	W. L. Saunders, for certifying to appointment of Commissioners, \$47; for copying acts and resolutions for State offices, &c., \$22.50, Miss Mary Cain, for indexing grants, B. G. Cowper, for indexing grants, Miss Ellen Hale, for indexing grants, Miss Mary Cain, for indexing grants,	69 50 39 97 27 46 71 26 26 82
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	H. Fowkes, for 1 vol. Shakspeare, &c.,	14 00
	SUPERINTENDENT CAPITOL.	
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, salary for the month of June,	62 50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of May,	62 50

1879.	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.	
June.	James W. Wilson, President, for material,	\$ 500 00
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS W. N. N. C. R. R.	
	Sundry persons on the above account,	455 00
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary for 2nd quarter, J. W. Lee, for cleaning artillery and	75 00
	repairing harness in arsenal, The United States Army and Navy,	48 75
	for one year's subscription,	6 00
	APPROPRIATION FOR ENGRAVING 4 PER CENT. BONDS.	
	American Bank Note Company, for furnishing bonds to consolidate the State debt,	800 00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
	Sam'l L. Love, Auditor of State, salary for 2nd quarter, A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for month	312 50
	of June,	83 33
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.	
num na	C. M. Cooke, member of said Board, for 8 days' services and traveling expenses, including pay for records	
	in Asheville,	66 40

1879.	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
July.	Robt. Hines, for 4 weeks services,	\$	26 88
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF EYES.		
	Sundry Clerks of Superior Courts, for annual pensions of W. Humphrey, Robeson county; Geo. Pearman, of New Hanover county, and John McDaniel, of Jones county, each		
	\$60.00,		180 00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, on the above account,		255 95
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	P. M. Hale, and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for binding 10,000 copies ap-		
	pendix to report of Geological Survey,		201 50
	Jackson B. Hare, Sheriff of Hertford county, tax refunded on guano,		127 62
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, salary for 2nd quarter,		375 00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary for 2nd quarter,	1,	000 000
	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary, salary for 2nd quarter,		125 00

JUDICIARY.	
Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Su- preme Court Judges, &c., during this month,	\$ 8,675 00
OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.	
J. H. Mills, Superintendent, for part of annual appropriation,	1,000 00
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
P. M. Hale, and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for	498 11
examining State Printers' account,	4 00
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for his salary and for the payment of sundry boat hands for quarter ending June 30, 1879,	350 00
STATE DEPARTMENT.	
G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of June,	83 33
salary for 2nd quarter, 1879, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State,	250 00
Deeds,	28 20
grants,	56 86
Miss Mary R. Cain, for indexing grants.	58 34
J. A. Engelhard, deceased, former Secretary of State, salary for 1	
	Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, &c., during this month, OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM. J. H. Mills, Superintendent, for part of annual appropriation, PUBLIC PRINTING. P. M. Hale, and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for examining State Printers' account, QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for his salary and for the payment of sundry boat hands for quarter ending June 30, 1879, STATE DEPARTMENT. G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of June, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, salary for 2nd quarter, 1879, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for certifying to Commissioners of Deeds, Miss Ellen W. Hale, for indexing grants, Miss Mary R. Cain, for indexing grants, Miss Mary R. Cain, for indexing grants, J. A. Engelhard, deceased, former

1879.	STATE DEPARTMENT—Continued.	
July.	month and 18 days of 1st quarter, 1879, J. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for recording 360 deeds, \$360.00; for certifying to the appointment	\$ 135 37
	of 23 Commissioners of Deeds, \$216.20; for copies of sundry Acts and Resolutions, \$61.50; indexing grants 1½ months, \$75.00,	712 70
	Sherwood Haywood, Librarian, salary as State and House and Senate Li- brarian, Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry	91 66
	books, SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.	18 50
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for 2nd quarter, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	62 50
	J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter, T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for June	750 00
	and July, university of N. C.	125 00
	Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer, for 6 months' interest on \$125,000.00, certificate of the State issued to the Landscript Fund,	3,750 00

1879.	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
July.	Patrick McGowan, Keeper, salary for 2nd quarter,	\$ 500	00
	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.		
	Jno. A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	5,000	00
	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.		
	Sundry persons for material furnished for said road,	13,108	24
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., for freight, Henry Lindenmeyr, for stationery, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters,	246 2 58 5	
	&c., and the watchman of the Capitol, Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 1 ream	123 7	76
	paper,	2 5	50
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received, Alfred Williams & Co., for blank	59 4	16
	books and stationery, P. A. Wiley, Cashier Citizen's National Bank, for amount of draft of	5 7	75
	Hartridge & Calhoon, for legal services in Florida,	50 0	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas,	23 (0 13 (9	
	John Dushane, for 1 ream paper, Raleigh & Augusta Air Line R. R.		
	Co., for freight, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight,		90
	H. Farthing, for hanging sash		
	weights and repairing chairs,		75

1879.	COTINGENCIES—Continued.	
July.	Thos. P. Devereux, for expenses incurred in going to Florida for M. S. Littlefield, G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk to Secretary of State, for freight paid by him on paper,	\$ 150 00 50
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	
Aug.	Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., and Seth Nowell, for freight and dray- age, F. A. Olds, for clerical assistance 14 days in March, 1879,	7 65
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of July,	83 33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	
	Robert Hines, for 5 weeks services,	33 60
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF LIMBS.	
	A. McPherson, Jr., C. S. C. of Cumberland county, for annual pension for Daniel Mathews, for loss of his hands,	
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
	Sundry persons for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary during this month,	594 50

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

1879.	DISTRIBUTING LAWS.	
Aug.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount paid by him for transpor- tation of laws and documents from points on the various Railroads to destinations,	\$ 31 45
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.	
	R. N. Mitchell, for expenses in going to Florida for M. S. Littlefield, Thos. P. Devereux, for services in go-	30 00
	ing to Florida for M. S. Littlefield, N. Barefoot Sheriff Sampson county, for expenses incurred in going to	60 00
	Georgia for Wm. T. Spell, a fugitive,	47 60
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS W. N. C. R. R.	
	The following persons on the above account:	
	P. A. Wiley, Cashier, &c., coupons due Nov. 1, 1878, and May 1, 1879, T. C. Worth, Attorney, 2 coupons due	70 00
	Nov. 1, 1878, and 2 due May 1, 1879,	140 00
	JUDICIARY.	
	R. H. Bradley, Supreme Court Marshal, sundry Solicitors, &c., during this month,	266 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	P. M. Hale, and Edwards, Broughton & Co., State Printers,	775 56

1879.	PUBLIC PRINTING—Continued.		
Aug.	John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, practical printers, for examining accounts,	\$ 4	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	B. F. Bullock, former Sheriff of Gran- ville county, for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors for 1878, re- funded,	535	80
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	A. G. Tweed, Sheriff of Madison co., for settling, and E. Sluder, for com- missions and Express charges,	41	20
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for certifying to appointments of Com- missioners of Affidavits,	1.8	80
	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for month of July,	83	33
	Miss Placide Engelhard, for indexing grants, Miss Ellen Hale, for indexing grants,	\parallel 20	00 61
	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.		
	Joseph R. Anderson, Receiver Tredegar Company, for material furnished for the construction of said road,		63
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Company, freight, E. W. Herndon, Clerk Superior Court	17	00

1879.	contingencies—Continued.		=
Aug.	of Buncombe county, for 2 transcripts of indictment in State vs. Swepson and Littlefield, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry	\$ 113	0
	waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas	154 7	0
	consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps, John A. Dushane & Co., for 500 sheets	25 0	0
	No. 1 bond paper,	6.7	5
	W. W. Holden, Post Master, for postage for the various departments, B. W. Starke, Telegraph Manager, for	611 5	4
	E. M. Thompson, for legal services rendered the State in Florida, Alfred Cawthorne, for extra services	105 0	0
	as waiter to the Supreme Court during June Term, 1879,	65 0	0
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Sept.	Raleigh & Gaston R. Road Co, for freight, Southern Express Co., for freight,	37 3 2 7	
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	Hale, and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing,	63 0)2
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of August, 1879,	83 5	33

1879.	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
Sept.	Robt. Hines, for 24 days' services, at \$1.12 per day,	\$ 26	88
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF LIMBS, &C.		
	Sundry Judges of Probate, for annual pensions of the following persons:		
	Zion Flowers, Hyde county, for loss of sight,		00
	Wm. Core, Guilford county, for loss of arms, Henry Vines, of Columbus county, for	60	00
	loss of legs, and Daniel Long for loss of sight, \$60 each,	120	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, during this month, on the above account,	1,101	80
	DISTRIBUTING LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for transportation to various points,	8	10
	E. B. Engelhard, for services packing laws, &c.,	35	75
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	J. W. Lee, for expenses in going to Florida for M. S. Littlefield, W. E. Cowan, for the apprehension	9	00
	and delivery to the Sheriff of Pender county of W. J. Walker,	200	00

ept.

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

J. M. Worth, 'Treasurer ex-officio of said Asylum, on account of appropriation,	\$ 8,000 00
JUDICIARY.	
Sundry Solicitors, during this month, as follows: F. N. Strudwick, 5th Judicial Dis-	
trict, 3 certificates,	60 00
C. W. Grandy, 1st Judicial District, 3 certificates,	60 00
James D. McIver, 4th Judicial Dis-	
trict, 2 certificates, G. S. Furguson, 9th Judical District,	40 00
1 certificate, Swift Galloway, 3rd Judicial District,	20 00
3 certificates,	60 00
OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.	
J. H. Mills, Superintendent, for bal- ance of appropriation for the pres- ent year,	1,000 00
PENITENTIARY.	
J. M. Worth, ex-officio Treasurer, for part of appropriation for the present year,	20,000 00
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
J. C. Birdsong and Jno. Spelman, practical printers, for examining accounts of State Printers,	4 00

SETTLING TAXES.		
E.B. Perry, Sheriff Franklin county, for mileage and per diem,	\$ 1	.6 50
STATE DEPARTMENT.		
G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of August, 1879,	8	33
grants,	8	89 82
grants,	8	36 16
grants,		75 60
STATE LIBRARY.		
Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of August, 1879, \$33.33; salary as House and Senate Librarian, for 3rd quarter, 1879, \$25.00, Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry books,		58 33 12 7
SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, salary for the month of August, 1879,		62 5
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
months of August and September,	1	25 0
quarter ending June 30, 1879,	3	75 0
	E. B. Perry, Sheriff Franklin county, for mileage and per diem, STATE DEPARTMENT. G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of August, 1879, Miss Placide Engelhard, for indexing grants, Miss Ellen W. Hale, for indexing grants, Miss Mary R. Cain, for indexing grants, STATE LIBRARY. Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of August, 1879, \$33.33; salary as House and Senate Librarian, for 3rd quarter, 1879, \$25.00, Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry books, SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL. J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, salary for the month of August, 1879, TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Thos. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the months of August and September, D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for	E. B. Perry, Sheriff Franklin county, for mileage and per diem, STATE DEPARTMENT. G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of August, 1879, Miss Placide Engelhard, for indexing grants, Miss Ellen W. Hale, for indexing grants, Miss Mary R. Cain, for indexing grants, STATE LIBRARY. Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of August, 1879, \$33.33; salary as House and Senate Librarian, for 3rd quarter, 1879, \$25.00, Alfred Williams & Co., for sundry books, SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL. J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, salary for the month of August, 1879, TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Thos. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the months of August and September, D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for

1879.	WESTERN N. C. R. R.		
Sept.	James W. Wilson, President, for the construction of said Road, Joseph R. Anderson, Receiver, for material furnished the above named road,	\$ 4,500 433	
	CONTINGENCIES,		
	Southern Express Co., freight, H. Farthing, for putting glass, sash	4	85
	cord, &c., in windows,	1	50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas,	24	50
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the		
	capitol one month, E. J. Hardin, for soap, oil and	123	76
	matches, J. C. S. Lumsden, for new seal, press,	5	45
	&c., for McDowell county, J. R. Hardwick, Cler's Superior Court of Madison county, for transcript of indictment in State vs. G. W. Swep-	4	50
	son and M. S. Littlefield, John A. Dushane & Co., for 32 reams	3 (00
	of book paper, 24x38, at \$5.50,	176	
	W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage, Alfred Williams & Co., for 7 blank	4 9	
	books, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for	6	00
	freight,	23 2	24

STATEMENT G,

Showing the Gross Tax for the Year 1878, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the Counties of the State, returns of which are on file in this Department.

No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY. JAMES T. HUNTER, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, Horses, \$139.70; Mules, \$44.31, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	*	1,445 41 138 33 184 01 70 15 13 59 13 32 97 9 20 197 76 53 39 363 67
Stock in incorporated Companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Merchants and other dealers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Itinerant lightning rod men, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Special Taxes:		16 91 407 87 6 95 15 84 322 12 28 00 10 00 110 20 2 85 5 11
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		1,821 44 1,214 29
Gross amount of State taxes,	\$	6,446 43
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	11,027 52 3,783 31

187

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
H. W. Mays, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets,	\$ 50	85 41 10 98 22
Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$10.68; Sheep, \$3.68, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	14 66 18	02 85 36 52 86 69
Stock in incorporated companies, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses,	37 95 1	99 03 25
Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Itinerant lightning rod men, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	10 20 11 75	$00 \\ 00 \\ 00 \\ 86 \\ 05 \\ 90$
Special Taxes:		
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 537	44
viets,	358	29
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,005	09
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	2,822 1,580	

1878. No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.	
J. R. WYATT, Sheriff.	
State Taxes:	
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jennets, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Peddlers, Mairiage licenses,	\$ 374 52 6 46 62 83 5 92 06 24 01 54 37 9 12 8 94 36 79 3 43 51 08 26 69 40 15 22 50 30 00
Special Taxes:	
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	383 74 255 82
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,372 67
County Taxes:	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	3,962 81 1,051 84

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY. JAMES M. WALL, Sheriff. State Taxes:	
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .05; Goats, .35, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Arrears for insolvents,	\$ - 799 27 153 78 73 03 94 80 66 03 24 05 5 52 154 46 47 26 168 96 7 28 112 38 141 67 8 00 62 50 166 25 38 95 28 38 26 50
Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,246 57
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	831 05
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,257 09
County Taxes:	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 15,919 29 3,919 47

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY. JOHN BAKER, Sheriff. State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Catttle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,		731 68 25 88 107 30 11 55 29 02 04 88 50 16 88 14 72 51 45 44 38 55 62 48 02 171 14 10 00 8 55 71 25
For Insane Asylum and Institut Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of c victs,		734 11 489 41
Gross amount State ta	xes, \$	2,680 79
County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county purposes, levied by State,	aty, \$	5,535 84 2,395 43

.878.

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•	No. 6.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	F. J. Satchwell, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, (less am't allowed for deeds, &c.) Town lots, Horses, \$83.12; Mules, \$53.69, Jacks, .02; Jennets, .05, Goats, .16; Cattle, \$79.80, Hogs. \$32.48; Sheep, \$5.76, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Circus or Menageries, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on purchases, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, &c., Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire, (except draymen,)	\$ 38 237 24 119 31 251 100 460 713	87 81 07 96 24 19 34 47 97 58 00
	Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	10 157 37	05 00 70
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Intitution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	1,537 1,024	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 6,168	- 19
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 14,127 4,467	

		•		
1878.	No. 7.—BERTIE COUNTY.			
	WM. G. BURDEN, Tax Collector.			
	State Taxes:			
	Same Cambridge			
	Land,	\$	1,363	37
	Town lots,		103	81
	Horses,		110	
	Mules,		- 72	
	Jacks,			28 10
	Goats, Cattle,		74	78
	Hogs,			43
	Sheep,			40
	Farming utensils, &c.,		161	
	Money on hand or on deposit,	1		46
	Solvent credits,		203	
	Other personal property,		82	16
,	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
•	liquors,		637	
	Merchants and other dealers,		589	
	Horse and mule drovers,		39	
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,			00
	Peddlers,		12	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		41 155	
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		133	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		14	20
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,401	20
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	victs,		934	13
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,097	92
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	6,290	59
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	3,921	
	I are the second second		,	

No. 8.—BLADEN COUNTY.		
W. J. Sutton, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$52.75; Mules, \$57.86, Jacks,	\$ 1,100 35 110	83
Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$29.25; Sheep, \$8.45, Farming utensils, &c.,	$\frac{37}{149}$	73 56 70 78
Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,	80	30 36 46 61
Railroad Franchise and Cape Fear Navigation Company, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	132 61	53 14
Merchants and other dealers, Horse or mule drovers, Peddlers,	389 12 25	93 85 00
Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	61 40	
Special Taxes:		
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 1,129	98
victs,	753	32
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,295	70
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	3,755 3,252	60 42

1878. No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.		
Edward W. Taylor, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spiritnous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$ · · ·	671 65 107 13 26 33 13 57 06 61 49 38 22 64 8 39 75 84 35 26 75 56 04 34 55 4 92 120 00 170 00 10 00 30 64 28 00
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:	}	5 70
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	844 15 562 77
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,897 20
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	4,351 02 1,948 98

1878.	No. 10.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY. S. Jones, Tax Collector. State Taxes:		
	Land, (less amount of deeds,) Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire, (except draymen,) Marriage licenses, Delinquents for 1877,	60	1,586 20 573 54 115 26 70 56 59 27 07 89 02 16 95 13 89 177 11 40 51 161 26 146 24 390 18 10 63 28 00 174 80 99 58
	Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,743 16 1,162 10
	Gross amount of taxes, *County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	40	6,599 92 18,818 22 4,366 35

1878.	No. 11.—BURKE COUNTY.		
	Joseph Brittain, Sheriff. *		
	State Taxes:	:	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .21; Jennets, .15, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keeper of horses or vehicles for hire (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$	686 23 109 43 41 53 33 76 36 01 32 65 8 88 3 13 49 00 10 28 77 13 28 53 28 60 189 94 11 52 6 00 5 00 109 28
			100 20
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	663 97
	victs,		442 65
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,538 98
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	9,324 86 2,032 65

1878. No. 12.—CABARRUS COUNTY.		
ALEXANDER FAIL, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$103.16; Mules, 81.27, Jacks, .78; Jennetts, .21, Goats, .15; Cattle, \$47.17, Hogs, \$21.90; Sheep, \$3.91, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or mali liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant Dentists, &c., Peddlers,	\$	1,810 40 308 35 184 43 99 47 32 25 81 164 86 37 70 497 13 11 01 114 81 25 33 20 00 170 65 397 52 10 00 5 00
Marriage licenses,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 10 & 00 \\ 150 & 10 \end{array} $
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		67 45
Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	1,955 98 1,303 99
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,334 44
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State, 8	\$	12,431 87 4,120 07

No. 13.—CALDWE	
State Ta	ves:
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, & Money on hand or o Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated Other personal prope Merchants and other Seals of Notaries Pu Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and n	\$ 823 35 71 47 60 57 46 22 1 40 75 48 17 70 00 70 8 117 53 08 97 91 91 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
For Insane Asylum	and Institution
Deaf, Dumb and F For Penitentiary and	Blind, 780 65 d support of con-
victs,	520 48
Gross am	ount State taxes, \$ 2,848 39
County T	axes:
All county purposes l School purposes, levi	evied by county, \$ 3,435 68 ed by State, \$ 1,974 19

1878.	No. 14.—CAMDEN COUNTY.			
	Mal. N. Sawyer, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
1				
4	Land, Town lots,	\$	408 18 44	80
	Horses, Mules,		14	
	Jacks, .04; Goats, .02,			06
	Cattle,		22	
	Hogs, \$13.75; Sheep, 2.83,		16 33	
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,			67
	Solvent credits,		42	
	Other personal property,		20	
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		100	20
	liquors, Merchants and other dealers,		$\frac{123}{250}$	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		15	
	Marriage licenses,		48	45
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		16	15
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	367	19
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		244	70
	victs,			10
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,691	85
	,			
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	1,904	87
1 1	School purposes, levied by State,	1	1,566	
	,			

1878.	No. 15.—CARTERET COUNTY.			
	JOHN D. DAVIS, Sheriff.			
	John D. Dilvis, Shorin.		•	
	Land, \$296.87 less deeds for land sold for taxes, \$100.00,	\$	196	87
	Town lots, \$173.43 less deeds for town	} ₩		
	property sold for taxes, \$62.10,		111	
	Horses,		31	
	Mules,		5	92
	Jacks, .06; Goats, .18, Cattle,		20	24 25
	Hogs, \$6.70; Sheep, 1.39,	ĺ		09
	Farming utensils, &c.,			85
	Solvent credits,		11	
	Other personal property,			59
	Railroad franchise,			49
	Billiard saloons,		20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		40	0.0
	liquors,	-		08
	Merchants and other dealers,		299	50
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,			30
	Marriage licenses,			15
	marriage freehees,		0.1	10
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	433	37
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		900	01
	victs,		288	91
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,670	31
		,		
	County Taxes:			
	All country numbers levied by	\$	5117	11
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	Φ.	5,117 1,312	
	purposes, levied by blate,	. I	1,012	170

1878.	No. 16.—CASWELL COUNTY.		
	J. C. Griffith, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$113.92; Mules, \$70.19, Jacks, .32; Jennets, .03, Goats, .08; Cattle, \$49.85, Hogs, \$35.11; Sheep, 3.52, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c., Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public Ferries, toll gates, &c., Public Ferries, toll gates, &c., Horse and mule drovers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877–'78,	40	$\begin{array}{c} 1,289 \\ 127 \\ 184 \\ 111 \\ 35 \\ 49 \\ 93 \\ 38 \\ 63 \\ 170 \\ 36 \\ 32 \\ 05 \\ 07 \\ 187 \\ 20 \\ 28 \\ 80 \\ 20 \\ 00 \\ 555 \\ 89 \\ 116 \\ 110 \\ 00 \\ 200 \\ 00 \\ 500 \\ 37 \\ 45 \\ 135 \\ 85 \\ 22 \\ 80 \\ 252 \\ 06 \\ \end{array}$
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	1,526 83 1,017 88
	¥1000,		1,017 00
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,388 84
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	4,544 33 4,174 78

No. 17.—CATAWBA COUNTY. J. S. Bridges, Tax Collector.		
J. D. DRIDGES, TAX CONCESSOR.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$24.52; Sheep, \$12.60, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c., Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on purchases, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Itinerant lightning rod men, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$ 1 66 37 269 76 260 134 31 15 213 5 10 12 166	26 22 51 29 30 09 75 12 80 31 80 29 66 92 75 40
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 6,080	15
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 4,964 3,686	

1878.	No. 18.—CHATHAM COUNTY.		
0	John W. Taylor, Sheriff.		
1	State Taxes:	•	
0.00	Land,	\$ 2,175	
	Town lots, Horses,	67 188	
	Mules,	159	
	Jacks,		80
	Jennets,		15 50
	Goats, Cattle,	125	
	Hogs,	47	
	Sheep,	28	29
	Farming utensils, &c.,	305	
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 179 \end{array}$	
	Stock in incorporated companies,	46	
	Other personal property,	89	
	Railroad franchise,		17
	Net income and profits, Merchants and other dealers,	336	08 66
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	15	
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	43	
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	137	80 00
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		UU
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	2,093	86
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		
	victs,	1,395	91
		\$ 7,498	11
	County Taxes:		
All cou	nty purposes, levied by county,	\$ 13,528	90
	School purposes, levied by State,	5,350	

1878.	No. 19.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	D. W. Deweese, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .06; Jennets, .07, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	₩	513 69 37 27 52 54 24 98 13 04 59 77 16 40 10 99 42 37 4 50 12 98 12 98 12 93 44 82 21 62 48 45 502 74 355 16
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,741 38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	4,220,16
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	1,468 70

1878.	No. 20.—CHOWAN COUNTY. RICHARD CLAYTON, Tax Collector.		
1	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$	$\begin{array}{c} 726 \\ 12 \\ 246 \\ 04 \\ 37 \\ 79 \\ 22 \\ 40 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 15 \\ 45 \\ 48 \\ 75 \\ 15 \\ 9 \\ 00 \\ 100 \\ 84 \\ 109 \\ 45 \\ 25 \\ 00 \\ 11 \\ 00 \\ 20 \\ 90 \end{array}$
	Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	6	835 73 557 15
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,811 70
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	4,509 58 1,804 38

				_
1878.	No. 21.—CLAY COUNTY.			
	James P. Cherry, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c. Itinerant dentists, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	**	23 13 23 7 2 17 1 11 50 25 5 15 28	30 16 27 18 10 01 15 39 72 57 75 60 88 33 00 00 91
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		149 99	
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$	595	69
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	1,740 659	

1878.

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	No. 22.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.		
	B. F. Logan, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$25.16; Sheep, \$10.02, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$	76 80 87 118 229 06 65 118 05 78 38 65 94 40 00 115
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$ 1,328 885	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,766	
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	22,778 3,492	32 28

No. 23.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
D. P. High, Tax Collector.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$42.92; Mules, \$31.44, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$28.50; Sheep, \$12.84, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated Companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent on purchases, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers,	\$ 74 1 82 41 193 29 97 3 113 20 381 485	71 36 01 05 29 34 04 20 47 52 54 85 68 03 25
Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	20 1 116	00 00 43 85 22
Special Taxes:		
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,298	81
viets,	865	88
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,304	22
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,759 3,632	

1878.	No. 24.—CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	Orlando Hubbs, Sheriff.		
0			
	State Taxes:		
	Land, \$970.80 less \$524.23 for deeds		
	for land sold for taxes,	\$	446 57
	Town lots, \$1,406.35 less \$700 for deeds for town property sold for taxes,		706 35
	Horses, \$68.56; Mules, \$34.22,		102 78
	Goats, .16; Cattle, \$57.45,		57 61
	Hogs. \$15.45; Sheep, \$2.23,		38 24
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 129 & 16 \\ 28 & 45 \end{array} $
	Solvent credits,		139 89
	Stock in incorporated companies,		4 58
	Other personal property,		172 12
	Railroad franchise, Net income and profits,		7 33 40 98
	Concerts, &c., for profit,		6 00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		
	liquors, 5 per cent. on purchases,		602 01
	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		905 54 35 04
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		11 74
	Horse and mule drovers,		$\frac{11}{20} 73$
	Seals and Notaries Public, &c.,		43 70
	Marriage licenses,		144 40
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		46 00
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,832 69
	victs,		1,221 79
	,		1,221 70
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,723 14
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	33,136 75
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	5,141 75

1878.	No. 25.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.			
	R. W. Hardie, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:		1.010	01
	Land, Town lots,	\$	1,210 794	
	Horses, \$79.08; Mules, \$72.74,		151	
	Jacks, .06; Jennets, .04,		101	10
	Goats, .86; Cattle, \$68.22,		69	
	Hogs, \$34.44; Sheep, \$9.53,		43	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		207	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		28	
	Solvent credits,		276	
	Other personal property,		328	92
	Railroad franchise,		52	
	Net income and profits,		15	65
	Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts and musical entertainments,			00
	Billiard saloons,			00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors,		136	
	Merchants and other dealers,	1	848	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			50
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		1	80
	Horse and mule drovers,			66
	Commission Merchants,			89
	Keepers of horses, &c., for hire,			00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,			00
	Peddlers,		185	00
	Marriage licenses,			$\frac{23}{20}$
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		91	40
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,939	73
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	, "		
	victs,		1,293	15
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,842	17
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,		24,685	
	School purposes, levied by State,		4,295	130
	· ·			

1878.	No. 26.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.		
	John F. Frost, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, A. and C. Canal Franchise, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent on purchases, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	\$ 42 6 28 14 83 378 208 3 7 62 8	94 90 01 15 66 75 87 45 68 13 05 24 00 60
	Special Taxes:		32
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	409 272	88
	Gross amount of taxes,	\$ 2,021	 58
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 12,423 1,376	

No. 27.—DARE COUNTY. JOHN Q. HORNER, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Land, Horses	\$	170 04 24 66 2 09 03 16 36 3 76
Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2 12 24 86 1 70 19 30 53 41 66 70 5 00 21 85 4 00
Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	195 34 130 22
Gross amount State taxes, • County Taxes:	45	741 44
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	, \$	2,447 32 695 40

878.

No. 28.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
DAVID LOFTIN, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:		
Land,	\$	2,002 29
Town lots,		208 07
Horses,		157 83
Mules, Jacks, \$1.10; Jennets, .08,		70 74 $1 18$
Goats, .11; Cattle, \$67.23,		67 34
Hogs,		$\frac{37}{32} 48$
Sheep,		15 95
Farming utensils, &c.,		223 17
Money on hand or on deposit,		62 95
Solvent credits,		267 18
Stock in incorporated companies,		04
Other personal property,		115 33
Railroad franchise,		8 08
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		7 00
liquors, Merchants and other dealers,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 00 \\ 362 47 \end{array} $
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1 25
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		10 00
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		61 00
Marriage licenses,	t de la constant de l	221 35
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		16 00
Special Taxes:		
Special Taxes.		
For Insane Asylum and Institution		
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,940 10
For Penitentiary and support of con-		
victs,		1,293 40
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,145 20
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	10,268 43 4,549 48

		1	=
No. 29.—DAVIE COUNTY.			
C. C. Sanford, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Land,	\$	1,014	
Town lots,		89	
Horses,		$\frac{72}{50}$	
Mules,		56	
Jacks,			49
Jennets,			05
Goats,		20	21
Cattle,		$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 22 \end{array}$	
Hogs,			55
Sheep,		139	
Farming utensils, &c.,		21	
Money on hand or on deposit,		142	
Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		172	4
Other personal property,		145	
Merchants and other dealers,		155	
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1.00	7
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.		15	
Peddlers,		10	
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		48	
Marriage licenses,		118	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		18	
Special Taxes:			
For Insane Asylum and Institution			
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,064	5
For Penitentiary and support of con-			
victs,		709	6
Gross amount State taxes	\$	3,883	9
County Taxes:			
1 11	db.	0.000	
All county purposes, levied by county	\$	6,808 2,614	
School purposes, levied by State,			

	No. 30.—DUPLIN COUNTY. BLAND WALLACE, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .26; Jennets, .14, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$33.10; Sheep, \$8.83, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits		71 71 71 41 179 22	86
	Town lots,	1 "	116	36
	Horses,			
	Mules,		36	
	Goats			
1	Cattle,		71	
	Hogs, \$33.10; Sheep, \$8.83,		41	93
-	Farming utensils, &c.,			
	Solvent credits,		$\frac{22}{110}$	86.
5	Stock in incorporated companies,		8	95
	Other personal property,			66
	Circus or menageries, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		200	00
	liquors,		152	45
	Merchants and other dealers,		260	94
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		149	
	Delinquents for 1876–777,			00 10
dig so social	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	1,057	83
	victs,		705	22
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,285	45
		Ì		
	County Taxes:			
AS	all county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,365 4,042	

	Auditor's Report	fjor	tne Fisca
1878.	N 21 EDGEGOMBE COUNTY		
	No. 31.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.		
	Joseph Cobb, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:	\$	3,898 2
	Land,	₽	616 9
	Town lots,		368 5
	Horses, \$138.85; Mules, \$229.70,		2
•	Jacks, .19; Jennets, .03, Goats, .74; Cattle, \$69.95,		70 6
	Hogs, \$59.47; Sheep, \$3.13,		62 6
	Farming utensils, &c.,		407 5
	Money on hand or on deposit,		78 6
	Solvent credits,		1,010 8
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1 1
	Other personal property,		309 7
	Net income and profits,		24 8
	Concerts, &c., for profit,		9 (
	Circus or menageries,		100
	Billiard saloons,		20 0
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		
	liquors,		1,104
	Merchants and other dealers,		1,086
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		8
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		
	(except draymen,)		8
	Horse and mule drovers,		109
	Itinerant lightning rod men,		$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 322 \end{array}$
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		
	Marriage licenses,		43
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	1	4,190
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		4,100
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		2,793
	victs,		2,100
	Gross amount State taxes	, \$	16,664
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county	, 8	16,670
	School purposes, levied by State,	7	9,301
	point purposes, levica by state,		,

No. 32.—FORSYTH COUNTY. J. G. Hill, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, Horses, \$89.21; Mules, 45.26, Jacks, 32; Jennets, .07, Goats, .20, Cattle, \$48.82, Hogs, \$18.91; Sheep, 7.52, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Tobacco warehousemen, Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire (except draymen), Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,35042\\ 73283\\ 13447\\ 39\\ 4902\\ 2643\\ 29142\\ 12644\\ 78271\\ 2124\\ 51879\\ 295\\ 690\\ 300\\ 76320\\ 2331\\ 15000\\ 1600\\ 15200\\ 4085\\ \end{array}$
Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	2,410 78 1,607 18
Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	689	9,210 33
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	3	26,343 66 4,705 93

1878.	N 99 EDANIZI IN COUNTY			
	No. 33.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.			
	E. B. Perry, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	\$	2,185	
	Town lots,		338	
	Horses, \$125.93; Mules, \$70.34, Jacks, .31; Jennets, .05,		196	
	Jacks, .31; Jennets, .05,		0.0	36
	Goats, .41; Cattle, \$98.15,		98	
	Hogs, \$39.15; Sheep, \$7.24,		$\frac{46}{221}$	
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,		30	
	Solvent credits,		323	23
	Stock in incorporated companies,		020	20
	Other personal property,		170	
	Net income and profits,		20	
	Circus or menageries,	,	100	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
	liquors,		421	
	Merchants and other dealers,		491	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		12	82
	Horse and mule drovers,		50	21
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		1	00
	(except draymen,) Peddlers,		20	
	Marriage licenses,		195	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		28	
	The state of the s			
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,140	66
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		1 10-	16
	victs,		1,427	Ιċ
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	8,523	59
	County Taxes:			
	1 1 11	(%)	10000	00
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	16,073	
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	5,246	30

	•	
378.	No. 34.—GASTON COUNTY. R. A. White, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes:	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .40; Jennets, .30, Goats, .05; Cattle, \$46.36, Hogs, \$19.25; Sheep, 5.74, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Itinerant lightning rod men, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 1,359 20 50 19 72 72 119 25 70 46 41 24 99 171 36 98 92 237 28 5 40 400 90 12 28 140 00 31 15 5 00 10 00 17 45 87 40 13 00
	Subjects unlisted,	36 00
	Special Taxes:	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,595 21
	victs;	1,063 47
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,608 28
	County Taxes :	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 6,357 79 3,824 13

1878.	No. 35.—GATES COUNTY.		
	P. H. Riddick, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jennets, .07; Goats, .23, Cattle, Hogs, \$24.05; Sheep, \$2.13, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 30 22 148 10 38 45	69 03 03 35 18 91 58 47 56
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$ 692 461	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,513	_
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 3,037 1,883	

1878.	No. 36.—GRAHAM COUNTY. J. J. Colvard, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, (less credit allowed by County Commissioners, \$60.46,) Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Cattle, Hogs,	\$	73 06 1 45 16 48 5 20 10 18 55 5 00
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Special Taxes:		3 23 9 00 36 2 40 1 78 14 80 18 00
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	120 94 80 63
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	•	370 98
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	1,321 26 402 68

1878.	No. 37.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.		_
	B. F. Bullock, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$224.90; Mules, \$71.44, Jacks, .08; Jennets, .02, Goats, .26; Cattle, \$126.36, Hogs, \$70.47; Sheep, \$14.52, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Circus or menageries, Ten pin alleys, bowling alleys, &c., Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Tobacco warehousemen, Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire, (except draymen,) Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 2,733 413 296 126 84 300 85 443 3 418 200 452 1,492 15 150 20 36 269 54	73 34 10 62 99 16 32 85 76 99 00 40 73 73 00 00 48 80
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 2,981	
	victs,	1,987	37
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 12,586	84
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, (none reported,) School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 7,682	34

1878.	No. 38.—GREENE COUNTY.		
	JOHN D. GRIMSLEY, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$82.52; Mules, \$67.31, Jennets, Goats, .28; Cattle, \$30.32, Hogs, \$33.02; Sheep, \$1.37, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Circus or menageries, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	\$	1,293 66 63 08 149 83 08 30 60 34 39 152 36 18 04 217 06 240 69 60 100 00 410 22 176 82 2 69 50 73 20 00 36 59 104 50 20 90 37 14 14
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	1,249 16 832 77
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	5,072 62
		₩	0,012 02
	County Taxes:		
1	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,122 92 2,973 53

1878.	No. 39.—GUILFORD COUNTY.		
	R. M. Stafford, Sheriff.		
	10. W. STAFFORD, SHEITH.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses,	\$ 2,752 951 192	23
	Mules, Jacks, .90; Jennets, .23,	86	48 13
\	Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$44.37; Sheep, \$15.35,	109 59	$\begin{array}{c} 05 \\ 48 \\ 72 \end{array}$
,	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	318 188 536	61 44
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,		60
	Railroad franchise, Traveling theatrical companies,	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \\ 10 \end{array}$	31 00
	Concerts, &c., for profit, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	958	00 47 50
	Keepers of horses, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	24	00 98
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		25 60
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	3,519	36
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	2,346	24
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$ 12,792	08
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 9,829 8,069	

1878.	No. 40.—HALIFAX COUNTY. L. M. Long, Tax Collector. State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, \$28.68; Jennets, .02, Goats, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Circus or menageries, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:	\$	2,516 83 315 71 62 45 28 70 93 46 02 55 13 3 58 56 39 326 79 6 81 178 19 215 53 200 00 310 42 76 53 77 42
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	2,623 77 1,749 18
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	**	8,908 73
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	19,216 86 7,115 95

1878.	No. 41.—HARNETT COUNTY. JOHN A. GREEN, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, \$23.67; Sheep, \$8.42, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses,	₩	57 32 124 11 37 1 10 12 29 136	57 67 61 04 59 98 09 21 36 50 76 22 76
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2	00
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	688 459	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,540	20
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	6,128 2,279	

1878.	No. 42.—HAYWOOD COUNTY. A. J. Murray, Sheriff. State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .51; Jennets, .10, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:		$\begin{array}{c c} 606 & 60 \\ 17 & 76 \\ 78 & 35 \\ 29 & 28 \\ 61 \\ 02 \\ 65 & 27 \\ 16 & 18 \\ 7 & 22 \\ 87 & 92 \\ 87 & 92 \\ 6 & 98 \\ 64 & 19 \\ 20 & 58 \\ 16 & 25 \\ 85 & 00 \\ 14 & 00 \\ \end{array}$
١	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes,		626 93 417 96 2,161 10
	County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	*	4,896 57 1,889 22

1878. No. 43.—HENDERSON	COUNTY.	
Jonathan William	мs, Sheriff.	
State Taxes:		
Land,	\$	907 15
Town lots,	T	81 72
Horses,		48 53
Mules,		33 25
Jacks,		43
Jennets,		12
Goats,		04
Cattle,		55 33
Hogs,		12 13
Sheep,		8 68
Farming utensils, &c.,		82 38
Money on hand or on de	posit.	9 77
Solvent credits,	Positi	55 48
Stock in incorporated cor	mnanies.	1 09
Other personal property,	iipaiiios,	52 36
Concerts, &c., for profit,		3 00
		$\frac{5}{00}$
Itinerant companies, &c.,	,	25 00
Gift enterprises, &c.,	1070	$\frac{25}{100} \frac{00}{00}$
Merchants and other dea	iers,	$\frac{100 00}{5 00}$
Itinerant dentists, &c.,		
Peddlers,	0	10 00
Seals of Notaries Public,	&c.,	5 25
Marriage licenses,		76 95
Special Taxes.		
For Insane Asylum and		
Deaf, Dumb and Blind	l,	827 46
For Penitentiary and sup		
victs,		551 64
Gross amount	t State yaxes, \$	2,957 76
County Taxes	:	
All county purposes, levie	d by county, \$	15,076 42
School purposes, levied b	y State,	2,086 29

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3.	No. 44.—HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	J. B. Hare, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$92.93; Mules, \$48.21, Jacks, .29; Jennets, .13, Goats, .20; Cattle, \$41.34, Hogs, \$31.15; Sheep, \$3.67, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Itinerant lightning rod men, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	4	876 11 190 48 141 14 42 41 54 34 82 210 53 34 26 168 00 3 27 100 61 19 00 316 46 448 04 7 38 10 73 15 00 5 00 10 00 68 17
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		117 80 41 80
	Special Taxes:		
- 1	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	1,105 25
	viets,		736 82
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,702 59
102	County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State, 10	\$	7,732 53 3,099 62

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1878.	No. 45.—HYDE COUNTY.		
	S. L. SNELL, Tax Collector and H. S. Gibbs, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	\$ 528 (13 (63 (20 (38 2 17 8 1 8 97 (22 (88 8 9 8 9 8 218 7 258 4 30 (86 4 5 (13 2	01010101010101010101010101010101010101
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$ 612	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,630	38
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,412 2,030	

1878.	No. 46.—IREDELL COUNTY. T. A. Watts, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes:	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Billiard saloons, Merchants and other dealers, Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire (except draymen), Marriage licenses, Deads in trust and montage a deads	\$ 1,795 80 317 60 128 78 117 26 69 01 10 74 92 31 63 10 53 266 70 39 12 314 42 9 88 187 27 6 00 20 00 339 00 24 00 129 25
on the second	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	16 15
	Special Taxes:	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 2,001 40
	victs,	1,334 26
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 7,164 77
	County Taxes:	
102	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 16,091 99 4,891 26

1878.	No. 47.—JACKSON COUNTY.		
	H. P. Brendle, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses,	\$ 28 1 9 7 27	48 86 90 63 09 75 57
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Parity of con-	\$ 321	50
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	214	33
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,243	68
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 2,796 1,162	

1878.	No. 48.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	C. S. Powell, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots,	\$	1,763 97 181 70
	Horses, \$157.63; Mules, \$131.39,		289 02
	Jacks, .39; Jennets, .29, Goats, \$3.64; Cattle, \$134.78,		138 42
	Hogs, \$73.14; Sheep, \$14.78, Farming utensils, &c.,		87 92 459 11
	Money on hand or on deposit,		55 84 411 07
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		2 96
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise,		144 72 8 25
	Net income and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		15 00
	liquors, Merchants and other dealers,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 304 & 00 \\ 794 & 90 \end{array} $
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		2 17
	Horse and mule drovers, Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire		10 00
	(except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,		6 00 5 00
	Peddlers, Marriage licenses,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 10 & 00 \\ 42 & 75 \end{array} $
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		99 23
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,173 30
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,448 86
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	8,452 87
		4	0,102 01
	County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	9,574 11
	School purposes, levied by State,	(5,507 55

No. 49.—JONES COUNTY.			
Thos. F. Worley, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	**	58 8 25 18 15 59	20 26 42 01 18 15 32 93 41 14 58 04 91 00 85
Subjects unlisted, Special Taxes:		23	42
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	638 425	
Gross amount State taxes	\$, \$	2,214	44
County Taxes:			
All county purposes, levied by county School purposes, levied by State,	·, \$	7,356 3,508	

	No. 50.—LENOIR COUNTY.		
	James K. Davis, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$53.09; Mules, \$42.65, Jacks, .07; Jennets, .01, Goats, .33; Cattle, \$41.87, Hogs, \$32.85; Sheep, \$1.70, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	\$ 42 34 142	40 74 08 20 55 86
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise,	217 168	66
	Circus or menageries, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	200 20	00
	liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire (except draymen),		22 00
The second secon	Horse and mule drovers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	7 93	83 00 10 00
1	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 1,362	12
	victs,	908	08
and an arms of the same of the same	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,984	32
6 Samehammanamahamah	County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 7,770 3,878	

No. 51.—LINCOLN COUNTY. J. A. ROBINSON, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .62; Jennets, .13, Goats, .10; Cattle, \$42.95, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution	*	43 19 5 183 30 199 101 4 18	26 50 25 75 05 40 68 78 53 64 00 25 60 27 30
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,260	
victs,		840	21 —
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,210	81
County Taxes:			
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	6,839 2,696	

1878.	No. 52.—MACON COUNTY. JAMES CANSLER, Sheriff. State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Special Taxes:	*	460 01 31 68 79 11 35 22 87 17 17 18 12 55 70 76 9 15 60 58 36 23 113 04 1 17 14 25 59 00
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	539 15 359 43
	Gross amount State taxes, . County Taxes:	\$	1,957 34
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	4,483 25 1,594 26

1878.	No. 53.—MADISON COUNTY.			
	A. G. Tweed, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets,	\$	58 36	84 28 54 43 12
	Cattle, Hogs,			33 34
	Sheep,			82
٠	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,			78 92
	Solvent credits,			95
	Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		2	70
	liquors,			55
	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		134	50
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		15	00
	Marriage licenses,	ļ.,	75	00
	Special Taxes:			ı
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		422	87
	viets,		281	92
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,733	43
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	2,577 1,967	

.878.	No. 54.—MARTIN COUNTY.		
	W. J. Hardison, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules,	\$ 7 <i>ā</i>	2 43 5 09 4 92
	Jacks, .14; Jennets, .19, Goats, .05; Cattle, \$44.99, Hogs, \$33.52; Sheep, \$3.72, Farming utensils, &c.,	37	33 04 24 262
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Circus or menageries,	37 154	12 43 15
	Dealers in spirituous vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers,	542 477	07 04
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire, (except draymen,) Itinerant dentists, &c.,	4	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	57 100 39	61 70 90
	Subjects unlisted, Special Taxes:	16	63
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,388	75
	victs,	925	84
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,921	70
	County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,908 3,722	

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1878.	No. 55.—McDOWELL COUNTY.		
	Joseph G. Neal, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses,	\$ 545 45	32
	Mules, Jacks,	32 32	05
	Jennets, Goats, Cattle,	26	
	Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 27 \end{array}$	
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property,	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\20\\17 \end{array}$	
	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	41	00
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	477	05
	victs,	318	03
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,669	96
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 9,410 1,555	

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No. 33.—MECKLINBURG CO'TY.			
M. E. Alexander, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Land,	\$	2,407	88
Town lots,		2,126	12
Horses, \$129.83; Mules, \$170.52,		300	1
Jacks, .34; Jennets, .18, Goats, .17; Cattle, \$80.96,		0.1	52
Hogs, \$33.13; Sheep, \$3.21,		36	13
Farming utensils, &c.,		388	
Money on hand or on deposit,			41
Solvent credits,		910	
Stock in incorporated companies,		69	
Other personal property,		576	
Railroad franchise,			59
Net income and profits,		219	
Traveling theatrical companies,		20	
Circus or menageries,		100	00
Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		100	00
liquors,		249	05
Merchants and other dealers,		1,835	
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			00
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		00	
(except draymen,)		39	00
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		122	13
Marriage licenses,		302	10
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		90	
Delinquents for 1876–'77,		773	13
Special Taxes:			
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		4.490	10
For Penitentiary and support of con-	}	4,430	12
victs,		2,953	11
, 1000,			41
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	18,404	03
	п	,_,_	
County Taxes:			
All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	53,316	
School purposes, levied by State,	1	8,911	97

			_
No. 57.—MITCHELL COUNTY.			
S. R. Hensley, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property,	40	4 1 6	85 78 24 13 03 24 60 22 24 97 04
Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Special Taxes:		71 20 47	00
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	219 146	
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	871	$\frac{}{72}$
County Taxes:			
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,205 1,297	

No. 58.—MONTGOMERY CO'TY. W. W. WATKINS, Sheriff. State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$67.47; Mules, \$51.15, Jacks, .17; Jennets, .01, Goats, .05; Cattle, \$47.72, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	*	576 67 8 85 118 62 18 47 77 16 78 8 76 83 16 31 32 78 78 54 11 11 25 102 50 25 00 20 00 10 00 24 94 122 55 6 25 11 20
Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	\$	631 87 421 24 2,421 80
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ \$	6,428 02 1,850 99

1878.	No. 59.—MOORE COUNTY.		
	J. J. Wicker, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots,	\$ 1,232 53	
	Horses,	103	53
	Mules,	76	
	Jacks, Jennets,		$\begin{array}{c} 06 \\ 18 \end{array}$
	Goats,		23
	Cattle,	69	
	Hogs, \$27.77; Sheep, \$13.12, Farming utensils, &c.,	$\frac{40}{170}$	
	Money on hand or on deposit,	14	
	Solvent credits,	74	
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise,	59	$\frac{03}{76}$
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	1	10
	liquors,	81	
	Merchants and other dealers,	312 30	
	Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c.,	20	
	Seals of Notaries public, &c.,	38	75
	Marriage licenses,	155	80
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$ 1,055	96
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	700	00
	victs,	703	98
	, Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,295	95
	County Taxes:		
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$ 6,560	71
	School purposes, levied by State,	3,527	48

878.	No. 60.—NASH COUNTY. George N. Lewis, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
. To H	and, own lots, orses, ules, ocks, .11; Jennets, .04, oats, ottle, ogs,	49:	1,833 32 127 88 110 92 87 69 15 67 93 05 48 88
Fa Mo So	neep, arming utensils, &c., oney on hand or on deposit, lvent credits, ock in incorporated companies,		7 67 309 37 52 57 221 92
Ot Ne Cir Te	her personal property, bt income and profits, rcus or menageries, on pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 129 & 40 \\ 40 & 16 \\ 200 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array} $
Pe Sea	erchants and other dealers, orse and mule drovers, ddlers, als of Notaries Public, &c., arriage licenses,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 642 & 02 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 192 & 60 \\ 38 & 50 \end{array} $
			2000
	Special Taxes:		
For	r Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, r Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	1,855 52
1	victs,		1,237 01
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,269 61
	County Taxes:		
All	county purposes, levied by county, tool purposes, levied by State,	\$	7,241 17 4,431 37

IS78. No. 61.—NEW HANOVER CO. S. H. Manning, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, (less \$1,689.87 deducted for 282 deeds to the State,) Horses, \$46.16; Mules, 14.76, Goats, 12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, .70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,		Auaitor's Kepor	t jor	the Fisc	a
Land, Town lots, (less \$1,689.87 deducted for 282 deeds to the State,) Horses, \$46.16; Mules, 14.76, Goats, .12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, .70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers inspir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$12,061 2,061 2,061 2,061 2,061 41,6 60 92 88 78 898 7	1878.	No. 61.—NEW HANOVER CO.			
Land, Town lots, (less \$1,689.87 deducted for 282 deeds to the State,) Horses, \$46.16; Mules, 14.76, Goats, .12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, .70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 18,365 county Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county,		S. H. Manning, Sheriff.			
Land, Town lots, (less \$1,689.87 deducted for 282 deeds to the State,) Horses, \$46.16; Mules, 14.76, Goats, .12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, .70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 18,365 county Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county,		State Taxes:			
for 282 deeds to the State,) Horses, \$46.16; Mules, 14.76, Goats, .12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, .70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$18,365 0		Land,	\$	526	08
Horses, \$46.16; Mules, 14.76, Goats, .12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, .70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 18,365 0				2.061	81
Goats, 12, Cattle, \$24.01; Hogs, \$5.72, Sheep, 70; Far'g utensils, &c., \$260.48, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 18,365 0		Horaca \$46.16. Mules 14.76			
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Other personal property, R. R. franchise and C. F. Nav. Co., Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 18,365 0					
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Museums, wax works or curiosities, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9					
Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 40 0 915 8 3,772 4 17 24 17 25 17 25 26 27 24 29 21 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 26 27 24 29 20 21 22 24 25 26 26 27 24 27 24 29 20 21 22 24 25 26 26 27 26 26 26 27 27 26 26 26 27 27 26 26 26 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28					
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Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9					
Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9				733	0
Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9		Keepers of horses, &c., for hire.			
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Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9					
Delinquents for 1877, Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9					
Tax on guano refunded to sheriff, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,939 7 2,626 1 \$ 18,365 0 \$ 41,160 9					
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,939 7 2,626 1 \$ 18,365 0		Tax on guano refunded to sheriff,		354	3
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,939 7 2,626 1 \$ 18,365 0					
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,939 7 2,626 1 \$ 18,365 0					
For Penit'ry and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9			1	0.000	-
Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9		Deat, Dumb and Blind,	\$		
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9		For Penitry and support of convicts,		2,626	1
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 41,160 9		Gross amount State taxes,	\$	18,365	0
		County Taxes:			
School purposes, levied by State, 9,414		All county purposes, levied by county,	\$		
		School purposes, levied by State,	1	9,414	17

878. No. 62.—NORTHAMPTON CO'TY.		
J. W. Newsom, Sheriff.	1	
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jennets, Goats, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Circus or menageries, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$	2,077 69 48 62 189 98 104 16 11 07 85 52 35 85 331 334 09 61 11 281 92 233 80 50 100 00 568 76 40 00 10 00 76 72 186 30
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		39 90
Special Taxes:		
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	2,072 06
victs,	İ	1,381 38
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,931 85
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	15,402 95 5,074 53

[Session

1878.	No. 63.—ONSLOW COUNTY.			
	E. Murrill, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks,	\$	881 28 58 41	86
	Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Marriage licenses,		65 42 6 125 14 22	8' 30 0 1 6 7 6 3 5 0
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:		6	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	*	831 554	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	3,198	C
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	3,718 2,188	

878.	No. 64.—ORANGE COUNTY.			
	Thos. H. Hughes, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	\$	1,66	7 86
	Town lots,	"	520	0 24
	Horses,			1 29
	Mules, Jacks,		88	5 82
	Jennets,			72 08
	Goats,	11		34
	Cattle,		101	43
	Hogs,			18
	Sheep,		14	10
	Farming utensils, &c.,		283	
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,		$98 \ 425$	57
	Stock in incorporated companies,		425	39
	Other personal property,		482	76
	Net income and profits,		$\frac{402}{114}$	
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		111	
	liquors,		204	48
	Merchants and other dealers,		603	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			75
	Tobacco warehousemen, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		250	
	Marriage licenses,		37	05
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		177	55
	morigago decas,		46	00
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	2,406	69
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	viets,		1,604	46
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	9,398	$\frac{-}{26}$
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	S	9,061	20
1	School purposes, levied by State,	Ψ.	5,475	
			0,2.01	-

		_
No. 65.—PAMLICO COUNTY.		
D. B. Hooker, Tax Collector.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers,	\$ 33 12 72 72 1 17	2477078985207
Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:	57	0
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 388	
victs,	 258	9
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,520	2
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 6,040 1,634	

No. 66.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.		
T. J. Murden, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:	1	
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$58.00; Mules, \$25.57, Goats, .07; Cattle, \$37.02, Hogs, \$13.77; Sheep, \$1.60, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Concerts, &c., for profit, Billiard saloons, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c., Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire (except draymen), Horse and mule drovers,	**	646 47 369 67 83 57 37 09 15 37 75 53 4 40 80 65 66 104 39 9 00 10 00 15 00 340 00 522 10 20 00 10 00 39 56
Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		82 65 35 78
Special Taxes:		
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	977 40
victs,		651 60
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,130 89
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	4,130 89 2,852 78

- 050		
1878.	No. 67.—PENDER COUNTY.	
	· A. H. Paddison, Sheriff.	
	· State Taxes:	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$ 1,302 34 22 47 49 68 32 21 18 06 28 68 68 26 48 70 48 12 98 38 20 12 64 26 3 00 216 61 29 45
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 3,708 37
	County Taxes:	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,639 39 2,086 64

40	1,033 60 103 17 61 47 39 99 07 14 45 41 20 97 3 67 113 35 7 15 94 39 62 21 14 50 151 85 257 82 26 60 15 80 4 44
\$	974 89 649 92
\$	3,681 41
\$	5,377 66 2,426 55
	*

1070				
1878.	No. 69.—PERSON COUNTY.			
	John C. Barnett, Sheriff.			
	JOHN C. DARNETT, SHETHI.			
	State Taxes:		4 0 - 0	
	Land,	\$	1,078	
	Town lots,		38	39
	Horses,		126	
	Mules,		56	
	Jacks,			26
	Jennets,			09
	Goats,		00	22
	Cattle,		60	
	Hogs, \$31.08; Sheep, \$8.96,		40	
	Farming utensils, &c.,	j	179	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		41	
	Solvent credits,		144	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		100	94
	Other personal property,		128	
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,		20	UU
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		81	P
	liquors,		51	
	Merchants and other dealers,		174	36
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		91	-0
	(except draymen,)		31	
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		10	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		$\frac{24}{68}$	
	Marriage licenses,		68	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			55
	Delinquents for 1877,		69	68
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,146	73
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	"	,	
	victs,		764	48
	Chass amount State to a	<u>d</u> >	1 964	0.0
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,264	00
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	6,841	86
	School purposes, levied by State,		3,034	

1878.	No. 70.—PITT COUNTY.		
	W. A. BARRETT, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	\$	2,272 28
	Town lots, Horses, \$126.11; Mules, \$94.16,		162 55 220 27
	Jacks, .07; Jennets, .03,		10
	Goats, .36; Cattle, \$73.10,		73 46
	Hogs. \$46.88; Sheep, \$1.78,		48 66
	Farming utensils, &c.,		295 35
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,		41 85 316 10
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1 63
	Other personal property,		180 90
	Net income and profits,		18 06
	Concerts, &c., for profit,		6 00
	Circus or menageries,		200 00
	Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		20 00
	liquors,		779 06
	Merchants and other dealers,		643 13
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		10 75
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire		1000
	(except draymen),		$ \begin{array}{c c} 16 & 00 \\ 92 & 34 \end{array} $
	Horse and mule drovers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		180 74
	Marriage licenses,		171 95
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		59 85
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	2,184 13
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	45	2,104 10
	victs,		1,456 09
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	9,451 25
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	8,211 34
	School purposes, levied by State,	11	5,967.05

1878.	No. 71.—POLK COUNTY.			
	O. J. Nelson, ex-Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses,	49	23 24 25 8 2 45 6 11 12 45	97 55
	Special Taxes:		10	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	424	00
	victs,		282	67
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,487	64
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	1,782 1,024	

878.	No. 72.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
	E. A. Moffitt, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .72; Jennets, .08, Goats, .14; Cattle, \$97.09, Hogs, \$36.59; Sheep, \$22.66, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Circus or menageries, Merchants and other dealers, Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Itinerant dentists, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	*	1,938 11 92 55 191 10 96 25 80 97 23 59 25 256 25 82 80 266 16 4 31 184 11 23 5 00 300 00 77 2 50 63 89 180 50 26 60 25 56
	Special Taxes:		25 56
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		1,996 09 1,330 72
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,205 18
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	9,655 93 4,883 74

4050			_
No. 73.—RICHMOND COUNTY.			
Z. F. Long, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Land,	\$	1,243	25
Town lots,	- 11	136	
Horses,		66	94
Mules,		73	57
Jennets,			12
Goats,			39
Cattle,		64	
Hogs,		27	
Sheep,			44
Farming utensils, &c.,		136	
Money on hand or on deposit,		36	
Solvent credits,		287	
Stock in incorporated companies,		31	
Other personal property,		74	
Railroad franchise,		241	
Merchants and other dealers,		274	
Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		10	
Peddlers,		15	00
Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		42	96
Marriage licenses,		98	
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		24	70
Special Taxes:			
For Insane Asylum and Institution			
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,518	32
For Penitentiary and support of con-		1 010	01
victs,.		1,012	21
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	5,420	95
County Taxes:			
County Laces.			
All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	17,638	40
School purposes, levied by State,	П	3,832	
, and the second		ĺ	

.878.	No. 74.—ROBESON COUNTY. R. McMillan, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, .22; Jennets, .07, Goats, .64; Cattle, \$89.47, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Circus or menageries, Itinerant companies, &c., who exhibit for amusement of the public, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 13 264 26 145 159 113 200 15 402 525 26 180	55 56 82 29 11 69 68 00 26 56 67 00 00 91 39 33
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 1,700	
	victs,	1,133	55
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 6,889	50
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 14,511 4,973	

3.	No. 75.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.			
	J. S. Johnston, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	\$	1,951	
	Town lots,		263	
	Horses,		106	
	Mules,		85	
	Jacks,			21
	Jennets,			08
	Goats,			01
	Cattle,		72	
	Hogs, \$34.58; Sheep, \$7.34,		41	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		217	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		43	
	Solvent credits,		295	
	Stock in incorporated companies,			04
	Other personal property,		239	
	Railroad franchise,		253	
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,		Э	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		01	0.1
	liquors,		$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ \cdot 329 \end{array}$	
	Merchants and other dealers,		$\frac{1529}{250}$	
	Tobacco warehousemen,		250	U
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire		40	00
	(except draymen),		10	
	Itinerant lightning rod men,		173	
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		30	
			184	
	Subjects unlisted, Special Taxes:		104	100
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,193	86
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		2,100	
	victs,		1,462	57
	V 10 65,		1,102	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	8,315	54
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	13,444	06
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	5,278	

1878.	No. 76.—ROWAN COUNTY.		
	Chas. F. Waggoner, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:	}	
	Land,	\$	1,981 51
	Town lots, Horses, \$126.20; Mules, \$80.63,		781 84 206 83
	Jacks, .37; Jennets, .07,		200 00
	Jacks, .37; Jennets, .07, Goats, .09; Cattle, \$56.62,		56 71
	Hogs, \$28.90; Sheep, \$6.59,		35 49
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 187 00 \\ 80 47 \end{array} $
	Solvent credits,		255 44
	Stock in incorporated companies,		9 91
	Other personal property,		393 82
	Traveling theatrical companies,		50 00
	Concerts, &c., for profit, Billiard saloons,		$\begin{array}{c c} 6 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 \end{array}$
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		40 00
	liquors,		261 60
	Merchants and other dealers,	1	578 12
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		25 77
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,		10 40
	(except draymen,)		40 00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		58 82
	Marriage licenses,		168 15
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1878,		35 15
	Definquents for 1878,		11 45
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	2,438 05
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1 605 26
	V1Cto,		1,625 36
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	9,293 33
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	11,651 93
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	5,316 43
	12		

78.	No. 77.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.	
	A. B. Long, Tax Collector.	
	State Taxes:	
	Land, Town lots, Horses,	\$ 1,136 90 74
	Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats,	85
	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,	60 17 9
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,	113 11 104 41
	Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	196 164 13
	Special Taxes:	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 1,072
	victs,	715
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 3,909
	County Taxes:	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 7,337 2,978

1878.	No. 78.—SAMPSON COUNTY. NATHAN BARFOOT, Sheriff. State Taxes:		
TH HM Ja Ja GG Ca HH SI Fi M So O	and, lown lots, lorses, lules, acks, ennets, oats, attle, logs, heep, arming utensils, &c., loney on hand or on deposit, olvent credits, ther personal property, ealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, lerchants and other dealers, eddlers, eals of Notaries Public, &c., larriage licenses, eeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:	**	1,224 97 72 17 125 99 64 31 13 16 1 44 76 40 47 12 6 94 288 52 32 95 125 99 77 41 30 78 235 04 10 00 42 75 190 95 16 15
Fo	or Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, or Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	*	1,323 25 882 16 4,875 58
	ll county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$	8,505 47 4,607 34

No. 79.—STANLY COUNTY.		=
W. H. HEARNE, Sheriff.		
State Taxes:		
Land, Town lots, Horses,	\$ 654 29 94	20
Mules, Jacks, Jennets,	59	69 40 18
Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,	$\frac{45}{21}$	
Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,	$ \begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 19 \\ 109 \end{array} $	55 76 97 10
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers, Marriage licenses,	30 78 30 62	00 16 00 70
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:	2 3	00
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 7 42	54
victs,	495	08
Gross amount State taxes	\$ 2,671	42
County Taxes:		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,374 2,195	

L878.	No. 80.—STOKES COUNTY. G. L. Burton, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	49	1,040 82 30 27 73 19 75 61 34 07 05 56 55 24 33 6 94 126 37 22 32 51 79 68 45 3 66 3 66
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:		1 22 219 49 31 83 99 75 14 25
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	971 94 647 96
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	3,570 86
	County Taxes:		
- 54	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	9,913 38 2,872 15

78.			
	No. 81.—SURRY COUNTY.		
	Sam'l H. Taylor, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	\$	1,025 55
	Town lots,		56 73
	Horses,		$\begin{array}{c} 81 91 \\ 52 37 \end{array}$
	Mules, Jacks,		$\begin{vmatrix} 32 & 37 \\ 26 \end{vmatrix}$
	Jennets,		$\frac{20}{27}$
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,		48 18
	Hogs,		12 29
	Sheep,		872
	Farming utensils, &c.,		120 62
	Money on hand or on deposit,		$ \begin{array}{r} 25 48 \\ 181 75 \end{array} $
	Solvent credits,		181 75
	Stock in incorporated companies,		58 65
	Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers,		68 82
	Marriage licenses,		122 00
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		1.020/06
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,020 06
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		708 00
			!
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	3,745 29
	,		
	County Taxes:		
	land The country	\$	7,285 24
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	₩	2,936 49
	School purposes, levied by State,	,	2,000[2

.878.	No. 82.—SWAIN COUNTY. J. M. GALBREATH, Sheriff. State Taxes:	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Special Taxes:	\$ 247 00 2 90 23 56 7 55 37 29 26 65 5 18 3 26 13 44 73 14 15 2 09 29 20 12 00 20 90
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$ 213 14 142 09
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	\$ 764 50
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 1,046 12 684 13

1878.	No. 83.—TRANSYLVANIA CO'TY.			
	J. H. Lanning, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town Lots,	\$	466 16	
	Horses,		33	
	Mules,		21	
	Jacks,			0
	Jennets,			12
	Goats, Cattle,		37	05
	Hogs,			04
	Sheep,			81
	Farming utensils, &c.,		47	
	Money on hand or on deposit,			62
	Solvent credits,		18	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		01	07
	Other personal property, Agents who offer liquors for sale,		21	75
	Merchants and other dealers,		80	
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,		10	
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,			00
	Marriage licenses,		30	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2	8
	Special Taxes:			
	Ear Income Applyme and Institution			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	416	9-
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	₩	410	4.
	viets,		277	4'
			4 204	-
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,501	б. ,
	County Taxes:			
	Johnny Lawest			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	2,832	
	School purposes, levied by State,	Į	1,071	5

1878.	No. 84.—TYRRELL COUNTY. R. I. Hassell, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	<i>6</i> 0-	347 46 7 30 25 93 20 69 04 05 01 26 39 7 00 1 37 65 58 12 30
	Solvent credits,		51 60
	Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 & 76 \\ 27 & 89 \end{array} $
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		26 99
	Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers,		119 85 10 00
	Marriage licenses,		30 00
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2 00
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	354 36
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	"	236 24
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,374 81
	oross amount state taxes,	W W	1,074.01
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	3,748 93 1,034 91

1878.	No. 85.—UNION COUNTY.			
	No. 65.—UNION COUNTY.			
	J. W. Griffin, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	\$	1,512	01
	Town lots,		292	25
	Horses,	İ	119	
	Mules,		134	
	Jacks,			82
	Jennets,			22 50
	Goats, Cattle,		89	06
	Hogs, \$33.55; Sheep, \$19.59,			14
	Farming utensils, &c.,		234	
	Money on hand or on deposit,			87
	Solvent credits,		265	
	Other personal property,		147	
	Railroad franchise,			63
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,			50
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,			00
	Agents who offer liquors for sale,		325	45
	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		520	65
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,			00
	(except draymen,)		10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,			22
	Marriage licenses,		143	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		2	00
	Special Taxes:	,		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	ds	1 001	اموا
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,801	28
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,200	85
	V1005,		1,200	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,458	89
	,	ď	,	
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	23,961	
	School purposes, levied by State,		4,444	15

No. 86.—WAKE COUNTY. J. J. Nowell, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, less \$452.46 amount of 68 deeds allowed in settlement,) Town lots, (less \$364.60, amount allowed by County Commissioners,) Horses, \$247.17; Mules, 243.72, Jacks, .15; Jennetts, .14; Goats, \$2.50, Cattle, \$167.60; Hogs, \$77.50, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Traveling theatrical companies, Concerts, &c., for profit, Circus or menageries, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses, &c., for hire, Horse or mule drovers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution	Φ.	245 166 668 166 1,616 558 100 181 72 18 100 60 1,032 3,175 68 69 17	0 60 0 89 10 34 10 36 10 82 10 82 10 80 10 00 10 0
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	6,522 4,348	
Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	\$	26,619	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	41,784 15,652	72 42

			 	_
1878.	No. 87.—WARREN COUNTY.			
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			ı
	Land,	\$	1,646	9
	Town lots,	77	170	
	Horses,		125	
	Mules,		42	
	Jacks,			89
	Jennets,			1
	Goats,		400	4
	Cattle,		120	
	Hogs, \$35.76; Sheep, \$6.60,		42	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,		218	
	Money on hand or on deposit,	Ì	$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 217 \end{array}$	
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		$\frac{217}{37}$	
	Other personal property,		209	
	Net income and profits,			0
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		_	
	liquors,		385	1
	Merchants and other dealers,			8
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		4	7
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire			
	(except draymen),		51	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		24	
	Marriage licenses,		166	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		26	
	Arrears for insolvents,		7	6
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	\$	1,774	2
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	Ψ	1,117	0
	victs,		1,183	2
	V1Ct5,		 	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,505	7
	0			
	County Taxes:	0	1 005	6
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	1,625	
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	4,879	14

878. No. 88.—WASHINGTON CO'TY	.		
DEMPSEY SPRUILL, Sheriff.			
State Taxes:			
Town lots,	\$	123	5 86 1 55
Horses, \$43.52; Mules, \$30.41, Jacks, .05; Jennets, .07,		78	$\begin{vmatrix} 93 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix}$
Goats, .01; Cattle, \$30.46, Hogs, \$11.99; Sheep, \$1.35,) 47 3 34
Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,		66	83
Solvent credits,		84	$\begin{vmatrix} 02 \\ 46 \end{vmatrix}$
Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,		$\frac{7}{62}$	55 298
Itinerant companies, &c., Billiard saloons,			00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,		326	
Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		402	40
Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire (except draymen),			28
Guano (refunded).		91	00 75
Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,			90
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			45
Special Taxes:			
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	622	53
victs,		415	02
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	3,031	81
County Taxes:			
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	2,934	88
purposes, levied by state,		2,018	39

1878.	No. 89.—WATAUGA COUNTY.		
	A. J. McBride, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	\$	472
	Town lots,		64
	Horses, Mules,		9
	Jacks,		
	Jennets,		
	Goats,		
	Cattle,	J.	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \end{array}$
·	Hogs,		14
	Sheep,		55
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,		10
	Solvent credits,		32
	Other personal property,		12
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		83
	liquors,		10
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		10
	Itinerant lightning rod men, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		49
	Marriage licenses,		58
	marriage memory		
	Special Taxes:		
	A - I and Institution		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	466
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		
	victs,		311
		-	
	Gross amount State taxes	, \$	1,748
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county	, \$	2,302
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	1,531
			-

1878.	No. 90.—WAYNE COUNTY.	
,	D. A. Grantham, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, Horses, \$149.32; Mules, \$110.77, Jacks, .22; Goats, \$1.27; Cattle, \$76.24 Hogs, \$63.21; Sheep, \$3.26, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,	\$ 1,770 90 652 61 260 09 77 73 66 47 367 33 43 25 368 43 4 35 148 97
	Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Circus or menageries, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire	59 76 12 00 100 00 40 00 1,866 90 1,657 12 36 28
	(except draymen), Horse and mule drovers, leals of Notaries Public, &c., Harriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes:	2 00 46 44 37 37 267 90 94 05
	or Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, or Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$ 2,513 92 1,675 95
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 12,169 82
A	County Taxes: ll county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$ 11,028 33 7,033 94

No. 91.—WILKES COUNTY.	j
G. F. McNeil, Tax Collector.	
State Taxes:	
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets,	\$ \$68 4 23 7 78 8 42 2
Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,	$72 \ 72 \ 73 \ 12 \ ($
Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,	20 4 63 (38 (
Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	35 (39 8 106 8 4 7
Special Taxes:	
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$ 813
victs,	542
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,864
County Taxes:	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 2,020 2,879

1878.	No. 92.—WILSON COUNTY.			
	Augustus Barnes, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots,	\$	1,574	49
	Horses,		535 91	64
	Mules,			18
	Jacks, Jennets,			$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 05 \end{vmatrix}$
	Goats,			94
	Cattle,		47	09 29
	Hogs, Sheep,			
0	Farming utensils, &c.,		$\frac{5}{275}$	58 90
	Money on hand or on deposit,		32	01
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		575	
	Other personal property,		348	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \\ 52 \end{array}$
	Net income and profits,			80
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c., Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		20	00
	liquors,		123	91
	Merchants and other dealers,		541	94
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,			$\begin{array}{c} 02 \\ 09 \end{array}$
	Marriage licenses,		119	70
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		79	80
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,982	85
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,321	00
	, , , , ,		1,021	
	Gross amount State taxes,	. \$	7,716	88
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	9,528	81
	School purposes, levied by State,		4,999	18

\$ 876 : 23 : 79 : 60 : 60 : 60 : 60 : 60 : 60 : 60 : 6
107 7 25 7 149 8 39 0 90 0 35 0 25 0 85 8
\$ 880 7 587 1
\$ 3,142
\$ 9,936 2,491
**

No. 94.—YANCEY COUNTY. N. N. Wilson, Sheriff. State Taxes:		
Land, Fown lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Delinquents for 1877, Arrears for insolvents, Special Taxes:	**	246 59 7 87 30 09 12 31 28 01 22 36 6 54 4 03 7 45 2 94 5 35 6 35 41 35 54 15 4 00 4 00
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	\$	216 10 144 06
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	815 83
County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	6,525 85 1,200 03
	N. N. Wilson, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Fown lots, Horses, Mules, Tacks, Tennets, Tattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Delinquents for 1877, Arrears for insolvents, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes:	N. N. Wilson, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Joher personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Delinquents for 1877, Arrears for insolvents, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, \$ County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$

STATEMENT H,

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF STATE TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1878.

7.070				=
1878.	State Taxes:			
	T 1	((105 550	10
	Land,	\$	107,558	
	Town lots,		21,519	
	Horses,		8,098	
	Mules,		5,543	
	Jacks,			50
	Jennets,			40
	Goats,			69
	Cattle,		5,588	
•	Hogs,		2,413	
	Sheep,		677	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		14,888	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		3,172	
	Solvent credits,		18,671	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		993	
	Other personal property,		12,715	
	Railroad franchise,		1,418	
	Net income and profits,		1,685	
	Traveling theatrical companies,		232	50
	Concerts, and musical entertainments			
	for profit,		123	
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,			50
	Circus or menageries,		2,305	00
	Itinerant companies, or persons who	İ		
	exhibit for a musement of the public,			00
	Horse and mule drovers,		813	61
	Tax on guano,		446	
	Gift enterprises, &c.,			00
	Billiard saloons,		453	66
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, bag-			
	atelle, &c., &c.,		195	32
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
	liquors,		15,324	16

STATEMENT H—Continued.

8.		0= 400	
	Merchants and other dealers,	\$ 37,403	98
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants	F01	40
	and eating houses,	581	49
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges,	283	5.1
	and gates across highways, Tobacco warehousemen,	1,000	
	Commission merchants,	812	01
	Keepers of horses or vehicles for hire,	012	01
	(except draymen,)	496	92
	Itinerant dentists, medical practition-	100	_
	ers, portrait or miniature painters,		
	itinerant dealers in prize photo-		
	graphs,	185	50
	Peddlers,	416	43
	Itinerant lightning rod men,	100	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	3,146	
	Marriage licenses,	9,995	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	1,868	
	Subjects unlisted,	360	
	Delinquents,	1,264	52
	Arrears for insolvents,	32	
	Agents who offer liquors for sale,	8	20
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$ 127,569	03
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		
	viets,	85,046	02
		 105 5 10	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 495,542	49

STATMMENT I,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND, VALUATION OF LAND, AND THE AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE, FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1878.

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN LOTS.	AGGREGATE VALUE.
Alamance,	230,011	974,973	94,178	\$1,069,151
Alexander,	155,574	384,617	12,170	396,787
Alleghany,	127,165	255,358	4,130	259,488
Anson,	306,518	669,405	104,850	774,255
Ashe,	249,177	498,873	17,652	516,525
Beaufort,	380,652	839,869	299,243	1,139,112
Bertie,	305,314	936,660	70,780	1,007,440
Bladen,	441,914	752,545	24,705	777,250
Brunswick,	404,925	628,126	73,047	701,173
Buncombe,	336,391	1,002,596	390,851	1,393,447
Burke,	188,770	467,882	73,930	541,812
Cabarrus,	$220,\!125$	1,226,681	209,453	1,436,134
Caldwell,	308,029	540,582	46,285	586,867
Camden,	116,334	263,180	12,815	275,995
Carteret,	114,543	216,527	118,253	334,780
Caswell,	252,270	878,983	86,715	965,698
Catawba,	247,350	1,050,752	118,984	1,169,736
Chatham,	501,529	1,443,083	45,374	1,488,457
Cherokee,	360,111	364,084	25,386	389,470
Chowan,	97,257	495,086	167,755	662,841
Clay,	159,340	91,769	4,835	96,604
Cleveland,	265,215	783,247	138,249	921,496
Columbus,	541,491	967,635	27,760	
Craven,	219,862	656,767	931,849	1,588,616
Cumberland,	500,138	843,849	541,884	1,385,733
Currituck,	105,157	265,549		265,549
Dare,	140,511	115,942		115,942
Davidson,	361,357	1,352,952	131,091	1,484,043
Davie,	161,932	686,711	60,770	
Duplin,	453,083	635,085	79,335	714,420

STATEMENT I—Continued.

COLLYDIES	NO. ACRES	VALUE OF	VALUE OF	AGGREATE
COUNTIES.	OF LAND.	LAND.	TOWN LOTS.	VLUE.
Edgecombe,	291,015	2,652,949	420,667	3,073,616
Forsyth,	213,016	903,699	499,654	1,403,353
Franklin,	332,825	1,458,461	226,408	1,684,869
Gaston,	214,441	926,727	34,223	960,950
Gates,	186,603	422,723		436,148
Graham,	164,410	95,034	995	96,029
Granville,	422,797	1,852,687	282,099	2,134,786
Greene,	159,964	871,666	43,010	914,676
Guilford,	397,716	1,876,729	651,135	2,527,864
Halifax,	409,057	1,712,540	215,255	1,927,795
Harnett,	317,499	486,464	10,108	496,572
Haywood,	170,372	430,283	11,800	442,083
Henderson,	193,925	618,510	55,719	674,229
Hertford,	207,679	602,396	124,633	727,029
Hyde,	120,441	361,310	8,888	370,198
Iredell,	357,541	1,216,748	205,813	1,422,561
Jackson,	270,082	263,870	6,875	270,745
Johnston,	456,458	1,202,709	123,884	1,326,593
Jones,	208,858	529,654	13,774	543,428
Lenoir,	234,501	850,617	162,919	1,013,536
Lincoln,	178,336	807,185	92,228	909,413
Macon,	310,816	320,996	21,450	342,446
Madison,	222,545	290,462	10,801	301,263
Martin,	283,879	914,815	151,662	1,066,477
McDowell,	220,692	377,041	30,902	407,943
Mecklenb'rg,	296,178	1,716,634	1,451,743	3,168,377
Mitchell,	182,283	148,594	7,395	155,989
Montgomery,	297,937	396,395	6,036	402,431
Moore,	456,086	695,955		733,591
Nash,	326,039	1,249,993		1,337,188
N. Hanover,	92,036	317,456		2,889,029
Northampt'n,	311,559			1,424,273
Onslow,	282,498			612,145
Orange,	343,305		351,207	1,497,508
Pamlico,	143,138	280,691	7,916	288,607

STATEMENT I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NO. ACR ^{ES}	VALUE OF		AGGREGATE
0031.1110.	OF LAND.	LAND.	TOWN LOTS.	VALUE.
Paggnatanla	194,990	560.004	959.045	919 190
Pasquotank,	124,829	560,094		812,139
Pender,	350,869	895,201	15,045	910,246
Perquimons,	144,650	706,840		777,180
Person,	242,529	716,202		
Pitt,	361,035	1,531,401	108,580	
Polk,	145,375	354,990		360,427
Randolph,	460,809	1,324,337		
Richmond,	343,796	844,243		936,543
Robeson,	581,333	1,038,400		
Rockingham,	326,438	1,330,594		1,510,241
Rowan,	310,560	1,339,883		1,872,953
Rutherford,	321,302	781,496		
Sampson,	537,076			,
Stanley,	224,448	446,181		466,092
Stokes,	259,374	703,637		724,278
Surry,	304,313	738,619		
Swain,	343,635	168,477		
Transylv'n'a,	149,846	318,360		
Tyrrell,	106,049	227,635		
Union,	371,831	1,042,020		
Wake,	561,940	3,048,480		4,628,801
Warren,	305,252	1,139,925	115,940	
Washington,	175,994	383,657		
Watauga,	202,267	323,311		
Wayne,	335,945	1,300,587		1,745,547
Wilkes,	357,343	592,794		608,999
Wilson,	206,311	1,030,397	287,590	
Yadkin,	209,011	598,423		
Yancey,	147,529	168,134		
	26,052,161	\$74,768,791	\$16,311,043	\$91,079,834

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

Showing the number and value of Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, as taken from the returns on file in this Department for the year ending September 30th, 1878.

CONTRACTOR TOTAL

Value of Sheep,	8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8
No. of Sheep.	49.00.000.4.00.01.01.00.00.00.00.01.00.00.00.00.00.
Value of Hogs.	86.00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
No. oV.	14.634 14.634 14.634 14.634 16
Value of Cattle.	86.92 86.92 86.92 86.92 86.92 86.92 86.92 86.92 86.93 86
No. of Cattle.	「元のでし、心 日 g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g
Value of Goatt,	28. 42. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 2
No. oV Goats.	888.481478446
Value of stanfets,	# 150
No. of Jennets,	101 000 4000 E1104 1-80 1 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Value of Jacks,	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
No. of Jacks.	1542112142148484124 bill 22 1
Yalue of Aules.	2
No. oV Mules.	11.52 11.52 11.53
Value of Horses,	8.8.4.4.6.8.6.8.7.6.8.6.7.8.8.7.6.8.8.8.8.8.9.7.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8
No. of Horses.	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
COUNTIES,	Alamance, Allexander, Allexander, Allexander, Ashe, Ashe, Beautort, Brette, Burte, Burte, Burte, Burte, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Ca

Auditor's Report for the Fisca

		_	_							_				_							_		_			_			_			
Value of Sheep.	\$ 3,104	5,681	2,133	5,130	4,956	0,911	2,205	9,901	936	10,463	2,438	5,743	1,921	5,919	2,505	909	7,176	3,339	10,086	2,000	1,101	0,2,0	2,001	0,011	2,600	2,506	2,190	0.55	276.0	25.00	0,730	9 974
No. of Sheep.	3,551	7,354	2,156	103,00	6,167	# 100 to	2,205	0,050	096	1,291	1,976	5,743	9,772	5,922	2,505	1,788	10,006	6,517	10,240	2,650	N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	011,6	10,101	66.70	2,03	8,300	1,394	6,290	5,972	11,553	0,750	907
Value of Hogs.	\$ 15,003	22,506	10,550	12,896	26,092	16,120	3.419	48,048	22,513	30,254	87,591	16,144	11,085	8,269	21,238	11,999	21,570	9,257	19,865	9,767	007,10	13,230	11,/10	20,101	100,57	4,727	72,094	10,635	11,435	18,937	25,555	9,5397
No. oV Hogs.	10,173 8	25,765	28,492	12,159	20,120 20,120 20,020	13,500	2,628	27,262	15,095	22,892	27,776	16,141	11,790	8,448	1,580	10,142	18,936	6,763	25,533	2,2,2	210,015	11,903	11,241	11,272	002,71	5,130	13,180	7,843	11,101	20,134	21,003	2,550
Value of Cattle,	22,053	48,550	109,41	33,280	92,500	97,500	0.69.61	86,156	20,025	74,648	99,556	39,532	H,505	87,727	28,185	26,0S4	52,13	980,08	91,897	36,53	200,000	25,000	485,485	00,749	01,0,00	18,026	55,149	21,985	550,150	47,572	63,449	16,371
No. of Cattle.	4,415 \$	1,075	6,627	5,505	9,894 0,004	6,170	1,690	13,664	3,252	12,905	10,676	7,019	6,768	5,859	4,655	6,112	9,127	97,175	13,178	1,277	10,00	15,21+		0,455	0,000	2,248	7,532	4,356	5,413	10,710	27.75	1000
Value of	147	394	506	83	S 8	16.5	707	25	161	37	634	101	17	25	137	T	89	_	2,481	51	226	1-1-		000	90	77	155	-	33	156	456	2:
No. of coats.	J	049	515	88		3.5	707	189	885	36	513	107	3 <u>1</u>	હુ	137	791	<u>6</u> ,	-	2,639	125	TCS	22		00	30	[7]	707	0	66	156	99	9
Value of Jennets,	35	95	23	500	700	8 E	3	15	133	158	15	52	3	32	3	-	1-	3	200	,	3	200	16.5	200	000	148	132	22	=	33	08	ı
No. of Jennets.	67	C	00	771 (117	7	7	П	67	II	ī	_	TO.	30	771		ရော (30	S	7	⊣ 1	7 .	7'	ລະ	0	<u> </u>	Ó	27 1	⊸,	<u>_</u>	2/1	-
Value of Jacks.	335	180	125	(R)	0176	0/2	70	555		615			350	202	00G		470	130	265	21	000	475	0.50	9 9 8 8	1001	550	235	යි	115	9	5	
ло, оf Ласкв.	مارم	7	7	9	000	o	61	01		21			<u></u>	9	2/1		is:	<u>.</u>	₫,		7	0 0	ु।		٦,	ī	- 1	70	N	21 1	7	
Value of Mules.	38,297	24,975	156,616	30,560	1961	11,607	3,546	48,713	15,892	58,960	87,783	32,460	19,967	22,669	32,872	13,660	79,953	9,477	080,080	21,416	080,62	52,077	21,015	25,57	701,104 101	25,25	106,183	7,661	84,870	51,835	59,787	10,067
No. of Mules.	839	518	2,606]	988	2002	1,004	4 10	1.104	25.5	1,314	1,637	OH;c	510	199	588	237	1,998	305	1,332	2] 	572	1,22,7	253	189	012	819	2,765	6 6 7 8	609	1,031	582	195
Value of Horses,	19,539	78,611	94,668	60,893	20,00	19,001	11,939	153,514	56,265	130,946	110,761	41,362	53,421	33,086	61,20S	42,965	27,208	32,637	107,476	200,000	36,201	10,768	55,942	20,100	102,16	57,533	88,335	35,999	10,000	70,591	75,628	81,474
No. of Horses,	1,578	1,675	1,720	1,899	1,9H	1,110	547	3.641	1,059	3,380	2,258	897	1,538	955	1,213	616	2,676	1,100	1,851	713	1,155	98.	1,474	1,226	16%	202	2,247	1,314	1,000	1,604	1,427	181
COUNTIES.	Davie,	Duplin.	Edgeeombe,	Forsyth	Franklin,	Gaston,	Graham.	Granville	Greene	Guilford,	Halifax,	Harnett,	Haywood,	Henderson,	Hertford,	Hyde,	Iredell,	Jackson,	Johnston,	Jones,	Lenoir,	Lincoln,	Macon,	Madison,	Martin,	McDowell,	Mecklenburg,	Mitchell,	Montgomery,	Moore,	Nash,	New Hanover,

STATEMENT J—Continued.

ar ending September 30th, 1879.

10	110,11	929,01010±	-11	1,410,011,1	4,000,1101	-11		31	Opto	- 11	1.0,0°	1 350		00,200	0,074,000	159,(15)
100 1,000	11 211	202 (110 0 4	÷	010 010	1 900 110	<u>_</u>			6 420	1001	50 671	909	9 0 10 010	200.00	13	00/ (000 0
10 1,000	2,752	3,897	19+4	7,437	15,245			_	2 -	_	192	₽ 	8,339	385	-	20,92
1989 1,000	6,132	6,132	12,770	10,067	29,251				28	00	023	9	11,553	930		51,130
100 1,000	2,417	2,419	26,794	20,007	32,111			_	× ×		2	21	62,891	1,071		62,488
100 100	8,351	9,736	15,770	17,288	19,613			_	158	57	559	88 —	28,748	333		53,725
100 1,000	2,224	3,127	43,100 [34,659	51,981	_		_			20	00	75,524	1,375		101,833
100 1,000	10,129	811,01	8,295	9,670	43,219	_		_			115	i)	6,750	906		4,158
190 4,000 5,000 6,100	950	076	8,178	7,671	20,707	_				-	35.	G1	20,735	3775		29,678
100 1,000	1,502	4,502	21,381	16,230	81,943					_	010	+	23,741	615		86,983
100 1,000	11,145	11,115	52,830	36,844	114,273		_	_			9	e0 	166,171	2,610		168,528
100 1,000	13,3553	13,353	92,879	21,805	60,723			_			900	3 	152,13	1,708		Sec. 12.
100 1,000	937	1,823	4,775	4,773	17,990					_		_	14,110	211		17,678
190 1,000	3,960	5,532	4,11.5	5,412	25,283	_						20	13,187	351		23,175
50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2,227	2,237	3,534	3,470	18,172	_			•			13	5,150	135		16,068
50 4.030 23,020 5.158 5.777 2.008 5.558 10.00 5.258 10	5,951	6,178	X,33.52	11,070	82,851							9	35,711	850		55,853
100 1,000	4,734	4,731	16,592	12,042	38,557					_		10	51,555	1,015		19,902
10 1,000	1267	7,159	14,751	15,216	30,963							9	40,700	- - - - - -		64,559
100 1,000	1,7:30	9,365	32,124	32,128	52,090			_	110	9	3.	ा	13,851	878		20,202
50 4.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.	6,479	6,641	12,018	11,060	11,172							2	55,150	1,410		50,846
50 4.030 23,020 5.128 8.777 2,008 8.575 1.002 1.	1,497	5,830	19,703	16,710	38,609							20	51,974	1,411		86,013
50 4.030 23,020 5,128 8,777 2,008 100 7,248 10,022 11,002	5,00s	5,008	23,578	13,530	49, 101								58,199	1,131		72,926
50 4.392 53.020 9.158 5.777 2.008 5.575 1.002 100 7.228 5.559 10.002 11.328 14.55 10.002 10.002 11.328 14.55 10.002 10.002 11.328 14.55 10.002 10.002 11.328 15.002 11.328 15.002 10.002	9,332	9,335	83,200	33,101	61,000					-		ಯ	81,700	1,201		85,500
50 4.238 23,020 9.128 8.777 2,008 8.757 1,002 1.	1,672	1,672	18,490	13,689	43,840								50,167	1,066		15,616
50 4.282 25,020 5,138 5,787 2,008 119 4,082 5,238 4,082 11	15,449	20,197	21,952	25,508	66,190			_		_	06F	10	65,627	1,375		130,397
50 4,392 23,020 9 1287 8,757 2,008 100 7,208 25,239 8,558 9,387 1,002 100 7,208 16,821 15,822 18,023 1,485 100 5,553 30,992 11,239 1,498 1,801 128 6,553 6,908 21,102 6,107 212 10,461 49,810 32,102 31,993 2,441	1,953	601.61	6,091	1831	17,572						150	1	16,899	33.73		16,062
50 1,2912 35,020 9,128 8,757 2,008 10 4,006 10 5,292 15,812 15,812 15,812 14,485 19 6,553 8,987 11,32 14,32 14,35 18,000 11,32 14,32 14,35 18,000 11,32 14,3	1.212	5,414	31,963	32,192	49,×40	_					90	_	102,10	1,376		25,987
50 4,292 23,029 9,128 8,577 2,008 109 2,128 8,577 1,002 109 7,228 8,593 1,139 18,021 1,455 16,555 30,902 11,139 14,28 1,381	6,107	6,107	21,192	13,039	40,981				99	9	175	73	38,588	701		86,010
50 4.282 25.029 9.184 8.757 2.008 1.086 25.239 8.518 9.587 1.092 1.097 7.248 15.812 15.024 4.485	2, 199	1,981	14,598	11,139	30,962	_		_			3	_	27,265	5555		016,11
50 4,292 23,020 9,128 8,737 2,008 19 4,036 25,239 8,563 9,387 1,092	4,485	1997	18,021	15,812	46,821	_		_	9	_	130	9	21,955	37.5		33,867
50 4.202 23.020 9.128 8.787 2.008	1,092	1,002	9,387	8,503	25,239			7					17, 132	4:33		800.08
	2,005	2,008	8,737	9,128	020,82		_	.65					10,725	991		26,180

Auditor's Report for the Fisc

Showing the value of Farming Utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property, Railroad Franchise, &c., in every county in the State, as per returns to this Department, to September 30th, 1878.

STATEMENT K,

	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on hand or on Deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorpora- ted com- panies.	Other Personal Property.	Rail Road Franchise, C. F. Nav. Co., &c.	Aggregate Value.	Amount of Net In- come and Profits.
Alamance,	\$ 134,836 \$		\$ 247,887 \$	\$ 11,538	4	\$ 4,725\$	-	\$ 1,584
Alexander	45,355			:	25,897	:	105,039	
Alleghany,	25,085	2,349		4,965	13,139			101 6.5
Anson,	105,317			:	76,625	96,598		008
Ashe,	35,047				32,745	:		
Beaufort.	161,726				113,182		394,767	
Bertie,	110,380		138,915		56,018			334,945
Bladen,	102,119			315	48,400			
Brunswick	51,708				23,554	3,425		
Buncombe,	120,756				92,279			350,615
Burke,	33,405							
Cabarrus,	112,404			7,510		3,825		2,533
Caldwell,	80,132							
Samden,	22,522				16,719		71,610	
Carteret,	31,264				52,736	1,700	93,695	:
Caswell,	116,158	9		20	136,529		544,223	2,880
Catawba,	183,957		177,820		89.995		503,801	
	908 136			31 605	76 957		455,458	180

ear ending September 30th, 1879.

:	53,437		I,845		12,527	6,7651	.006,18	Madison,
:	78,601		19,977		4,131	6,242	48,251	Maeon,
1,800	354,540	3,000	69,580		136,119	20,832	125,309	Lineoln,
	393,435		112,909		148,410	32,453	97,410	Leuoir,
	75,731		12,895	355	17,437	5,546	39,828	Jones,
	736,349		98,696		280,277	38,072	311,664	Johnson,
	32,336		5,427		6,551	1.247	111,61	Jackson,
	557,312		127,685		214.375	26,673	181,847	Iredell,
	215,228		67,292		60,355	15,027	66,204	Hyde,
	353,211		69,564		114,546	23,357	143,544	Hertford,
	137,099		35,702		37,826	6,656	56,171	Henderson,
	121,505		13,036		43,765	4,757	59,947	Haywood,
	135,072		7,167		25,570	7,745	84,690	Harnett,
	648,772		206,722		222,812	38,448	176,149	Halifax,
	1,078,682		238,612		365,550	128,481	217,235	Guilford,
	330,171	:	64,401		147,996	12.302	103,833	Greene,
	847,648	:	279,612		302,639	58,177	204,655	Granville,
	9,240		1.220		1,635	250	6,135	Graham.
:	232,400		20,833		123,640	9,944	76,983	Gates,
	631,460		273,340		161,780	67,448	116,836	Gaston,
	502,296		108,660		220,384	20,480	151,112	Franklin,
	1,131,890		296,828		533,668	86,212	198,692	Forsyth.
	1,238,785	:	217,371		689,192	53,624	277,848	Edgecombe,
	281,924	:	62,300		75,549	15,889	122,086	Duplin,
	306,745	:	99.291		97,416	14,903	94,825	Davie.
	459,975		77,183		182,168	42,920	152,162	Davidson
	67,686		36,420		13,159	1,157	16,950	Dare.
	119,334		10,109		19,401	4,689	29,135	Currituck,
765	570,639		185,945		188,219	19,125	141,350	Cumberland.
	337,095		129,259		95,380	19,394	88,062	Craven ,
	297,804	:	77,415		66,460	19,912	131,617	Columbus,
	339,420		85.192		99,127	11,444	130,946	Cleaveland.
	G12.12	***************************************	188	******	016.7	[681,1	11,982	Clav.

Auditor's Report for the Fisc

Counties.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on hand or on Deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorpora- ted com- panies.	Other Personal Property.	Rail Road Franchise, C. F. Nav. Co., &e.	Aggregate Value.	Amount of Net In- come and Profits.	
Martin, McDowell,	\$ 138,155 18,948	fA.	\$ 105,297		\$ 49,198		\$ 317,961		
Mecklenbúrg, Mitchell,	264,941 2,891	51,281	625,416 \$	\$ 47,386				\$ 21,915	
Montgomery, Moore.	56,699				96	000			
Nash,	210,908		151,308		88,230		486,507	4,116	
Northampton,	227,790				613,802 140,814	15,600	1,387,518		
Onslow,	85,238						174,062		
Pamlico,	49,655			25,748			902,796		
Pasquotank,	51,499					71,173	181,114		
Perquimans,	77,298					43,814 42,417	126,979 188,943		
Person,	122,123				87,945		338,190	1,806	
Polk,	31,242				124,914 S. 993		571,857		_
Randolph,	174,716			2,940	125,553	158	540,888	500	
Robeson,	180,000				93.681	77.500	314,098		
Rowan	147,984			2,759	163,201	172,640	718,0r4		
Rutherford,	77,591		-	0,799	4,141		631,S01 160,746]		
Sampson,	196,721				52,777		357,867		

STATEMENT K—Continued.

Tear ending September 30th, 1879

	\$ 168,533	722,874 \$35 233,350 \$	\$ 722,874	\$ 8.876,122	\$ 628,366	\$10,308,200 \$ 2,145,020 \$ 12,552,768 \$ 628,366 \$ 8,876,122 \$	\$ 2,145,020 8	\$10,308,200	
	:	15,062		4,325		3.643	2,010	9,084	X ancey,
		219, 481	:	26,637		101,822	17,579	73,443	Yadkin
	08	814,632	:	209,039	3,170	392,475	21,858	188,120	Wilson,
		136,747	:		50	43 984	13,929	53,585	Wilkes,
	5.976	772,048	:	237,933	2,968	251,205	29,487	250,455	Wayne,
		76,686		9,325		22 238	7,475	37,648	Watanga,
1		155,639		43,675	5,150	48 961	12,286	45,567	Washington,
	1001			142,550	25,500	148,431		148,885	Warren,
J	18.164	જ	7,425	380,885	44,191	1,101,888	_	455,844	Wake,"
			5.200	100,529		180,957	31,277	160,149	Union,
				19,080	1,200	35,188	8,387	44,719	Tyrrell,
		46,790			00	12.474	1.788	32,478	Transylvania,
	20,743	20,743		1,425		9,654	408	9,166	Swain,
		263,588		100,08	1)(1)	123,927	17,374	82,246	Surry,

STATEMENT L,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, AS PER RETURNS TO THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1878.

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS	. COLORED	POLLS
Alamance,	1,23	9	494
Alexander,	86		89
Alleghany,	578		38
Anson,	1,049		799
Ashe,	1,44	0	68
Beaufort,	1,50		82'
Bertie,	1,05	7	1,06
Bladen,	1,00	0	90
Brunswick,	70	5	319
Buncombe,	2,09	8	19
Burke,	1,02	8	20°
Cabarrus,	1,28		52
Caldwell,	96		12
Camden,	58	6	26
Carteret,	67	8	12
Caswell,	98	7	96
Catawba,	1,61	7	21
Chatham,	2,08		84
Cherokee,	86		1
Chowan,	52	8	37
Clay,	44	2	1
Cleaveland,	1,70	2	28
Columbus,	1,26		62
Craven,		4	1,04
Cumberland,			72
Currituck,			23
Dare	1		3
Davidson,		66	32
Day e			33
Duggin,	1		83
20 (1) 10) 3 ***********************************	1,10	~1	00

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

STATEMENT L—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	POLLS.	COLORED	POLLS.
Edgecombe,		1,221		2,560
Forsythe,		1,671		289
Franklin,		1,414		1,373
Gaston,		1,216		406
Jates,		697		330
raham,		240		15.
dranville,		1,826	,	2,028
Greene,		703		732
Builford,		2,309		2,749
Halifax,		1,362		2,749
Harnett		983		39
Haywood,		1,104		44
Henderson,		1,049		109
Hertford,		779		817
Hyde,		241		369
redell,		2,055		610
ackson,		723		36
ohnston,		2,189		877
ones,		519		494
Lenoir,		1,025		931
incoln,		1,026		301
Iacon,		901		68
Iadison,		1,385		46
fartin,		943		784
AcDowell,		809		148
Tecklenburg,		2,010		953
Aitchell,		926		34
Iontgomery,Ioore,		874		235
Vash,		1,420		541
Vew Hanover,		1,346 1,199		1,034
Vorthampton,		1,213		1,538
Inslow,		893		$\frac{1,570}{351}$
range,		1,822		
amlico,		696		773.
4 A		0901		301

Auditor's Report for the Fisco

STATEMENT L—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	POLIS	COLORED	POLLS
COUNTIES.	***************************************	TOLLIS.	CO1101613D	TOLL
Pasquotank,		703		67
Pender,		832		83
Perquimans,		712		50
Person,		969		65
Pitt,		1,550		1,28
Polk,		466		7
Randolph,		2,353		30
Richmond,		969		80
Robeson,		1,620		1.20
Rockinghom,		1,535		82
Rowan,		1,839		68
Rutherford,		1,448		29
Sampson,		1,795		95
Stanley,		1,111		15
Stokes,		1,377		35
Surry,		1,556		15
Swain,		415		1
Transylvania,		551		4
Tyrrell,		470		15
Union,		1,754		46
Wake,		3,165		2,61
Warren,		884		1,78
Washington,		696		41
Watauga,		920		4
Wayne,		1,889		1,47
Wilkes,		1,763		10
Wilson,		1,148		81
Yadkin,		1,341		12
Yancey,		830		4
		111,146		55,02

ear ending September 30th. 1879.

rers during from which t of County	Total Amount of amount of School levied for all tax levied county purin 1878. poses in 1878.	11,027 22 2,822 89 13,902 81 14,127 11 14,127 11 16,290 59 6,755 60 19,324 86 19,324 86 19,435 68 19,435 6
unty Treasn the sources tees amoun es:	Total amount of C School tax levied in 1878.	\$ 3,783 31 4 1,580 63 1,580 63 4,467 28 3,232 48 3,232 48 2,032 62 2,032 62 4,120 07 1,566 69 3,474 78 3,666 69 3,598 69 2,032 62 4,174 78 3,686 69 2,350 90
to the Corlso, giving lich embra	8½ cents on every \$100 value of real and personal property.	10 8 1.803 1.9 8 1.803 1.9 8 1.803 1.9 8 1.0 8 1
es, payable urposes; a column w the follou	Tax on Colored Polls.	\$ 563 101 910 910 74 74 74 74 1,027 1,02 1,02 1,02 1,02 1,02 1,02 1,02 1,02
nus Counti School pr ncludes a turns from	Tax on White Polls.	8 1,412 46 1,658 92 1,195 86 1,641 98 77 1,204 98 1,140 00 1,171 98 1,140 00 2,391 72 99 1,171 92 1,171 92 1,171 98 1,171 98
in the varic v, 1878, for nent also is per last re	Tax on Auctioneers.	90
taxes levied ptember 30tl This State purposes, as	Tax on Lieensed Re- tailers of spiritnous and malt liquors.	
Showing the gross amount of taxes levied in the various Counties, payable to the County Treasurers during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1878, for School purposes; also, giving the sources from which said taxes were derived. This Statement also includes a column which embraces amount of County taxes levied for all County purposes, as per last returns from the following counties:	COUNTIES.	Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Alleghany, Alson, Ashe, Beanfort, Bertic, Burcombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Cabarrus, Carteret, Carteret, Caswell, Caswell, Carthan

Auditor's Report for the Fisca

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- [res Pr. 78.	4,220 16 4,509 58	123	919	78	32	43	2 2 2 2	36	99	23	62	26	eq	92	84	98	22	57	25
	Amount of County taxes levied for all county pur- poses in 1878.	000	778	36	24.685	147	898	S 55	370	343	73	557	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	ort	22	359	516	6,128	968	920
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		38 38 50 60 70	00 7	# 10	00	-	90 r		7	က	0	200 1	200	Ţ	93	20	10	<u></u>	27	_
- 1	Total amount of School tax levied in 1878.																			
	Total mount o School ax levied in 1878.	1,468 1,804 659	40	3,7	4,295	69	15.	2	30	.70	2	8. S	8,04	89	,97	90,	Ξ	,27	88.	80.
	Total amount of School tax levied in 1878.			ವಿ ೯೮	4 -	4	বা	সে ক	ငှာ	4	70 i	ന ∗	_	1	.≎J	00	_	C/I	_	67
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-	84 cents on every \$100 value of real and personal property.	465 773 138	623	200	950	88	96,	25	693	855	85	22	∓ =	2	99	32	65	37	80	99
	rop	46-		1 1		, —	1,	دی ری	က်	સ્	7.5	L,	_	8	7	3	2,		кŞ	1
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	Tax on Colored Polls.																			
3	Fax or or or or Polls.	18 428 71	33	19	82	100	37	94	16,	33	,56	946	36	31	83	,25	,13	4	10	19
2010	Col	-30-							2/1					c/			e.o.			
Conception	e	96 28																		
	Tax 1 Whii Polls.	984 601 503	9	201	544	167	378	398	391	904	311	386	187	381	794	£63	552	120	258	195
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7	Tax on Licensed Retailers of spirituous and malt liquors.		: ::	% 0	:	: : : :	:	:0									:	72 0	:	
	Tax on censed lailers or pirituou und mal liquors.		į	1.044				4	1,098	, (1)	00	498	-	51	195	_	:	1-		-
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		Cherokee, Chowan,	Sleaveland,	Oraven,	nbe	Dare,	Davidson,	Dayle, Duplin,	rec	syt	nkl	ton	Gaues, Graham	Granville	Greene,	Guilford,	ifa	.ne	VWC	Jde
		Che	Cle	C E	Cumberland,	Dar	Day	Day Day	Ede	Forsyth,	$\widetilde{\mathrm{Fra}}$	Gaston,		Gra	Gre	Gui	Halifax,	Han	Haywood	Her

STATEMENT M—Continued.

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

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5.41	16,09	2,796	9,57	7,35	7.77	6.83	4,48	2,57	5,90	9,41	53,31	5,20	6,42	6,56	7,24	41,160	15,40;	3,718	9,06	6,04	12 44	5,63	5,37	6,84	8,21	1,78	9,65	17,638	14,51	13,44	11,65	7,33
		16																														
		1,162																														
		89																												35		
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851	2,342	824	2,495	1,472	1,168	1,169	1,027	1,523	1,075	999	2,291	1,055	966	1,618	1,534	1,366	1,382	1,018	2,077	798	801	8 7 6	811	1,104	1,767	521	2,685	1,104	1,846	1,749	2,096	1,650
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Hyde,		n,	on,	Jones,	, 'ionar'	Lincoln,		on,		McDowell,	Mecklenburg,	3H,	Montgomery,			New Hanover,	ampton,)nslow,	.e,	Pamlieo,	otank,	ender,	erquimans,	Person,			olph,	d,	Kobeson,	Kockingham,	Kowan,	riord,

Auditor's Report for the Fisce

STATEMENT M—Continued.

S. I.S.	321 321	<u> </u>
Amount of County taxes levied for all county pur- poses in 1878.	8,505 5,374 9,313 1,285 1,1046 8,748 2,839 8,748 1,625 1,625 1,625 1,625 1,625 1,625 1,626	919,059 13
Total amount of School tax levied in 1878.	\$ 4,607 34 \$ 2,195 13 \$ 2,872 15 2 872 15 2 872 15 6 84 13 1,071 54 115 652 42 444 15 652 42 444 15 652 42 42 673 94 63 94 94 63 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	82 \$129,192 22 \$ 64,696 51 \$118 574 64 \$332,757 35 \$
8½ cents on every \$100 value of real and personal property.	\$ 1,245 06 \$ 4,607 687 54 2,195 899 95 2,872 986 197 85 687 1,071 328 11,034 1,711 27 4,444 6,095 54 15,652 1,643 36 4,879 576 41 2,018 426 97 1,331 2,348 54 7,033 7,33 07 2,879 815 47 2,491 200 09 1,200	\$118 574 64
Tax on Colored Polls.	\$ 1,090 98 \$ 171 00 402 42 178 08 178 08 178 08 178 09 179 00 527 08 54 468 54 468 54 468 54 116 58 933 66 147 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07	\$64,696 51
Tax on White Polls.	,046 30 ,266 54 ,773 88 ,773 80 ,999 56 ,999 56 ,999 56 ,007 76 ,007 76 ,008 86 ,153 80 ,153 8	\$129,192 22
Tax on Auctioneers.	295 00 8 8 2 63 00 8 7 05 1 1 0 00 10 1 205 50 110 3 198 00 110 3 180 00 110 3 855 00 110 3 851 00 110 3 851 00 110 3	31
Tax on Licensed Re- tailers of spirituous and malt liquors.	\$ 225 00 8	\$ 20,252 19
COUNTIES.	Sampson, \$ 225 00 8. Stanley, 63 00 Stokes, 9 00 Swary, 9 00 Transylvania, 9 00 Transylvania, 9 00 Union, 2,973 00 Wake, 2,973 00 Washington, 188 00 Wayne, 855 00 Wilson, 891 00 Yadkin, 7 00	

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the value of Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also Farming Utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.

Value of Land, Value of Town Property, Value of Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c., Value of Farming Utensils, Money on	74,768,791 00 16,311,043 00 15,994,918 00
hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	35,233,350 00
otal valuation of Real and Personal Property,	\$ 142,308,102 00

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the increased and decreased valuation of Rea and Personal Property of all the Counties in the State for the year 1879, and compared with the valuation of the same for the year 1878. This statement is subject to slight changes which may occur by additions and deductions made on the lists of Schedule "B and C," yet to be received.

Counties.	Valuation of Real and Personal Property for 1878.	Valuation of Real and Personal Property for 1879.	Increase of Valuation.	Decrease of Valuation.
Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleaveland,	\$ 2,023,821 597,154 426,365 1,385,088 815,682 1,707,829 1,556,890 1,255,539 937,943 1,936,844 737,747 2,173,310 867,394 407,989 481,518 1,696,474 1,879,007 2,326,510 558,607 928,599 166,341 1,475,255 1,443,123	713,521 502,541 1,556,731 1,079,624 1,790,088 1,769,683 1,282,125 835,861 2,631,439 2,240,556 962,913 511,244 528,154 2,043,840 2,108,874 2,108,874 2,108,874 2,524,744 600,931 817,910 254,699 1,600,445	116,367 76,176 171,643 263,942 82,259 212,793 26,586 694,595 150,750 67,246 95,519 103,255 46,636 229,867 198,234 42,324 0 88,358 125,188	102,08
Columbus,	1,445,126	1,404,008	Л	. 00,0

Tear ending September 30th, 1879.

APPENDIX—Continued.

Counties.	Valuation of Real and Personal Property for 1878.	Valuation of Real and Personal Property for 1879.	Increase of Valuation.	Decrease of Valuation.
raven,	\$ 2,036,322	\$ 2,235,402	\$ 199,080	
umberland,	2,155,257	2,372,504	217,247	
urrituck,	454,809	517,705	62,896	\$ 5,997
are, avidson,	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline 217,041 \\ 2,155,665 \\ \hline \end{array}$		150,194	\$ 5,997
avidson, avie,	1,182,784	1,224,206	41,422	
uplin,	1,175,363		237,640	
dgecombe,	4,655,925	4,214,855	207,010	441,070
orsythe,	2,678,649	2,893,252	214,603	111,010
ranklin,	2,378,547	2,444,807	66,260	
aston,	1,772,455	2,013,519	241,074	
ates,	769,414	789,768	20,354	
raham,	134,385	160,026	25,641	
ranville,	3,312,295	3,431,882	119,587	
reene,	1,387,961	1,435,508	47,547	
uilford,	3,910,404	3,945,281	34,877	
lalifax,	2,915,298	3,111,799	196,501	
arnett,	765,472	845,471	79,999	
aywood,	696,594	919,602	223,008	
enderson,	919,403	1,026,266	106,863	
ertford,	1,219,417	1,286,706	67,289	
yde,	681,043	685,905	4,862	
edell,	2,223,780	2,651,870	428,090	
ackson,	357,225	461,857	104,632	
hnston,	2,414,772	2,935,685	520,913	
ones,	709,353	653,425		55,928
enoir,	1,513,472	1,608,253	94,781	
incoln,	1,419,962	1,670,741	250,779	
acon,	587,528	715,724	128,196	
adison,	469,864	677,727	207,863	111 000
artin,	1,543,065	1,431,193	50 500	111,872
cDowell,	530,055	580,585	50,530	
15				

Auditor's Report for the Fisca

APPENDIX—Continued.

Counties.	Valuation of Real and Per- sonal Proper- ty for 1878.	Valuation of Real and Per- sonal Proper- ty ior 1879.	Increase of Valuation.	Decrease of Valuation.
Mecklenburg,	\$ 4,922,354	\$ 5,583,934	\$ 661,580	
Mitchell,	243,351	287,782	44,431	
Montgomery,	702,077	858,040		
Moore,	1,173,293	1,559,081	385,798	
Nash,	2,061,687	2,145,366		
New Hanover,	4,362,479	5,138,510	776,031	
Northampton,	2,282,292	2,369,975	87,683	
Onslow,	923,814			
Orange,	2,674,098			
Pamlico,	431,569			\$ 10,73
Pasquotank,	1,086,000	1,132,064		0.04
Pender,	1,176,371	1,173,028	100	3,34
Perquimans,	1,083,203			
Person,	1,274,141	1,489,224		
Pitt, Polk.	2,426,813			
Randolph,	$\begin{vmatrix} 471,118 \\ 2,217,878 \end{vmatrix}$			
Richmond,	1,687,020			
Robeson,	1,889,231			
Rockingham,	2,437,630			43,95
Rowan,	2,708,940	2,958,170		
Rutherford,	1,191,982		171,284	
Sampson,	1,470,274		187,295	
Stanley,	825,052			
Stokes,	1,079,933	1,142,986		
Surry,	1,180,013			
Swain,	236,827	286,745		
Transylvania,	462,456	540,101		
Tyrrell,	393,733			1,11
Union,	2,001,423		44,166	
Wake,	7,247,258	9,072,883		
Warren,	1,972,032	2,134,637	162,605	

Counties.

Year ending September 30th, 1879.

APPENDIX—Crntinued.

2	Valu Real s sonal ty fo	Valu Real a sonal ty fo	Incr	Decr								
Vashingt'n, Vatauga, Vayne, Vilkes, Vilson, Yadkin, Vancey,	\$ 691,697 512,370 2,793,247 903,693 2,203,171 978,564 240,116	705,751 3,222,827 1,043,952 2,566,337 1,133,155	193,381 429,580 140,259 363,166 154,591									
	\$142,318,102	\$ 157,967,481	\$16,580,296	\$ 930,917								
per return: 1879, 'aluation of Property a ed taxable: dded for u	aluation of Real and Personal Property as per returns of listed taxables for the year 1879,											
			\$14	2,318,102								
ocrease of \	aluation for	1879	\$ 1	5 649 279								



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT,

Showing the number of acres of Land, number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c., also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, as per annual returns to this Department.

Years.	No, Acres of Land.	Value of Land,	Value of Town Property.	Aggregate Value of Land and Town Property.	No. of Horses.	Value of Horses,	No. of Mules.	Value of Mules.	No. of Jacks.	Value of Jacks,	No. of Jennies.	Value of Jennies.	No. of Goats.	Value of Goats.	No. of Cattle,	Value of Cattle.	No. of Hogs.	Value of Hogs.	No. of Sheep.	Value of Sheep.	Aggregate Value of Horses, Mules, Cat- tle, Hogs, Sheep, Jacks, &c.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on hand or on deposit,	Solvent Credits.	Stocks in Incorporated Companies.	Other personal property.	Railroad franchises, &c.	amount of Farming Utensils, Money on hand, Sol- vent Cr'dits, Stock, Other Personal Property,	Total aggregate value of Land, Town Property, Horses, Minles, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.
1875	25,948,328	\$75,309,799	\$17,047.321	\$92,357,120	125,686	\$6,573,706	72,547	\$4,409,259	618	\$31,085	605	\$10,539	14,031	\$12,388	594,185	\$4,003, 352	1,159,361	\$1,189,784	471,120	\$453,983	\$16,683,094	\$13,500,218	\$4,084,127	\$12,047,518	\$2,376,216	\$10,520,499	\$977,134	\$43,505,807	\$152,546,023
1876	25,966,530	74,221,398	17,458,520	91,679,918	129,620	6,181,425	74,675	4,112,719	618	28,790	508	8,500	16,874	14,805	595,960	3,850,160	1,081,980	1,476,588	375,803	457,871	16 130,858	12,351,655	3,189,559	12,007,313	2,275,781	10,070,452	859,021	40,753,781	148,564,557
1877	25,559,734	74,744,905	17,413,340	92,158,245	135,659	6,117,117	76,967	4,144,378	574	25,981	466	7,305	19,435	15,495	642,196	4,195,298	1,383,967	1,840,276	512,514	487,664	16,833,509	11,226,250	2,461,484	12,786,359	698,258	9,316,797	889,591	37,378,739	146,370,493
1878	26,052,161	74,768,791	16,311,043	91,079,834	135,715	5,572,603	80,295	3,848,212	498	20,671	423	6,453	21,335	18,512	640,607	4,383,443	1,413,042	1,673,515	525,613	471,511	15,994,918	10,308,200	2,145,020	12,552,768	628,366	8,876,122	722,874	35,233,350	142,308,102
1879	26,823,511	83,034,885	18,764,539	101,799,424	137,133	5,871,006	81,021	3,850,285	354	20,178	536	6,526	25,772	19,371	678,311	3,844,964	1,413,042	1,703,245	682,468	521,345	15,994,918	10,124,553	3,106,076	13,518,809	893,819	9,996,058	892,582	38,531,897	156,268,241



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE AUDITOR

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1880.



DOCUMENT No. 4.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1880.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, December 6th, 1880.

To His Excellency, THOS. J. JARVIS,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In obedience to requirements of "An Act concerning the Powers and Duties of the State Officers," ratified the 12th day of April, 1869, and of Sec. 7 of Art. 3 of the Constitution of North Carolina, I have the honor to herewith submit to you, and through you to the next General Assembly, my Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Treasury, during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880; also tabular exhibits containing the following information:

1st. The condition of the State Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year.

2nd. Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational and Public Funds; the several sources from which the receipts of the same were derived, and the different purposes for which the disbursements were made.

3rd. The gross amount of taxes for the year 1879, derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State, and from each county separately.

4th. The number of acres of land, the value of land, the number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., in the State; also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on hand and on deposit, Solvent Credits, Railroad Franchise, &c., for the years 1875-'6-'7-'8 and '9.

5th. The number of White and Colored Polls listed for taxes and the gross amount of taxes levied in the various counties, payable to the County Treasurers, for school and county purposes—together with the total valuation of all Real and Personal Property in the State, as per returns on file in this office.

6th. A statement showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements for each fiscal year from 1868 to 1880, inclusive.

As this is the last year of my term as Auditor, permit me to say to the officers of the various counties with whom I have had such pleasant official and social intercourse, that in every instance where instructions have been given or information asked for, my communications have been courteously regarded and my instructions and requests promptly complied with. In retiring from office, it affords me, therefore, much pleasure to thank them publicly for the prompt and faithful manner in which they have performed their respective duties relating to this Department.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L L. LOVE,
Auditor of State.

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Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made. Page 12.

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Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund. Page 13.

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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

GENERAL STATEMENT.

				-
Balance in hands of State Treas- urer, October 1st, 1879: Educational Fund, Public Fund,	\$ 19,795 75,874		\$ 95,669	56
Receipts of Educational fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal	6,233	47		
year ending September 30th, 1880,	546,996	04	553,229	51
Disbursements of Educational			\$ 648,899	07
Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September	4,000	00		
30th, 1880,	492,720	33	496,720	33
Leaving in hands of State Treas- urer, October 1st, 1880: Educational Fund, Public Fund,	22,028 130,150	49 25		
	I 	1	\$ 152,178	174

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBR 30th, 1880.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
	October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,	\$ 763 06 140 423 68 592 42 1,150 08 438 90 284 71 1,041 25 84 45 1,050 86 75 48 188 58	\$ 2,000 00
		\$ 6,233 47	\$ 4,000 00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT B.

EDUCATIONAL FUND RECEIPTS, EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE DERIVED

Entries of vacant lands, United States bonds, interest on,	\$	2,816 3,416	86 61
	S	6,233	47

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

ENTRIES OF VACANT LANES.

						1	1	
	Sundry	perso	on on	th	e above a	ccount		
	durin	g the	month	of	October, 18	379.	\$ 91	145
	"	"	"	"	November	"	140	
	"	"	"		December		423	
	"	66	"		January,		592	
	"	"	"	"	February	"	238	
	"	66	"	"	March	"	438	
i	"	"	"	"	April	"	284	
	"	"	"	"		66	126	
	"	"	66	"		"	1	1 45
	"	"	"	"	July	66	135	
	"	"	"	"	August	"		48
	"	"	66	66	September	. "	188	

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

1879.	INTEREST ON U. S. BONDS.	
Oct.	Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for net amount received in exchange of \$91,500 5 per cent. U. S. coupon bonds called in by the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., for a like amount of 4 per cent. U. S. bonds issued in lieu, P. A. Wiley, Cashier, Citizens' National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., on account of interest on \$91,500 U. S. Coupon bonds, as follows:	671 61
	Interest due January 1, 1880,	915
	" " April 1, 1880.	915
	" " July 1, 1880,	915

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.

EDUCATIONAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

State Colored Normal School, University Normal School,	\$ 2,000 2,000	
	\$ 4,000	00

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1880	STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.		_
Jan.	J. D. Williams, Treasurer State Colored Normal School, for amount of appropriation for the year 1879,	\$ 2,000	0
	UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.		
June	Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer University Normal School, for amount of ap- propriation for the year 1880,	2,000	0

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1880.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1879 1880	October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,	\$ 23,224 62 6,839 32 57,739 18 304,209 96 52,501 51 16,787 32 10,013 24 27,814 67 10,274 37 6,212 92 10,604 31 20,774 62	\$ 29,809 51 56,398 90 66,645 70 79,091 91 6,609 64 62,589 80 57,310 86 46,998 49 50,931 09 25,103 58 2,482 35 8,748 50
1		\$ 546,996 04	\$ 492,720 33

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RE-CEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Agricultural Department,	\$
Banks, license tax,	1"
Blank Books and Stationery,	
Contingencies,	
Corporations, tax on,	İ
Drummers' license tax,	
Express Companies,	
Fertilizers, license tax,	
General Assembly,	
General Taxes, (including tax on Banks,)	
Income Tax,	
Insane Asylum, (special tax),	
Interest on mortgage bonds, W. N. C.R.R.,	
Insurance Companies, tax on,	
Itinerant Artists,	
Itinerant Medical Practitioners,	
Lands Redeemed,	
Merchants' tax,	11
Penitentiary, (special tax),	
Public Documents, sale of,	
Public Printing, (refunded),	
Quarantine Regulations,	
Seals, tax on,	
Sewing Machines,	
Supreme Court Reports,	
Telegraph Companies,	
Three-fourths, tax on purchases of liquors	
Sales of wrecked property,	
Sales of city property,	
Weights and Measures,	
Western North Carolina Railroad,	
	-
	\$

1,029	08
150	00
2,921	92
106	25
	1,029 150 2,921 106

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
275 | 00 \\
42,300 | 00 \\
646 | 07 \\
24,000 | 00 \\
28 | 40
\end{array}$

208,220 80 2,602 48 94,241 15 4,958 33

 $\begin{array}{c|c} 15,181 & 04 \\ & 75 & 00 \\ 225 & 00 \\ 1,119 & 42 \\ 18,256 & 21 \end{array}$

 $2,400 \mid 00$ $1,707 \mid 15$ $288 \mid 46$ $12,329 \mid 49$ $19 \mid 44$

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 10,000 & 00 \\
 129 & 25 \\
 10,041 & 67
 \end{array}$

\$ 546,996 04

881.]

[PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.]

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

Sunday sheriffs on the following accounts for balance due by them for the year 1878. PUBLIC TAX FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., W. H. Watkins, former sher'ff of Montgomery county, R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland, Insane asylum and ins't d. d. and the blind, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberberland county, Penitentiary, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, 1,228 50 Stationery. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, 44 85 W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph county, 300				
J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., W. H. Watkins, former sher'ff of Montgomery county, R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland, INSANE ASYLUM AND INS'T D. D. AND THE BLIND, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberberland county, PENITENTIARY, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Staham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, she		counts for balance due by them		
J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., W. H. Watkins, former sher'ff of Montgomery county, R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland, INSANE ASYLUM AND INS'T D. D. AND THE BLIND, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberberland county, PENITENTIARY, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Staham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, she	a	PUBLIC TAX FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.		
gomery county, R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland, INSANE ASYLUM AND INS'T D. D. AND THE BLIND, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumber- berland county, PENITENTIARY, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Staham co., R. W. Hardie, sh	,		\$ 160	94
THE BLIND, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberberland county, PENITENTIARY, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph		gomery county,	13 4,378	75 82
R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberberland county, PENITENTIARY, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph				
berland county, PENITENTIARY, (special tax). J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph			114	90
J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph			1,842	75
R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, STATIONERY. J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph		PENITENTIARY, (special tax).		
county, J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph		J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie sheriff of Cumberland	76	60
J. J. Colvard, sheriff of Graham co., R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph			1,228	50
R. W. Hardie, sheriff of Cumberland county, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph		STATIONERY.		
w. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Randolph			28	20
for amount furnished Randolph		county,	44	85
		for amount furnished Randolph	3	00
DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Sundry persons during this month on the above account, 4,400 00			4,400	00

1879.	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount collected by him during the month of September, 1879,	613 45
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
	Southern Express Co., A. P. Bryan, agent, for 2 per ct. tax on receipts in N. C., for quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1879,	135 91
	TAX ON SEALS.	
	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, tax on Great Seal of State, less his commissions, 5 per	
	wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, tax collected by him on seal of his office,	21 85
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	400
	Western Union Telegraph Co., B. W. Starke, Manager, for 2 per cent. tax on receipts in N. C., for quarter ending September 30th, 1879,	59 52
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
	Columbia Manufacturing Co., of Columbia Factory, N. C.,	25 00

1879.	SALES OF CITY LOTS.	
Oct.	J. M. Worth, Treasurer of Commissioners to sell City lots, for amount by him for lots sold in the City of Raleigh, and turned into the General Fund of the Treasury, under Chap. 246, Laws of 1879,	10,000 00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State,	
	amount sold by him during the month of September, 1879, less 5 per cent. commissions,	59 85
	SALE OF PUBLIC LAWS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount of sales during Sept., 1879,	5 50
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	B. M. Ferrell, per Secretary of State, land redeemed in Craven county,	7 23
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.	
ov.	L. L. Polk, Commissioner, for commissions on sale of land, made under Section 17 of Chapter 274, Laws of 1876–'77,	37 50
	PUBLIC TAX FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.	
	O. R. Cox, former Sheriff of Randolph county, for ad- ditional tax collected by him for 1877, \$ 24.96	

1879.	PUBLIC TAX FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. Continued.	
Nov.	J. A. Franks, Tax Collector, Swain county, for 1879, 335.00	359 96
	INSANE ASYLUM, AND INST. DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND, (special tax).	
	J. A. Franks, Tax Collector, Swain county, on the above account,	163 44
	PENITENTIARY, (special tax).	
	J. A. Franks tax col., for the erection of, and support of convicts,	163 44
	MERCHANTS' TAX.	
	J. A. Franks, tax collector of Swain county, to pay interest on State debt,	2 57
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	4,000 00
	TAX ON BANKS.	
	The following named persons during this month on the above account, divided as follows:	
	PUBLIC TAX FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.	
	M. P. Pegram, cashier 1st Nat. Bank of Charlotte,	360 00
	S. D. Wallace, cashier Bank of New Hanover,	288 00

1879.	INSANE ASYLUM AND INS'TE D. D. AND BLIND, (special tax).	
Nov.	M. P. Pegram, cashier 1st Nat. Bank of Charlotte, S. D. Wallace, cashier Bank of New Hanover,	180 00 144 00
	PENITENTIARY, (special tax).	
	M. P. Pegram, cashier 1st Nat. Bank of Charlotte, S. D. Wallace, cashier Bank of New Hanover,	180 00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	11100
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount received from sundry companies,	512 13
	TAX ON SEALS.	
	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for amount received, less his commissions, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on seal of his office,	27 55 7 50
	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTI- TIONERS.	
	Dr. S. B. Nye and L. H. Delrea, for license,	50 00
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
	E. E. Gray, for incorporating the Winston and Salem and Madison Railroad Company,	25 00

1879.	STATIONERY.		
Nov.	D. P. West, Register of Deeds Forsyth county, amount furnished said Co.,	5/7	75
	SALES OF NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount received during the month of October, 1879,	68	40
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, fees collected by him during the months of October and November, 1879,	60	00
	SALES OF PUBLIC LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount received by him during the month of October, 1879,	11	00
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.		
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	49	08
	PUBLIC TAX FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.		
Dec.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, during the month, on this above account,	27,100	36

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

.879.		
	DUMB AND BLIND, (special tax),	
Dec.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, during this month, on the above account,	12,379 26
	PENITENTIARY, (special tax),	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, during this month, for the support	
	of Convicts and erecting a Penitentiary,	12,379 25
	INCOME TAX.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors on the above account to pay interest on State debt,	257 35
	MERCHANTS TAX.	
	Sundry Sheriff and Tax Collectors to pay interest on State debt,	1,514 96
	THREE-FOURTHS TAX ON PURCHASES OF LIQUORS.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors on purchases, to pay interest on State debt,	1,012 13
	STATIONERY.	
ļ.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors to pay for stationery furnish'd several counties,	370 61

1879.	TAX ON SEALS.	
Dec.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for tax on seal of his office, L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for amount received	8 00
	by him on Great Seal of State, less 5 per cent. commissions,	32 30
	TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
\	C. L. Lineburger, on Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Gaston county, N. C.,	25 00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for the sale of said reports during November, 1879, less commissions,	436 0
	SALE OF LAWS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secr'y of State, sold this amount,	9 0
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.	
	C. Lewis, for Robeson county, amount furnished by standard keeper,	33
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
1000	Sundry persons for land sold for taxes,	59
1880 Jan.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, during this month, on the follow- ing accounts:	
	Public Taxes for general purposes,	140,249

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REDEMPTION OF LANDS.—Continued.		
Insane Asylum, and Inst. Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Penitentiary, for support of Convicts	63,882	04
\ &c.,	63,882	04
debt,	1,606	74
State debt,	13,547	
chases, to pay interest on State debt.	9,525	17
ties,	2,003	61
DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Sundry persons, on the above account, during this month,	4,900	00
FERTILIZERS' LICENSES.		
Sundry dealers and manufacturers, on the above account,	3,500	00
PUBLIC TAX, (additional).		
B. S. Graves, Sheriff of Caswell county, for marriage licenses omitted in his annual settlement for 1879, \$175.93 Stephen Jones, Tax Collector of Buncombe county, for additional tax due by said		
county, 26.62	202 5	55
The state of the s	Dumb and the Blind, Penitentiary, for support of Convicts, &c., Income Tax, to pay interest on State debt, Merchants' Tax, to pay interest on State debt, Three-fourths Tax on Liquor purchases, to pay interest on State debt, Stationery, furnished various counties, DRUMMERS' LICENSES. Sundry persons, on the above account, during this month, FERTILIZERS' LICENSES. Sundry dealers and manufacturers, on the above account, PUBLIC TAX, (additional). B. S. Graves, Sheriff of Caswell county, for marriage licenses omitted in his annual settlement for 1879, \$175.93 Stephen Jones, Tax Collector of Buncombe county, for additional tax due by said	Insane Asylum, and Inst. Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Penitentiary, for support of Convicts, &c., Income Tax, to pay interest on State debt, Merchants' Tax, to pay interest on State debt, Three-fourths Tax on Liquor purchases, to pay interest on State debt, Stationery, furnished various counties, DRUMMERS' LICENSES. Sundry persons, on the above account, during this month, FERTILIZERS' LICENSES. Sundry dealers and manufacturers, on the above account, PUBLIC TAX, (additional). B. S. Graves, Sheriff of Caswell county, for marriage licenses omitted in his annual settlement for 1879, \$175.93 Stephen Jones, Tax Collector of Buncombe county, for additional tax due by said

1880	BANK STOCK.		
Jan.	J. W. Alspaugh, Cashier First National Bank of Winston, N. C., on the following accounts: Public Tax for gen'l purposes, \$120.00 Insane Asylum, &c., 60.00 Penitentiary, 60.00	240	00
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, N. C., on capital of \$20,000, one year,	25	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
	Southern Ex. Co., A. P. Bryan, agent 2 per cent. tax on receipts in this State for quarter ending, December 31, 1879,	203	66
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on Seal of State Department,	15	00
	SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 65 copies sold by him, less five per cent. commissious,	185	25
	SALES OF PUBLIC LAWS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for the sale of two copies,	6	00

880	CONTINGENCIES,	
an.	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, N.C. Penitentiary, for sundry printing done by Public Printer, for Peni- tentiary, and paid by State,	106 25
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected by him,	15 00
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	Sundry persons during this month, Sundry Sheriffs during this month, on the following accounts:	115 37.
	Public Taxes, for general purposes, \$17,696.17 Insane Asylum, &c., 7,836.80 Penitentiary, 7,836.80	
	Penitentiary, 7,836.80 Incomes, 679.17 Merchants, 2,072.06 Three-fourths on Purchases	
	of Liquors, 1,134.62 Stationery, 235.40	37,491 02
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.	
8	Sundry persons, during this month, on the above account,	5,800 00
	FERTILIZERS.	
]	From sundry persons on this account,	7,000 00
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
1	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, 3	-

1880 Feb.	for tax on premiums received by him,	1,714
	SEALS.	
0	G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, for tax on Great Seal of State, \$90.25; W. L. Saunders, Sec- retary of State, on seal of his office, \$7.00,	97 2
Į.	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	
É	B. W. Starke, Manager W. U. Tel. Company, 2 per cent. tax on re- ceipts in North Carolina, for quar- ter ending December 31st, 1879,	97
<u> </u>	ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.	
	Dr. S. Van Meter, for license for one year,	25
	ITINERANT ARTISTS.	
æ	George A. Newell, of Catharine Lake, for license as photographer,	25
	SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
1	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 42 volumes sold by him this month,	119
1	WRECKED PROPERTY.	
	John W. Evans, Clerk Superior Court, Dare county, for net proceeds of sales of said property in April,1877,	
ħ		

1880	PUBLIC LAWS.	
Feb.	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, one copy sold by him,	3 00
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.	
	L. L. Polk, Commissioner, for fees for registering lands in his office, under chap. 274, sec. 17, Laws of 1876–'7, J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio of said Department, to re-imburse State Treasurer for expenditures for printing and stationery, made	15 00
	by State Treasurer,	976 58
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	Sundry persons, during this month, on the above account,	99 75
	GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES AND STATIONERY.	
March	J. J. Colvard, Sheriff of Graham county, paid State taxes for 1879, as follows:	
	General tax,	181 95
	Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	91 21
	Penitentiary, On Merchants to pay interest on State	91 21
	debt, Stationery furnished Graham county	2 28
	by Secretary of State,	14 60

1880	DRUMMERS.	
March	Sundry persons, during this month, for license tax one year,	2,500 00
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for tax on premiums and licenses received by him, during the month of February, 1880,	2,946 61
	FERTILIZERS.	
	Sundry persons, tax for licenses one year,	9,500 00
	CORPORATIONS.	
	Sundry persons, for tax on the above account,	200 00
	ITIENRANT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.	
	J. W. Dunn, for license one year,	25 00
	SEALS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for 31 seals of his office during the month of February, 1880,	15,50
	G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, for amount collected by him on the same account,	44 65
	SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for the sale of 31 copies in February, 1880,	

.880 Aarch	at \$3.00 per vol., less his commission, 5 per cent.,	88	35
	PUBLIC LAWS.		
	Wm. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for the sale of two copies, less dealers' commission,	5	50
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	R. J. Durham, Clerk Board of Commissioners, Cleveland county, for amount furnished said county by Keeper of Weights and Measures,	33	25
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	A. S. Colwell, for amount over- drawn at regular session of 1879, and refunded this month,	2	40
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.		
	Sundry persons on the above account during this month,	68	23
	GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES AND STATIONERY.		
pril	Robert White, Sheriff of Perquimans county, for State taxes for the year 1879, as follows:		
	General tax, Insane Asylum and D. D. and the	1,245	26
	Blind, Penitentiary,	571 571	
	On net income to pay interest on the State debt,		29

1880 April	On merchants, to pay interest on the State debt, On three-fourths of all taxes collected	75 47
	on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, For stationery furnished said county	74 57
	by Secretary of State,	24 25
	DRUMMERS.	
	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	3,100 00
	FERTILIZERS.	
	Sundry dealers and manufacturers to sell in this State one year,	2,500 00
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	W. L. Saunders, Secre'ry of State, for amount received by him during the month of March, 1880,	291 32
	SEWING MACHINES.	
	The Weed Sewing Machine Comp'ny, Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Singer Manufacturing Company, for license one year, each, \$200,	600 00
	BANKS.	
	Thomas J. Latham, cashier, banking house of R. H. Rountree & Co., Newbern, N. C., for license tax on capital employed, for one year, \$25;	

1880 April	Eugene Morehead, Durham, N. C., on the same account, \$25,	50 00
	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
ı	So. Ex. Company, per A. P. Bryan, agent, for 2 per cent., State tax on receipts in N. C., for quarter ending March 31, 1880,	156 07
	SEALS.	
	G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, for amount received by him on Great Seal of State during the month of March, 1880, \$70.30; W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State,	
	on scal of his office, \$23.50,	93 80
	MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.	
	G. J. Nowitzky and J. M. Norwood, for license one year, as itinerants, \$25.00 each,	50 00
	ARTISTS.	
	Henley & Teague, Graham, N. C., for license as photographers,	25 00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for the sale of 38 volumes, at \$3.00 each, less 5 per cent. commissions,	108 30
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1880	1	
1880	SALES OF PUBLIC LAWS.	
April	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for the sale of two copies,	5 00
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS,	
	Sundry persons on the above account, during this month,	433 84
	STATIONERY.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount furnished Mecklenburg county,	37 75
	GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES, &C.	
May	T. J. Hardison, Sheriff of Anson Co., State taxes for 1879, as follows:	
	General tax, Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and	1,985 20
	Dumb and Blind,	887 33
	Penitentiary, Merchants' tax, to pay interest on	887 33
	State debt, Three-fourths tax on purchases of	388 72
	liquors, on State debt,	10 69
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.	
	Sundry persons, during this month, for license tax,	3,300 00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for tax on premiums, &c., during the month of April, 1880,	4,632 87
	1 /	-,

7	WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. A. B. Andrews, Vice-President, on account of expenditures of said road from March 29, 1880, to May 29, 1880,	10,041 67
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS WEST- ERN N. C. R. R. REFUNDED.	
	A. B. Andrews, Vice-President, for interest on 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds of said road, from March 29, 1880, to May 1, 1880,	4,958 33
	TAX ON SEALS.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for tax on seal of his office, \$16.50; G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, on Great Seal of State, \$47.50,	64 00
	SEWING MACHINES.	
	American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Co., for license for one year,	200 00
	BANKS.	
	D. A. Davis, Salisbury, N. C., for tax on capital employed,	25 00
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	
	B. W. Starke, Manager, W. U. Tel. Co., for 2 per cent. tax on receipts in North Carolina, for quarter end- ing March 31, 1880,	60 60
	ing march 31, 1000,	69 88

1880	STATIONERY.	
May	W. L. Saunders, Secre'ry of State for stationery furnished Pitt county,	110 14
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, physician, for fees collected by him from vessels,	20 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.—Refunded.	
	N. C. Institution D. D. and Blind, for sundry items of printing executed by State Printer and paid for by State Treasurer,	113 60
	WRECKED PROPERTY.	
	J. W. Evans, Clerk Sup, Court Dare county, for net sales of said property,	5 69
	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
	Sundry persons on the above account,	114 22
	GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES, &C.	
June	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren county, on the above accounts for 1879, as follows:	
	General tax, Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and	2,593 91
	Dumb and Blind, Penitentiary,	1,216 75 $1,216$ 75
	Income tax, to pay interest on State debt,	12/38
	1 4000	

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ear ending September 30th, 1880.

Merchants' tax, to pay interest on State debt, Three fourths of all the taxes on pur- chases of liquors,	201 408	
PUBLIC TAX, (additional). John Baker, Sheriff of Ashe county, for 1879,	18	78
DRUMMERS' LICENSES. Sundry persons on the above account, TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.	1,700	00
Sundry persons during this month,	800	00
G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, on Great Seal, during the month of May, 1880, GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES AND STATIONERY.	39	90
J. A. Green, Sheriff of Harnett county, for State taxes collected by him for the year 1879, as follows: General tax (net),	1,033	12
Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and Dumb and Blind, Penitentiary, Merchants' tax, to pay interest on State debt,	486 486	
Three-fourths of all purchases on wholesale and retail dealers in liquors on State debt,	39	38

1000			_
1880 May	Stationery, amount furnished said county for 1879,	15	Cio
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
July	Sundry persons during this month on the above account,	3,800	0
	INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secre'y of State, for amount received by him during the month of May,	183	3
	BANK STOCK.		
	Sundry cashiers, &c., on the above account during this month, as follows:	-	
	General tax, Insane Asylum and Inst. D. D. and	650	9.
	Blind, Penitentiary,	325 325	
	LICENSE TAX ON BANKS.		
	W. H. Fitzgerald, Cashier Peoples' Bank of Monroe,	50)(
	SEWING MACHINES.		
	White Sewing Machine Company for license one year,	200)(
	TAX ON SEALS.		
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State on seal of his office, May and June, 1880. G. L. Dudley, Priv. Sec. to the Gov-	11 5	50

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ear ending September 30th, 1880.

ernor, on Great seal of State, dur- ing June, 1880, J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, on seal of his office,	22 80 50
ITINERANT ARTISTS.	
Edward Duggan, Spartanburg, S. C., license one year,	25 00
SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.	
Wm. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, 165 copies sold by him at \$3 each, less 5 per cent. commissions,	470 25
SALE OF PUBLIC LAWS.	
Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for two copies sold at \$2.50 each and three copies at \$1.00 each,	8 00
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, fees collected by him as required by law,	30 00
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.	
F. Kuester, for Mecklenburg county, for amount furnished said county,	26 75
REDEMPTION OF LANDS.	
Sundry persons on the above account during this month,	82 94

1880	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.	
Aug.	Sundry persons, during this month for license tax for one year,	5,100
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, tax on premiums of sundry companies,	2,392
	BANK STOCK (tax on).	
	M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank, Charlotte, N. C., for the fol- lowing tax on \$300,000, value of stock in said bank:	
	12 cents on every \$100, for General Fund,	360
	6 cents on every \$100, for Insane Asylum, &c.,	-180
	6 cents on every \$100, for Penitentiary,	180
	SEWING MACHINES.	
	Sundry persons, for license tax, for one year,	600
	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTI- TIONERS.	
	Dr. P. S. Hicks, of Goldsboro, N. C., and M. Holden, of Moore county, for license one year, each,	50
	TAX ON SEALS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for tax on seal of his department,	1

1880 Aug.	G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, for tax on Great Seal of State,	19 00
	SALES OF NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.	
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, sold 45 copies at \$3 each, less 5 per cent. commissions,	128 25
	SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, sold to the trade ten copies Laws of 1880, at 75 cents and \$1.00,	8 50
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, amount collected by him from vessels in quarantine,	25 00
	STATIONERY.	٠
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, amount furnished New Hanover county,	2 00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.	
	G. L. Fulcher, amount overdrawn on account of mileage to and from Raleigh, as a member of the Legislature from Dare county, sessions of 1876–77–79, and extra session of 1880.	26 00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.	
	Chas. F. Lyon, Reg. of Deeds, Bertie	

1880 Aug.	county, for amount furnished said county,	36	25
•	REDEMPTION OF LANDS.		
a	Sundry pérsons for land sold for taxes	85	34
	GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES AND STATIONERY.	-	
	D. W. Deweese, Sheriff of Cherokee county, for general tax for 1879, For Insane Asylum, &c., for 1879, For Penitentiary for 1879, For stationery for 1879,	684 342 342 26	53
	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
Sept.	Sundry persons, during this month, on the above account,	2,600	00
,	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES.		
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren county, balance public taxes for the		
	year 1879, R. W. Hardie, Sheriff of Cumberland	334	79
	Co., for public taxes (net), (1879), Incomes,	3,061 46	55
	Merchants, Three-fourths of taxes on purchases	433	
	of liquors, (1879), Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and	124	33.
	Dumb and Blind, (1879),	1,352	
	Penitentiary, (1879), A. L. Blow, for sureties of E. A. Wilson, former Sheriff of Pitt county, on account of judgment against	1,352	00

Sept.

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

said sheriff and sureties for State taxes due by him for the year 1877, Abram Cox, Tax Collector of Pitt Co.:	1,036	
Public taxes, (1877), Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and	3,768	89
Dumb and Blind, (1877), Penitentiary, (1877),	2,184 1,456	35. 24
LANDS REDEEMED.		
Parmelia Bateman, land redeemed in Craven county,	4.	35
SALES OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, sold 15 copies (Nos. 81 and 82) at \$3.00 each, less commissions,	42	75
TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
William Huske, Cashier Fayetteville National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C., for the following tax on \$140,000, value of stock in said Bank, June 1st, 1880, as follows:		
General Fund, Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf and	168	00
Dumb and Blind, Penitentiary, &c.,	84 84	
TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
A. P. Bryan, Agent Southern Express Co., two per cent. tax on receipts in North Carolina for the quarter end-		
ing June 30, 1880,	150	43,
4		

1880	TAX ON FERTILIZERS.	
Sept.	E. Frank Coe, New York, for license to sell "E. Frank Coe's Ammonia- ted Bone Super-Phosphate" one year from September 26th, 1880,	500 00
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for license taxes and tax on premiums of sundry Insurance Companies received by him during the month of August, 1880,	1,871 65
	TAX ON ITINERANT MEDICAL PRACTI- TIONERS.	
	J. R. Congleton, for license to practice his profession as Itinerant Medical Practitioner,	25 00
	TAX ON SEALS.	
	 W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for tax seal of State Department, collected by him during the month of Aug., 1880, G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary, for tax on Great Seal of State, collected 	3 00
	by him during the month of Aug., 1880, less his commissions,	23 75
	TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	
	B. W. Starke, Manager W. U. Telegraph Co., for two per cent. tax on receipts in North Carolina, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1880,	
£	quarter charing value over, and	78

[PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.]

STATEMENT F.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS, SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PUR-POSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE.

		 	_
1	11 D	** 00	10
-	Adjutant General's Department,	539	
	Agricultural Department,	24,697	
	Agricultural Societies,	1,700	
	Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers,	60	00
	Appropriation for Engraving, State	440	
	Bonds,	410	00
	Appropriation for King's Mountain	4 000	
	Centennial,	1,030	00
	Appropriation for Indigent pupils of		
	N. C. Inst. Deaf and Dumb and	0.14	
	Blind,	241	
	Auditor's Department,	3,024	96.
	Board of Internal Improvements,		00
-	Board of Health (State),	200	
	Capitol Square,	355	
	Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R.,	30,000	
	Commutation for loss of sight, &c.,	1,370	
	Contingencies,	13,692	
	Convict Account,	9,083	
	Council of State,	-	40
	Department of Public Instruction,	1,500	
ı	Executive Department,	4,822	
	Fugitives from Justice,	1,315	
	General Assembly,	17,695	
	Insane Asylum (support),	40,000	
	" (western),	30,000	
	(colored),	22,500	
	Inst. Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	24,375	00
	Interest on Mortgage Bonds, (W. N.	:	
	C. R. R.)	58,485	
	Judiciary,	38,213	83

[PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.]

Lunatics,.	115:00
Militia,	342 60
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	3,000 00
Penitentiary, &c.,	103,000 00
Public Printing,	7,901 86
Public Tax refunded,	93 16
Quarantine Regulations,	1,483 05
Resolutions of the General Assembly.	41 66
Road in Jones and Onslow counties,	- 377 08
Settling Taxes,	1,273 63
State Department,	3,911 73
State Library,	1,311 17
Superintendent of Capitol,	750 00
Treasury Department,	5,187 50
University of North Carolina,	7,500 00
Weights and Measures,	288 09
Western North Carolina Railroad,	30,747 06
W OBJUTE TOTAL CAROLINA TRANSPORT	30,11.00
	\$492,720 34

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	1	1	1
1879	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Oct.	Johnstone Jones, Adj't Gen., salary 3rd quarter, 1879,	75	00
	Sundry persons for cleaning and repairing rifles, &c., at arsenal,	28	50
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	P. M. Hale, Edwards, Broughton & Co., for printing, J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for	60	77
	the payment of current expenses of said Department,	4,000	00

1879	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.	
Oct.	P. A. Wiley, Treasurer N. C. A. So., for annual appropriation,	1,500 00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
	Samuel L. Love, Auditor, 3rd quarter salary 1879, A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the	312 50
	month of September,	83 33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	
	Robert Hines, 24 days' services *at \$1.12 per day,	26 88
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF SIGHT, &C.	
	W. D. Mintz, Malcom McNeill and D. F. Ward, \$60 each,	180 00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the Pen- itentiary,	975 39
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
	John C. Scarborough, Supt., salary 3rd quarter, 1879,	375 00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary to	
	the Governor, salary for 3rd quarter, 1879,	125 00

[PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.]

[10BHO FORD DISDORSEMENTS.	J
Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary for 3d quarter, 1879,	1,000 00
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.	
E. J. Waddell, N. R. Jones and Eli J. Hines, on the above account,	443 85
JUDICIARY.	
Sundry Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Solicitors, &c., during this month,	8,029 00
• LUNATICS.	
Graham county, for the maintenance of Barbary Davis, from Jan'y 1st, 1878, to Jan'y 1st, 1879, (warrant issued January 20th, 1879),	100 00
PENITENTIARY.	
J. M. Worth, Treasurer cx officio, for the payment of expenses of the several branches of the work,	8,000 00
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
P. M. Hale, Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for	997 79
examining State Printers' acc'ts,	8 00
PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.	
	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary for 3d quarter, 1879, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. E. J. Waddell, N. R. Jones and Eli J. Hines, on the above account, JUDICIARY. Sundry Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Solicitors, &c., during this month, LUNATICS. Graham county, for the maintenance of Barbary Davis, from Jan'y 1st, 1878, to Jan'y 1st, 1879, (warrant issued January 20th, 1879), PENITENTIARY. J. M. Worth, Treasurer cx officio, for the payment of expenses of the several branches of the work, PUBLIC PRINTING. P. M. Hale, Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for examining State Printers' acc'ts,

Thos. H. Hughes, Sheriff of Orange county, tax refunded for 1878,

1879	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
Oct.	W. G. Curtis, Physician, for his salary and for the payment of wages of boat hands, for the quarter ending September 30, 1879,	425	00
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	J. J. Colvard, Sheriff of Graham Co., for 1878,	52	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol and Arsenal, salary for Sept., 1879,	62	5 0
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the months of Sept. and Oct., 1879,	166	67
	 W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, salary for the 3rd quarter, 1879, W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for certifying the appointment of Com- 	250	00
	missioners of Deeds,	18	
	Miss Ellen Hale, for indexing grants, Miss Mary Cain, " " "	69 63	
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of Sept., 1879, H. Fowks, for 3 vols. History of Eng- land, \$20.50; D. Appleton & Co., 6	33 8	33
	parts of the Art Journal, \$4.50,	25	00
	J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter 1879,	750	00

1879		1	
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
Oct.	Patrick McGowan, Keeper, salary for 3rd quarter 1879, Julius Lewis & Co., for dry and liquor measures,		00
	WESTERN N. C. R. R. COMPANY.		
	The Tredegar Company for material furnished for said road,	613	24
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R. R. Company, freight,	5	95
	Southern Express Company, freight,	12	40
	Henry Lindenmeyr, stationery,	75	00
	John A. Dushane & Co., stationery and drayage,	99	75
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters		
	Jones, Green & Powell, 1 ton of coal,	123	76 50
	Thos. P. Devereux, for legal services in case of State vs. Swepson and	V	50
	Littlefield,	100	
	Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., freight, H. Farthing, repairs on book-case in State Library,	3	68 50
	W. W. Holden, P. M., postage, third		50
	quarter, 1879,	141	
	The Observer, for advertising, Western Union Tel. Co telegrams sent and received, from May 24th,	1	00
	to 21st October, 1879, Julius Lewis & Co., hammer, tacks,	48	22
	oil, &c.,		80
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas,	24	UU

1879 Oct.	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for 135 justice dockets at 95c., each, ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT.	128 25
Nov.	Seth Nowell, hauling guns,	4 00
NOV.	Frank Thomas, cleaning and repairing guns, Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.,	18 00
	freight, Daniel Appleton & Co., 7 Tactics and	1 70
	1 Green's Russ. Campaign,	16 45
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.	
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing,	49 84
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	
	Samuel L. Love, Auditor, to pay for additional clerical assistance, from March 15, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879, A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of October, 1879,	325 00
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.	00 00
	Wm. Johnson, for expenses incurred as member of said Board, in examining Cape Fear and Yad. Val. R. R., condition of convicts, &c.,	21 25
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	21 20
	Rob't Hines, for services this month, W. H. Suggs, for brooms,	33 60 40

	[10DH0 10HD DISBORDEMINITO.]	
1879	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.	
Nov.	John M. Tate and William Massey, \$60, each, for annual pension,	120 00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary,	742
	COUNCIL OF STATE.	
	Lee S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for 1 day's service as Secretary to Council of State, Austin Dunston, one day's service as doorkeeper,	2 00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.	
	G. M. Farmington, for expenses incurred in capturing and returning Gus Byers to Charlotte, James A. Brown, for expenses in conveying Wright H. Evans, from South Carolina to Cumberland Co., N. C.,	35 ₀₀
	JUDICIARY.	
	Sundry Solicitors, &c., during this month,	930
	PENITENTIARY.	
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio of State Penitentiary, for current expenses of the several departments,	15,000

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

PUBLIC PRINTING.	
& Co., for sundry printing and binding,	460 85
ohn Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for examining accounts,	8 00
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
Wood, for 6 consultations on quarantine matters and one visit each	66 00
SETTLING TAXES.	30,00
A. Franks, Tax Collector of Swain county, for 1879,	29 00
STATE DEPARTMENT.	
Vm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for recording 311 deeds for property sold for taxes \$311, for certifying to the appointment of two Clark	
missioners of Deeds, \$18.80,	329 80
grants,	80 35
salary for the month of Oct., 1879,	33 33
Greensboro Patriot to Jan. 1, 1880,	2 00
	C. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing and binding, ohn Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for examining accounts, QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. C. Walker, M. D., and Dr. T. F. Wood, for 6 consultations on quarantine matters and one visit each to Smithville, SETTLING TAXES. A. Franks, Tax Collector of Swain county, for 1879, STATE DEPARTMENT. Vm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for recording 311 deeds for property sold for taxes \$311, for certifying to the appointment of two Commissioners of Deeds, \$18.80, iss Placide Engelhard, for indexing grants, STATE LIBRARY. nerwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of Oct., 1879, ich'd T. Fulghum, subscription to

1879	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
Nov.	J. McL. Turner, salary for the month of October, 1879,	62	5
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	Thos. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the months of October and Nov., 1879, D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary, 3rd	125	0
	quarter, 1879,	375	0
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	Patrick McGowan, for two packing boxes,	1	0
	WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.		
	The Tredegar Co., for material, S. H. Wiley, Ag't for State & Co., for	91	
	part payment on $749\frac{1877}{2100}$ tons iron,	10,000	0
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Company, freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the	26	0
	capitol, L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to	154	7
	the Governor, for sealing 3,500 coupon bonds at 10 cents, Harper & Gorman, for three Lithograms for State Treasurer, Auditor and Supreme Court Clerk, at \$9.00	350	0
	each, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas	27	0
	during October,	35	0

)	P. I. Hamis nine to a fine	
•	R. J. Harris, nine tons of coal, at \$6 per ton,	54 00
	Western Union Tel. Com., telegrams	04 00
	sent and received.	24 73
	Gilliam & Gatling, for legal services	
	rendered State vs. G. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield,	500,00
	J. C. Brewster, well bucket, nails,	500 00
- 1	putty, brooms, &c.,	965
	The Raleigh News, publishing Gov-	
	ernor's Thanksgiving Proclamation,	-
	W. W. Holden, P. M., postage for	5 00
	quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879.	31.02
	James Miller, for cleaning out well.	6 00
-	C. D. Heartt, for one U. S. flag, John Baker, Sheriff of Ashe county,	15 00
	express on State taxes for 1879,	3 45
	1	040
]1	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS W. N.	
	C. RAILROAD.	
5	Sundry persons during this month	
	on the above account,	26,075 00
	17777	
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	
I	Frank Thomas, for repairing and	
1	cleaning 40 rifles, at 25 cents each,	10 00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.	
I	Daniel W. Porter, Treas. Randolph	
	County Agricultural Society, for	
1	amount of appropriation for 1879,	50 00

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1879	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
Dec.	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of November, 1879,	83	3
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	L. S. Overman, Private Secretary to the Governor, for recording pro- ceedings of said Board,	9	0
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Rob't Hines, 24 days' services as gardener at \$1.12,	26	8
	COLORED INSANE ASYLUM.		
	G. W. Dewey, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	10,000	0
	COMMUTATION FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.		
	C. M. Pace, Judge of Probate of Henderson county, for annual pension of J. F. Duncan,	60	0
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary,	1,053	8
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	Thos. S. Bunting, expenses and two days' services in going to South Carolina, and returning with S. B.		
	Newsom,	39	3

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Year ending September 30th, 1880.

9		
	INSANE ASYLUM.	•
	John M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for the payment of existing and current expenses of said Asylum,	10,000 00
	INST. DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	
	John M. Worth, Treasurer ex efficio, for the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters of the present year's appropriation,	24,375 00
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS, (Western North Carolina R. R.)	
	Jas. T. Hunter, on the above account,	3,220 00
	JUDICIARY.	
	Sundry Solicitors, &c., during this month,	506 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING, &C.	
	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed him for the duties required of him concerning the Public Printing, P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton	100 00
	& Co., for binding 212 copies of the Supreme Court Reports,	127 20
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, M. D., for six consultations on quarantine matters and traveling expenses, five visits to	
1	Wilmington,	40 50

1879	. SETTLING TAXES.		
Dec.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors on the above account,	98	40
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	G. L. Dudley, Clerk, salary for the month of November, Wm. L. Saunders, Sec'y of State, for	83	33
	indexing 10,000 names of Grantees, &c., at 80 cents per 100 names, &c., Wm. L. Saunders, Sec'y of State, for certifying to the appointments of	80	00
	three Commissioners of Deeds to the various counties,	28	20
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of Nov., 1879,	. 33	38
	The Evening Visitor, subscription 1 year,	3	00
	Charles Scribner & Sons, 1 vol., each, 11 and 12 Froude's England, Charles Emmerson & Co., 2 copies of	2	00
	Raleigh City Directory,	6	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for binding, lettering, &c.,	48	95
	D. Appleton & Co., two Art Journals,	1	50
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the months of Nov. and Dec.,	125	00

W. N. C. RAILROAD.		
S. H. Wiley, agent for State & Co., on account of appropriation, Tredegar Company, for material,	\$ 4,000 1,938	
CONTINGENCIES.		
Southern Express Company, freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol, this mouth	12	60)
	123	76:
Charles Emmerson & Co., six copies		50,
Raleigh City Directory,		at .
89 per ton	18	00
N. D. Perry, making book-case for of-	36	00
P. M. Hale, advertising proposals for	12	50
coal,	1	00
E. J. Hardin, oil, soap and broom,	4	20
Western Union Tel Company 14-1	77	00
grams sent and received	10	0 = :
Stephen Henley, well fixtures on	19	37
Capitol square, freight and labor		
on same,	47	00 .
B. P. Snipes, making book-case for		
Sec. of State, and work done in the	0.0	
F. H. Bushee for legal services ron	26	05 -
dered the State in investigating ti-		
tle, &c., of the State to "Camp		
Russell" property, claimed by U.		
S. Government,	30	00 .
freight and Danville R. R. Co.,	F-1	0.0
	51 (i0 ,
5		
	S. H. Wiley, agent for State & Co., on account of appropriation, Tredegar Company, for material, CONTINGENCIES. Southern Express Company, freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol, this month, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas, Charles Emmerson & Co., six copies Raleigh City Directory, R. J. Harris, four tons splint coal, at \$9 per ton, N. D. Perry, making book-case for office of Secretary of State, P. M. Hale, advertising proposals for coal, E. J. Hardin, oil, soap and broom, F. M. Ferrell, 28 cords wood, at \$2.75, Western Union Tel. Company, telegrams sent and received, Stephen Henley, well fixtures on Capitol square, freight and labor on same, B. P. Snipes, making book-case for Sec. of State, and work done in the State Library, &c., F. H. Busbee, for legal services rendered the State in investigating title, &c., of the State to "Camp Russell" property, claimed by U. S. Government, Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., freight, Lee S. Overman, for packing and	S. H. Wiley, agent for State & Co., on account of appropriation, Tredegar Company, for material, contingencies. Southern Express Company, freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol, this month, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas, Charles Emmerson & Co., six copies Raleigh City Directory, R. J. Harris, four tons splint coal, at \$9 per ton, N. D. Perry, making book-case for office of Secretary of State, P. M. Hale, advertising proposals for coal, E. J. Hardin, oil, soap and broom, F. M. Ferrell, 28 cords wood, at \$2.75, Western Union Tel. Company, telegrams sent and received, Stephen Henley, well fixtures on Capitol square, freight and labor on same, B. P. Snipes, making book-case for Sec. of State, and work done in the State Library, &c., F. H. Busbee, for legal services rendered the State in investigating title, &c., of the State to "Camp Russell" property, claimed by U. S. Government, Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., freight, Lee S. Overman, for packing and

1879 Dec. 1880	shipping Supreme Court Reports to the different States, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	\$ 10	00
Jan.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary 4th quarter 1879,	75	00
	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, oil, nails,		
	emery cloth, etc.,	1	40
	Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company,		
	freight on guns,		77
	Seth Nowell, drayage on guns,	2	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	J. S. Myres, President Carolina Fair Association of Mecklenburg Co., appropriations for the years 1878 and 1879,	100	00
	APPROPRIATION FOR INDIGENT PUPILS		
	AT N. C. INST. D. D. AND THE BLIND.		
	H. A. Gudger, Principal, for the pay-		
	ment of necessary clothing, &c., for the year 1879,	241	70
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
To .	Samuel L. Love, Auditor of State, salary 4th quarter 1879, and addi-		
	tional pay for clerical assistance for	412	50
	October and November, 1877, A. J. Partin, clerk, salary for the	412	90
0	month of December, 1879,	83	33

33 60
10,000 00
275 40
75 00
5,000 00
375 00
1,000 00
322 25

1880	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS, (Western North Carolina R. R.)		
Jan.	Southern Express Co., three coupons on account due Nov. 1st, 1879,	\$ 105	00
	JUDICIARY.		
-	Sundry Judges, Solicitors, &c.,	9,021	00
	MILITIA.		
	B. F. Howland, for services rendered by Company K, 3d Reg. N. C. State Guard,	342	60
	PENITENTIARY.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, to pay past and current expenses,	25,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing, John Spelman, for examining ac-	413	
	counts,	4	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	Thos. H. Hughes, on property erron- eously assessed in 1878,	6	21
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for 4th quarter salary, etc., for 1879,		00

1880	SETTLING TAXES.		
Jan.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,	\$ 800	00
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
	The North Carolina Board of Health, for annual appropriation,	200	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	G. L. Dudley, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of December, 1879, W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, salary	83	33
	for 4th quarter 1879, \$250; certifying to Commissisners of Affidavits, \$18.80, and for expenses in compleing index to land grants, \$46.86.	315	66
	STATE LIBRARY.	310	
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of December, 1879, and January, 1880,	66	66
	Sherwood Haywood, Senate and House Librarian, salary for the 4th quarter 1879,	25	00
	John Spelman, for subscription to State Journal, W. J. Yates' for subscription to Char-	1	50
	lotte Democrat, The Observer, for subscription 1 year,	2 6	
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol		
	and arsenal, salary for the month of January, 1880,	62	50

1880	TREASTRY DEPARTMENT.		
Jan	J. M. Worth, Treasurer, salary for the 4th quarter 1879,	\$ 750	00
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for the 4th quarter 1879,	375	00
	T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of December, 1879,	62	50
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
	Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer, for interest due Jan. 1st, 1880, on certificate of the State issued under an "act in relation to the land scrip fund,"	3,750	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	Patrick McGowan, Sup't, salary for 4th quarter, 1879,	50	00
	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.		
	John A. Dickson, Sec'y and Treas'r, part of appropriation,	5,000	00
	WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.		
	Geo. P. Erwin, Sec'y and Treas'r, on account of construction, freight and material,	13,428	75
	CONTENGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Co., freight, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters,	41	15
	the watchman of the Capitol, &c., this month,	154	70

1880			
Jan.	H. Mahler, for repairing clocks and		}
	seals,	\$ 16	00
	J. C. Lumsden, for repairs and sun-	4	
	dry articles furnished,	45	25
	Wm. S. Mason, for legal services in	40	23
	State vs. G. W. Swepson and M. S.	1 - 0	
	Littlefield,	150	
	Telephone Exchange, 3 months rent,		00
	Edw. J. Hardin, for oil and matches,	3	40
	W. J. Weir, for repairing fire-place,	3	00
	John Griffin, 40 bushels charcoal,		40
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed		
	in December 1879	29	50
	in December, 1879, W. W. Holden, P. M., postage and	20	
	box rent, 4th quarter, 1879,	271	62
		211	00
	H. Baumgarten & Bro., seal for Sup-		00
	erior Court of Randolph county,	0	00
	W. H. Morriss, repairing desk and		
	office chairs,	6	00
	F. M. Straughan, for 60 boxes fur-		
	nished by him for shipping sta-		
	tionery to the various counties,	21	35
	Austin G. Moore, repairing chairs,	3	50
	H. Baumgarten & Bro., for seal fur-		
	nished Secretary of State,	21	50
	John C. Jordan, for repairing well-		
	bucket, &c.,	9	90
	L. R. Waddell, five days' services and	4	90
	64 miles' travel to and from Ral-		
	eigh, \$26.40; W. E. Clarke, 5 days'		
	services and 222 miles' travel,		
	\$42.20; N. C. English, five days'		
	services and 200 miles' travel, \$40;		
	J. I. Scales, 5 days' services and 160		
	miles' travel, \$32, as commission-		
	ers to examine accounts of State		
	Treasurer,	\parallel 140	60

1880	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Feb.	Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., freight,	\$ 2	35
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Sam'l L. Love, State Auditor, for additional clerical assistance, for the months of December, 1879, and January, 1880, A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of January, 1880,	100	00
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	Wm. Johnston, per diem and traveling expenses as a member of said board, G. L. Dudley, services as Secretary,		25 00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	*	
	Robert Hines, for 24 days' services as gardener on same,	26	88
	COMMUTATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	G. W. Caliway, annual pension,	60	00
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs during this month, on the above account,	422	25
	COUNCIL OF STATE.		
	G. L. Dudley, for services as Secre'y,	2	00

Feb.

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

)	Austin Dunston, for services as door-keeper,	\$ 80
	JUDICIARY.	
	Sundry Solicitors during this month, R. H. Bradley, Sup. Court Marshal,	100 00 58 00
	LUNATICS.	
	Buncombe county, for the mainte- nance of Alex'r Ashworth, from Nov. 1st, 1878, to Jan. 1st, 1879, (warrant issued previous to repeal of act of March 14, 1879),	15 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., State Printers, sundry printing, Jas. C. Birdsong and John Spelman, for examining accounts of State Printers,	323 15 10 00
-	SETTLING TAXES.	
4	Sundry Sheriffs on the above account,	124 80
	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for recording 660 deeds for land sold for taxes, \$594; certifying to appointments of Commissioners of Affidavits, \$75.20; copying resolution for Governor, 50 cents, E. B. Engelhard, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of January, 1880,	669 70 83 33

62 50

24 6

188₀

2,182 1

23

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1880	STATE LIBRARY.	
Feb.	Sundry persons for books, subscriptions to newspapers, etc.,	\$
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of January, 1880,	
	WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.	
	The Tredegar Company, for material for construction,	
	CONTINGENCIES.	
	Southern Express Company, freight, F. P. Haywood, 1 U. S. Postal Guide, Edwards, Broughton & Co., blank books for the various counties, \$1,840.40; sundry dockets for the Supreme Court, \$60; 34\frac{3}{4} reams tax	
	list paper, 22x34, \$282.17, E. W. Herndon, C. S. C., Buncombe county, for transcript of records in case of State vs. G. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield,	
	B. Grimes Cowper, for packing and shipping blank books, &c., to the various counties,	
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed during the month of Jan'y, 1880, Pescud, Lee & Co., 1 package gelating	
	for copying machine, Western Union Tel. Co., telegram	
	sent and received during December, 1879, and Jan. and Feb., 1880	-
	*	

80 b.	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters, watchman of the capitol, &c., one month, John Griffin, 25 bushels charcoal, Wm. J. C. Dulaney & Co., stationery, Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., freight, F. P. Haywood, 1 U. S. Postal Guide, John Harris, getting wheel from well and repairing elevator, T. K. Feagan, putting up partition in coal house, Alfred Williams & Co., 1 letter book and 4 reams letter paper, R. J. Harris, 10 tons of coal at \$9 per ton, W. J. C. Dulany & Co., 3 reams bond paper at \$13 per ream, Henry Lyndenmyr, sundry reams paper and envelopes, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	1,227 5 1	50 52 90 00 00 95 50 00
rch	Rich. and Dan. R. R. Com., freight,		25
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for the payment of current expenses of said department, P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., for printing, APPROPRIATION FOR ENGRAVING BONDS.	5,000 288	
	American Bank Note Co., 500 bonds,	180	00

1880	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
March	Samuel L. Love, Auditor of State, for additional pay for the month of February, 1880, And'w J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the months of Feb. and March, 1880.	\$ 50 166	
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
	Wm. Johnston, for five days service and traveling expenses as member of said Board,	18	50
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for 24 days services at \$1.12 per day,	26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriff and Deputy Sheriffs on the above account during this month, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.	1,040	00
,	Noah H. Rice, reward for the apprehension of W. Y. Davis,	200	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Sundry members, clerks and employ- ees during this month,	17,136	70
	INSANE ASYLUM.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for part of appropriation,	15,000	00

[880	JUDICIARY.		
uaren	Sundry Solicitors, Robert H. Bradley, Supreme Court Marshal,	\$ 240 30	
	PENITENTIARY.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, on account of appropriation,	20,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for	719	85
	examining acc'ts of State Printers,	12	00
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	L. R. Exline, for this account, James J. Taylor, "" R. C. Pool, """	$ \begin{array}{c c} 95 \\ 20 \\ 21 \end{array} $	00
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
2	Edgar S.Warrock, 1,000 circulars and 500 envelopes,	11 8	50
	RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Isaac W. Rogers, former Keeper of Capitol, for amount allowed him,	41	36
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	W. J. Hardison, Sheriff of Martin county, and J. J. Colvard, Sheriff		

1880 March	of Graham county, for mileage and per diem,	\$ 60	2
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for certifying to Commissioners of Affidavits and recording 118 deeds for land sold for State taxes, E. B. Englehard, Chief Clerk, salary for the month of February, 1880,	15: 8:	3 2 3
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, Librarian, salary for the months of February and March, 1880, Sundry persons for books, subscription to papers, binding, copying Journals of Provincial Congress of North Carolina, held at Halifax in		36
	Nov. and Dec., 1776, &c.,	20	3 0
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the months of February and March, 1880,	12	5 0
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	T. C. Worth, Teller, salary for months of February and March, 1880,	12	5 0
	WEIGHTS AND MEARURES.		
	Robert Holland, scouring in office,		5

1880		11	1
	WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.		
March	The Tredegar Company, for material		
	furnished,	\$ 65	1 07
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Southern Express Company, freight,		
	John McNaughton, for repairs and	1	2 40
	sheet iron,	1.	1 0~
	Citizens National Bank check-book	1.	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 25 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$
	A. L. Movotte, one conv "The Foot	•	± 00
	Frints of Time," for Sec'v of State	,	5 00
	Western Union Tel. Co. for telegrams		902
	John Griffin, 40 bushels charcoal	c c	2 40
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed,	42	2 00
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol,		
	for the payment of sundry waiters		i
	and the watchman of the capitol, one month,	100	
	K. B. Waitt, repairing chairs in Sen-	128	76
	ate Chamber and House of Repres-		
	entatives and the Supreme Court		
	room,	72	76
	F. M. Ferrell, $28\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood at	10	10
1	\$2.75,	78	37
	Barney Beasley, packing wood,	3	75
1	E. J. Hardin, oil, candles, matches, &c.,	4	85
9	J. McL. Turner, for 1 revolving book case,		
7	The Penitentiary Sunday School of	20	00
	N. C., for amount of appropriation,	~^	
J	C. Brewster, two stands for drop	50	00
	lights and sundry other articles	70	65
1	V. J. Dulaney & Co., stationery	136	
1	faleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., freight		$\frac{77}{20}$
F	1. Baumgarten & Bro., seal and press!		20
	for Bertie county.	8	00
J.F.	Edwards, Broughton & Co., stationery		

1880			
March	furnished for Sup't Public Instruc- tion, and the General Assembly,	\$ 25 5	28
	ADJUTANT GENERAL.		
April.	Johnstone Jones, salary for 1st quarter, 1880,	75	00
	COM'ATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	Sundry persons as annual pension as follows: Samuel J. Summersett, for the loss of hands, Daniel Allen, for the loss of a limb, W. H. Hamilton, for the loss of sight, AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	60 50 60	00
	Samuel L. Love, State Auditor, salary for 1st quarter, 1880, \$312.50; for additional pay for the month of March, 1880, \$50.00,	362	50
	ROAD COMPANY.		
	Julius A. Gray, President, part of appropriation,	30,000	00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, 24 days' services as Gardener, @ \$1.12 per day,	26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs during this month,	1,273	3

1880	COUNCIL OF STATE.		
April	Aust. Dunston, services as messenger,	\$	80
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
	J. M. Worth, <i>ex officio</i> Treasurer, for the payment of existing and current expenses,	5,000	00
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent, salary for 1st quarter, 1880,	375	00)
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
3	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary 1st quarter, 1880, G. L. Dudley, Private Seretary, salary	1,000	00
	1st quarter, 1880,	187	50
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
	H. H. Hill, reward offered for Bob Pharr,	200	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	Sundry persons as follows: John D. Cameron, Principal Clerk in House of Representatives, for tran-		
	scribing House Journal, \$100; indexing same for session, 1880, \$100, Geo. H. Snow, Senator, 15 days per	200	
	diem, H. D. Merrill, 3 days' services in put- ting Senate Chamber in order for	60	00
	extra session of 1880,	9	00-

240 00

7,810 00

1,000 0

912 6

10 0

237 0

34 0

623 3

112 50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1880 April	R. M. Furman, Principal Clerk in Senate, for transcribing Senate Journal, extra session, 1880, \$100; indexing same, \$100; 8 days' at- tendance at \$5 per day, \$40,	\$
	JUDICIARY.	
	Sundry Solicitors, Superior and Supreme Court Judges, &c., during this month,	
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.	
	J. H. Mills, Sup't, part of approp'n,	
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., sundry printing, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for examining State Printers' accounts,	
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.	
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, salary and wages of boat-hands, The Daily Review and Wilmington Post, advertising,	
	CONTINGENCIES.	
	Southern Ex. Company, freight, J. T. Morriss, balance on wash-stand, W. F. Askew, 101 reams, No. 1, book	
,	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters, watchman of the capitol, &c.,	
11		

1820			
April	West. Union Tel. Co., telegrams sent		
_	and received,	\$ 15	27
	G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to	"	
	Governor, sealing 100 bonds,	10	00
	E. J. Hardin, brooms, oil and matches,		85
	Alfred Cawthorn, for extra services as		
	servant and messenger to the Su-		
	preme Court, \$53.69 regular, pay	·	
	\$24,	77	69
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed		
	in March,	59	60
	Miss Eliza Hill, one map of State of		
	North Carolina,	5	00
	J. C. Brewster, for sundry articles fur-		
	nished for House of Representa-		
	tives, Senate, &c.,	110	61
	J. C. S. Lumsden, work done and sun-		
	dry articles furnished,	18	65
	Alfred Williams & Co., blank books,		
	letter paper, &c.,	15	20
	Peter Lane, haul'g tax list from State		
	Printers to Auditor's Department,		25
	J. J. Nowell, Sheriff of Wake county,		
	for costs in cases of State ex. rel J.		
	C. Scarborough, Sup't Pub. Inst. vs.		
	Wm. L. Saunders and State ex. rel		
	Kenan vs. J. M. Moring et als,	68	
	K. B. Waitt, for repairing chairs,	9	75
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	Sundry Sheriffs on the above ac-		
	count, as follows:		
	Julius F. Jones, Carteret county,	6	80
	S. H. Manning, New Hanover co		00
	Robt. White. Perguimans county		77
	S. H. Manning, New Hanover co., Robt. White, Perquimans county,	3	00

1880	STATE DEPARTMENT.	·
April	Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, salary for 1st quarter, 1880, \$250.00; copying 70 Acts and 14 Resolutions for State Printer, \$147.50; Acts and Resolutions furnished the Governor, Auditor, &c., \$23.50, E. B. Engelhard, Chief Clerk, salary for March, 1880,	\$ 421 83
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of April, 1880, \$33.33; and as Senate and House Librarian, for 1st quarter, 1880, \$25.00, Sundry persons, for books, subscriptions, &c.,	58 140
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
	J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for 1st quarter, 1880, D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, salary for	750
	1st quarter, 1880, H. M. Worth, Teller, salary for April,	375
	1880,	62
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.	
6	Patrick McGowan, Superintendent, salary for 1st quarter, 1880,	50
	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.	
	J. A. Dickson, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	5,000

1880	ADJUTANT GENERAL.		
May	Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., freight and drayage, W. A. Cornish, for cleaning 50 stands	\$ 8 20	50 00
	of arms, &c., United States Army and Navy Jour- nal, subscription one year,		00
	DISABLED SOLDIERS APPROPRIATION.		
	Sundry persons, for annual pensions, as follows: W. B. McLain, for loss of sight,	60	00
	W. D. Williams, "	60	00
	John H. True, for loss of both arms,	60	
	W. N. Stewart, for loss of sight,	60	
	Alex. Hodge, """"	60	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Sam'l L. Love, State Auditor, for additional pay for the month of April,		100
	1880,	50	00
	A. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the months of April and May, 1880,	166	66
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services during this month as gardener, \$33.60; Haw- kins Taylor, for cutting grass, \$5,	38	60
	COLORED INSANE ASYLUM.		
	George W. Dewey, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	2,500	00

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1880	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
May	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, on the above account, for convey- ing convicts to the Penitentiary,		23
	COUNCIL OF STATE.	-	
	G. L. Dudley, Secretary, services one day,	$\frac{1}{2}$	00
	GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, indexing Laws of Special Session, 1880,		00
•	JUDICIARY.		
	Hon. R. P. Buxton, Superior Court Judge, salary for 1st quarter, 1880, F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor 5th Judi-	625	00
	cial District, 3 Certificates, G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor 9th Judicial	60	00
	District, 1 Certificate,		00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, on account of appropriation,	10,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	Hale & Edwards, Broughton, & Co., sundry printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, practical printers, for examing ac-	1,077	14
	counts of State Printer,	14	00

.880	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
May	Hale & Edwards, Broughton & Co., printing and binding,	\$ 222	84
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	T. J. Hardison, Sheriff of Anson county, and J. H. Lanning, Sheriff of Transylvania county,	13	40
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	E. B. Engelhard, Chief Clerk, salary for the months of April and May, 1880, Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State,		66
	for copying Acts and Resolutions, \$22.50; certifying to appointment of Commissioners of Affidavits, \$28.20,		70
	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sherwood Haywood, Librarian, salary for May, 1880, Charlotte Observer, for subscription,		33
	\$2.00; H. Foukes, 6 vols. History of France, \$36.00,	38	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, salary for the month of May, 1880,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	H. M. Worth, Teller, salary, for May 1880,	62	2 50

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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

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1880			
	CONTINGENCIES.		
May	G. L. Dudley, Priv. Sec. to the Gov'r		
	for sealing 200 bonds,	\$ 20	00
	Alfred Cawthorn, services as servant and Messenger to the Sup. Court,	35	00
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol,		
	&c., for the pay'nt of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Cap-		
	itol,	140	
	A. Griffis, for hauling tax list,		25
	John A. Dushane & Co., 10 reams book paper,	70	00
	F. H. Heartt, for glass cleaning,	-	05
	sponge and Sapolia, Western Union Telegraph Company,	1	85
	for telegrams sent and received,	21	43
	Telephonic Exchange, rent of line 3 months,	Q	00
	W. W. Holden, P. M., postage,	214	
	Wm. J. C. Dulany & Co., stationery,	1	96
	J. W. Randolph & English, balance on bill,		50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas, \$29.50;		
	12 feet of drop light tube and one mercury cup! \$5.50,	35	00
	Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., freight		
,	and drayage, Pescud, Lee & Co., soap, saltpetre and	3	90
	rat poison,	1	35
	G. O. Freeman & Co., 1 dozen Royal	2	50
	Ink Extractors, Edwards, Broughton & Co., Judg-		30
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., Judgment Dockets, Record of Deeds,		
	Justice Dockets, &c., \$165.75; $433\frac{3}{4}$ reams flat letter paper, \$555.20,	720	95
	Henry Lindenmeyer, 1,000 litho-		
	graphed envelopes, K. B. Waitt, sundry repairs,	$\begin{vmatrix} 17 \\ 19 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 00 \\ 40 \end{vmatrix}$
	ix. D. waitt, sundry repairs,	11	TU

1880 May	John Griffin, charcoal, Southern Express Co., freight,	\$ 156 3275
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS. (Western N. C. R. R.)	
	Sundry persons on the above account during this month,	28,910 00
	DISABLED SOLDIERS APPROPRIATION.	•
June	Calvin Frost, Greene county, and Jas. Moore, Pender county, for loss of sight, each, \$60,	120 00
	APPROPRIATION FOR ENGRAVING STATE BONDS.	
	American Bank Note Co., 500 bonds and altering bond face plate,	230 00
	APPROPRIATION FOR KING'S MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL.	
	General Johnstone Jones, to pay ex- penses in making arrangement for celebration,	30 00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	
	Robert Hines, 24 days' services as gardener, Robert Sanders, for cleaning up,	26 88 75
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary,	730 27

1880	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
June	Alfred Perry, reward for the arrest and delivery of Wm. Taylor,	\$ 200	00
	INSANE ASYLUM.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for the payment of current expenses,	15,000	00
	INTEREST ON MORTGAGE BONDS. (Western N. C. Railroad.)		
	Samuel C. White, Casher State National Bank, \$70.00; P. A. Wiley, Cashier Citizens' National, \$70.00.	140	00
	JUDICIARY.		
	Sundry Solicitors, Attorney General and the Supreme Court Marshal,	1,618	00
	PENITENTIARY.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for the payment of current expenses as per requisition,	25,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for	3,200	83
	examining acc'ts of State Printers,	10	00
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	J. A. Green, Sheriff of Harnett Co., for 1879,		1 40

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

.880	DVIDLIG WAY DEPUTE		
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
une	R. R. Peoples, am't refu'ded for 1879,	\$ 3	24
une	STATE LIBRARY.		
	Sundry persons, for books, binding, subscription, &c.,	95	64
	SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., salary for the months of May and June, 1880,	125	00
	WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.		
	John A. Dickson, Treasurer, on account of appropriation,	5,000	00
	CONTENGENCIES.		
	Alfred Cawthorn, 28 days services as servant and messenger to Supreme		
	Court,	28	
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas, Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry	25	50
	articles,	2	88
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters		
	and the watchman of the capitol,	112	
	George Medlin, for cleaning out well, W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., 4,000 docu-	б	00
	ment envelopes,	21	60
	K. B. Waitt, cutting and putting down carpet in office of keeper of		
	capitol, and repairing chairs, &c.,	24	30
	Edward J. Hardin, oil and brooms, G. L. Dudley, for packing and ship- ping the 82nd vol. Supreme Court		40
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1880			
June	Reports to the different States, F. M. Straughan, 31 boxes used, for	\$ 10	00
	packing Laws, extra session, 1880, West. Union Tel. Co., telegrams sent	10	85
	and received, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., freight,	39	67 70
	H. Baumgarten & Bro., seal and press for Northampton county,	8	00
	B. Grimes Cowper, packing and ship-	,	0
	ping Laws, extra session, 1880, J. C. Jordan, repairing well fixtures,	22	00
	gate, &c.,	4	10
	C. C. Clawson, for window shades, Edwards, Broughton & Co., 50 jus- tice's books of fines, and 8 treasur-		00
	er's ditto,	56	50
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
July	Johnstone Jones, salary, 2d qr., 1880, Wm. A. Price, cleaning and repair-	75	00
	ing guns,	18	00
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	J. M. Worth, Treasurer ex officio, for the payment of current expenses,	5,000	00
	DISABLED SOLDIERS APPROPRIATION.		
	Sundry persons, on the above account, as follows:		
	Tizdell Walton, of Buncombe county, loss of sight,	60	00
	Geo. Pearman, of New Hanover Co., loss of sight,		00
	W. J. Humphrey, of Robeson county,		
	loss of sight, John McDaniel, of Jones county, loss	60	00
	of sight,	60	00

880 ily	Noah A. Childers, of Alexander Co., loss of legs, AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.	\$ 60 00
	Samuel L. Love, State Auditor, 2nd quar's salary, \$312.50; additional pay for the month of June, 1880, Andrew J. Partin, Clerk,	362 50 50 00
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	
	Robert Hines, services as gardener,	33 60
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.	
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the Peni- tentiary during this month,	336 03
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
	J. C. Scarborough, Sup't, salary, 2nd quarter, 1880,	375 00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
	Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary, 2d quarter, 1880, G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary sal-	1,000 00
	ary 2d quarter, 1880,	187 50
	JUDICIARY.	
	Sundry Supreme and Superior Court Judges, Solicitors, &c., during this month,	8,325 00

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1880	KING'S MOUNTAIN CENTENNIAL.		
July	J. M. Ivy, Treasurer K. M. C. Association, for the erection of a monument on the battle ground,	\$ 1,000	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.	-	
	J. H. Mills, Supt., for part of appropriation,	1,000	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
	P. M. Hale and Edwards, Broughton & Co., binding 58 vols. 82nd N. C. Reports,	34	80
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.		
	Battle Bryan, Sheriff of Edgecombe county, for State tax refunded to sundry persons for the year 1879,		98
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for 2nd quarter's salary and the payment of sundry boat hands, postage, &c.,		00
	SETTLING TAXES.		
	Battle Bryan, Sheriff of Edgecombe county, per diem,	2	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, \$250;		

Commissioners of Affidavits, \$84.60 E. B. Engelhard, clerk, salary for June, 1880,	\$ 334	
Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian and House and Senate Librarian, salary to July 31st, 1880, Sundry persons for binding, subscrip- tion to newspapers, freight, &c.,	91 84	
J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, D. W. Bain, chief clerk, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, H. M. Worth, teller, salary for the month of June,	750 375 62	00
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer, for interest due under Act in relation to the land scrip fund, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.	3,750	00
Patrick McGowen, Superintendent, salary for 2nd quarter, 1880,	50	00
Southern Express Company, freight, G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the Governor, for shipping Laws of	100	60
	Commissioners of Affidavits, \$84.60 E. B. Engelhard, clerk, salary for June, 1880, STATE LIBRARY. Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian and House and Senate Librarian, salary to July 31st, 1880, Sundry persons for binding, subscription to newspapers, freight, &c., TREASURY DEPARTMENT. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, D. W. Bain, chief clerk, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, H. M. Worth, teller, salary for the month of June, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer, for interest due under Act in relation to the land scrip fund, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Patrick McGowen, Superintendent, salary for 2nd quarter, 1880, CONTINGENCIES. Southern Express Company, freight, G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to	E. B. Engelhard, clerk, salary for June, 1880, STATE LIBRARY. Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian and House and Senate Librarian, salary to July 31st, 1880, Sundry persons for binding, subscription to newspapers, freight, &c., TREASURY DEPARTMENT. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, D. W. Bain, chief clerk, salary for 2nd quarter 1880, H. M. Worth, teller, salary for the month of June, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer, for interest due under Act in relation to the land scrip fund, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Patrick McGowen, Superintendent, salary for 2nd quarter, 1880, CONTINGENCIES. Southern Express Company, freight, G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to

1880 July	Special Session, 1880, to the differ-		
	ent States,	\$ 10	00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, 17 ³ / ₄ yds. carpet, for room of Keeper of Capitol, H. Mahler, repairing and cleaning	19	96
	clocks,	7	00
	Alfred Cawthorn, services as messensenger to the Supreme Court,	35	0
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper of Capitol, &c., for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the		
	Capitol,	112	0
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, gas consumed this month,	31	5
	Brown Williams, for cutting and splitting wood,	2	5
	J. C. Brewster, sundry articles as per bill, Alfred Williams & Co., sundry arti-	27	6
	cles of stationery, Western Union Telegraph Company,	3	5
	telegrams sent and received, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone Exchange,	3	0
	rent 3 months,		0
	K. B. Waitt, repairing chairs, G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the	15	7
	Governor, for sealing 200 bonds,	20	
	L. H. Adams, 10 reams book paper, Edward J. Hardin, oil and matches,	58	34
	Julius Lewis & Co., 2 night latches,		0
	W. W. Holden, P. M., for postage 2d quarter, 1880,	459	1
	INTERST ON MORTGAGE BONDS, WEST- ERN N. C. RAILROAD.		
	S. C. White, Cashier, &c., 1 Coupon, due May 1st, 1880,	35	50

.880	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		-
Aug.	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, for emery paper, parafine, gun oil, &c., Raleigh & Augusta A. L. R. R. Co., and Richmond & Danville R. R.	\$ 54	10
	Co., freight, Seth Nowell, hauling guns,	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
	J. B. Harris, Treasurer, Poplar Tent Fair Association, amount of appro- priation,	50 0	00:
	COMMUTATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
	Daniel Mathews, of Cumberland Co., annual pension,	60 0	01
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Sam'l L. Love, additional pay for the month of July, 1880, And. J. Partin, Clerk, salary for the month of July,	50 0	
	CAPITOL SQUARE.	00 0	o -
	Rob't Hines, 24 days' services as gar- dener,	26 8	8
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, for conveying convicts to the Peni-		
	tentiary, &c.,	481 30	D - >

1880	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.	
Aug.	N. Carr, expenses incurred in going to Georgia, under requisition for J. P. Pacetty, a fugitive from justice,	\$ 52
	JUDICIARY.	
	R. H. Bradley, Sup. Court Marshal, services, 44 days, W. H. Bagley, Supreme Court Clerk,	88
	salary, &c.,	183
	F. N. Strudwick, Sol'r, 1 certificate,	20
	PUBLIC PRINTING.	
	Hale, Edwards, Broughton & Co., sundry printing and binding, John Spelman and J. C. Birdsong, for	330
	examining accounts,	8
	PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.	
	David Clark, Halifax county, excess of State tax,	10
	SETTLING TAXES.	
	D. W. Deweese, Sheriff of Cherokee county, 1879.	54
	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
	E. B. Engelhard, Clerk, salary for August, 1880, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State,	83
	certifying to Commissioners of Affidavits,	18

1880			_
	STATE LIBRARY.		
Aug.	Edwards, Broughton & Co., binding,	\$ 26	00
	Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of August,	33 8	33
	SUPT. OF CAPITOL.		
	J. McL. Turner, Keeper, &c., salary for the months of July and Au- gust, 1880,	125	00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	H. M. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of July,	62	50
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
	Patrick McGowan, Keeper, 1 box,	1	50
	CONTINGENCIES.		
	Wm. W. Peebles, professional services in prosecuting the case of the State		
	vs. Roanoke Nav. Co., K. B. Waitt, sundry repairs and locks	75	00
	furnished, Oscar Hicks, repairing chair,	7	75 50
	J. McL. Turner, for the payment of	i i	J U
	sundry waiters and the watchman of the capitol, Alfred Cawthorn, 28 days' services as	112	08
	messenger and servant to the Supreme Court,	28 (00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas consumed this month,	23 (വ
	W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., one check perforator,	5	
	periorator,	1 9/	UU

1880			
Aug.	Daniel G. Fowle, for legal services in the case of State vs. F. Beavers,	250	00
	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., freight,		15
	G. L. Dudley, Private Secretary to the		
	Governor, sealing 1,000 bonds,	100	00
	ADJUTANT GENERAL.		
Sept.	Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for		
	freight and drayage on guns for State Arsenal,	10	30
	W. A. Price, for cleaning and repair-		
	ing 90 breech loading rifles at State	0.5	=
	Arsenal and packing same, &c., Raleigh & Gaston R. R.Co., for freight	25	50
	on 9 cases of guns, including dray-		
	age on same,	42	24
	DISABLED SOLDIERS APPROPRIATION.		
	J. N. Nelson, Clerk Superior Court of		
	Guilford county, annual pension to		
	William Core, who lost both arms	4:0	00
	in the Confederate service,		
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	A. J. Partin, Clerk in Auditor's De-		
	partment, salary for the month of		
	August, 1880,	83	33
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
	Robert Hines, for services 24 days as	90	88
	gardener on Capitol Square,	20	, 00

.880	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, during this month, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary,	\$ 596	45
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. J. W. Lee, expenses incurred as mes-		
	senger to Virginia under requisition for G. M. Lindsay, a fugitive from justice, R. W. Smith, expenses incurred as messenger to Virginia under requi-	40	00
	sition for Rob't Mitchell, a fugitive from justice, James A. Brown, for balance of expenses as agent of the State in going to South Carolina for Wright	47	75
	Evans, a fugitive, under requisition, JUDICIARY.	21	95
	Sundry Solicitors, during this month, R. P. Buxton, Judge of the Superior Court, salary for the month of July,	220	00
	1880, Thomas S. Kenan, Attorney General, attendance on the Supreme Court,	208	33
	June Term, 1880, Robert H. Bradley, Marshal Supreme Court, services 11 days at \$2.00 per	100	00
	day, OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.	22	00
	J. H. Mills, Supt. Oxford Orphan Asylum, balance of annual apppro-		

		1	
1880 Sept.	priation to said Asylum for the present year, under a resolution providing aid for orphans at Oxford, ratified March 14, 1879,	\$ 1,000	00
	Hale & Edwards, Broughton & Co., State Printers, for sundry printing, The Raleigh News, for balance due on bill for State printing, dated Jan-	96	03
	uary 12, 1878, warrant No. 482, having been issued for \$47.23, which should have been for \$67.23, leaving a balance of \$20.00 on said bill,	20	00
	J. C. Birdsong, Practical Printer, examing account of State Printers, John Spelman, Practical Printer, examining account of State Printers,	2	2 00
	F. G. Simmons, Chairman Board of Com'rs of Roads, for services of the Guard and other expenses in guard ing convicts employed on road in Jones and Onslow counties as per pay-rolls,		7 08
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff Warren county per diem, R. W. Hardie, Sheriff, Cumberland county, per diem,		3 00

.880	STATE DEPARTMENT.	
Sept.	E. B. Engelhard, Clerk in State Department, salary for the month of August, 1880, Wm. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for certifying to appointments of Commissioners of Affidavits,	\$ 83 33 28 20
	STATE LIBRARY.	
	J. W. Randolph and English, for Smith's Virginia, 2 vols., for State Library, John Wilson & Son, 1 copy Dr. E. C. Wine's State of Prisons, including postage, for State Library, H. Fowkes, vol. XI Encyclopedia Britanica, for State Library, Collier Cobb, 1 mounted school map of North Carolina, for State Lib'ry, Evening Visitor, su bscription for one year, for State Library, Sherwood Haywood, State Librarian, salary for the month of Sept., 1880, Mrs. B. D. Stith, Agent, 1 copy of the Life of Hancock,	15 00 5 32 7 00 6 00 3 00 33 33 1 50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT. H. M. Worth, Teller, salary for the month of August, 1880, WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.	62 50
	John A. Dickson, Treasurer, on account of appropriation to Western Insane Asylum,	5,000 00

1880			
	CONTINGENCIES.		
Sept.	Southern Express Co., for freight on packages during the month of Au- gust, 1880, for sundry departments, Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building and gate lamps, during the month of	\$ 25	15
	August, 1880, Alfred Cawthorn, for services 28 days as waiter and messenger of the Su-	25	50
	preme Court, J. McL. Turner, Keeper of the Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the	28	00
	Capitol, W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, amount of freight on Laws of 1880, and election laws from Railroads to	112	08
	various county seats not accessible by express, Hilliard Bell, for fitting keys and for	19	51
	repairs in the State Library, F. M. Straughan, for making 25 wooden boxes for shipment of ord-	1	75
	nance stores from State Arsenal, Collier Cobb, for one mounted map of North Carolina for office of Secre-	5	00
	tary of State, W. W. Holden, Postmaster of Raleigh, N. C., for postage furnished the Sup't of Public Instruction during the quarter ending June 30th,	6	00
	1880, West. Union Tel. Co., for telegrams sent and received by Executive and		86
	Treasury Departments, W. J. C. Dulaney & Co., for 35 reams book paper, 24x38, 575 lbs. at 35c.,	14	38
	furnished for Sup. Court Reports,	201	25

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Gross Tax of each County for the year 1879, derived from the several subjects of taxation, as per returns on file in this Department.

1879	ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	JAMES T. HUNTER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Horses, \$120.31; Mules, \$38.36,	\$ 1,540 158	67
	Jacks, 24c.; Jennies, 9c.,		33
	Goats, 11c.; Cattle, \$46.52, Hogs, \$20.76; Sheep, \$8.10,	46 28	63
	Farming utensils, &c.,	145	72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	56	68
	Solvent credits,	368	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		05
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise,	311	32 67
	Net income and profits,	152	07
	Concerts and musical entertainments		
	for profit,	6	00
	Travelling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	129	
	Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c.,	15	00
	Peddlers,	15 15	00
	Marriage licenses,	92	15
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	3	00
	Subjects unlisted,	33	80
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Paritary and Support of con-	1, 362	90
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,362	90
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,884	49
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 8,324 4,034	20 69

1879.	ALEXANDER COUNTY. H. W. Mays, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	₩	27 11 3 61 16 30 24 5	52 25 08 97 19 03 80 22 71 66 30 82 55
	Marriage licenses,		49	
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		428 428	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,787	
	oros univali sulo uaci,	₩	1,101	-1.
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	2,502 1,523	

1879	ALLEGHANY COUNTY. J. R. WYATT, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$	60 5 49 9 10 53 5 39 8 5	15 65 90 59 11 02 43 04 37 80 04 12 21 59
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		301 301	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,236	52
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	3,145	
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	1,016	131

879	ANSON COUNTY.		Ī
	THOMAS J. HARDISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, 58.19; Mules, 80.46, Jacks, 02; Jennets, 02, Goats, 41; Cattle, 51.45, Hogs, 16.60; Sheep, 5.16 Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Concerts and musical entertainments for profit, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	\$ 21 129 53 137 6 156 6 54 10 15 5	47 65 04 86 76 32 42 57 69 73 48 00 00 00 81
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	116 42	38 75
	Special Taxes:		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	934	03
	victs,	 934	03
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 3,969	00
	County Taxes:		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 19,923 3,145	

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ASHE COUNTY,			
John Baker, Sheriff.			
State Taxes.			
Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats,	\$	671 20 118 11	0729
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils. &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Itinerant dentists, &c.,		97 16 12 61 36 64 29 51 99	34 25 5 3 4 4 4 4 6 6 0
Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Special Taxes.		20 51	
Eor Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	\$	647 647	
Gross amount State Taxes,	#	2,661	48
County Taxes.			
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,809 2,087	

BEAUFORT COUNTY. G. W. Dixon, Sheriff. State Taxes: Land, \$1,023.46; Town lots, \$350.84, Horses, \$66.46; Mules, \$42.87, Jennets, 06; Goats, 10; Cattle, \$51.30, Hogs, \$24.05; Sheep, \$4.85, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, \$418.69; Cigars, 93c.; Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Am't collected under Schedule B, by T. J. Satchwell, former Sheriff, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,					
Land, \$1,023.46; Town lots, \$350.84, Horses, \$66.46; Mules, \$42.87, Jennets, 06; Goats, 10; Cattle, \$51.30, Hogs, \$24.05; Sheep, \$4.85, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, \$418.69; Cigars, 93c.; Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Am't collected under Schedule B, by T. J. Satchwell, former Sheriff, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$8,622,08	1879	BEAUFORT COUNTY.			
Land, \$1,023.46; Town lots, \$350.84, Horses, \$66.46; Mules, \$42.87, Jennets, 06; Goats, 10; Cattle, \$51.30, Hogs, \$24.05; Sheep, \$4.85, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, \$418.69; Cigars, 93c.; Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Am't collected under Schedule B, by T. J. Satchwell, former Sheriff, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 1,374 30 109 33 119 35 129 59 129 65 129 96 149 96 150 129 99 160 129 129 170 129 1		G. W. Dixon, Sheriff.			
Horses, \$66.46; Mules, \$42.87, Jennets, 06; Goats, 10; Cattle, \$51.30, Hogs, \$24.05; Sheep, \$4.85, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, \$418.69; Cigars, 93c.; Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Am't collected under Schedule B, by T. J. Satchwell, former Sheriff, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, All county purposes, levied by county, All county purposes, levied by county, All county purposes, levied by county, Satched State S		State Taxes:			
Special Taxes: For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$8,622,08		Horses, \$66.46; Mules, \$42.87, Jennets, 06; Goats, 10; Cattle, \$51.30, Hogs, \$24.05; Sheep, \$4.85, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, \$418.69; Cigars, 93c.; Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Com. Merchants, 1 per cent. on sales, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Am't collected under Schedule B, by T. J. Satchwell, former Sheriff, Marriage licenses,	*	109 51 28 129 26 96 12 149 10 419 299 5	33 46 90 59 54 53 21 96 00 62 68 50 91 88 00 94 27
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 8,622 08				19	95
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 1,074 05 5,126 67					
Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 8,622 08		Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,074	05
County Taxes: All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 8,622 08		victs,		1,074	05
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$	5,126	67
		All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$		

1879	BERTIE COUNTY.			
	D. A. Watford, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.	\$	1,331	70
	Land,	Ф		94
	Town Lots,		1 54	
	Horses, \$91.91; Mules, \$62.57,		4 =	27
	Jacks, 20 cts.; Jennies, 07 cts., Goats, 10 cts.; Cattle, \$45.63,			73 57
	Hogs, \$28.00; Sheep, \$6.57,		131	
	Farming utensils, &c.,			61
	Money on hand or on deposit,		139	
	Solvent credits,			18
	Stock in incorporated companies,			44
	Other personal property,			33
	Railroad franchise,		9	00
	Concerts, &c., for profit, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		508	63
	liquors,		191	
	Merchants and other dealers,			67
	Hotets, boarding houses, &c.,			00
	Horse and mule drovers,		10	00
	Peddlers,		100	
	Mrrriage licenses,		133	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		22	80
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$	1,061	81
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,061	80
	Gross amount State Tax,	\$	5,075	20
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, Scholl purposes, levied by State,	\$	7,073 3,919	

879	BLADEN COUNTY. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, Sheriff. State Taxes.		
	Land, \$931.45; Town lots, \$31.47, Horses, \$39.54; Mules, \$47.75, Jacks, 28c.; Goats, 63c.; Cattle, \$71.97, Hogs, \$28.13; Sheep, \$7.79, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, &c., Net incomes and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or melt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Horse and mule drovers, Peddlcrs, Marriage licenses, Delinquents for 1878, Arrears for insolvents,	Constitution of the Consti	962 92 87 29 72 88 35 92 105 41 18 36 73 95 4 39 90 15 127 92 6 00 84 42 121 20 3 22 10 00 25 75 60 00 42 50 38 66 17 46
	Epecial Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		769 27
	victs, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$	3,526 95
18	all county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$	6,452 51 3,067 89

1879	BUNCOMBE COUNTY.			
	BUNCOMBE COOKII.			
	Stephen Jones, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land,	\$	1,637	
	Town lots,		607	
	Horses,		112	
	Mules,		66	6
	Jacks,			16
	Jennets,			
	Goats,		92	
	Cattle,		23	
	Hogs,		11	
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,		173	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		40	
	Solvent credits,		196	3
	Stock in incorporated companies,			1
	Other personal preperty,		206	3
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
	liquors,		131	
	Merchants and other dealers,		221	
	Marriage licenses,		82	4
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			1
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,578	8
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		_,-,-	
	viets,	l	1,578	8
		0	6,765	-
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	0,70	
				ı
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8	20,30	7
	School purposes, levied by State,	11 "	4,78	

	BRUNSWICK COUNTY. Edward W. Taylor, Sheriff. State Taxes. Land, (less amount of deeds, &c.,) Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs,	40	413 40 77 81 24 37 4 87 09 38 63 57 22 70
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notary Public, &c., Marriage Licenses,		7 16 67 10 40 87 30 52 27 52 44 57 69 13 41 79 14 73 20 93
1	Special Tuxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$	501 51 501 51
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,974 53
	County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$	4,418 59 1,963 7 5

BURKE COUNTY.			
Joseph Brittain, Sheriff.			
State Taxes.			
Land, Town Lots, Horses, \$41.13; Mules, \$35.05, Jacks, 33 cts.; Jennies 09 cts., Goats, 02 cts.; Cattle, \$29.96, Hogs, 11.06; Sheep, \$3.16, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent crdits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Concerts, &c., Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or m liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of Horses or mules for hi Marriage licenses,		29 14 46 12 80 1 37	73 18 42 98 22 35 65 48 10 38 18 00 68 64 00
Marriage licenses, Forfeiture of Drummer, Special Taxes.		100 100	
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of continuous		533	10
victs,		533	10
Gross amount State taxe	es, \$	2,445	- 8 9
County Taxes.			
All county purposes, levied by coun School purposes, levied by State,	nty, \$	10,454 2, 117	

.879	CABARRUS COUNTY.			T
	Nelson Slough, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$1,527.31; Town lots, \$267.57,	\$	1,794	188
	Horses, \$95.35; Mules, \$75.70.		171	05
	Jacks, 20c.; Jennets, 05c.; Goats, 11c.,		~.	36
	Cattle, \$38.95; Hogs, \$20.64, Sheep,			59
	Farming utensils, &c.,		146	28
	Money on hand or on deposit,			31
	Solvent credits,		386	
	Stock in incorporated companies,			17
	Other personal property,		106	91
	Railroad franchise,			59
	Net incomes and profits, Concerts and musical entertainments		36	66
	for profit,		97	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		41	00
	liquors,		186	43
	Merchants and other dealers,		200	
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,			
	(except draymen), Peddlers,			00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		20	$\frac{00}{36}$
	Marriage licenses,		105	15
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			25
	Subjects unlisted, (added by County		00	20
	Commissioners),		211	96
	0			
	Special Taxes.			
1	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1 944	00
ŀ	For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,344	ರ ಪ
	victs,		1,344	33
	,			
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$	6,278	20
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	12,925	21
	School purposes, levied by State,	P	3,826	
	1 1 ,		0,020	7 ===

				_
1879	CALDWELL COUNTY.			
	R. R. McCall, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land,	\$	729	
	Town Lots,		47	
	Horses,	-	52	
	Mules,			03
	Jacks, \$1.17; Jennies, 68,			85
	Cattle,			46
	Hogs,	-		37
	Sheep,			69
	Farming utensils, &c.,			97
	Money on hand or on deposit,			87
۵	Solvent credits,			82
	Stock in incorporated companies,			15
	Other personal property,	ŀ		15
	Merchants and other dealers,		19	75
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants			50
	and eating houses, Seals of Notaries, Public, &c.,		1	35
	Marriage licenses,			03
	marriage incenses,		20	00
	Special Taxes.			
	T. T. A. I. J. T. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		E 77	FT A
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		577	14
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		577	71
	victs,			14
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$	2,368	72
	,	"	_,	/
		1		
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes levied by county,	\$	6,702	48
	School purposes, levied by State,	4	1,938	
	bottoor purposos, to trod by states	•	2,000	50

1879	CAMDEN COUNTY.		
	M. N. SAWYER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Itinerant dentists, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	69	413 81 19 13 39 17 13 63 27 19 36 11 14 2 35 38 35 4 10 31 49 1 20 18 23 84 35 32 36 11 94 5 00 4 04 52 45 16 15
	Special Taxes.		1013
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		306 75
	victs,		306 75
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,432 02
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,861 34 1,624 61

1879	11			=
1019	CARTERET COUNTY.			
	Julius F. Jones, Sheriff.			
	State Toxes.			
	Tand 6905 90) loss and allowed			
	Land, \$285.80, \ less am't allowed Town lots, 152.40, \ for deeds, \$195.11,	\$	243	09
	Horses,	₩	24	
	Mules,			76
	Jacks,			05
	Jennets,			05
	Goats,		0.0	12
	Cattle,		$\frac{26}{7}$	
	Hogs,		1	00 11
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,		42	
	Money on hand or on deposit,			$\frac{03}{40}$
	Solvent credits,			78
	Other personal property,			05
	Railroad franchise,		2	04
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
	liquors,		93	06
	Merchants and other dealers,		46	68
	Marriage licenses,		47	50
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		316	89
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	victs,		316	89
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,251	71
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	6,499	
,	School purposes, levied by State,	i	1,816	151

1879	CASWELL COUNTY.		
	B. S. Graves, Sheriff,		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,313.54; Town lots, \$110,08, Horses, \$104.22; Mules, \$58.30, Jennies, 06; Goats, 07,	\$ 1,423 162	
	Cattle, \$40.37; Hogs, \$27.39,	67	
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	151 84	77
-	Solvent credits,	304	34
	Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\232\end{array}$	99 35
	Railroad franchise,	36	92
	Net income and profits, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, bag-	25	60
	atelle, &c., &c., Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	20	00
	liquors,	188	77
	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants	193	98
	and eating houses, Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges,		
	and gates across highways, Tobacco Warehousemen,	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 106 \end{array}$	60
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		
	(except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,	57	68
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		10
	Arrears for insolvents, Special Taxes.	18	78
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,226	30
	For Peni'ary and support of convicts,	1,226	
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$ 5,665	10
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,401 4,391	
	notator parposos, rolling of state,		

1879	CATAWBA COUNTY. S. L. Yount, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$1,480.24; Town lots, \$189.89, Horses, \$94.38; Mules, \$80.83, Jacks, 79 cts.; Jennies, 16 cts., Goats, 13 cts.; Cattle, \$55.53, Hogs, \$22.18; Sheep, \$10.46, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Merchants and other dealers, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$	55 32 192 53 227 106 31 25 185 6 5 10 3	21 95 66 64 31 41 37 46 21 67 51 37 00 00 10 00
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		16	15
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,265	32
	viets,		1,265	32
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	5,413	79
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	3,021 3,092	

L879 CF	HATHAM COUNTY.		
J.	W. Taylor, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
Goats, 41 Hogs, \$4 Farming Money of Solvent of Stock in Other pe Railroad Net incommerchan and 18 Itinerant Peddlers Seals of	Sc.; Jennets, 15c., 1c.; Cattle, \$99.67, 15.33; Sheep, \$24.05, 1 utensils, &c., 1 hand or on deposit, 1 credits, 1 incorporated companies, 1 irsonal property, 1 franchise, 1 me and profits, 1 ts and other dealers for 1878 1879, 1 t dentists, &c.,	*	1,932 59 49 93 159 32 119 80 88 100 08 69 38 228 77 41 82 134 38 3 05 122 74 4 62 7 50 172 50 5 00 10 00 14 75 83 60
Mairiage	Special Taxes.		
Deaf, 1	ane Asylum and Institution Dumb and Blind, itentiary and support of con-		1,514 85 1,514 85
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,290 41
	County Taxes.		
	ty purposes, levied by county, urposes, levied by State,	\$	13,766 84 5,027 71

1879	,)		_
CHEROKEE COUNTY.			
D. W. Deweese, Sheriff.			
State Taxes.			
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$	42 18 46 16 9 36 9 11 7 14 2 5 28	98 80 14 08 08 03 01 12 15 96 05 20 01 85 46 50 97
		1	00
Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		360 360	
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,456	28
County Taxes.			
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	2,540 1,873	72 27

879

-		
	CHOWAN COUNTY.	
	J. C. Warren, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes.	
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Goats,	\$ 506 25 188 68 31 20 19 67 61
	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,	15 03 11 51 78
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 59 & 22 \\ 10 & 49 \\ 80 & 72 \end{array} $
	Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise,	1 95 54 93 1 09
	Net income and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, (for the	26 00 187 69
	years 1878 and 1879), Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	219 12 3 09 47 03
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.	14 25
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	490 75
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	490 75
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,459 87
	County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,549 86 1,539 07

1879	CLAY COUNTY.			
	James P. Cherry, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land,	\$	169	
	Town lots,			36
	Horses, Mules,			16 68
	Jacks,		10	39
	Jennies,			09
	Goats,			01
	Cattle,			88
	Hogs,			83
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,			78 19
	Money on hand or on deposit,			28
	Solvent credits,	}	11	34
	Other personal property,			00
	Merchants and other dealers,		10	10
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1	75 00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,			90
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			00
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		152	81
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	victs,		152	81
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	643	94
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	1,829	88
	School purposes, levied by State,	W	664	

CLEVELAND COUNTY.	
B. F. Logan, Sheriff.	
State Taxes:	
Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers,	\$ 1,141 36 214 80 65 18 101 00 79 39 04 51 30 16 81 4 92 141 97 24 05 122 72 09 91 65 27 87
Horse and mule drovers, Marriage Licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 15 00 \\ 120 65 \\ 44 89 \end{array} $
Special Taxes.	
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	940 26
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,106 00
County Taxes.	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 18,543 13 3,212 59

1879	COLUMBUS COUNTY. ARCHIBALD McCollum, Sheriff. State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.	\$ 63 3 482 9 373 53 5	08 84 48 04 90 69 74 34 54 03 28 12 82 71
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	842 842	
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$ 3,7 43	65
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 6,762 3,125	

1879	1,
CRAVEN COUNTY.	
Orlando Hubbs, Sheriff.	
State Texes.	
Land, (less am't of deeds, \$755.83),	
Town lots, (" " 800.00),	\$ 147 27
Horses, \$57.23; Mules, \$26.59,	
Goats, 14c.; Cattle, \$43.98,	228 80
Hogs, \$15.95; Sheep, \$3.15,	83 82
Farming utensils, &c.,	44 12
Monoy on hand on an donait	19 10
Money on hand or on deposit,	113 20
Solvent credits,	42 73
Stock in incorporated companies,	162 75
Other personal property,	34 48
Railroad franchise,	89 99
Net income and profits,	9 44
Concerts and musical entertainments	112 05
for profit,	
Itinerant companies, or persons, &c.,	33 00
Billiard saloons,	25,00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	40 00,
liquors,	
Merchants and other dealers,	644 05
Merchants, &c., collected for 1877.	724 18
Hotels, boarding houses, &c	40 00
Public ferries, toll gates, &c	31 07
Keepers of horses or mules for hire.	16 30
(except draymen),	2 00
Horse and mule drovers,	10 00
Seals of Notaries Public. &c	34 70
Marriage licenses,	114 95
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	63,00
Special Taxes:	03,00
For Insane Asylum and Institution	
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,341 24
For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,041 24
victs,	1 241 24
,	1,341 24
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,548 48
County Taxes:	\$ 5,548 48
All county purposes, levied by county,	\$ 26,49 12
School purposes, levied by State,	
9	4,212 92

CURRITUCK COUNTY. JOHN F. FROST, Sheriff. State Taxes. Land, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State, \$ 395 71 3596 3688 3888 4400 270 376 376 376 376 672 299 376 67 29 376 67 29 376 67 29 376 67 29 376 67 29 37 67 29					
Land, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,025	1879	CURRITUCK COUNTY.			
Land, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Soivent credits Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,025		John F. Frost, Sheriff.			
Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$35,96 \$35,96 14,10 27,06 14,17 29,97 17,18 29,97 18,190 19,191 10,191 11,446 39,00 31,06 310,67 3		State Taxes.			
County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,025		Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		35 8 4 27 14 2 37 1 18 14 67 144 39 310 310	96 88 00 05 17 99 63 73 00 44 20 163 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,025		Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,47	9 6
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 3,025					
All County bul bobob, to thou all a		County Taxes.			
		All county purposes, levied by county School purposes, levied by State,	, \$		

1879	CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		1
	R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,309.95; Town lots, \$589.67, Horses, \$63.91; Mules, \$62.70, Jacks, 08c.; Jennies, 06c.; Goats, 71c., Cattle, 58.34; Hogs, 27.44; Sheep, 8.60, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c., Billard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Commission Merchants, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Horse and mule drovers, Pededelers,	120 94 148 33 214 53 291 3 49 6 22 20 174 456 4 6 36	661 85 438 869 440 886 70 812 900 49 92 90 92 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
	Marriage licenses,	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\117\end{array}$	33
]1	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		55
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,423	50
	victs,	1,423	5 0
	Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes.	\$ 6,705	34
S	all county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$ 21,052 5,061	

DARE COUNTY.	1		
J. Q. Horner, Sheriff.			
State Taxes.			
Land, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.	\$	14 3 1 27 5 1 48 20 17	03 48 01 50 67 61 65 18 16 81
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		126 126	
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	547	89
County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county	\$	2,507	36
School purposes, levied by State,	"	636	

1879

DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
David Loftin, Sheriff.		
State Taxes.		
Land, \$1,695.45; Town lots, \$168.02, Horses, \$136.75; Mules, \$62.50. Jacks, 74c.; Jennies, 08c.; Goats, 07c., Cattle, \$57.49; Hogs, \$26.82, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Concerts and musical entertainments for profit, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	S\$	1,863 47 199 25 89 84 31 14 39 171 75 75 59 205 31 18 98 122 62 6 61 15 00 120 99 4 50 15 00 4 00 10 00 18 00 10 4 97
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1878,		17 00 9 47
Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,383 51
victs,		1,383 51
Gross amount State taxes,	\$	5,849 62
County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	12,826 22 4,554 28

1879	DAVIE COUNTY.			
	C. C. Sanford, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots,	\$	881	59 33
	Horses,		70	06
	Mules, Jacks, 25c.; Jennies, 02c.,		42	54 27
	[Goats, 07c.; Cattle, \$28.82,		28	89
	Hogs, \$19.84; Sheep, \$3.92, Farming utensils, &c.,		$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 108 \end{array}$	76
	Money on hand or on deposit,		32	33 78
	Solvent credits,		124	68
	Stock in incorporated companies,			76
	Other personal property, Net income and profits,		81	65 50
	Merchants and other dealers,		58	86
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			85
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,			78
	Commission Merchants, &c., Peddlers,		10	06
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		17	13
	Marriage licenses,		67	93
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		22	15
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		734	50
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		134	04
	victs,		734	52
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 3,	150	94
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	417 475	

1879	DUPLIN COUNTY.	
	Bland Wallace, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes.	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats,	\$ 988 49 104 25 90 29 33 67 06 06 50
	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	67 80 25 54 6 34 139 47 32 42
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	105 08 7 94 90 63 249 98
	Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1876–'7–'8,	161 25 115 50 15 00 20 49
	Special Taxes.	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	847 80
	victs,	847 80
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 3,950 96
	County $oldsymbol{T}$ axes.	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 7,310 95 3,970 86

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1879	EDGECOMBE COUNTY.			
	BATTLE BRYAN, Sheriff.			1
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, \$103.34; Mules, \$157.52, Jacks, 10c.; Jennies, 06c., Goats, 37c.; Cattle, \$51 04, Hogs, \$37.86; Sheep, \$2.44, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Billard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers, Marriage licenses,	₩.	51 40 285 100 873 23 313 55 14 40 1,260 653 31	10 86 16 41 30 78 34 81 64 22 18 56 00 00 81 87 00 00
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			05
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		2,528	
	victs,		2,528	91
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	12,454	43
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	19,513 8,112	

1879	FORSYTH COUNTY.		T
	Augustus Fogle, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,123 22; Town lots, \$714.35; Horses, \$87.11; Mules, \$44.64, Jacks, 35c.; Jennies, 05; Goats, 08, Cattle, \$43.60; Hogs, \$20.51, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts and musical entertainments for profit, Travelling theatrical companies, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	\$ 66 211 101 600 86 420 51 25	7 57 1 75 48 4 11 6 50 1 53 1 09 2 22 3 53 0 57 2 44 5 50 0 0 0 0 0 0
I I	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	178	
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	122	
1	Added by County Com'ers collected under schedule B,	384	
	Special Taxes.	501	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Peni'ary and support of convicts,	1,735 1,735	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 7,752	26
A	County Taxes.	04.46	
S	all county purposes, levied by county, chool purposes, levied by State,	\$ 31,100 4,522	

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FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
H. C. Kearney, Sheriff.		
State Taxes.		
Land, \$1,814.18; Town lots, \$258.58, Horses, \$99.20; Mules, \$55.83, Jacks, 92 cts.; Jennies 01 ct.,	\$	03 93
Goats, 30 cts.; Cattle, \$74.03, Hogs, 31.07; Sheep, \$8.19,	74 39	26
Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	176 28	59 23
Solvent credits,	249	50
Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,	116	52 19
Railroad franchise, Net income and profits,	6	80
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		
liquors, Merchants and other dealers,	342 209	00
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	7	9'
Keepers of Horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),	10	
Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers,	$\frac{45}{20}$	
Marriage licenses,	143	9
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	12	0
Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution		
Deaf. Dumb and Blind,	1,466	8
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,466	8
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 6,646	3 1
County Taxes.		
All county purposes, levied by county School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 11,245 4,957	

1879	GASTON COUNTY.			=
	R. A. White, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$55.41; Mules, \$92.85, Jacks, 58c.; Jennies, 19c., Goats, 07c.; Cattle, \$39.35, Hogs, \$17.37; Sheep, \$6.05, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	\$	148 39 28 120 55 314 6 82 11 33 46 2 10 33 62 23	1 27 3 26 77 9 42 8 42 9 13 6 46 8 69 9 05 13 25 86 70 00 70 00
			49	24
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,208	11
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,208	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,983	
	County Taxes.	·	_,	
I S	All county purposes, levied by county, school purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,888 4,983	

1879	GATES COUNTY.		
	P. H. Riddick, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, \$525.71. less \$25.00 deducted by County Commissioners, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage Licenses,	\$ 48 14 20 2 83 42 132 20 23 38 14 35	90 75 50 03 18 77 15 06 58 95 64 50 35 63 02 63
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		55
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	473	86
	viets,	473	86
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,990	62
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 3,301 1,723	

1879	GRAHAM COUNTY. J. J. Colvard, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes.	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses,	\$ 133 30 2 10 13 42 4 21 15 03 01 17 00 5 35 2 63 9 72 1 14 1 30 1 67 2 40 7 50
	Special Taxes.	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	96 01 96 01
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 393 95
	County Taxes.	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 2,072 39 396 22

1879	GRANVILLE COUNTY.		
	ROBERT GARNER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land,	\$ 2,138	85
	Town lots, Horses, \$194.77; Mules, \$64.52,	444 259	
	Jacks, 24c.; Jennies, 01c.,		25
	Goats, 23c.; Cattle, \$100.93, Hogs, \$47.12; Sheep, \$13.29,	101	$\begin{vmatrix} 16 \\ 41 \end{vmatrix}$
	Farming utensils, &c.,	240	82
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	$\frac{86}{392}$	99
	Stock in incorporated companies,		50
	Other personal property,	385	
	Railroad franchise, Billiard saloons,	$\frac{1}{120}$	50 00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,	799	75
	Agents for the sale sewing machines, M'rch'ts and other dealers for 1878-'9,	$\frac{20}{359}$	$\frac{00}{47}$
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	45	57
	Tobacco warehousemen, Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	200	00
	(except draymen),	49	00
	Peddlers,		00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	192	25 37
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		95
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution	2050	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	2,059	12
	victs,	2,059	12
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 10,209	00
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$ 17,220	
	School purposes, levied by State,	8,289	75

GREENE COUNTY.		
H. D. POTTER, Sheriff.		
State Taxes.		
Land, \$1,098.18; Town lots, \$61.63, Horses, \$63.30; Mules, \$51.53,	\$ 1,159	
Jennies, Goats, 30 ; Cattle, \$24.23,	24	01 53
Hogs, \$22.67; Sheep, \$1.18, Farming utensils, &c.,	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 124 \end{array}$	85
Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	27 217	16
Stock in incorporated companies,	2 58	16
Other personal property, Net income and profits,	34	
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	401	80
Merchants and other dealers, for 1878 and 1879,	96	11
Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mule for hire,	3	31
(except draymen), Horse and mule drovers,	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 65 \end{array}$	00
Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	20 19	00
Marriage licenses,	77 23	43
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted,	23	26
Special Taxes.		
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	861	31
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	861	30
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,242	<u></u> 29
County Taxes.		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 2,279 $2,669$	
* ,		

1879	GUILFORD COUNTY.			
	R. F. Stafford, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes. Land, \$2,191.01; Town lots, \$786.34.	\$	2,977	35
	Horses, \$154 57; Mules, \$67.49, Jacks, 54c.; Jennies, 19c.; Goats, 8c.,		222	06
	Cattle, \$85.16; Hogs, \$31.09,		116	
	Sheep,			11
	Farming utensils, &c.,		259	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		216	
	Solvent credits,		454	
	Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property,		309	17
	Railroad franchise,		116	14
	Net income and profits,			00
	Concerts and musical entertainments			
	for profit,		21	00
	Travelling theatrical companies,			00
	Billiard saloons,			16
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,		$\begin{array}{c} 4\\435\end{array}$	16
	Merchants and other dealers,			56 56
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		50	90
	(except draymen),		20	00
	Peddlers,			00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,			15
	Marriage licenses,			65
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.		27	55
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,367	16
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		0.00=	
	viets,		2,367	16
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	10,160	40
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county	\$	11,187	
	School purposes, levied by State,		8,770	39

1879

_	The state of the s		
)	HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	James T. Dawson, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$2,026.05; Town lots, \$463.65, Horses, \$129.93; Mules, \$94.82, Jacks, 14c.; Jennies, 03c.,	2,489 224	75 17
	Goats, 72c.; Cattle, \$108.48, Hogs, \$37.70; Sheep, \$3.36,	109 41	06
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	208 92	74
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		60
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise,	$\begin{array}{c} 245 \\ 1 \end{array}$	91 11
	Net income and profits, Billiard saloons,	66 35	S9
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers,	598 155	19
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	36	02
	Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	39	
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	137 102	
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,867	08
	victs,	1,867	08
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 8,628	78
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State, 10	\$ - 14 ,918 7, 592	

1879	HARNETT COUNTY.	
	J. A. Green, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes.	in agranda de la company
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 643 4 11 0 51 1 39 2 4 49 5 21 2 7 7 10 7 42 5 182 2 6 4 32 7 2 8
	Delinquents for 1878,	20 0
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	507 507
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,253
	- County Taxes.	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 4,664 1,787

.879	HAYWOOD COUNTY. A. J. Murray, Sheriff. State Taxes.	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.	\$ 687 39 20 54 76 46 27 95 61 02 63 84 23 55 11 58 82 75 11 92 69 83 22 64 12 62 40 00 50 85 4 30
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	551 76 551 76
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$ 2,309 55
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 6,407 63 1,971 07

1879	HENDERSON COUNTY.			
	Thomas J. Rickman, Tax Collector.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land,	\$	847	94
	Town Lots,	. "	71	
	Horses,		41	
	Mules,		22	
	Jacks, 32c.; Jennies, 12c.,			44
	[Goats, 07c.; Cattle, \$48.79,		48	
	Hogs, \$11.80; Sheep, \$8.40		12	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		66	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		7	43
	Solvent credits,		56	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		45	36
	Other personal property,			
	Railroad franchise,			98 00
	Concerts, &c., for profit,		ຄວ	90
	Merchants and other dealers,			50 50
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		1	OU
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		1	00
	(except draymen), Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,			00
				05
	Marriage Licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		7	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		•	
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		615	76
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	victs,		615	76
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,554	51
	County Taxes.			
			,	
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	16,349	37
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	1,994	

1879	HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	John Sharp, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$842.92; Town lots, \$177.77, Horses, \$66.81; Mules, \$36.64, Jacks, 42c.; Jennies 08c.; Goats 09c., Cattle, \$27.00; Hogs, \$19.97, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	**	1,020 69 103 45 59 46 97 2 60 126 48 36 10 131 49 7 54 68 60 20 00 319 21 139 77 4 22 10 70 7 50 15 50 25 41
	Marriage licenses,		66 02
	Subjects unlisted,		44 65 7 35
,	Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes.		1 30
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		772 02
	victs,		772 02
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$	3,748 88
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	8,439 91 2,836 91

1879	HYDE COUNTY.			
	R. S. Saunderson, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	4	48 14 34 12 1 75 18 69 6 64 181	05 11 48 16 94 34 42 77 95 78
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		43	70 45
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		411	54
	victs,		411	54
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$	1,974	14
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,		5,511 1,908	

1879.	IREDELL COUNTY.		
	T. A. Watts, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, \$121.46; Mules, \$111.79, Jacks, 54c.; Goats, 12c., Cattle, \$64.56; Hogs, \$29.14, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Concerts, &c., for profit, Billiard saloons, Merch'ts and other dealers for 1878-9, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$ 93 10 216 58 303 10 232 6 40 183 11 12 10 54	95 25 66 70 59 14 09 41 55 89 00 42 12 00 01 5
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	11	40
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,591	12
	victs,	1,591	12
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 6,703	73
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 18,953 4,984	

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1879	JACKSON COUNTY.			
	H. P. Brendle, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Merchants and other dealers, Lightning rod men, Marriage licenses,	*	44 18 8 29 2 7	33 10 76 43 03 01 50 83 69 10 35 31 17 06 55 50
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		277 277	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,276	65
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	3,974 1,227	11 81

1879	JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	C. S. Powell, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$2,085.65; Town lots, \$171.03, Horses, \$118.55; Mules, \$100.91, Jacks, 20; Jennies, 23; Goats, \$2.44, Cattle, \$98.05; Hogs, \$55.19, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Dealers spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses and mules for hire, (except draymen), Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$ 153 12 307 111 303 1 129 6 15 287 140 1	46 87 24 43 20 07 60 49 16 75 00 00 00 00 09
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		00
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,761	41
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	1,761	41
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$ 7,693	68
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 13,437 5,794	

1879	JONES COUNTY.			
	J. A. SMITH, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merch'ts and other dealers for '78-'9, Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	40-	22 9 2 45 11 30 16 18 37 10 58	95 74 58 18 02 23 23 99 50 04 16 07 05 59 36
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		392 392	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,697	<u>-</u> 43
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	3,884 2,405	

1879	LENOIR COUNTY. JAMES K. DAVIS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,147.96; Town lots, \$230.31, Horses, \$47.15; Mules, \$36.63, Jacks, 6c.; Jennies, 01, Goats, 41c.; Cattle, \$28.69, Hogs, \$17.22; Sheep, \$1.33, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Concerts, &c., for profit, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Dealers in lightning rods, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 29 18 96 59 151 5 111 2 12 318 330	78 07 10 55 76 77 87 63 04 16 00 50 12 32 00 62 88
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	964	
	viets,	 964	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 4,694	09
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 13,150 4,379	

-			
LINCOLN COUNTY.			
J. A. Robinson, Sheriff.	\$	1,213	27
	"	139	
State Taxes.	ŀ	56	37
Land,		66	33
Town lots,		0.0	46
Horses,			18
Mules,		$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 134 \end{array}$	72
Jacks, 40c.; Jennies, 06c., Goats, 13c.; Cattle \$36.05,			09 59
Hogs, \$13.24; Sheep, \$6.48,		210	
Farming utensils, &c.,			$\frac{11}{12}$
Money on hand or on deposit,			47
Solvent credits,			00
Other personal property,			00
Railroad franchise,	·		
Net income and profits,	1		50
Billiard saloons,			24
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		1	94
liquors,		-	00
Merchants and other dealers,			00
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			71 50
Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),	1		$\frac{30}{40}$
Sales of Notaries Public, &c.,			00
Marriage licenses,		10	00
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	[
Delinquents for 1878,			
Special Taxes.		1,002	44
For Insane Asylum and Institution			
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,002	44
For Penitentiary and support of con-		4.000	
victs,	\$	4,336	92
Gragg amount State torres			
Gross amount State taxes,			
County Taxes.			
All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	8,663	74
School purposes, levied by State,	11	2,827	

1879	MACON COUNTY. JAMES CANSLER, Sheriff. State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	₩.	484 15 37 23 64 92 29 10 55 18 01 53 77 21 36 11 69 63 98 10 27 63 27 18 51 6 00 32 46 1 50 10 00 2 50 51 50 4 00
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		429 43 429 43
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$	1,825 81
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	5,053 32 1,355 32

MADISON COUNTY. A. G. TWEED, Sheriff. State Taxes. Land, Town lots, Horses, \$58.97; Mules, \$32.75, Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Marriage licenses, Source Taxes. \$ 529 12 18 27 18 27 18 27 18 27 19 26 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7
A. G. Tweed, Sheriff. State Taxes. Land, Town lots, Horses, \$58.97; Mules, \$32.75, Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$58.97; Mules, \$32.75, Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Land, Town lots, Horses, \$58.97; Mules, \$32.75, Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Town lots, Horses, \$58.97; Mules, \$32.75, Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Horses, \$58.97; Mules, \$32.75, Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Jacks, 51c.; Jennies, 17c., Cattle, Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Hogs, \$16.35; Sheep, \$9.72, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Concerts, &c., for profit, Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Itinerant companies, or persons, &c, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c.,
Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), 800 Itinerant dentists, &c., 500
(except draymen), 800 Itinerant dentists, &c., 500
Itinerant dentists, &c., 5 00
Special Taxes.
For Insane Asylum and Institution
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 415 17
For Penitentiary and support of con-
victs, 415 17
Gross amount State taxes, \$ 1,926 56
County Taxes.
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 4,264 66
School purposes, levied by State, 2,097 31

MARTIN COUNTY. W. J. HARDISON, Sheriff. State Taxes.			
Land, \$985.36; Town lots, \$157.78, Horses, \$53.29; Mules, \$50.23, Jacks, 12c.; Jennies, 11c.; Goats, 05c., Cattle, \$35.60; Hogs, \$24.94, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors for 1878–'79, Merch'ts and other dealers for '78–'9, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes.	1879	MARTIN COUNTY.	
Land, \$985.36; Town lots, \$157.78, Horses, \$53.29; Mules, \$50.23, Jacks, 12c.; Jennies, 11c.; Goats, 05c., Cattle, \$35.60; Hogs, \$24.94, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors for 1878–79, Merch'ts and other dealers for '78–'9, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$6,784 04		W. J. Hardison, Sheriff.	
Horses, \$53.29; Mules, \$50.23, Jacks, 12c.; Jennies, 11c.; Goats, 05c., Cattle, \$35.60; Hogs, \$24.94, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors for 1878–779, Merch'ts and other dealers for '78–'9, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04		State Taxes.	
Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 000 10 00 10 00 18 660 95 95 18 60 19 00 858 71 \$ 4,274 14		Land, \$985.36; Town lots, \$157.78, Horses, \$53.29; Mules, \$50.23, Jacks, 12c.; Jennies, 11c.; Goats, 05c., Cattle, \$35.60; Hogs, \$24.94, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors for 1878–'79, Merch'ts and other dealers for '78–'9, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	\$ 28 60 54 269 139 80 29 67 139 13 26 73 35 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04		Itinerant dentists, &c.,	5 00
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04			
Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04			95 95
Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04		Subjects unlisted,	18 60
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04		Delinquents for 1878,	19 00
Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 558 71 \$ 4,274 14		Special Taxes.	
Gross amount of State taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04		Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	858 71
County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04			858 71
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,784 04		Gross amount of State taxes,	\$ 4,274 14
		County Taxes.	
		All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$

1879	McDOWELL COUNTY,		
	G. H. PARTIN, Tax Col.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies. Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$ 27 26 22 8 3 23 6 25 20	71 10 29 46 13 04 52
	Special Taxes.	20	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	348 348	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,439	7 3
	O		
	County Taxes.	0.05	~ <u>~</u>
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 6,278 1,200	

1879		1		ī
	MECKLENBURG COUNTY.			
	M. E. Alexander, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$2,319.31; Town lots, \$1,943.67,	\$	4,262	98
	Horses, \$121.97; Mules, \$168.94,		290	91
	Jacks, 39c; Jennies, 09c,			48
	Goats, 18c.; Cattle, \$67.40,		67	58
	Hogs, \$24.80; Sheep, \$4.06,		28	86
	Farming utensils, &c.,		350	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		147	
	Solvent credits,		832	45
	Stock in incorporated companies,			50
	Other personal property,		627	
	Railroad franchise,			21
	Net income and profits,		232	47
	Travelling theatrical companies,		100	
	Circus or menageries,		100	
	Billiard saloons,		100	
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,		20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		000	
	liquors,		333	90
	Merchants and other dealers,		1,713	45
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			86
	Commission Merchants, &c.,		163	34
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		40	
	(except draymen),			00
	Lightning rod men, Peddlers,			00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,			00
i	Marriage licenses,		50	00
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		243	
	Delinquents for 1875, '76, '77, and '78,		134	
	Special Taxes:		354	00
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2.250	0.0
	For Pen'iary and support of convicts,		3,350	30
1	or remary and support of convicts,		3,350	30.
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	17,115	04
	County Taxes:	¥	17,110	04
	All county purposes, levied by county,	d	63,897	86
	School purposes, levied by State,	9	9,126	88
	11		0,120	00

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1879	MITCHELL COUNTY.			
	S. R. Hensley, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
ek	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	*	22 15 8 4 5 6 15 30	43 38 60 09 07 80 87 89 35 04 72 88 87 00 00
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		172 172	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	784	56
	. County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	4,976	34
	School purposes, levied by State,		1,873	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
R. S. Rusn, Sheriff.	
State Taxes.	
Land, Town lots,	\$ 615 15
Horses, \$57.00; Mules, \$42.05.	8 52 99 05
Jacks, 18c.; Goats, 05c., Cattle, \$39.38; Hogs, \$13.45,	23
Sheep,	52 83 7 20
Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,	86 86
Solvent credits,	27 02 84 57
Other personal property, Itinerant companies, &c.,	$ 48 _{22}$
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	5 00
liquors, Merchants and other dealers,	$\begin{array}{c c} 14 & 05 \\ 24 & 66 \end{array}$
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	1 18
Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	30 00
(except draymen), Peddlers,	22 60
Seals of Notaries Public, &c	$\begin{array}{c c} 10 00 \\ 5 08 \end{array}$
Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	66 50
Subjects unlisted,	3 00 46
Special Taxes.	3.0
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	514 82
For Penitentiary and support of con-	
viets,	514 82
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,241 83
County Taxes.	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 7,001 54
Parposes, for feet by State,	1,903 77

1879	MOORE COUNTY.			
	J. J. Wicker, Sheriff.			
i	State Taxes:			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	40-	69 26 15 153 23 86 8 215 6 81 102 20	42 06 60 04 14 26 23 73 68 21 09 10 75 02 04 74
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		935	
	viets,		935	45
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,023	65
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	, no	report. 3,767	

1879	NASH COUNTY.		
	J. J. Cockrell, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		10-
	Land, Town lots,	\$ 1,717	$\begin{vmatrix} 27 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} 79$
	Horses,		26
	Mules,		24
	Jacks, 16c.; Jennies, 06c.,		22
	Goats,		66
	Cattle,		42
	Hogs,		13
	Sheep,	245	83
	Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit,		76
	Solvent credits,	180	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		18
	Other personal property,	104	57
	Net income and profits,	51	42
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		
	liquors,	446	
	Merchants and other dealers,	135	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Peddlers,		$\frac{25}{00}$
	Marriage licenses,		68
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		02
	Decas in trust and mortgage decas,		
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,287	22
	For Penitentiary and support of con-	,	
	victs,	1,287	22
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 5,937	53
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 7,079 4,265	

1879				
	NEW HANOVER COUNTY.			
	S. H. Manning, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$469.10; Town lots, \$3,758.75,			
	less am't allo'ed for deeds, \$1,259.22,	\$	2,968	43
	Horses, \$40.48; Mules, \$11.11,	π	51	
	Goats, 11c.; Cattle, \$18.82,		18	
	Hogs, \$4 27; Sheep, 41c.,			68
	Farming utensils, &c.,		215	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		60	
	Solvent credits,		329	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		62	
	Other personal property,		778	
	Railroad franchise,			45
	Net income and profits,		652	
	Concerts, &c., for profit,		15	
	Travelling theatrical companies,		149	
	Billiard saloons,		80	
	Circus or menageries,		100	
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,		1,393	
	Merchants and other dealers,		2,990	
	" tax due prior to Jan. 1879,		10	03
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			79
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,			96
	Commission Merchants, &c.,		678	
	Keepers of Horses or mules for hire,		0,0	
	(except draymen),	1	49	00
	Peddlers,			00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		191	
	Marriage licenses,		151	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			00
	Arrears for insolvents for 1878,			73
	Special Taxes.		Ŭ	••
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		3,083	10
	For Peni'ary and support of convicts,		3,083	10
	To I can did and support of convictor,			
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	17,276	23
	County Taxes.	ır		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	52,611	00
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	9,639	
	outed purposes, reviously state,		0,000	ALI U

1879	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.		
	W. J. Maddry, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,969.58; Town lots, \$49.58, Horses, \$135.33; Mules, \$72.05, Jacks,10c; Goats, 05; Cattle, \$58.22, Hogs, \$36.52; Sheep, \$3.05, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, for 1876, 1877 and 1879, Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$ 39 262 80 229 2 141 45 191 20 10	38 37 57 50 88 27 42 17 31 11 00 00 11
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		08
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	1,421	
Ì	viets,	 1,421	98
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 6,394	54
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 11,714 4,686	

ONSLOW COUNTY.		
E. Merrell, Sheriff.		
State Taxes.		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 48 30 4 102 13 24 70 212 70 13 23	54 47 02 12 12 99 26 80 00 60 26 99 81
Special Taxes.		ı
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	559	35
victs,	559	35
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,574	48
County Taxes.		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,593 2,064	

1879	ORANGE COUNTY.			
	Thos. H. Hughes, Sheriff.			
	Thos. II. Hounes, Sherm.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$1,820.66; Town lots, \$807.64, Horses, \$160.19; Mules, \$73.16. Jacks, 37c.; Jennies, 10c.; Goats, 37c., Cattle, \$80.46; Hogs, \$33.70,	\$	2,628 233 114	35 84
	Sheep,			42
	Farming utensils, &c.,		257	88
	Money on hand or on deposit,		107	
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		428 83	
	Other personal property,		583	
	Railroad franchise,			02
	Net income and profits,		110	
	Concerts and musical entertainments		0.4	
	for profit,			00
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c., Merchants and other dealers,		$\frac{219}{349}$	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		12	
	Tobacco warehousemen,		215	
	Commission merchants, &c.,			00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		10	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		10	
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		111 39	
	beeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		00	90
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		2,221	63
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		2,221	63
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1	0,013	91
	County Taxes.		0.005	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 1	0,600 6,093	
	believe purposes, review by state,		0,000	20

1879	PAMLICO COUNTY. D. B. Hooker, Sheriff.	
	D. B. HOOKER, SHEIM.	
	State Taxes.	
	Land, \$331.97, less am,t allowed for deeds, \$242.27, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors,	\$ 89 70 18 22 26 74 9 54 07 23 03 9 38 2 20 48 66 2 45 13 16 04 14 63
	Merchants and other dealers,	58 25
	Special Taxes.	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	252 50
	victs,	252 50
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 863 77
	County Taxes.	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 8,931 13 1,207 73

.879	PASQUOTANK COUNTY.			
	T. J. Murden, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.		005	
	Land, \$542.41; Town lots, \$292.63, Horses, \$48.95; Mules, \$22.32,	\$	835 71	27
	Jacks, 18c.; Jennies, 01c.; Goats, 06c., Cattle, \$27.29; Hogs, \$10.89,		38	25 18
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,			29 58
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,		17	85 90
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1	49
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise,		102	12
	Net income and profits, Concerts and musical entertainments			50
	for profit, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,			00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers,		$ \begin{array}{r} 283 \\ 231 \end{array} $	
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),			00
	Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		4	04
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,			20 90
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		703	26
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		703	26
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	3,285	
	County Taxes:	п	,-30	
	All county purposes, levied by county School purposes, levied by State,	\$	$13,260 \\ 2,261$	
	parposos, to riote by bittle,		2,201	O ini

Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage Licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-					
Land, \$1,088.55, less amount of deeds of \$89.78,	1879	PENDER COUNTY.			
Land, \$1,088.55, less amount of deeds of \$89.78, Town lots, \$34.80; Horses, \$41.36, Mules, \$23.64; Jacks, 27c., Goats, 28c.; Cattle, \$51.26, Hogs, \$24.34; Sheep, \$5.89, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage Licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes, All county purposes, levied by county, \$6,258 0:		A. H. Paddison, Sheriff.			
of \$89.78, Town lots, \$34.80; Horses, \$41.36, Mules, \$23.64; Jacks, 27c., Goats, 28c.; Cattle, \$51.26, Hogs, \$24.34; Sheep, \$5.89, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage Licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State'taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$6,258 06		State Taxes.			
Delinquents for 1878, Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State'taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,258 0:		of \$89.78, Town lots, \$34.80; Horses, \$41.36, Mules, \$23.64; Jacks, 27c., Goats, 28c.; Cattle, \$51.26, Hogs, \$24.34; Sheep, \$5.89, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage Licenses,	ф.	76 23 51 30 62 15 26 5 50 52 83 10 16 77	10 91 54 23 44 01 90 29 00 11 20
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State'taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,258 0:					
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State'taxes, County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,258 0:					
victs, 703 8. Gross amount State'taxes, \$ 3,009 1. County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,258 0.		For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		703	8.
County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,258,05				703	8.
All county purposes, levied by county, \$ 6,258 09		Gross amount State'taxes,	\$	3,009	15
		County Taxes.			
			\$		

879

_			
	PERQUIMANS COUNTY.		
	Robert White, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules,	\$	783 70 80 94 51 77 32 96
	Jacks, Goats, Cattle, Hogs,		12 11 35 06 14 91
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	,	2 89 86 25 10 12 81 58
	Other personal property, Net income and profits, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, (collected by Cox),		32 27 30 104 65
	Merchants and other dealers, (col. by former Sheriff, Cox), Marriage licenses,		79 41 16 00 38 00
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.		50 00
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		610 22
	victs,		610 22
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,671 48
	County Taxes.	•	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	8,679 76 2,065 79

1879	PERSON COUNTY.			
	J. C. Barnett, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$1,054.97; Town lots, \$52.27,	\$	1,107	
	Horses, \$101.68; Mules, \$46.41,		148	
	Jacks, 05c.; Jennies, 17c., Goats, 17c.; Cattle, \$48.47,		48	22 64
	Hogs, \$23.43; Sheep, \$7.87,		31	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		143	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,		41	
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		140	03 28
	Other personal property,		126	
	Net income and profits,	1	14	
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	1	20	
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
	liquors,		82	
	Merchants and other dealers, Tobacco warehousemen,		78 15	
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		10	UU
	(except draymen),			00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		15	00
	Peddlers,		20	
	Marriage licenses,		85	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Delinquents for 1878,		12 108	
			100	TO
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		200	- 0
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		893	53
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		893	53
	V1063,			_
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,031	45
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	7,086	06
	School purposes, levied by State,	1	3,133	

1879	PITT COUNTY.			
	B. A. Barrett, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots,	\$	1,955	$\begin{vmatrix} 02 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$
	Horses,			03
	Mules,			71
	Goats,			68
	Cattle,			14
	Hogs, Sheep,			91 43
	Farming utensils, &c.,		273	75
	Money on hand or on deposit,	-		34
	Solvent credits,		286	71
	Stock in incorporated companies,		222	72
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise,		223	19 68
	Net income and profits			07
	Concerts and musical entertainments		00	
	for profit,			00
	Billiard saloons,			32
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c., Merchants and other dealers, for 1878		737	75
	and 1879,		408	38
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			24
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,			
	(except draymen),			00
	Horse and mule drovers,		37	76
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,563	36
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		1 500	
	viets,		1,563	36
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$	7,648	75
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	10,453	
	School purposes, levied by State,		5,896	58

POLK COUNTY.		1
J. W. Hampton, Sheriff.		
State Taxes.		
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, She/p, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Marriage licenses,	\$ 18 22 6 2 30 7 11 12 7	26 51
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	306	50
For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	306	50
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 1,261	<u>-</u> 24
County Taxes.		
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 2,310 950	

1879	RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
	Benjamin Millikan, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	State Taxes. Land, \$1,729.48; Town lots, \$85.24, Horses, \$162.72; Mules, \$84.06, Jacks, 65c.; Jennies, 05c., Goats, 14c.; Cattle, \$78.61, Hogs, \$30.61; Sheep, \$22.22, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Museums, wax works or curiosities, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	49	246 78 70 78 75 52 83 222 61 72 54 233 35 4 89 165 56 9 00 9 00 3 75 110 65 75 5 00 15 00 21 14 142 50
	Subjects unlisted,		$ \begin{array}{r} 19 95 \\ 11 05 \end{array} $
	Special Taxes.		11 03
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,444 86
	victs,		1,444 86
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,135 24
	County Taxes.		
A S	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State, 12	\$	10,567 37 4,689 99

. 0.00			1
1879	RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	Z. F. Long, Sheriff.		
	Z. F. LONG, SHEIM.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land,	\$	1,109
	Town lots,		138
	Horses, \$61.75; Mules, \$70.29,		132
	Jacks, 03c.; Jennies, 05c., Goats, 38c.; Cattle, \$47.36,		47
	Hogs, \$23.01; Sheep, \$2.31,		25
	Farming utensils, &c.,		124
	Money on hand or on deposit,		72
	Solvent credits,		2
	Other personal property,		120
	Railroad franchise,		188
	Net income and profits,		17 89
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,		210
	Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		4
	Public ferries, toll gates, &c.,	}	10
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		
	(except draymen),		13
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		34
	Marriage licenses,		74
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		21
	Arrears for insolvents,		1
-	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,132
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		1.100
	victs,		1,132
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,907
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	21,212
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	3,846

),	ROBESON COUNTY.		
	J. B. McLeod, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,554.95; Town lots, \$135.46, Horses, \$95.96; Mules, \$87.11, Jennies, 4c.; Goats, 62c.; Cattle, \$75.81, Hogs, \$44.54; Sheep, \$12.16, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c., Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	\$	1,690 41 183 07 76 47 56 70 221 40 32 45 99 66 3 96 107 42 100 86 20 00 293 77 249 70 2 93
	(except draymen), Horse and mule drovers, Peddlers,		$\begin{array}{c c} 4 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 20 & 00 \\ 133 & 00 \\ 22 & 80 \end{array} $
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,292 42
	victs,		1,292 42
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$.	5,923 44
	County Taxes.		
14.52	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	9,331 74 4,819 82

1879	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.			
	J. S. Johnston, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.	d)	7 500	1
	Land,	\$	1,502	
	Town lots,		217	
	Horses, Mules,		89 68	
	Jacks, 16c.; Jennies, 04c.; Goats, 02c.,		00	$\frac{34}{22}$
	Cattle, \$57.32; Hogs, \$25.05,		82	
	Sheep,			41
	Farming utensils, &c.,		164	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		69	
	Solvent credits,		245	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		2	34
	Other personal property,		216	71
	Railroad franchise,		207	16
	Concerts, &c., for profit,			00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,		200	
	Merchants and other dealers,		170	
	Tobacco warehousemen,		45	0U
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		_	20
	(except draymen),			00
	Peddlers,		$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 147 \end{array}$	05
	Marriage licenses,		30	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		30	UC
	Special Taxes.			
	Special Lanco.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,436	20
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	victs,		1,436	20
				_
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,375	65
	Country ///gazag			
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	15,089	00
	School purposes, levied by State,	W.	5,034	58
	bonzook purposon, reference,		-,	

1879	ROWAN COUNTY.		
	C. F. Waggoner, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, \$1,773.04; Town lots, \$664.50, Horses, \$123.19; Mules, \$74.93, Jacks, 37c.; Jennies, 07c., Goats, 9c.; Cattle, \$52.71, Hogs, \$28.12; Sheep, \$6.49, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits, Concerts, &c., for profit, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen), Horse and mule drovers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.	\$ 52 34 202 86 270 88 198 18 36 60 240 235 32 10 50 5	12 44 80 61 20 53 43 66 58 25 00 00 60 74 23 44 00 00 75 97
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,	1,774 1,774	
	,	 	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 8,031	64
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 12,120 5,106	

1070		1		=
1879	RUTHERFORD COUNTY,			
	N. E. Walker, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots,	\$	1,070	
	Horses,		60	
	Mules,		74	
	Jacks,			$\frac{45}{29}$
	Jennies, Goats,			13
	Cattle,		49	27
	Hogs,		15	
	Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,		$\frac{8}{92}$	18
	Money on hand or on deposit,		16	
	Solvent credits,		124	68
	Stock in incorporated companies.			20 28
	Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers,			41
	Marriage licenses,		93	10
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		3	80
1)	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and blind,		817	96
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		817	96
	V1005,			-
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	3,403	68
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	14,779	03
	School purposes, levied by State,	"	2,943	

1879

)	SAMPSON COUNTY.			
	NATHAN BAREFOOT, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land,	\$	1,194	48
	Town lots,		73	16
	Horses,		103	
	Mules,		59	90
	Jacks, Jennies,			14 19
	Goats,		1	43
	Cattle,			31
	Hogs,			15
	Sheep,		8	54
	Farming utensils, &c.,		200	
	Money on hand or on deposit,			96
	Solvent credits,		101	
	Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt,		90	66
	liquors,		20	50
	Merchants and other dealers,		35	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,			
	(except draymen),			00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		20	00
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		$\frac{121}{20}$	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		20	90
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		994	54
	For Penitentiary and support of con-			
	victs,		994	54
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	4,208	55
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	9,023	62
	School purposes, levied by State,	₩	4,449	
,	1 1 ,		, 1	

1879	STANLEY COUNTY.		
	STREET COURT.		
	James Marshall, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land,	\$ 731	
	Town lots,		43
	Horses,		92
	Mules,	52	83
	Jacks,		36
	Jennies, Goats,		13 13
	Cattle,	19	67
	Hogs,		54
	Sheep,		43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	109	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		96
	Solvent credits,	103	
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	02
	Other personal property,	29	98
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		
	liquors,		25
	Merchants and other dealers,		26
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,	10	00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,	9	00
	Marriage licenses,		50
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	Э	00
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	608	25
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		
	victs,	608	25
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$ 2,570	68
	County Taxes.		
	Tuning Lundon		
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$ 5,3 2	
	School purposes, levied by State,	2,08	42

1879	STOKES COUNTY. W. A. Estes, Sheriff. State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Billiard saloons, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	\$ 60 60 45 20 6 91 26 33 94 2	00 49 25 26 05 05 52 06 43 14 97 85 30 50 91 00
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	685 685	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,918	32
	County Taxes.		
S	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 11,465 2,725	

1879	SURRY COUNTY.			
	Samuel H. Taylor, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies,	40	998 64 73 44	24
	Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,		22 9 131	07 48 53 11 49
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Railroad franchise,		118 1 56	32 69 12
	Net income and profits, Merchants and other dealers, Itinerant dentists, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		58 10 81	$00 \\ 84 \\ 00 \\ 25 \\ 00$
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		852	99
	victs,		852	99
	Gross amount State taxes, County Taxes.	\$	3,481	07
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	6,693 2,891	

			-
1879	SWAIN COUNTY. J. A. Franks, Sheriff. State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses,	6	252 50 4 13 19 98 6 55 27 12 23 25 6 03 4 10 12 56 1 82 7 93 4 86 2 70 8 55
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		172 04 $172 04$
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$	699 43
	· County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	1,661 62 539 19

1879	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY. J. H. Laning, Sheriff. State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies,	\$	30	75 33 87 78 20 11
	Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		9 5 39 7 20 16 7 14 6	11 04 24 15 20 66 10 44 36 26 50 03 13 78
4	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts, Gross amount State taxes,	40-	$ \begin{array}{r} 324 \\ \hline 324 \\ \hline 1,357 \end{array} $	06
	County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	6,292 1,117	13 37

1879	TYRRELL COUNTY.		
	R. J. Hassell, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.	1	
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks,	\$	253 12 9 90 20 02 19 93 63
	Jennics, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,		$\begin{array}{c} 05 \\ 21 \\ 58 \\ 6 \\ 90 \\ 1 \\ 72 \\ 41 \\ 74 \end{array}$
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Net income and profits,		774 53 27 1 38 29 62
	Merchants and other dealers, Horse and mule drovers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 13 & 00 \\ 19 & 31 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 36 & 00 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array} $
	Special Taxes.		
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con- victs,		235 57 235 57
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	1,015 45
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	2,024 70 964 47

1879	UNION COUNTY.			
	J. J. Hasty, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land, \$1,300.57; Town lots, \$216.26,	\$	1,516	06
	Horses, \$100.88; Mules, \$115.19,	क	$\frac{1,310}{216}$	
	Jacks, 14c.; Jennies, 30c.,			44
,	Goats, 44c.; Cattle, \$76.29, Hogs, \$27.53; Sheep, \$17.33,		76 44	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		210	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		91	34
	Solvent credits, Other personal property,		170	42
	Railroad franchise,		118 6	05
	Net income and profits,	l	10	
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,		10	00
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		18 308	1.5
	Merchants and other dealers,		269	05
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 62 \end{array}$	18
	Commission merchants, &c., Horse and mule drovers,		62 32	88
	Peddlers,		10	
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,		11	75
	Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		91	$\frac{68}{00}$
			'	UU
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
1	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,227	35
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,		1,227	35
	,			_
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	5,729	08
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	21,790	
	School purposes, levied by State,		5,422	90

1879	WAKE COUNTY.			
	J. J. Nowell, Sheriff. State Taxes.			
	Land, less am't of deeds for land sold			
	for taxes,	\$	5,186	
	Town lots, \$2,350.81; Horses, \$208.46 Mules,\$196.66; Jacks,29c; Jennies,13c.		2,559 197	27
	Goats, \$1.94; Cattle, \$131.53,		133	
	Hogs, \$61.58; Sheep, \$13.62,		75	20
	Farming utensils, &c.,		579	29
	Money on hand or on deposit,		257 1,644	
	Solvent credits, Stock in incorporated companies,		1,044 155	
	Other personal property,		479	
	Railroad franchise,			50
	Net income and profits,	,	704	
	Concerts, &c., for profit, Travelling theatrical companies,			$\begin{vmatrix} 00 \\ 00 \end{vmatrix}$
	Itinerant companies, or persons, &c.,			00
	Billiard saloons,		20	00
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,		1,241	
	Merchants and other dealers, " prior to 1879,		1,735	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,			73
	Commission merchants, &c.,			03
	Keepers of horses and mules for hire,			
	(except draymen),		61	
	Itinerant lightning rod men, Peddlers,			00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		$1\overline{27}$	
	Marriage Licenses,		375	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		267	81
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		5,443	73
	For Penit'ary and support of convicts,		5,443	73
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	26,936	71
	County Taxes. All county purposes, levied by county,	ş	31,128	85
	School purposes, levied by State,	#	29,200	

1879				
	WARREN COUNTY.			
	•			
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.	_		
	Land, \$1,485.37; Town lots, \$148.51, Horses, \$110.91; Mules, \$35.85,	\$	1,633	
	Horses, \$110.91; Mules, \$35.85,		146	76
	Jacks, 30c.; Jennies, 09c.; Goats, 45c.,			84
	Cattle, \$99.95; Hogs, \$30.20,		130	
	Sheep,			63
	Farming utensils, &c.,		170	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		72	
	Solvent credits,		183	68
	Stock in incorporated companies,		15	
	Other personal property,		196	
	Railroad franchise,		2	91
	Net income and profits,		13	
	Billiard saloons,		60	
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,		20	
	Dealers in spir., vinous or malt liq'rs,		573	43
	Merchants and other dealers,		212	22
	Commission merchants, &c.		8	49
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,			
	(except draymen),		12	
	Horse and mule drovers,		65	
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,			00
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		10	
	Marriage licenses,		71	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		87	
	Subjects unlisted,		1	05
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution		- 000	
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		1,280	79
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		1 000	
	victs,		1,280	79
			0.000	
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	6,299	11
	County Taxes.		005	0-
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	665	
	School purposes, levied by State,	4	4,257	45

879	WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
	DEMPSEY SPRUILL, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land, \$455.44; Town lots, \$91.59, Horses, \$35 19; Mules, \$22.57,		547 57	76
	Jennies, 12c.; Cattle, \$19.45,	į		57
	Hogs, \$9.99; Sheep, 99c., Farming utensils, &c.,			98 · 35
	Money on hand or on deposit,			19 /
	Solvent credits,			16
	Stock in incorporated companies,			30
	Other personal property,			58;
	Concerts and musical entertainments			
	for profit,		9	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt		000	10
	liquors, Merchants and other dealers,		223	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,		142	$\frac{98}{92}$
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	i	J	94
	(except draymen),		6	00 -
	Horse and mule drovers,			00
	Itinerant dentists, &c.,		5	00
	Peddlers,		20	00
	Marriage licenses,		50	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		9	50
	Special Taxes:			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution			
	Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		411	59
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		11,1	04 ,
	victs,		411	52
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,144	86
	County Taxes:			
	All county purposes, levied by county	\$	3,536	24
1	School purposes, levied by State, 13		1,912	15 ,

1070		 • 1
1879	WATAUGA COUNTY.	
	A. J. McBride, Sheriff.	
	State Taxes.	
	Land, Town Lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies,	\$ 554 13 62 9
	Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c.,	61 12 12 58
	Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	11 30 9 14
	Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	10 4 38 1
	Special Taxes.	
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	\$ 423
	For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	423
	Gross amount of State taxes,	\$ 1,760
	County Taxes.	
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 3,740 1,585

879.		
WAYNE COUNTY.		
D. A. Grantham, Sheriff.		
State Taxes.		
Land, \$1,381.69; Town lots, \$801.17, Horses, \$113.71; Mules, \$89.71,	\$ 2,182	86
Horses, \$113.71; Mules, \$89.71,	203	
Jacks, 25c.; Jennies, 03; Goats, \$1.26,		54
Cattle, \$58.62; Hogs, \$47.28,	105	
Sheep,		70
Farming utensils, &c.,	$27\bar{2}$	17
Money on hand or on deposit,	105	
Solvent credits,	311	
Stock in incorporated companies,		$\frac{12}{61}$
Other personal property,	24	
Railroad franchises,		
Net income and profits,	66	29
Concerts and musical entertainments	00	98
	01	0.0
for profit,	21	
Billiard saloons,	20	
Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, &c.,	20	00
Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt	070	2.0
liquors,	972	
Merchants and other dealers,	819	
Hotels, boarding houses, &c.,	20	
Commission merchants,	10	00
Keepers of horses or mules for hire,		
(except draymen),		00
Horse and mule drovers,	5	00
Peddlers,	10	
Seals of Notaries Public, &c., for 78-'9,	338	64
Marriage licenses,	149	15
Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,	208	05
Special Taxes.		
For Insane Asylum and Institution		
Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	1,933	70
For Penitentiary and support of con-	,	• 0
victs,	1,933	70
,		
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 9,984	84
County Taxes.	" ",301	
All county purposes, levied by county,	\$ 14,817	52
School purposes, levied by State,	7,604	
parposes, to treat of section,	,,,,,,	OI.

1879	WILKES COUNTY.		
	A. M. Church, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes.		
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies,	\$ 844 24 67 33	1
	Goats, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,	62 21 10 61 28 91	0570
	Other personal property, Railroad franchise, Merchants and other dealers, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Itinerant dentists, &c., Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses,	34 18 5 10 10 60	0 0 0
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Special Taxes.	J	-
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-	626	Cio
	victs,	626	Cro
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 2,644	COS
	County Taxes.		
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 9,555 2, 399	

879	WILSON COUNTY.			
	K. H. Winstead, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes.			
	Land,	\$	1,391	38
	Town lots,		485	
	Horses, \$75.92; Mules, \$75.27, Jacks, 08; Jennets, 05,		151	
	Goats, \$1.00; Cattle, \$37.98,		38	13
	Hogs, \$31.08; Sheep, \$3.23,		34	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		208	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		47	13
	Solvent credits,		546	
	Stock in incorporated companies,			48
	Other personal property, Net income and profits,		223	
	Traveling Theatrical Companies,		24 15	
	Billiard saloons,		20	
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt			
	liquors,		269	
	Merchants and other dealers,		482	
	Hotels, boarding houses, &c., Horse and mule drovers,		9	06
	Peddlers,		15 10	
	Seals of Notaries Public, &c.,		136	
	Marriage licenses,		109	
	Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		38	
	~		1	
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,		7 500	00
	For Penitentiary and support of con-		1,539	80
	victs,		1,539	80
	,			
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	7,339	97
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county,	\$	9,079	62
	School purposes, levied by State,	Ψ	7,309	$\frac{02}{24}$
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,500	

1879	YADKIN COUNTY.			
	L. W. Jones, Tax Collector.	,		
	State Taxes.			
	Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats,	\$	927 24 63 49	$\frac{32}{67}$
	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits,		$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 6 \\ 84 \\ 25 \\ 100 \end{array} $	80 11 78 97 04 53
	Stock in incorporated companies, Other personal property, Merch'ts and other dealers for 1878-9, Public ferries, toll gates, &c., Peddlers, Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds,		$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 43 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 10 \\ 67 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 07 \\ 95 \end{array}$
	Special Taxes.			
	For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of con-		679	
	victs,		679	_
	Gross amount State taxes,	\$	2,897	14
	County Taxes.			
	All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$	10,137 2,404	

879

YANCEY COUNTY. N. M. Wilson, Sheriff.	
State Taxes.	
Land, Town lots, Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming utensils, &c., Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent credits, Other personal property, Merchants and other dealers, Marriage licenses, Delinquents for 1879,	\$ $\begin{array}{c} 229 \ 88 \\ 5 \ 31 \\ 41 \ 09 \\ 18 \ 29 \\ 15 \ 01 \\ 27 \ 08 \\ 6 \ 94 \\ 4 \ 34 \\ 16 \ 70 \\ 5 \ 37 \\ 7 \ 60 \\ 5 \ 79 \\ 4 \ 12 \\ 61 \ 75 \\ 92 \\ \end{array}$
Special Taxes.	
For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts,	\$ 195 11 195 11
Gross amount State taxes,	\$ 824 96
County Taxes.	
All county purposes, levied by county, School purposes, levied by State,	\$ 5,412 94 1,233 67

STATEMENT H,

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE GROSS AMOUNT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1879.

1070		1		-
1879	State Taxes.			
	Double I tables			
	Land,	\$	98,468	94
	Town lots,	"	20,606	
	Horses,		6,944	
	Mules,		4,724	
	Jacks,		23	52
	Jennies,			84
	Goats,			10
	Cattle,		4,725	
	Hogs,		2,060	
	Sheep,		634	
	Farming utensils, &c.,		12,304	
	Money on hand or on deposit,		4,775	
	Solvent credits,	ļ	16,380	
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1,016	
	Other personal property,		11,746	
	Railroad franchise,		1,133	
	Net income and profits,		2,767	อย
	Concerts and musical entertainments		437	00
	for profit, Drummer's forfeiture,		100	
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,		12	
	Circus or manageries,		200	
	On sale of sewing machines,			00
	Itinerant companies, or persons who		20	UU
	exhibit for amusement of the pub-			
	lic,		112	92
	Lightning rod men,		82	
	Cigars,		32	93
	Billiard saloons,		779	
	Ten pin alleys, bowling saloons, bag-			
	atelle, &c., &c.,		129	16

STATEMENT H.—Continued.

9	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, Merchants and other dealers, Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses, Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges, and gates across highways, Tobacco Warehousemen, Commission merchants, Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen), Horse and mule drovers, Theatrical companies, Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters, itinerant dealers in prize photo	40	17,388 18,968 626 243 581 1,056 660 433 379	46 00 40 23 00 94 38 00
	graphs, Peddlers, Seals of Notaries Public, &c., Marriage licenses, Deeds in trust and mortgage deeds, Subjects unlisted, Delinquents for 1878, Arrears for insolvents,		197 770 1,528 7,432 900 424 1,016 63	44 87 33 61 72 76
	Special Taxes. For Insane Asylum and Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, For Penitentiary and support of convicts.	\$	94,397 94,397	
	Gross amount of State taxes, Taxes levied for school purposes, (payable to County Treasurers),	\$	431,687	92
	On licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, wines, cordials, &c.,		25,844	59

STATEMENT H.—Continued.

1879	On auctioneers,	\$ 25	29
	On white polls, (No. of, 118,610) including balance of tax for 1878, On colored polls, (No. of, 56,028) in-	120,068	76
	cluding balance of tax for 1878, Raised by special enactment for	57,232	42
	graded schools in Raleigh Town- ship, On \$156,268.241, valuation of all	5,602	75
	taxable property (including bank stock) in the State, 8\frac{1}{3} cents on every \$100 value, less \$3,471.07 in deeds,	100 710	
	&c.,	133,516	87
	Total school tax,	\$342,290	68
	County Taxes.		
	For other county purposes,	967,423	98
	Total gross amount of school and county taxes,	\$1,309,714	66

STATEMENT I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND, VALUATION OF LAND, AND THE AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE RECEIVED PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1879.

Counties.	No. Acres of Land.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN L'TS	AG'REG'TE VALUE.
lamance,	232.631	\$ 1,162,495	\$ 118,895	\$ 1,281.390
lexander,	157,984	473,823		488,425
Alleghany,	116,317	289.681	3.870	293.551
An-on,	316,446	831,674	116,229	947,903
Ashe,	256,620	647,700	16.73)	664,430
Beaufort,	382,037	984,855	292.372	1.277.227
Bertie,	354,981	1,133,817	68,280	1,202,097
Bladen,	451,670	473,735	26,228	499,963
Brunswick,	383.354	467,503	89,199	556,702
Buncombe,	343,413	1,363,005	503,610	1,866,615
Burke	250,173	549.686	89,772	639.458
Cabarrus,	219,992	1,263,711	214.350	1,478,061
Columbus,	518,940	362,106	35.805	397,911
Camden,	108.752	347,499	15,940	363,439
Carteret,	138.971	238,164	127,005	365.169
Caswell,	262,190	1,081,206	91.735	1,172 941
Catawba,	251,244	1,230,872	153.289	1.384.161
Chatham,	487.023	1,633,948	41,612	1,675,560
Cherokee,	257,146	415,415	27,487	442,902
Chowan,	93,219	421,871	157.230	579,101
llay,	103,731	142.094	6.670	148,764
Cleveland,	270,573	928.575	163.320	1,091,895
Caldwell,	279,461	595,645	39,380	635,025
craven,	337,011	737,660	867.935	1,605,595
Cumberland,	543,701	1,074 826	491,395	1,566,221
Currituck,	113,516	327,592		327,592
Dare	150,682	111,507		111,507
Davidson,	360,129	1,416,099	140,010	1,556,109
Davie,	159,946	733,675	52,390	786,065
Ouplin,	454,981	825,137	86.749	911,886
Edgecombe,	312,323	2,150,697	464.250	2,614 947
Forsyth,	218,859	936,024	595,290	1,531,314
Franklin,	317,754	1.526.507	215,485	1,741,985
aston,	224,331	1,305,753	42,730	1,349,483

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT I,—Continued.

	No. Acres	VALUE OF	VALUE OF	AG'REG'TE
Communic	of Land.	LAND.	T'WN L'TS	VALUE.
Counties.	OF HAND.	DAND.	I WHILIS	VALUE.
Gates,	183,375	\$ 438,095	\$ 18,250	\$ 456.345
Graham,	153,606	111.055	1.750	112,805
Granville,	425.907	1,787,905	367.472	2.155.377
Greene,	165,056	894.214	50,453	914,667
Guilford	403,276	1.831,917	660.108	2,402 025 $2,037,189$
Halifax,	$\begin{array}{r} 413,783 \\ 377.519 \end{array}$	$1.7 \cup 1,068 \ 548 \ 275$	386,121 9 239	557.516
Harnett,	319.952	574,342	17.115	591,457
Haywood, Henderson,	199.829	706,698	59,750	766 358
Hertford,	209,771	701,065	147,810	848,875
Hyde,	121,533	389,742	7.543	397,285
Iredell,	361,189	1,459,329	230.630	
Jackson,	267,526	311,058	9,705	320,763
John-ton,	484,769	1,745,899		1,888,427
Jones,	198,414	476,479	14,126	
Lenoir,	241,469	$\begin{array}{r} 952.390 \\ 1,024.254 \end{array}$		
Lincoln,	177.147 316.424	403,996		
Macon,	180,453			
Martin,	271,576	821,153		
McDowell,	204.580			
Meckl nburg,	313.452	1,933,491	1,626.629	
Mitchell,	185,213			
Montgomery,	298.455			
Moore,		923,221		
Nash,				
New Hanover,	89,603 320,195		1 / 4 / 1 / 10	
Northampton,	000 800			
Orange,	000 -00			
Pamlico.			15,185	300,236
Pasquotank,		583,442	280,220	863,662
Pender,	356.949			
Perquimans,	140,552			
Per-on,				
Pitt,				
Polk				
Randolph,			1	
Richmond,	F07 3-6			
Rockingham,		1,251,731		
Rowan,	0.4 40			
Rutherford,		891,480		
Sampson,		993,311	69,305	1,062,616

STATEMENT I,—Continued.

Counties.	No. Acres of Land.		VALUE OF T'WN L'TS	AG'REG'TE VALUE.
Stanly	238,860	\$ 593,660	\$ 25,360	\$ 619,020
Stokes,	283,102	763,071		
Surry,	285,940	915,790	53,537	939,327
Swain,	431,440	210,415	3,435	213,850
Transylvania,	155,427	378,961	10,270	389,231
Tyrrell,	115.268	214,384		222.629
Union,	371.168	1,104,618		1,284,833
Wake,	570 853	3 898,044		5,857,054
Warren,	311,378	1,241.874		1,365.629
Washington,	170.365	377,594		453,479
Watauga,	202,530	461,411		472,581
Wayne,	341,309	1,564,190		2,213,130
Wilkes,	404,383	688,204		707,309
Wil-on,	215,252	$1,\!151,\!225$		1,548,449
Yadkin,	211,746	763.374		783,643
Yancey,	157 727	209,528	4,430	213.958
-				
	26,823.511	\$ 83,034,885	\$ 18,764,593	\$101 799,424

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

Showing the Number and Value of Horscs, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, as taken from the returns on file in this Department, for the Year ending September 30th, 1879.

											~								
1	gP.	onlaV	\$ 6,747 3,093 8,613	10,442	5,476	6,49.1	9,793	2,730	6,409 1,959	930	8,720	7,630	678	4,105	2,624	7,165	2,492	11,989	3.27
	SHEEP.	10.0V	6,781 5,446 650	10,168	5,476	6,1330	12,989	4,296	6,408 2,025	1,452	9,081	80,00 8,459	4 048	8,177	2,530	7,401	1,343	13,698	1.Z/T
	vî.	Value	17,297	13,829 13,508 13,568	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	23, H1 18,917	19,265	17,196	15,641 9,288	5,835	18,487	13,139	086,0	11,016	13,295	22,866	3,061	95,549	16.05
	HOGS	10.0V	13,698 9,861 7,053	11,969	251 3121 3121 3121	21,728	18,740 8,748	13,169	9 073	7,359	15,574	11,713	8,45 080 080	11,366	13,662	23,967	2,750	42,017	. / C·C··TT
	ULE.	9nlaV	\$ 38,768 23,164	13,23 41,115 81,115	88,026	52,978	24,971	22,160	16,131	21,760	16,109	55,058 38,347	12,525	42,751	36,651	48,618	6+6,22 19,078	47,901	CINT
	CATTLE	10.0V	6,873 4,140	21-, x2 38-22 38-22 38-22 38-22	10,773 9,640	8,865	10,765	6,122	2,153 8,058	5,345 3015	7,677	5,670	20,00 88,00 88,00 88,00 86,00	7,580	6,881	6,269	9,285	10,027	4.(0)
	GOATS.	value	93	338 15	22 28	527	25.1	92		104	109	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	107	65	115	580	45.5	98	7.4
	GO.	io.oV	22.22	606 15	011 032	355	156	160		25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	38	<u> </u>	21 D	67	1,557	619	200	8	17
	JENNIES.	Value V	52.4 ee	155	25.20		205	9	969	95	93					50	:	67	1117.
	JEN	lo.oV	13		20.21		ಜ್ಞ ಎ	77 6	3	~ ~	21	~ ~		7.7		4		. C.	_
	JACKS.	Value	\$ 200	198	165	318	213	131	25.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.5	9			i			65		07.9	=
	JA	io.oV	c121.2	¢ II t	ũ.	401	27	30 8	301	_	7	12	5	18	N	7	1	13	7
	MULES.	ənlaV	36,231	67,051 8,800	85,73 81,130	39,789	55,479	63,087	11,355	3,965	6.,362	8,81 15,71	16,391	81,169	22,162	52,247	7,405	52,087	CCL CC
	MU	10.0N	TE SE	1,284	55.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.	582	1,310	1,494	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	35	1,355	2,135	3558 3358	1,874	457	1,018	18 E	1,356	25
	HORSES.	ənııs	\$ 100,258	48,492 98,577	76,591	32,950	93,991	79,455	43,509	20,411	78,654	132,769	96,000	54,319	47,688	53,262	29,971	113,960	200.00
	НОП	10.0V	2,161	1,097	1,080	617 318	2,549	2,134	1,107	871	1,858	3,005 949	655	1,448	966	1,164	1,005	3,427	570
		COUNTIES.	Alamance,	Allegnany, Anson, Ashe,	Beaufort,	Bladen,	Buncombe,	Cabarrus,	Caldwell,	Carteret,	Catawba,	Chatham	Chowan,	Cleveland,	Columbus,	Cumberland	Currituck,	Davidson,	Davio

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5,782	5,000	014.0	200	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	5,102	11,070	117	11 700	11,703	2,300	6,431	9,653	6,996	0, 160	1,100	C. 1,1	8,8,53	7.215	10,321	10,00	7005	1,110	5,000	100	2,7	3,101	51.55	3,143	3,380	7.41	6 001	18,000	0000	0,0,0	0.50	7,514	F00, T	10,353	1000	1 078	1,10	4,500	100	6,559	200 ti	2.310	18,550	199	10,185	37,530	130,60
2,729	2,001	2,000	5,000	3,030	0,101	10.050	1,001	1505.01		2,010	6,474	11,31	2.77	371	1,000	1,0	11.125	1007.7	10,800	100	2011	2,020	5 137	0,101	20,00	9,631	2,591	3.266	4,517	7,426	8,001	12,430	5,000	2000	000	2,530	3,221	9.755	25	1,157	1,010	4,910	2,0,1	6,259	2,70:3	2.361	91,060	200	10.854	10.01	Print
21,282	17 000	95,000	11,000	16,701	1 161	29 276	57%	10,000	100,00	61,118	17,726	17,568	9,836	18,610	10,01	10,101	0.55,17	15,691	15,002	20,000	0,00	14,351	11,035	11,000	000,01	13,621	20,791	3,113	20,669	13,226	11 -010	35.00	20,000	00010	0,000	00,12	25,225	28,091	X X X	0,020	10,00	0.2,02	12,428	19,527	31,591	5.693	902 20	10,176	97,193	000000	l land born
\$189,62	11 265	00 000	2000	13,464	100	96 919	1000	00,000	000,000	27,235	17,613	15,060	11,596	10 002	10,010	10,012	20,247	14.5%	41 726	200,0	0,000	17,379	010.6	12,070	10,075	7,00,21	18,261	3,200	11.761	1000	10,700	90,50	10010	2,001	2,333	500,000	15,614	22,199	X X 7.33	6,550	10,01	17,130	10,319	13,151	821.28	2,200	97,693	15,155	90,005	10, 705	Lapon
56,574	164,1531	60,007	20100	020,000	14 175	12.	20,195	10,000	00,000	501,00	1,246	53,491	40,661	.007 (-0	100	20,411	53,806	37,087	01 71011	2011	17.0,01	216,62	30,038	11000	016,14	59,981	29,673	18,768	56,170	24,836	000000	100 12	100,000	00,000	250,01	15,013	10,5333	65.049	161 61	120 1100	100	42,719	110,02	40,391	57,621	28.953	65 507	200,00	60,175	05,175	4191111
9,881	2,112	107.0	6,122	6,136	1961	18.800	3,611	12,001	10,100	11,057	2,000	7.151	6.263	002.1	1,000	0,1(0	9,621	5,715	13,523	4 (1.00	1,000	5,692	5.377	A KREE	0,000,0	0,100	5,765	3,882	6.96.9	9887	200	11.000	0000	0,00	2,111	01.	7,330	10,758	601,7	2003	1000	1,500	0,499	6,196	11,426	3,062	12,000	7710	19,57.4	12,017	lows',
1121	000	056	1 2 2 2	150	101	100	100	100	33	282	319	장	200	17.5	000	0	105	ж	0.031	100.	Tana I	3.19	50	101	OT		÷	31	147	-	TOF	010	100	700	9.4	47	105	305	13	100	0.0	131	2.2	145	567	77	100	010	100	120	-
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28,0551	27,272	202,100	20,011	14.0.5	200	071,03	10,01	20,010	10,010	010(6)	32,721	23,293	18. E	200 200	14 1000	11,500	93,161	12,302	170 03	10,000	15,001	30,527	55,279	1000	200	77,792	11,505	21,913	140,155	9,665	2., 040	60,500	100,000	000,000	0,700	60,017	27,524	60,003	7 951	10,600	100001	13,700	194,77	38,679	76, 122	15. 15.	70,051	50,004	2000	500001	l rest oc
\$556,8	010	110	000	2004	16	1 100	761	1 200	1,000	1,00,1	530	525	473	(S)	3:	14.7	1,996	347	1 87.0	1000	4.5/	292	1.200	0010	200	CHO	707	675	2.952	27.4	122	070	1,000	1,001	192	1,00,1	38.55	1.260	116	1111	400	242	557	695	1.399	7.00	200	1,4	1,102	1,396	1,113
75,239	700,121	100,00	000,00	10,100	11 183	169,310	50.70	100,7120	15,50	108,273	42,608	68.711	185.185	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1.000	0000	101.221	38.418	001.00	100,000	150,62	39.593	411 (180)	100,00	51,105	49,115	41,412	25.55	201 001	25,318	17 500	0000	2010	04,711	63,7752	112,780	38,732	133,492	590.00	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	40,720	31,460	43,144	84,736	90, 193	10.50	100,100	150,030	101,10	79,967	Inex'17
1,603 \$	100,1	2,40	1,000	1,11,	2001	010	1,000	2,002	3,405	7,280	868	1.669	1,000	21004	7,400	255	2.654	1,161	1010	1,910	101	1.166	1.030	1,100	1,5:50	1,429	914	765	0.051	100	1,000	1,000	1,001	1,637	555	2,196	FF2	3 175	1001	1000	1,010	169	986	555	9,193	1111	117. 0	3,511	1,031	1,381	1,613
mplin,	dgecombe,	Forsyth,	ranklin,	aston,	ares,	Granam,	ranville,	Greene,	nilford,	Talifax,	urnoft	Townsood	Iny Works,	telluerson,	Tertford,	Tyde	"odoil	- olegen	ackson,	ohnston,	ones	on oir		incoln,	facon,	fadison	Mortin,	Tollowooll	Terronen,	Meckienoms,	Inteness,	Montgomery,	Toore,	ash,	lew Hanover	Torthampton	nolow	TISIOW,	Tange,	'annlico,	asquotank,	bender.	Peroningne	oregin contraction	1 CLEOTI,	11 15,	OII5,	sandolph,	Siehmond,	opeson,	tockingham, 1
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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

3P,	Aslue	\$ 5,400 6,011 7,5816 7,5816 7,588 7,598 1,138 11,38	\$ 520,805
SHEEP,	10.0V	6,948 9,831 9,831 1,845 1,845 1,870 1,870 1,870 1,970 1,054 1,053	582,468
GS.	AnlaV	\$ 52,430 \$25,630 \$15,745 \$121,875 \$17,62 \$17,62 \$1,630 \$1,	,530,483 9 1,703,245,
HOGS	lo.oV	19,057 11,655 11,655 11,722 15,722 15,722 15,722 17	1,530,483
CATTLE.	9nlsV	\$ 4.2 ft. 1926 1.2	678,311 \$ 3,844,964
CAT	10.0V	8,527 14,489 14,489 6,873 4,688 4,688 4,698 11,688	678,311
GOATS.	9nlsV	1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,188 1,615 1,615 3,78 1,053 1,053 8,88 8,88 8,88 8,88 8,88 8,88 8,88 8,	\$ 19,371
CON	10.0N	2,1192 2,1192 1,194 1,104 1,192 1,192 1,196 1,96 1,96 1,96 1,96 1,96 1,96 1,9	25,772 8
TENNIES.	AnlaV	* 1527.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	\$6,526
JEN	10.0V	24x2447120001421222222222222222222222222222	536
JACKS.	Value	88 22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	20,178
γr	lo.oN	11 22 23 20 21 22 21 22 22 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	354
MULES.	Value	\$ 62,446 61,629 61,629 61,629 61,629 61,274 61,610	\$ 3,850,279
D.W.	lo.oV	1,529 1,491 1,491 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,073 1,173 1,173 1,137	81,021
HORSES.	Value	\$ 20,055 50,555 50,055	137,133 \$ 5,871,006
ноп	10.0V	2, 38, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49	137,133
	COUNTIES.	Rowan, Rutherford, Stampson, Stanly, Stonly, Stonly, Swarn, Tyrrell, Union, Warren, Warren, Washington, Walauga, Wayne, Walauga,	

STATEMENT J-Continued.

Showing the value of Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, Other Personal Property, Railroad Franchise, &c., in every County in the State, as per Returns to this Department, to September 30th, 1879.

COUNTIES.	Farming Utensils, &c. Value of	Money on Hand,	Solvent	Stock in Incorporated Compa- nies.	ock in corpo-Other Per-lated shall Properties.	Railro'd Fran- chise,&e	Stock in Incorpo- Other Per- Railro'd Aggregate rated s'nal Prop- Fran- Compa- erty. chise,&e Value.	Amount of Net Income and Profits.
Alamance,	7	\$ 47,234	€ 60°	\$ 29,207 \$	c;	\$ 4,725 \$	1	\$ 15.207
Hochany	140.04	16,084		:	20,029	20,055	114,869	114,869
Anson	107 767		40,272	:	6,841		196,149	196,149
Ashe,	50,891	30.411	53 753	9.1 900	104,014	5,400	431,907	
Beaufort,	107,999		80,448	11.849	139 354		151,832	151,832
Bertie,	109,752		116,600	1,418	59,537	:	337,960	
bladen,	87,843		61,628	3,656	74,825	106,600	349.850	349.850
Drunswick,	55,917		25,435		22,935		175,490	
Daneomoe,	144,920		163,680	290	171.374	:	514.160	
Dulke,	38,622		67,067	927	31,138	150	148,374	
Second State of Second	123,172		321,869	12,645	89,094	3.895	590,699	3998
Cara Well,	76,639		76,517	3,400	25,228		195,073	2,000
Samuell,	31,955		26,241	1,000	15,190		77,8061	
Carleret,	35,526		10,649		49,188	1.700	109,8001	
Caswell,	126,476	70,146	253,619	1,662	193,624	30,770	676,297	0.560
Thothers.	160,259	44,515	189,455	386	88,513	26,398	509,526	9.551
Thompton	190,642	34,848	111,983	2,540	102,284	3.850	446,146	750
onerowee,	30,800	7,547	0,341	15	6,544		54,947	

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Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

					Aua	itor s	керо	rt jor	tne	Fisca
	Amount of Net Income and Profits.	\$ 2,600	11,205			5,550 550,600 600		3,455		006
	Stock in Incorpo- Other Per- Railro'd Aggregate rated s'n'l Prop- Fran- compa- erty chise,&c value.	\$ 173,645 38,117 317,076	572,906 456,486 629,319	115,855 67,503 500,714	300,189 312,713	1,316,234 $1,192,900$ $478,197$	491,475 233,036 11,544	937,483 370,102	711,951	154,619 148,515 313,830
	Railro'd Fran- chise,&c	905	8,082 7,868 2,600	*		150 2,035 667			035	1,650
	Other Pers'n'l Property	-00-	402,347 154,325 243,080	12.041	68,045	246,436 358,061 96,827	68,376 17,079		4 64	18.274 37,531 69.494
ontinued.	Stock in Incorporated Compa-	69	2,600 28,731 44,485	: :		19,700 72,106 2,100	:	34,584		:
T K-6	Solvent eredits.	en.	52,733 135,623 182,977				261,913 110,513 1 090		249,656 35,479	58,199 47,408
STATEMENT K-Continued	Money on hand.	\$ 8.736 2,740 20,041			27,324	83,623 84,239 23,523	46,217 35,792	72,493	77,283	9,184 6,185
STA	Farming Utensils, &c., value of	\$ 49,345 8 21.825 118,311	84,617 94,334 123,385	31,362 23,046	90,277 116,224	258,152 176,273 147,159	100,114 69,652 8 109	200,686 103,441	173,666	68,962 55,438
	COUNTIES.	Chowan, Clay, Cleveland	Columbus, Craven, Cumberland	Currituck, , Dare, Poridaes	Davie. Duplie.	Edgeeombe, Forsyth, Franklin	Gaston, Gates, Graham	Granville, Greene,	Halifax,	Haywood Henderson,

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

		:		:	:			:		:	23,247	:	:				:	:		- 3		:				:			:	:		:	:	:
196.234	681,200	39,574	716,063	83,799	357,579	380,790	129,420	97,384	339,333	64,176	1,696,611	25,961	205,553	315,706	487,174	1,381,162	591,423	177,206	705,339	67,690	215,953	133,414	186,660	376,439	678,094	51,551	580,996	595,572	485,907	754,758	705,339	233,302	354,692	225,499
			5,625	000	1,800			4	10,000	224	12,675	:	:	:		375			5,850		100	:	:		1,400		:	156,690	84,057	172,640		:		:
53,786	194,082	7,254	107,637	13.826	94,069	3,106	14,802	8,996	61,129	17,358	540,451	13,096	40,182	89,753	87,140	826,730	112,194	59,809	484,554	13,498	84,331	41.912	33,357	105,794	162,028	10,797	136,502	101,802	103,959	180.595	165,488	36,906	75,548	24,983
		:					:					:	:										:			:								
58,294	252,843	6,098	253,000	25 062	126,566	175,343	52,731	24,831	115,912	20,957	693,705	5,030	70.474	71,753	150,037	274,802	191,063	20,335	356 815	10,969	59,089	21,681	67.987	116,690	238,923	9,458	194,460	171,217	83,050	204,377	225,360	103,898	84,729	86,368
15,647	48,416	1,965	92,557	9,305	19,813	29,660	8,566	26,005	24,733	5,785	123,280	4,211	22,512	19,230	44,791	50,544	67,394	11,340	89,412	2.041	14,878	12 866	8,437	34,299	46,119	6,253	60,454	60,152	27,035	58,153	72,112	13,786	27,666	19,138
62.8571	180,065	24,257	256,002	35,537	80,636	111,745	53,321	35,666	116,504	19,833	291.915	3,624	72,385	127,671	204,223	179,184	218,752	85,005	214,903	40,552	56,315	52,039	71,879	119,426	228,124	25,043	185,510	103,981	184,506	137,038	168,497	76,871	166,749	91,655
Hyde	Iredeil,	Jaekson,	Johnston,	Jones.	Lenoir,	Lincoln,	Macon,	Madison,	Martin,	McDowell,	Meeklenburg,	Mitchell,	Montgomery.	Moore,	Nash,	New Hanover,	Northampton,	Onslow,	Orange,	Pamlico,	Pasquotank,	Pender,	Perquimans,	Person,	Pitt,	Polk,	Randolph,	Richmond,	Robeson,	Rockingham,	Rowan,	Rutherford,	Sampson,	stanly,

STATEMENT K—Continued.

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

COUNTIES.	Farming Utensils, &c., value of	Money on hand.	Solvent eredits.	Stock in Incorporated Compa- nies.	Other Per-Railro's s'n'l Prop-Fran- erty.	Railro'd Fran- chise,&e	Stock in Incorpo-Other Per-Railro'd Aggregate rated s'n'l Prop-Fran-Compa-erty. chise,&c value.	Amount of Net Income and Profits.
Stokes, Surry, Surry, Translyania, Translyania, Tyrell, Union, Wake, Waren, Watanga, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne, Wayne,	\$ 75,952 109,579 10,470 33,053 34,753 34,754 175,665 48,724 41,128 41,128 41,128 48,648 51,456 173,519 173,519 173,519	\$ 22, 475 31, 357 1, 520 1, 520 6, 441 10, 662 10, 489 17, 662 17, 662 17, 662 17, 662 17, 662 17, 662 17, 662 17, 663 17, 663	\$ 28,208 6,609 17,030 44,393 142,021 1,370,478 153,064 44,393 153,064 44,393 154,021 154,021 44,393 176,021 176,030 176,57 176	\$ 1.104 300 1,150 129,394 12,990 8,207 8,007 3,745 3,745	47,183 47,183 4,056 18,396 18,396 28,680 98,741 493,595 111,114 12,114 12,114 12,114 12,114 12,114 12,114 12,114 12,114 13,597 13,897 13,897 14,831	101 101 5,043 13,826 2,421 3,5775	\$ 202,510 287,799 22,655 69,655 111,442 542,583 2,703,91 136,807 100,367 1799,167 180,841 180,	800 1,300 1,000 70,414 1,303 6,658
	\$10,124.553	\$10,124,553 \$ 3,106,076 \$13,518,809 \$ 893,819 \$ 9,996,058 \$ 892,582 \$38,531 897 \$ 275,959	\$13.518.809	\$893,819	\$ 9,996,058	\$892,582	\$38,531 897	\$ 275,959

*A. & C. Canal.

STATEMENT L,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, AS PER RETURNS TO THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Counties.	White Polls.	Colored Polls.
Alamanaa	1,323	487
Alamance,	876	82
Alleghany	604	12
Alleghany,	1,228	755
Anson,	1,572	71
Ashe,Beaufort,	1,532	872
	1,087	
,	1,050	1,107 935
Bladen,	749	461
Brunswick,	2,190	239
Buncombe,		219
Burke,	1,185	477
Caldwell	1,349	173
Carden *	1,038	
Camden,	589	292
Carteret,	1,047	207
Caswell,	1,009	1,053
Catawba,	1,628	226
Chatham,	2,156	798
Cherokee,	895	20
Chowan,	529	325
Claysland	451	15
Cleveland,	1,694	243
Columbus,	1,281	602
Craven,	1,028	861
Cumberland,	1,639	1,013
Currituck,	639	154
Davidace	431	44
Davidson,	2,274	403
Davie,	1,145	351

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT L.—Continued

11	11	
Counties.	White	Colored
COUNTIES.	Polls.	Polls.
Duplin,	1,542	896
Edgecombe,	1,280	2,616
Forsyth,	1,799	282
Franklin,	1,429	1,334
Gaston,	1,284	374
Gates,	711	325
Graham,	261	10
Granville,	1,985	2,017
Greene.	752	750
Guilford,	2,326	629
Halifax,	1,375	2,671
Harnett,	1,040	380
Haywood,	1,194	48
Henderson,	1,079	95
Hertford,	789	792
Hyde,	757	396
Iredell,	2,202	658
Jackson,	826	43
Johnston,	2,322	
Jones,	527	472
Lenoir,	1,096	931
Lincoln,	1,092	306
Macon,	992	62
Madison,	1,433	17
Martin,	1,015	774
McDowell,	867	129
Mecklenburg,	2,328	
Mitchell,	1,052	
Montgomery,		11
Moore,		
Nash,	1,315	
New Hanover,	1,235	
Northampton,	1,223 898	1,872 358
Onslow,	000	n 990

STATEMENT L.—Continued.

11

1

Counties.	White Polls.	Colored Polls.
Orange,	1,919	781
Pamlico,	721	286
Pasquotank,	663	414
Pender,	874	866
Perquimans,	741	684
Person,	1,017	709
Pitt,	1,618	1,307
Polk,	465	76
Randolph,	2,450	306
Richmond,	1,168	765
Robeson,	1,616	1,328
Rockingham,	1,640	798
Rowan,	1,893	590
Rutherford,	2,581	282
Sampson,	1,941	1,066
Stanly,	1,140	139
Stokes,	1,514	324
Surry,	1.587	173
Swain,	405	12
Transylvania,	634	52
Tyrrell,	511	146
Union,	1,919	515
Wake,	3,726	2,833
Warren,	937	1,809
Washington,	713	434
Watauga,	981	48
Wayne,	1,913	1,581
Wilkes,	2,005	107
Wilson,	1,248	954
Yadkin,	1,379	124
Yancey,	943	34
	110010	
	118,610	56,028

Showing the Gross Amount of Taxes levied in the various Counties, payable to the County Treasurers, during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1879, for School Purposes; also giving the sources from which said taxes were derived. This statement also includes a column which embraces amount of County Taxes levied for all other County Purposes, as per last returns, from the following Counties:

STATEMENT M.

		A	ud	lit	or	's	R	ep	001	t.	fo	r	th	e .	F_{i}	sc	al
Amount of Tax levied for County Purposes in 1879.	\$ 8,324 20	2,502 30	3,145 26	19,923 25	5,809 75	8,622 08	7,073,93	6,452 51	4,418 59	20,307 93	10,454 66	12,975 31	6,702 48	5.86134	6,499 35	5,401 76	3,021 19
Total amount of School Tax levied in 1879.	4.034	1.523	1,016 31	3,145	2,082	4,218	3,919	3,067	1,967	4,789	2.117	3,826	1,933	1,624	1,816	4,391	3,003
84 cents on every \$100 valuation of real and personal property.	\$ 2.008 99	594 60	418 79	1,319 05	69 668	1 491 74	1,498 91	1,068 44	696 55	2,192 87	0F 0F2	1.878 40	805 43	456 04	440 13	1,711 20	1,757 39
Tax on Colored Polls.	472 39	260 00	11 64	732 35	51 12	485 84	1,073 79	900 92	447 17	231 85	212 43	462 69	129 01	283 24	200 79	1,368 90	162 72
Tax on White Polls.	\$ 1,283 51	669 26	585 88	1,094 16	1,13184	1,486 04	1,05439	1,018 50	726 53	2,124 30	1,149 45	1,308 53	1,09686	571 33	1,015 59	1,311 70	1,172 16
Tax on Auctioneers.			:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:					:	
Tax on Licensed Retailers of spirituous and malt liquors.	\$ 270 00	_		:		390 00	312 00	74 00	93 50	240 00	15 38	177 00		344 00	160 00		
COUNTIES.	Alamance	Alexander,	Alleghany,	lson	Ashe,	Beanfort.	Bertie,	Bladen,	Brunswick	Buncombe	Burke	Cabarrus.	Columbus	Camden.	Carteret	Caswell	Catawba.

Olay,

Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Oleveland,.... Caldwell,..... Jrayen, Camberland,

Currituck,

Davie,.... Edgecombe, Franklin,.... Gaston,..... Gates, Graham,

Davidson,.... Duplin, Forsyth,

Dare,

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

1 car enaing september sout, 1000.
13,766 1,5240 1,5240 1,5240 12,640 12,672 13,672 13,672 13,672 13,672 14,70 14,972 14,972 14,972 14,972 14,972 14,973 14,973 14,973 14,973 16,349 17,447 18,433 18,433 18,644 18,433 18,433 18,543 18,433 18,543 18,433 18,433 18,644 18,433
1,873 27 1,579 27 1,573 27 1,573 27 1,570 25 1,10 03 1,10 03 1,10 03 1,10 03 1,10 03 1,57 15 1,57 15
2,126,33 681,550 11,333,70 11,333,70 12,862,83 13,717,63 13,
744.06 3.40.06 3.44.35 3.45.00 3.45.00 3.50
9,09133 \$ 1,342 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,542 13 \$ 1,541 1
000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
36 00 128 00 209 40 36 04 4 50 803 00 803 00 252 00 800 00

Haywood,

Нуде,.... redell, Johnston, Jones, Jenoir,

Jackson,

Hertford,

Halifax,..... Harnett,...

Guilford,.....

Granville, Greene, Jincoln,

	Auditor's Report for the F	iscal
Amount of Tax levied for County Purposes in 1879.	46-	
Total amount of School Tax levied in 1879.	\$ 2,097 31 1200 94 120	
84 cents on every \$100 valuation of real and personal property.	\$ 1,152 654 77 7 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Tax on Colored Polls.	€€	1,325 36
Tax on White Polls.	\$ 1,445 46 924 55 924 52 924 5	1,532 72
Tax on Auctioneers.	6 40	
4		
Tax on Licensed Retailers of spirituous and malt liquors.	\$ 70 00 588 00 588 00 682 34 43 822 34 45 82 589 00 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	695 00

STATEMENT M-Continued.

Year ending September 30th, 1880.

	\$ 967,423 98	\$ 342,290 68	\$133,516 87	\$ 57,232 42	25 29 8 120,068 75 8 57,232 42 8 133,516 87 8 342,290 68	\$ 25 29	\$ 25,844 59	
				28 73	918 96		15 00	Yancey,
).				120 28	1,337 63	2002		Yadkin,
51				925 38	1,210 56	4 36	1,992 00	Wilson,
18				10,77	1,443 60		00 6	Wilkes,
, -				1,533,57	1,855 61		1,508 00	Wayne,
u	3,740 20			34 66	963 57			Watauga,
óυ		1,912 15	571 56	384 16	728 43	:	00 855	Washington,
r e	06290			1,316 05	681 67	:	450 00	Warren,
)e:			:		:			*Wake,
m	31,128 85		7,761 41	5,524	7,265 70	1 54	3,645 00	Wake,
te:	21,790		1,739,74	772	2,878 80	8 16	00176	Union,
ep	2,054		327 18	159	477 42	:		Tyrrell,
DI			450 08	37	627 98	:	1 87	Transylvania,
g	1,661				291 60		:	Swain,
in	6,693				1,539 39	:		Surry,
ia	11,465				1,480 58			Stokes,
er					1,105 80	:	:	Stanly
					1,882 77		108 00	Sampson,
ec	14,779		1,136 05	273	1,533 57		•	Rutherford,
			_		1,230521	*** ***********************************	96 152	Kowan,

*Raised by special enactment for Graded Schools in Raleigh Township.

Auditor's Report for the Fisca

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the value of Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle Hogs and Sheep; also Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Compa nies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchises, as per returns to this Department, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1879

Valuation of Land,		83,034,888 18,764,539 15,936,920
hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., Total valuation of Real and Personal Property,	1_	38,531,897
erty,	1\$	156,268,241

APPENDIX,

howing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each Fiscal Year from 1868 to 1880, inclusive.

	PUBLIC	FUND.	EDUCATION	NAL FUND.	Total Re.	Total Dis-
erpar l	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	ceipts.	bursem'ts.
6 8	\$1,925,564 98	\$2,019,909 41	\$ 21,564 64	\$ 35,866 01	\$1,947,129 62	\$2,055,775 42
69	8,550,877 62	8,687,428 97	169,870 42	167,158 18	8,720,748 04	8,854,587 15
70	3,557,867 48	3,454,214 10	333,973 76	203,411 01	3,891,841 24	3,657,625 11
71	558,147 38	645,579 97	229,990 79	177,497 94	788,138 17	823,077 91
72	654,476 21	628,532 70	46,000 81	173,275 92	700,477 02	801,808 62
73	481,224 91	524,168 47	41,705 01	83,007 18	522,929 92	607,175 65
74	667,114 49	448,839 68	44,384 21	56,290 94	711,498 70	504,869 62
75	508,317 67	551,816 78	43,677 08	37,959 97	551,994 75	589,776 75
76	524,039 17	528,055 22	42,235 59	54,702 93	566,274 76	582,758 15
77	533,635 55	613,264 59	33,783 57	24,433 10	567,419 12	637,697 69
78	533,322 04	534,187 07	12,592 39	4,915 03	545,914 43	539,102 10
79	553,339 95	577,658 41	5,269 65	4,074 90	558,609 60	581,733 31
30	546,796 04	492,720 33	6,233 47	4,000 00	553,029 51	496,720 33
- 1				11		

Much the larger proportions of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1869 are account of subscriptions to Railroad Companies, &c., where no money actury passed.







REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

Public Instruction

FOR 1879.



DOCUMENT No. 5.]

[Session 1881.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1879.

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C., January 5th, 1880.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

Sir—In compliance with section 36 of the School Law, which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report to the Governor annually, on or before the first Monday in January, information and statistics of the public schools, I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the scholastic year ending September 1st, 1879. As the General Assembly is not now in session, I reserve such recommendations as have occurred to me for the improvement of our school system and the increase of our school fund for my next annual report, to be submitted to the General Assembly for its action at its regular session of 1881.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

Supt. Public Instruction.



SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS OF SCHOOL FUND BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

" Property tax, 132,439 7 " Fines, forfeitures and penalties, 12,526 6 " Liquor licenses, 27,922 6 " Tax on auctioneers, 16 5 " Other sources, 21,119 5 Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1878, 123,002 7 Total receipts, \$473,201 3 DISBURSEMENT OF SCHOOL FUND BY COUNTY TREASURERS. To teachers of schools for white children, \$183,867 6 To teachers of schools for colored children, 110,651 7 For school houses and sites for white schools, 9,599 4 For school houses and sites for colored schools, 5,207 0 To county examiners, 1,143 7 To clerks of County Boards of Education, 2,493 1 Insolvent taxes refunded, 2,493 1 To sheriffs for serving school notices, 494 4 For other purposes, 9,597 7 Total amount disbursed, \$326,040 8 Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1879, 147,170 9		
" Property tax,	From Poll tax,	\$156,173 44
" Liquor licenses,	" Property tax,	132,439 77
" Liquor licenses,	" Fines, forfeitures and penalties, .	12,526 64
"Tax on auctioneers,	" Liquor licenses,	27,922 67
Total receipts,	" Tax on auctioneers,	16 54
Total receipts,		21,119 50
To teachers of schools for white children, To teachers of schools for colored children, For school houses and sites for white schools, For school houses and sites for colored schools, To county examiners,	Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1878,	123,002 78
To teachers of schools for white children, To teachers of schools for colored children, For school houses and sites for white schools, For school houses and sites for colored schools, To county examiners,	Total receipts,	\$473,201 34
To teachers of schools for colored children, For school houses and sites for white schools, For school houses and sites for colored schools, To county examiners,	DISBURSEMENT OF SCHOOL FUND BY COUNTY T	CREASURERS.
For school houses and sites for white schools, For school houses and sites for colored schools, To county examiners,	To teachers of schools for white children,	\$183,867 65
For school houses and sites for colored schools, To county examiners,	To teachers of schools for colored children,	110,651 73
To county examiners,	For school houses and sites for white schools,	9,599 43
To clerks of County Boards of Education, Insolvent taxes refunded,	For school houses and sites for colored schools,	5,207 07
To clerks of County Boards of Education, Insolvent taxes refunded,	To county examiners,	1,143 76
To sheriffs for serving school notices,		2,493 13
To sheriffs for serving school notices,	Insolvent taxes refunded,	1,516 27
Treasurers' commissions,		494 45
Treasurers' commissions,	For other purposes,	1,469 58
Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1879,	Treasurers' commissions,	9,597 78
Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1879,	Total amount disbursed,	\$326,040 85
Total,		147,170 94
	Total,	\$473,211 79

The excess of disbursements over receipts, appearing in

the above statement, is accounted for in foot note to Table II., qv.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE STATE BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

WHITE CHILDREN.

Males, . Females, .	•									139,654 131,694
Total,			•					٠		271,348
		СО	LO:	RED	C	HII	ZDI	REN.		
Males, . Females,										78,497 76,344
Total,	٠		•					٠		154,841

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT ANY TIME FROM SEPT. 1st, 1878, TO SEPT. 1st, 1879.

Grand total, 426,189

WHITE CHILDREN.

Males,			•				74,225
Females,	•	٠	11.	•	•	•	79,309
Total,							153,534
Average :	atten	dane	e, .				93,951

COLORED CHILDREN.

Males,	42,917 42,298
Total,	85,215 56,837
Grand total enrolled in public schools, Total average attendance,	238,749 150,788
NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE ST	гате.
White districts,	4,163 1,781
Total,	5,944
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES.	
For white children,	
Total, •	3,457
Value of Public School property reported by seventy counties for whites, § Value of Public School property reported by sixty counties for colored,	\$109,597 50
Total valuation,	3143,569 10
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT DURING	THE YEAR.
For white children,	
Total,	5,503

Average length of school terms as per reports of seventy-seven counties, $9\frac{1}{4}$ weeks.

Average salary of teachers per month as per reports of seventy-seven counties, \$22.14‡.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EXAMINED AND APPROVED DURING THE YEAR.

WHITE TEACHERS.

Males of the first grade, " " second " . " " third " . Females of the first grade, " " second " " third "						1,019 374 . 240 322
Total white teachers, .					٠	2,423
COLORED TE.	ACE	IER	S.			
Males of the first grade, .					٠	105
" " second " .						. 129
" " third " .						
Females of the first grade,						
" " second ".	•		•			88
" " third "						
tnira	•		٠	•		. 411
						0.40
Total colored teachers,.					•	948

Grand total white and colored teachers, 3,371

INDEX TO TABLES.

Table I, is statement of receipts of School Funds by County Treasurers.

Table II, is a statement of disbursements of School Funds by County Treasurers.

Table III, gives the number of school districts, school houses, of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and the value of public school property as per returns of county officers.

Table IV, gives the number of public schools taught, and the number of children attending said schools at any time from September 1st, 1878, to September 1st, 1879.

Table V, gives the number of teachers examined and approved during the year, showing the race, sex and grade.

Table VI, gives the names and Post Office address of the County Examiners of the several counties of the State.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly, at its session of 1879, continued the appropriations to the State Normal Schools at the University and at Fayetteville. The school at the University for white teachers, continued under the same general regulations as those adopted for its previous sessions, held its most successful session during the summer of 1879.

All the officers and teachers of the school were untiring in their efforts to secure the best results from the session of 1879. That they succeeded is the verdict of all who had the good fortune to attend.

The thanks of the State Board of Education are due and are hereby tendered to all who aided in the work. And to the President, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., we are under special obligations for the satisfactory manner in which heperformed the arduous work voluntarily taken upon himself in the general management of the school. He labored incessantly, both before and during the session, for the good of the school, the cause of popular education, and the welfare of all; and the success attained is due in a large measure to his efforts.

The Colored Normal School at Fayetteville has continued under the plan first adopted by the State Board of Education, except that a preparatory department has been added in accordance with the recommendation of the Principal Prof. Robert Harris, which was approved by the Loca Board of Managers, Messrs. W. C. Troy, J. A. Myrover and J. D. Williams, and authorized by an act of the General Assembly. (See Laws of 1879, chap. 54, sec. 1.) Such othe changes, not touching the general plan, have been made a experience proved to be necessary for better work.

The school, under the skilful management of Prof. Har ris and the supervision of the excellent Local Board of Managers, has already accomplished great good for the cause of education among the colored people of the State.

The reports of the two schools will best speak for then and the work which they are doing. These reports I inserthere in full:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1879.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

I have the honor to report that the third session of the University Normal School, established under your authority was held in the University buildings during the past sum mer, beginning June 17th, and closing with the 24th o July, 1879.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. John E. Dugger, hereto appended, shows that there were 290 Normal Students in attendance, of whom 135 were females. Of the number seven from other States, viz: one each from New York Pennsylvania, and Georgia, and two from each of the States

of Mississippi and Virginia, were allowed to attend the exercises of the school.

Besides those enrolled as students, a number of teachers and others interested in education visited the school and studied its operations, making at least 325 who were instructed by it or attentively observed its works.

The number of counties represented was 54, covering all parts of the State from Cherokee to Pasquotank.

Great care was taken to secure instructors who are experts in Normal teaching. The list given in the report of the Secretary shows that the best instructors obtainable were provided. Prof. J. J. Ladd, who heretofore served so efficiently, was selected as Principal, and he and all the other professors and teachers performed their duties faithfully and ably.

Prof. Ladd lectured on School Discipline, Organization, Methods, &c., while the instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c., was principally under the charge of Professors Alexander McIver, and Julius L. Tomlinson, assisted by Messrs. Holt, Dugger, English, Gaither, Hatcher, Blair, Bridges, and Thackston. In order to give increased instruction in the public school branches, and in the modes of teaching, in addition to lectures before the whole school during the morning hours, the students, divided into small sections, were carefully drilled in the afternoon. Prof. Holt had particular charge of Drawing and Penmanship.

As there were quite a number of students of considerable attainments, some of whom had attended former sessions of the school, it was deemed best to provide advanced instruction for their benefit. Hence, English Philology was taught by Prof. W. F. Tillett, Chemistry by Prof. Wm. B. Phillips, Latin and Algebra by Prof. M. C. S. Noble.

A large class of advanced students studied the Kindergarten system under Miss E. M. Coe, of New York, who has extraordinary experience and skill in this department.

The school was much indebted to Misses Marshall, Wilkinson and Lawrence for efficient instruction in Callisthenic exercises.

It was found that a Cabinet Organ was much needed for the use of the school. Friends at Chapel Hill and some of the teachers contributed \$68.50, and the Burdett Organ Company \$195 towards the purchase of a very handsome \$295 instrument. In order to secure it, it became necessary to pay the residue of the purchase money (\$31.50) out of the Normal School fund. The best judges pronounce it to be an excellent organ. It will greatly contribute to the musical instruction of the Normal students.

A meeting of the State Teachers' Association was held during the session of the Normal School, during which educational topics of much interest and importance were discussed, and addresses were delivered by distinguished educators. From time to time other addresses and lectures were delivered by prominent citizens, thus greatly contributing to the enlightenment of the students.

An examination was had during the last fortnight of the session under the provisions of chapter 226 of the acts of 1879, of applicants for leave to teach in the public schools. First class certificates, in accordance with the prescribed rules by the Board of Education, were issued to a limited number whose names are herewith submitted.

The University Library and the Libraries of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies were freely used by the Normal Students. Many newspapers of the State, and elsewhere, 54 in number, list of which is appended, were kindly sent without charge to the Reading Room. The Normal School is indebted for valuable donations of school books.

The Normal School Debating Society materially assisted in the training of the pupils. The representatives of the Society, viz: Edwin A. Alderman, H. Horace Williams, Alex. L. Phillips, Henry E. Faison, Cyril T. Wyche, James P. McNeill, Adolphus G. Faucette, and Benj. F. McMillan,

on the closing day delivered orations and read essays of marked excellence.

A large class was instructed by Messrs. E. H. & A. W. Wilson in vocal music, with their accustomed enthusiasm and skill; and their success was demonstrated in the concert given at the close of the school.

By the aid of Rev. Dr. Sears, the offer to pay the traveling expenses of those unable to attend the school without assistance, was renewed. Fifty-eight availed themselves of the offer, the amount paid out on this account being \$537.28. Many worthy teachers of slender means were, by this means, and by the reduction of fare on the Rail Roads and the Blackwater line of steamboats, enabled to partake of the great benefits offered. As dormitories in the University buildings and elsewhere were furnished free, and facilities for cooking and forming clubs were extended, many persons were enabled to attend the school for \$5 or \$6. Others brought their supplies from home and lived at even less expense. By previous correspondence with the indefatigable business agent of the school, Mr. A. Mickle, arrangements can be made by which the expenses can be reduced to an amount so small that no one willing to submit to sacrifices for the priceless boon of education, need be deterred from attendance on the Normal School.

I herewith submit my accounts as Treasurer of the funds paid by the State, as well as of the Peabody Fund, contributed by Rev. Dr. Sears, showing in detail the various objects of expenditure. The following are the aggregates:

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

From Treasurer Worth,	2,000	00	
From old books sold,	34	95	
Balance from last year (1878),		90	
Total receipts, Total expenditures,			
Ralance unexpended			

The objects for which the expenditures were made are grouped in a statement filed with my detailed accounts:

PEABODY FUND.

Received of Dr. Sears,\$	600	00
Expended for travelling expenses of students who		
applied for aid,	537	28
Balance unexpended,\$	62	72

I have to acknowledge the great indebtedness of the school for wise counsels to Rev. Dr. Sears, and to the committee of the Board of Education, Governor Jarvis, Superintendent Scarborough, and Treasurer Worth, who were specially charged with the direction of the school. Superintendent Scarborough particularly was of signal service by efficient co-operation and by the delivery before the school of an able and instructive address on the Public School System.

In conclusion, I am glad to state that the Normal students of 1879 were, as a rule, conspicuous in their fidelity to duty, their unexceptionable behavior, their eagerness to learn. The only complaint I have heard brought against any of them, is that they attempted to do too much; that they endangered their health by undertaking in one session to pursue the studies which are intended to be the work of two or three sessions. Their testimony, as well as that of intelligent citizens in all parts of the State, is the same as that given by the Normal Students of 1878 in the memorial addressed by them to the General Assembly, viz: that "during their stay at the Normal School, they were enabled, under the tuition of experienced professional normal teachers, to make a review of the studies usually taught in the public schools, thereby strengthening their knowledge of these branches; they were also drilled thoroughly and frequently in fundamental principles, until they clearly com-

prehended the reasons for, and the significance of, operations, which many of them had known previously as mere matters of rule and form; and they were thoroughly convinced that one principle thoroughly understood affords more mental training than a score of rules learned by rote and blindly followed. They were also especially benefited by the new and improved methods of instruction, explained and illustrated by the teachers in the Normal School, as also by the system of school organization, discipline and government there taught; and they learned many valuable lessons, drawn from the experience of old and successful teachers, in reference to managing scholars in the school room and inspiring them with a lively and intelligent interest in their studies." * * * * * "They were also specially benefited and greatly encouraged in their work by being brought in contact with each other and by interchanging ideas on educational matters." * * * "They have learned what books do not teach, to-wit: new and valuable methods both of study and instruction, so that on the one hand they can hereafter, of themselves, continue and extend their own studies in an intelligent manner; on the other hand, they can impart instruction more easily and more successfully to their pupils, from the child four years old to the youth of twenty."

The foregoing statement of the advantages of the Normal School are, I am sure, not exaggerated, and they are encouragements to make the session of 1880, if possible, superior to any of its predecessors.

Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE, President of the University of N. C., and of the University Normal School.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR BALANCE OF 1878, AND FOR 1879.

1878 Aug 31	RECEIPTS, (bal. of 1878.) Balance on hand last report,			\$ 54	00
	EXPENDITURES.				
Dec 21	Paid News Job Office for printing Normal School Report,	\$ 40	00		
	M. F. Thompson, for School Desk and money order,	 1	10	\$ 41	10
	Balance to credit of 1879,			\$ 12	90

RECEIPTS FOR 1879.

1879 Feb 20 Balance from 1878,	\$ 12 90
Paid by Prof. Grandy for books sold at cost,	15 20
June 9 J. M. Worth, Treasurer of the State, on account of State appropriation,	\$ 2,000 00
Aug 28 E. H. Wilson, for sale of 4 vols. hand music books,	19 75
Total receipts,	\$ 2,047 85

$Receipts\ and\ Expenditures -- Continued.$

		_			
1879	EXPENDITURES.				
T ==	Amount brought forward,				\$ 2,047 85
June 7	Paid Edwards, Broughton & Co.,				
4.0	for printing circulars,	\$		75	
13	For Check Books,		3	00	
27	Chicago Music Com'ny, for 100		40	0=	
0.0	"Champions," and freight,			95	
28	N.C. English, services as Teacher	1	12	80	
I1.	C. P. Frazier, " " "			50	
	r. o biair,			05	
1.1	M. C. S. Noble, Salary			00	
19	J. C. Taylor, Copying,		$\frac{10}{12}$	50	
99	B. W. Hatcher, serv. as Teacher W. G. Gaither, " " "		$\frac{12}{29}$		
	W. A. Bridges, " " "		$\frac{29}{30}$		
20	J. B. Thackston, " " "		30		
	Prof. J. J. Ladd, Salary,		300		
24	J. E. Dugger, Sec., &c., salary,.		50	1	
2 5	W. B. Phillips, Teacher of		00		
	Chemistry,		50	00	
	Wilbur F. Tillett, Teacher of				
	Higher English		100	00	
	Prof. A. McIver, Teacher of				
	Grammar, &c.,		150	00	
	J. L. Tomlinson, Teacher of				
	Grammar, &c.,		150	00	
26	M. C. S. Noble, Teacher of Latin				7
	and Algebra,		50	00	
	F. N. Skinner, Keeper of Libra-				
	ry and Museum,		15	00	
	L. E. Mauney, Keeper of Libra-				
0.0	ry and Museum,		10		
	J. H. Watson, Miss Coe's board,		28	- 1	
31	Uzzell & Wiley, 500 Postal Cards		6	25	
Augst	Rev. J. R. Brooks, expenses of		0	00	
6)0	Lecture,		9	60	
28	E. H. Wilson, Salary as Music		100	00	
	Teacher,		100	VV	
	Amount carried forward,	\$1	202	70	
	2	ΨΙ	,202	10	
	4				

Receipts and Expenditures—Continued.

1879	1					
	Amount brought forward,	\$1,292	70	\$ 2	2,047	85
	A. W. Wilson, Salary as Music	" /		"	,	
	Teacher,	\$ 40	00			
Sept. 6	A. Williams & Co., Stationery	"				
1	account,	4	95			
July25	Eugene L. Harris, Printing,		00			
J'ne 27	Jed Hotchkiss, Lecturer on					
	Geography,	100	00			
July25	Prof. J. Allen Holt, Teacher of					
	Penmanship, &c.,	35	50			
15	Burdett Organ Com'ny, balance					
L.	charged to Normal School,	31	50			
	Postage and Stationery,	37	65	,		
	Freight,	17	95			
	Labor and Servants,	54	75			
	Printing Circulars,	2	50			
	Miscellaneous,	31	95			
	A. Mickle, Agent,	50	00			
Sep. 23	John E. Dugger, for services as					
•	Teacher d'ri'g Normal School	50	00			
27	Foster Utley, Carpenter's Work	18	00			
	Miss E. M. Coe, Expenses,	70	50			
	Miss E. M. Coe, Salary,	50	00			
	, , , , ,					
		\$1,893	95			
	Total receipts,			\$:	2,047	85
	Total Expenditures,				1,893	
	,					
	Balance on hand,			\$	153	90

REPORT OF SECRETARY DUGGER.

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,

President University of North Carolina:

Sir:—By direction, I forward the Secretary's Report of University Normal School for the Session of 1879.

The School was opened at Chapel Hill, N. C., June 17th, and closed July 24th, 1879, and was held in the University buildings.

THE FACULTY, OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL.D., President.

Prof. John J. Ladd, Superintendent, and Lecturer on Methods, School Management, Discipline, &c.

Alexander McIver, Professor of Mathematics, English Grammar and Physiology.

Julius L. Tomlinson, Professor of English Grammar and Geography.

J. Allen Holt, Professor of Drawing and Penmanship.

William B. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry.

M. C. S. Noble, Professor of Latin and Algebra.

John E. Dugger, Teacher of Reading and Phonetics.

William G. Gaither, Teacher of Grammar and Geography. Benjamin W. Hatcher, Teacher of Arithmetic and Reading.

Wilbur F. Tillett, Professor of English Philology.

N. C. English, Teacher of Grammar and Geography.

Franklin S. Blair, Teacher of Arithmetic and Grammar.

William A. Bridges, Teacher of Geography and Reading.
John W. Thackston, Teacher of Arithmetic and Grammar.

Miss Emily M. Coe, Teacher of Kindergarten System.

Misses Marshall, Lawrence and Wilkinson, Teachers of Calisthenics.

Messrs. Eugene A. Wilson and C. L. Wilson, Professors of Vocal Music.

Captain John E. Dugger, Secretary. The following were in

THE KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

MISS EMILY M. COE, Superintendent.

Adams, Mrs. Edward	Wilson,N. 0	C.
Adams, Miss Mamie	((
Allen, Mrs. Mary A		
Atkinson, Mr. Nathaniel B		
Bolick, Miss E. A		
Buffalo, Mrs. Addie C		
Burwell, Miss Nannie	Raleigh, "	
Dixon, Miss Clara		
Dixon, Mrs. Dr. Frank W		
Faison, Miss Sallie G		
Foster, Mrs. Mary F		
Garner,	Franklinton, "	
Hanks, Miss Kate	Pittsboro, "	
Hawkins, Miss Lucy	Warrenton, "	
Henderson, Miss Mattie J		
Hicks, Miss Annie	Oxford, "	
Justice, Mrs. Annie L		
Lawrence, Miss Pattie	"	
Leffingwell, Miss Nina,	Woodville,Mis	S.
Lindsay, Miss Lizzie	Greensboro,N.	C.
Mahoney, Mrs. M	Raleigh, "	
Marshall, Miss Nettie	"	
McDaniel, Miss Cornie	, "	
McDonald, Mrs. John A		
McKimmon, Miss Kate	"	
Milliken, Miss Lillie V	Franklinton, "	

Neely, Mrs. Mary A	Hookerton,N. C.
Partin, Miss Alice	Raleigh, "
Paul, Miss Anna L	
Roberts, Miss Mary C	Newberne,N. C.
Sheetz, Miss Mary M	Morganton, "
Smith, Miss Lena H	
Stoney, Miss Mary	Charlotte, "
Tillett, Miss Laura J	Haywood, Chatham co.
VanWynkle, Mrs. Hattie	Brooklyn, New York
Wightman, Miss Amelia	Charlotte,N. C.
Wilkinson, Miss Annie	Tarboro, "
Witherspoon, Mrs. L. Mc	Buchanan, Granville co.
Wright, Miss Rachel E	
Wurts, Miss Lucy,	

The following prominent gentlemen delivered

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES

before the whole school, in the College Chapel:

Prof. Jed. Hotchkiss, eight lectures on Geography, one lecture on Arithmetic, and one on Gen. (Stonewall) Jackson's Valley Campaign.

Prof. A. W. Mangum, one address: "The best lights are those that shine from above," and one lecture on Elocution.

Rev. N. B. Cobb: "How shall we develop North Carolina?"

Hon. J. C. Scarborough: Public School System of North Carolina considered.

Prof. J. H. Horner: Language as the instrument of thought.

Prof. W. H. Pegram: Nostrorum, Nostrorum. Prof. W. C. Doub: Some essentials for success in Elementary Instruction.

Miss E. M. Coe: The teacher's work; its rewards.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell: School Hygiene.

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Maj. Robert Bingham: A method of teaching English Composition.

Pres. K. P. Battle: An address, "Education for Farmers;" and four lectures on Palestine and Jewish History.

Prof. F. W. Simonds: Five lectures on Natural History. Prof. Walter H. Page: How shall we get to be a Reading People?

Prof. J. L. Tomlinson: California.

Dr. Thomas W. Harris: The Vocal Organs.

Gen. William R. Cox: Duty of Teachers to the State.

Rev. A. C. Dixon: Mental Gunnery. Capt. John E. Dugger: Graded Schools.

Prof. W. G. Gaither: Relation of Teacher to Church and State.

Prof. Alex. McIver: Aims and Methods of Instruction.

Prof. A. F. Redd: Poisons and their Detection.

STATISTICS.

The foll	low	ing are the statistics of the school:
Duratio	n o	f school term, 38 day
Number	r of	instruction,
Numbe	r of	instructors, 13
66	"	Lectures by Normal Teachers, 84
"	"	Lectures by non-Normal Teachers, 14
"	"	Students enrolled,290
ш	"	Males,155
46	66	Females,135
"	٤٤	Married male teachers, 18
"	"	" female teachers, 8
"	"	Males preparing to be teachers, 53
"	44	Females " " 18
"	"	Teachers of 20 years' experience, 8
"	"	- " 15 " · · · · · 8
"	86	" 10 " " 12
66	"	" 5 " " 27

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Number	of Teachers of 1 to 5 years' experience, 71
"	" with partial college training 64
"	" academic training, 92
"	" common school train'g, 33
"	" graduates of colleges, 26
Average	age of males, 24
"	" " females, 25
"	daily attendance of pupils,207
	of counties represented, 54

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Alamance, Alexander, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Iredell, Johliston, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson.

NEWSPAPERS KINDLY FURNISHED THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Place of Publication

	ivame.	riace of Faorication.	Issue
1	Friend of Temperance	e,Raleigh,	Weekly.
		Norfolk,	
		Charlotte,	
4	Raleigh Observer,	Raleigh,	
5	Winston Leader,	Winston,	Weekly.
		Wilmington,	
7	Morning Star,	(("
8	Newberne Democrat,.	Newberne,	
9	N. C. Presbyterian,	Wilmington,	Weekly.
10	Transcript & Messeng	ger,Goldsboro,	**)
11	Chatham Record,	Pittsboro,	

Name.	Place of Publication.	Issue.
12 Greensboro Patriot,	Greensboro,	Weekly.
12 Newbernian,		
14 Western Sentinel,		
15 The Weekly Ledger,	Chapel Hill,	• 1
16 N. C. Citizen,	-	
17 Reidsville Times,	Reidsville,	
18 Charlotte Democrat,	Charlotte,	
19 Roanoke News,	Weldon,	
20 Tarboro Southerner,		
21 Central Protestant,		
22 Wilmington Journal,.	Wilmington,	Daily.
23 North State,	Greensboro,	Weekly.
	Lenoir,	
25 Milton Chronicle,	Milton,	
26 Roan Mt. Republican,	Bakersville,	"
27 Franklin Times,	Louisburg,	
28 Greenville Express,	Greenville,	
29 Pee Dee Bee,	Rockingham,	"
30 Western Courier,	Hendersonville,	
31 Blue Ridge Blade,	Morganton,	
32 Statesville American,	Statesville,	
33 Iredell Gazette,	Mooresville,	
34 Durham Recorder,	Durham,	
35 Wilmington Post,	Wilmington,	
36 Warrenton Gazette,	Warrenton,	
37 Northampton Reporte	r,Jackson,	
38 Durham Tobacco Plan	nt,Durham,	
39 Wilson Advance,	Wilson,	
40 Concord Register,	Concord,	
41 Western Reporter,	Franklin,	
42 New York World,	New York,	Daily.
	Oxford,	
	,Wilmington,	
45 South-Atlantic,		
46 Farmer and Mechanic	c,Raleigh,	Weekly.

Name.	Place of Publication.	Issue.
47 Sun,	Concord,	Weekly.
48 N. C. Farmer,	Raleigh,	Monthly.
49 North State Press,	Washington,	Weekly.
50 People's Press,	Salem,	"
51 Economist,		
52 Edenton Clarion,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
53 Danbury Reporter,	•	
54 Alamance Gleaner,		

NORMAL STUDENTS FROM OTHER STATES.

Miss	Ella Lamkin,	Irisburg,	Virginia.
"	Mary Lamkin,		. "
"	Nina Leffingwell,	Woodville,	.Mississippi.
"	Anna L. Paul,	Brookhaven,	. "
"	Lizzie C. Phillips,	Washington,	.D. C.
Mr.	Wm. R. Slade,	Columbus,	.Georgia.
Mrs.	Hattie A. Van Wynkl	e, Brooklyn,	New York.
Miss	Lucy S. Wurts,	Philadelphia,	Penn'a.

LIST OF THOSE TO WHCM WERE ISSUED CERTIFCATES TO TEACH
IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Males.—L. E. Osborne, T. W. Rich, C. T. Wythe, Jno. C. Annick, R. T. Bonner, J. McM. Clark, C. D. Creswell, A. G. Clark, J. F. Hamilton, Henry H. Siler, J. F. Cole, Mr. P. H. Kornegay, Samuel G. Neville.

Females.—Misses Kate Pearsall, Lou A. Purcell, Lucy P. Phillips, Tuellar Rasberry, Sarah H. Rand, June J. Spencer, Bettie Green, Mary Lamkin, Ella H. Lamkin, Agnes Mc-Kinley.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1879.

Note.—The postoffice of some of [the Students is not in the counties in which they reside.

Α

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Adams, Mrs. Edward W	.Wilson,	.Wilson.
Adams, Mamie S		
Albertson, Ida V		
Alderman, Edwin Anderson		
Allen, Henry Y., Jr		
Allen, Mrs. Mary A		.Mecklenburg.
Amiek, John C		
Amiek, Mary Jane		
Anderson, Chas. F	.Calahalu,	.Davie.
Andrews, C. P	.Chapel Hill,	.Orange.
Andrews, Dora R		
Andrews, Henry C		
Andrews, Wilton V		.Orange.
Atkinson, Nathaniel B		
Aycock, Charles Brantley		
Ayer, Henry W		

В

Barker, Brinkley D	New Hill	Wake.
Barker, W. R	New Hill,	Wake.
Battle, Thomas Hall	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
Beattie, James M	Wilson's Mills,	Johnston.
Beckwith. Annie J	Raleigh,	Wake.
Bell, David	Enfield,	Halifax.
Betts, Henry W	Pleasant Garden,	Guilford.
Birch, Algernon P	Chapel Hill,	Orange.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Black, William	Shoe Heel,	Robeson.
Blair, Franklin S	Summerfield,	Guilford.
Bobbitt, Rufus Lee		
Boliek, Esther A	· ·	
Bolick, Henrietta M		
Bonner, Robert Tripp		
Boykin, Mary E		
Bradsher, Charles W		
Bradsher, Edward R		
Britt, William L		
Bridges. William A		
Brockwell, Annie		
Brown, William K		
Buffalo, Ada C		
Buffalo, Alonzo T		
Burwell, Nannie H		
Butler, Florence		
Bynum, Fannie V		
		·· Cilettenini
	C	
Cain, Luther H	Cypress Creek,	Bladen.
Cannon, Robert C		
Carlton, Frank M		
Cates, Anderson P		
Cates, Caroline M		
Cates, Nerius A		
Chadwick, Annie D	- 9 ,	_
Champitt, James M		
Chapman, Radford E		
Clark, Adolphus J		
Clark, John McM		
Cobb, Fannie H		
Cobb, John E		
Cole, Jacob F		
Cloman, Alma		
Cox, Anna E		
Cox, Thomas		
Corriber, Calvin W		
Craig, Locke		
Craig, William A		
Cresswell, Charles D	Mohanovillo	Alamanaa
Cresswell, Charles D	enanevine,	Alamance.

Curtis, Lewis M......Sampson.

D

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Dalton, David Nicholas	Dalton	Stokes.
Davis, Camilla		
Davis, Lucy D		
Davis, Sallie E		
Davis, Wyatt W		
Deaton, Sallie		
Deaton, Londemia	China Graya	Powan
Dick, Leslie G		
Dixon, Clara A		
Dixon, Mrs. Dr. Frank W		
Dixon, Henry C		
Dixon, Mary A		
Dixon, Roxie		
Dugger, John E		
Dunlap, Lydia A	Bear Creek,	Chatham.
	E	
Edwards, Lavinia S	Happy Home	Burke.
Edwards, Lula D		
Ellis, John Calhoun	,	
Ellis, Pearson		
Emerson, John W		
English, N. C	Duch Hill	Pandolph
Ermel, Cornie S		
Evans, Eliza C	Goldsboro,	wayne.
	\mathbf{F}	
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Faison, Franklin L	Warcaw	Duplin
Faison, Henry Elias		
Faison, Sallie G		
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Faucette, Adolphus G	1 0 1 .	
Faucette, Corinna		
Foard, Hiram P		
Franke, James R		
Foster, Mrs. Mary F		
Frazier, C. P		
Freeland, Maggie S	Oxford,	Granville.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Fulp, Elias	Walnut Cove,	Stokes.
Furgerson, Henry Beauregard	Littleton,	Halifax.
Furgerson, McMurray	Littleton,	Halifax.

G

Gaither, William G	Hertford,	Perquimans.
Garner, Sallie A	Franklinton,	Granville.
Garrett, Charlotte S	Tarboro,	Edgecombe.
Garrett, Martha E		_
Gilliam, John W	Morton's Store,	Alamanee.
Glenn, Jessie F	Durham,	Orange.
Glossom, Henry C		
Graves, John C	Kemps Mill,	Randolph.
Green, Bettie	Dutchville,	Granville.
Green, Minnie	Dutehville,	Granville.
Grimes, David W		
Gunter, Mollie W	Statesville,	Iređell.

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Hamilton, James F	N. Hope Academy.	Randolph.
Hanks, Kate	.Pittsboro	.Chatham.
Hardee, Parrot R	.Elevation,	.Johnston.
Harden, Robert E	Harper's X Roads,	Chatham.
Harper, Jasper V	.Bentonsville,	.Johnston.
Harris, Engene Lewis	.Sassafras Fork,	.Granville.
Harrison, Geneva	.Raleigh,	.Wake. · ·
Harwood, Mary E	.Chapel Hill,	.Orange.
Hatcher, Benjamin W	.Selma,	.Johnston.
Hawkins, Lucy W	.Warrenton,	.Warren.
Henderson, Mattie J	.Martindale,	.Mecklenburg.
Hendon, Kate		
Hendon, Lula	.Chapel Hill,	.Orange.
Hieks, Annie L	.Oxford,	.Granville.
Hill, Isham Faison		
Holt, J. Allen	.Oak Ridge,	.Guilford.
Holt, Nannie M	Orange Factory,	.Orange.
Hogan, Henry C	.Chapel Hill,	.Orange.
Hooker, Lula C	.Hookerton,	.Greene.
Holshouser, Allan R	.Salisbury,	.Rowan.
Hooper, Maggie B		

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Howze, Anna W	Moneure	Chatham.
Huske, Mrs. Annabella	Hillsboro.	Orange.
Huske, Mis. Himtocratic		
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	I	
Ijames, Norgan C	Calahalu,	Davie.
	J	
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	D!#*1 ****	Cl + l
Jeans, Lucy V	Pittsboro,	Chatham.
Jenkins, Mary E	Bridge Springs,	Pitt.
Johns, Annie E	Leaksville,	Rockingham.
Johnson, Dudley D	Happy Home,	Burke.
Johnson, Ida S		
Johnson, Laura A		
Jones, Jefferson		
Joyner, Patrick Henry	Princeton,	Johnston.
Julian, Abner J. P	Lexington,	Davidson.
Justice, Mrs. Annie L	Raleigh,	Wake.
	K	•
Kearns, Mima F	Salem Church	Randolph
Kerr, D. W., Jr	Haw River	Alamance
Kerr, John T	Haw River,	Alamance.
King, Charles E	Chanal Hill	Oranga
Kinsey, Joseph	LaGrange	Lenoir
Kinsey, Joseph	Rranch's Store	Dunlin
Kornegay, Feter II	Dianen's Store,	Вирии.
	L	
Lamkin, Ella	Irisburg, (Va.)	Henry, Va.
Lamkin, Mary	Irisburg, (Va.)	Henry, Va.
Langston, Isaac, Jr	Bentonsville,	Johnston.
The U.S. Th		
Lawrence, Pattle E	Raleigh,	Wake.
Leach, James Madison, Jr	Raleigh,	Wake. Davidson.
Leach, James Madison, Jr	Raleigh, Lexington	Davidson.
Leach, James Madison, Jr Lewder, Nettie M	Raleigh, Lexington Chapel Hill,	Davidson. Orange.
Leach, James Madison, Jr Lewder, Nettie M Lewis, Kinchen C	Raleigh,LexingtonChapel Hill,	DavidsonOrangeEdgecombe.
Leach, James Madison, Jr Lewder, Nettie M	Raleigh, Lexington Chapel Hill, Tarboro, Woodville, (Miss)	Davidson. Orange. Edgecombe. Wilkinson, Mis

NAME.	POST OFFICE. COUNT	ry.
Litchford, Pattie G	Raleigh Wake.	
Lloyd, Lueco F		
Lunsford, Lula E	Flat River Orange	
Editisiona, Edita Editional	and the terror, and the orange.	
	M	
Mahoney, Mrs. Martha A	Raleich Wake.	
Mallett, Alice H	Favetteville Cumberl	and.
Markham, Emma		
Marshall, Nettie		
Marshburn, William V	Spow Camp Chathan)
Mauney, Lycurgus Elisha		
McArthur, Julia A	Cyconvillo Pitt	C.
McDaniel, Cornie		
McDonald, Mrs. John A		
McLean, John L	Hony Springs, wake.	
McLean, J. M	Greensboro, Guntora	•
McKimmon, Kate		
McKinley, Agnes	Harrisburg,Cabarru	s.
McNatt, Henry Wise		
McMillan, Benjamin Franklin		١.
McNeill, James P		
Memory, Jasper L		
Milliken, Lillie V		
Morrow, Marietta	Oaks,Orange.	
Morrow, Sallie J	Oaks,Orange.	
	N	
27 1 26 26 4	TY - I	
Neely, Mrs. Mary A.		
Nethercut, Cora M		
Nevill, Samuel G		
Newton, Charles H		
Nichols, Alexander C	Smithfield,Johnsto	n.
	O	
Oates, John O	Tarboro Edgecor	nbe.
Odell, Oscar C		111900
Ou will T	Danas,	

NAME. Osborne, Henry G Osborne, Lindley E Overman, John P	Freeman's Mills	.Guilford.
Parker, Altha J Partin, Alice W Patton, Mrs. Robert L Paul, Anna L Pearsall, Katie Pell, Robert Paine Peeler, Thomas P	.Raleigh,	.WakeBurkeWarren, MissDuplinOrange.
Petty. Cynthia J Phillips, Alexander Lacy Phillips, Emma C Phillips, James Phillips, Lizzie O Phillips, Lucy P Phillips, Nora S	Pittsboro,	.ChathamOrangeOrangeCatawbaD. COrange.
Phillips, William B Pittman, Annie L Pittman, Oliver L Pool, Francis W Pool, Nellie E Poole, Troy	Albemarle,	Stanley. Halifax. Edgecombe. Rowan. Wake. Wake.
Ramseur, Fannie D	Shoe Heel,R	Robeson. Catawba.
Rand, Sarah H Rasberry, Luella B Rathcock, Lewis H Ray, Corinne T Rich, Thomas W Roberson, Virginia I Roberts, Lalla Roberts, Mary C	Snow Hill,	Greene. Cabarrus. Orange. Davie. Alamance. Craven.

Roberts, Dita......Newbern,Craven.
Royal, Isham.....Huntley,Sampson.

S

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Sanders, Mary F	Wilmington,	New Hanover.
Satterfield, Albert G		
Sellars. Benjamin R		
Sheetz, Mary M		
Shields, Rebecca W		
Siler, Henry H		
Simonton, Rosa B		
Skinner, Frederick Nash		
Slade, William Robert	,	
Smith, Jane		
Smith, Lena H		
Smith, Rebe W		
Sparrow, Bettie		
Spencer, June J		
Spinks, Henry W		
Stacy. Anna M		
Staton, Della N		
Stancill, Rev. Robert W		
Stewart, Claude		
Steele, Hannah	Rockingnam,	Kienmond.
Stockard, James K	Graham,	Alamance.
Stoney, Mary C		
Strain, Dora	Raleigh,	Wake.
	T	
Tankersley, Mrs. F. A	Chapel Hill	Orange.
Tatum, Samuel J		
Tays, Emma S		Iredell.
Teague, Henry C	Rocky Creek,	Alamance.
Thackston, John W		
Thompson, Bettie		
Thompson, Lizzie J	Saxapahaw	Alamance,
Tillett. Laura E. J	Havwood,	Chatham.
Tilley, Emett II		
Tilley, Hinton		
Tillinghast, Sarah A	.Favetteville	(umberland)
Tomlinson, Naunie M	Raleigh	Wake.
Townsend, Franklin L	Lumbertou	Robeson
Turlington, Willis E		
0		, oumston.

NAME. Turner, Lysander Turrentine, Mary E Turrentine, Samuel B	Patterson Hill,	Orange.
Underhill, Archibald G Underhill, Damaris S		
VanWynkle, Mrs. Hattie A Vernon, David M		
	YY	
Warlick, Robert L Watson, Benjamin T Watson, James W Weaver, William D White, James M White, Verina Wightman, Amelia Wilkinson, Annie	Pedler's Hill,Rivers Chapel,Chapel HillClayton,Clinton	Chatham. Chatham. Orange. Johnston. Sampson.
Wilkinson, Annie Williams, Claudius T Williams, Henry Horace Williams, L. Annie Williams, Lockett A Winston, Isaae E Witherspoon, Mrs. L. Mc	Tarboro,	.Edgecombe. .Wake. .Gates. .Martin. .Warren.
Wright, Mary Z	Concord,	Cabarrus.
Wright, Rachel E	rayettevine,	

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1878-'79.

Hon. J. C. Scarborough,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Sir:—I have the honor to present the following report of the State Colored Normal School for the session beginning September 16th, 1878, and ending May 2d, 1879.

The whole number of students enrolled during the session was ninety-three, including fifty-five males and thirty-eight females.

The counties represented include Anson, Brunswick, Chatham, Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Granville, Harnett, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Orange, Onslow, Pender, Perquimans, Richmond, Rowan, Sampson and Wayne.

Fourteen have completed the course of study prescribed for the Senior Class and received certificates of recommendation as First Grade Teachers; nineteen have been recommended as Second Grade Teachers, and thirteen as Third Grade Teachers. Of the whole number who have attended the school, thirty-five have been engaged in teaching during the vacations, or since leaving school, and many others are ready to serve when opportunity offers.

As the school becomes more widely known it grows in copular favor. A visit to the school, or inquiry of the stulents, reveals the many advantages which it affords for the preparation of teachers.

POLITICAL TRICKERY.

I regret to state that enemies of the school have been actively at work, ever since its organization, poisoning the minds of the colored people, in various parts of the State, against the school by asserting that it is a "Democratic school;" that it was established by the dominant party for the purpose of educating colored Democrats; that it is a "Nursery for colored Democrats," and that the students are trained and sent out as "Democratic Canvassers," &c., &c. In some cases, students, who wished to enter the school, have been warned of positive bodily injury to compel them to become Democrats. These stories, being circulated by politicians of the 'baser sort' have prevented or discouraged many from coming to the school, and, notwithstanding our reiterated statements that politics is not taught in the school, directly or indirectly; that every student is unbiased in his political opinions and free to vote as he chooses-the lies are still circulated and believed by the ignorant and the credulous.

The evident design of these slanderers is to prejudice the colored people against the efforts made by the 'party in power' for their education and improvement. The eastern section of the State, which should furnish the largest proportion of students for this school, has been specially prolific in these derogatory reports, consequently many young men are losing the benefits of a good school by listening to the silly tales of demagogues and pot-house politicians.

Now the real grievance of these men is that the school does not teach their politics. They would use it, if the could, as a political machine for furthering their party purposes.

On the other hand, the Managers of the school took th ground, in the outset, that "education is above politics, and while they control the school they decline to descen from that position. Once more we repeat, this school is non-political and non-sectarian!

In spite of these hindrances the school has increased steadily in numbers and in usefulness, and the prospect for the future is bright and hopeful.

Although the number in attendance has greatly increased, the regular attendance and orderly deportment of the students has been well sustained and no one has been suspended or expelled during this session.

DEMAND FOR TEACHERS.

The great demand in the State is for good teachers in the lower grade of schools.

Skill in teaching, with average scholarship, is more desirable for the common schools than the highest scholarship without aptness to impart knowledge or a practical knowledge of methods. Every good scholar is not a good teacher, and even 'born' teachers are improved by training.

Of the pressing need of good teachers for our schools we have abundant evidence on every hand. Bishop J. W. Hood, who has traveled through all parts of the State and is well acquainted with the condition of the colored schools, writes as follows:

"Much has been said of the inadequacy of our school funds, and much, also, in disparagement of our school laws; but these are not the only nor the greatest obstacles in our way. What we need most is a sufficient number of good teachers. If we had a supply of earnest, competent teachers, and if the money collected for school purposes were expended only in support of schools taught by such teachers, a vast amount of good might be done, even with our limited means.

"Thorough supervision is needed, also, in order that unworthy and incompetent teachers may be removed. I once visited a school in which the teacher had reported an average of sixty scholars in attendance, but I found only four

actually present, and was informed by outsiders that there had never been an average of more than ten. I have witnessed the infliction of unreasonable and unsuitable punishment on scholars by a drunken teacher! I have heard incorrect pronunciation taught and bad reading uncorrected in numbers of schools kept by illiterate teachers. Quite recently I met a teacher almost beastly drunk and was told that it was no unusual sight in that county.

"No time should be lost in relieving our schools from the incubus of teachers of bad character and poor education.

"I rejoice to know that we have a few excellent teachers, and we should increase the number as fast as possible. The State has done a noble act in establishing the Colored Normal School in Fayetteville, and it should receive the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire the improvement and permanence of our public schools."

With such testimony as this before us, we are stimulated to renewed activity in the work of supplying a better class of colored teachers and in raising the popular standard of qualification for teaching in the public schools.

OUR AIMS.

We aim to prepare better teachers for the public schools; teachers who will know more of the nature of children and their proper development; teachers who understand the subjects to be taught, and good methods for teaching them; teachers who will learn and practice good methods of study and discipline, and, above all, teachers who will, by precept and example, teach the rising generation those principles of virtue and piety by which good characters are formed for time and eternity. Character-building is the teacher's main work, and skill in communicating knowledge and developing the intellectual and moral faculties is one of the most important qualifications of the teacher.

Rev. Chas. Brooks, father of the State Normal Schools in

America, was asked by a teacher this question: "What shall I teach my pupils?" He answered, "Teach them thoroughly these five things:

- 1. To live religiously.
- 2. To think comprehensively.
- 3. To reckon mathematically.
- 4. To converse fluently.
- 5. To write grammatically."

The thorough preparation of teachers is the true way of improving the schools, for "it cannot be too often repeated," says Guizot, "that it is the *master* that makes the school."

ADJUNCTS.

The Literary Society, the Sunday School, and the Total Abstinence Society, all connected with the school, have been well sustained throughout the session, meetings of the first two being held weekly, and of the latter monthly.

Thus far seventy-five students have signed the pledge to abstain wholly from the use of intoxicating liquors, from the use of tobacco in any form, and from profane and vulgar language.

Such a strong temperance sentiment pervades this school that it is difficult for students to evade its profession and practice while here, and we trust it may influence their future life and be reflected in the lives of those who may come under their influence.

At the weekly meetings of the Literary Society, declamations and select readings are given, essays and compositions are read, interesting questions are discussed, and mutual criticisms practiced.

Lectures have been delivered at some of these meetings by distinguished clergymen, and others on religious, moral and educational topics. Students have also the advantage of the library, composed of works of science, histories, biographies and the standard works on pedagogy, wherein the principles of education and the best methods of teaching and governing are made plain.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The closing exercises of the school were held during the last week of the session.

The several classes were examined in all the prescribed studies of the course. The Junior Class, on Wednesday afternoon, gave a public exhibition, and on Thursday the Senior and Middle Classes had theirs. The essays, addresses and singing were pronounced excellent by many distinguished visitors present, both white and colored.

The valedictory address, which was considered by competent judges a model of taste and elegance, was delivered by H. C. Tyson, of Carthage, Moore county. A large number of visitors attended both exhibitions, who expressed themselves as being highly gratified at the evidences of proficiency and talent exhibited by a large number of students.

On the following day certificates of attendance, scholarship, and deportment were granted to all who had passed the examinations satisfactorily.

These certificates show the grade of the student as excellent, good, or fair, in character, scholarship and deportment. The males over 18, and the females over 16 years of age, are recommended as suitable candidates for first, second or third grade teacher's certificates, according to the course of study they have completed.

These certificates are eagerly sought and highly prized.

The exercises were concluded on Friday night by a meeting of the Literary Society, the main feature of which was a debate on the resolution, "That the condition of the colored people in the South would be improved by emigration."

The question was well debated on both sides, and the

judges decided in favor of the negative side, which decision was heartily concurred in by the audience.

From every side we hear expressions of approval and congratulation at the success which has attended the efforts of the managers and the teachers, and earnest wishes for the prosperity of the school in the future.

Appended to this report please find a list of students in attendance during the session, and the classification of the school

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

ROB'T HARRIS,

Principal State Colored Normal School.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 30, 1879.

The foregoing report of the Principal of the State Colored Normal School, at this place, we believe correct, and has our approval.

J. H. Myrover, W. C. TROY, J. D. WILLIAMS.

CLASSIFCATION.

SENIOR CLASS.

A. J. CHESTNUTT, JR.,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
H. C. TYSON,
JOHN BAIN,
D. G. BRYANT,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
T. H. McNEILL,

HETTY MCNEILL,
MARY E LEARY,
JANE C. WILLIAMS,
CAROLINE INGRAM,
MARY J. WILLIAMS,
ELIZABETH H. PERRY,
MARY E. PEARCE.

D. W. WILLIAMS, W. H. McNeill.

MIDDLE CLASS.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM HALSY,
ALONZO DAVIS,
W. E. HENDERSON,
J. M. HAGLER,
P. M. WYCHE,
JACOB C. WHITE,
FRANK DAVIS,
CHARLES COTTEN,
J. B. HENDERSON,
RUFUS COLLINS.

Julia Ochiltree,
Mary McCracken,
Lina E. Pearce,
Mary McLean,
Esther Leach,
Charlotte Middleton,
Carrie Perry,
Rhoda Hogans,
Georgiana Williams,
Mary Scurlock,
Elsie Stevens.

W. J. COTTEN

JUNIOR CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

SANDY STEVENS, GEORGE H. EVANS, THOMAS WILLIAMS, W. T. TYSON, W. B. FENDERSON, JOSEPH C. WHITE, MARY K. THORNTON, ELIZABETH SMITH, ANN E. HADLEY, KATE BAIN, SUSAN CAIN, LAURA MCDONALD,

DAVID HOGANS.

JUNIOR CLASS-SECOND DIVISION

ISAAC BAIN,
C. M. MCNEILL,
GEORGE W. HERRING,
FRANK HINES,
THOS. CHALMERS,

ALICE EVANS,
MARY E. MOORE,
MARTHA SAMMON,
LOUISA COUNCIL,
JENNY COLLINS,

ROBERT A. WYCHE,
J. A. DAVIS,
O. E. ROBINSON,
JOSEPH MILLARD,
JAMES ROBINSON,
M. A. CURETON.

JUNIOR CLASS-THIRD DIVISION.

C. C. LOMAX,
JOHN REDICK,
EDWARD EVANS,
SAMUEL BOGANS,
EDWARD BOYKIN,
MOSES HINES,
H. S. SELLARS,
WM. L. LEARY,
ROBERT KELLEY,

JULIA MAXWELL,
ANNE C. WEDDINGTON,
NANCY MOORE,*
SUSAN MCNEILL,
LIZZIE JONES,
DELLA POWELL,
L. A. BENNETT,
ANNA BROWN,
FANNY JACKSON,

JAMES BRYANT,
J. S. GORE,
F. K. FENNELL,
JOSEPH BARGE,
P. J. HOLMES,
CHARLES MCKAY,
J. C. MCALLISTER.

^{*}Deceased.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

Since my last Annual Report, the following schools, having reported compliance with the rules for the distribution of the Peabody Fund, have been aided by the amounts given opposite the name of each school:

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The School at Pigeon Valley in Haywood county, and the school at Balsam Grove in Transylvania county, to each of which was promised \$200.00, both failed to comply with the rules and the amounts promised were forfeited.

Near the beginning of the school year of 1879-'80, I received the following letter from Rev. B. Sears, D.D., General Agent

of the Peabody Fund:

STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 21st, 1879.

Hon. John C. Scarborough,

Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, at their late meeting, decided to discontinue their aid to public schools, except in a few special cases, and to employ the Fund for the preparation of teachers. They believe they have attained their primary object of having the several States espouse the cause of popular education; and will now address themselves to their secondary aim—that of elevating these schools by means of more competent teachers.

With our diminished income we do not expect further to

aid schools in your State.

Yours truly, B. Sears, Gen'l Agent.

At the time the above letter was received there were nine applications for aid from the Fund, in this office, and four others from Wilmington were in process of preparation. Among the applications in the office were those from the Fayetteville White Graded School, Salisbury White Graded School, and Morehead City (white) Peabody School. The friends of these Schools urged reasons why they should be considered "special cases," and aided as such. These reasons were approved by me, and forwarded to Dr. Sears. He approved them and promised, with the usual conditions, to

aid Fayetteville with \$600.00, Salisbury with \$300.00, and Morehead City with \$200.00.

Dr. Sears has promised to each of the State Normal Schools—the University at Chapel Hill, and the State Colored at Fayetteville—\$500.00 for the school year 1879-'80.

PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three Peabody Scholarships have been granted to the State to be used at the State Normal College connected with the University at Nashville, Tennessee. Each Scholarship entitles the holder to \$200 per session of eight months, to be paid in monthly installments of \$2500, to be used in aid of the holder in pursuing the course of study at said College. The holders of these scholarships on my recommendation are: Miss E. Davie, of Person county, Mr. Charles L. Kingsley, of Wake county, and Mr. Robt. H. Engle, of Wake county, they having passed satisfactorily the required examination for entrance and given a pledge to engage in teaching as far as possible after the completion of the course of study prescribed.

They entered the College on the first of November, 1879, and are making commendable progress, with fair prospects of great usefulness to the State in their chosen profession. I hope that in the near future North Carolina will be more largely represented by her worthy sons and daughters at this excellent school for training thorough teachers for the public schools. Here lies one of our greatest needs, and it must be supplied or our public school system will be brought into disrepute and its very existence endangered. I tender to Dr. Sears, in behalf of the teachers and people of North Carolina, my warmest thanks for the efforts he has made and is now making to supply this much felt need.



TABLE 1.

School Funds Received by the County Treasurers for the year ending September 1st, 1879.

s	Total Receipt	\$ 6,300 24			6,084 80	3,219 78	3,021 84 9,704 66	1,619 32 8.566 89	5,942 44 6,597 66	1,395 24 2,748 01 637 69
98	Balance on hand at clo of last scho	-00-	2,585 2,585	603 603 157	2,081 44 314 23				390 69 830 93	252 75 9 80
	From other sources.	\$ 15 79 7 26			4 20	1,840 78	16 50	100 89		
	From Au tioneer's L cense Tax.	60-	02 6							
	From Licenses.	\$ 9 00 11 92	609 52	1,111 73		00 801	193 48	162 16 504 45	126 00	285 00
	Fines, forf ares and F alties.	\$ 216 85 37 15	10 g		209	135 00	(G 0	9 105	1,296	22 60
1878.	Property Tax.	3 1,721 29 1,092 22					686 69 323 00			*2,187 66 135 15
1878.	Poll Tax.	\$ 2,800 00							2,767 62 3,510 15	
	COUNTIES.	Alamance, Alexander,	Anson, Ashe	Beaufort, Bertie	Bladen, Brunswick,	Burke, Cabarus	Caldwell, Camden,	Carteret, Caswell,	Catawba,Chatham,	Cherokee, Chowan, Chowan, Clay,

																						09 7									3 29		
4,10	5,83	4,93.	4,91	1,978	1,24	4,94	3,058	3,25(10,45	6,71:	6,13	5,948	1,83	10	8.08	5,85	13,19	5,53(4,50	3.408	3,018	2,862	3,60	6,85	1,74	10,03		5,87	4,53	2,59	2,753	6 18	2,19
										985 57						1.802 31						68 89						196 04	962 41	235 78	921 19	2,539 51	20 26
		56 81	153 34		5 00	166 16			13 60		40 30					46 32		5,536 74	2 00	110 03	:	:		:		18 869			98 74			26 6	
										00									35		19								3 08				
		:			:			196	1,043	36		473	89		1,637 80	738 81	15 00		145 35			225 15	178 28	:		750 50		290 00	120 00	:		144 60	22 62
37 93		길	123			287	100		123	138 00	10	68	15		132	174 84	1117		42 85		18 00			90 66	35 00	344 10		47 35	16 221		118 05		
1,165 51										*5,553 64								:	602 84						384 88	2,005 40		*4,440 50	1,180 77	465 12	138 11	1,221 59	441 71
2,965 68		•		731 02				1,919 51				2.136 74							2,389 66						1.186 50	3,080 28					1,575 94		
Cleaveland,	Commons,	Craven,	Cumberland,	Currituek,	Dare,	*Davidson	Davie,	Duplin,	Edgecombe,	Forsyth,	Franklin,	Gaston,	Gates,	Graham,	Granville,	Greene,	Guilford,	Halifux	Harnett,	Haywood,	Henderson,	Hertford,	11yue,	redell,	Jackson,	Johnston,	dones.	Lenoir,	Lincoln,	Macon,	Madison,	Martin,	meroowell

TABLE I—Continued.

		33	38			66.8									9
st.	TstoT qiəəəA	\$15.109 1,253	$\frac{4.153}{9.929}$	16,164	2,912	1,297	0000	5,689	989	6,790	5,506	8,119	4,506	7,928	5,402
əse	Dalance on Jear. Of last school ast old	\$ 4,994 16			780 53			1,425 68				1,062 35			
	From other	\$ 216 42	20	2,016 00	38 98		9			1 44			74 10		
-i,	From Au tioneer's L cense Tax.			5 54						2 00					
	From Lique	1,155	635 52 877 55	2,351		120	174	222 222	695		418 958	Ļ	000	213 75	
	Fines, forf ures and P alties.	\$ 133 00 \$	79 916	186	00 S 00 S	101	95 93	67 224	009	292 70	197	104 75	10	397	ş.
1878.	Property Tax,	\$ 6,028 02 195 88			76 692 1 6 692										
1878.	Poll Tax.	\$ 2,581 92			1,247 16									2,980 42	
	COUNTIES.		Moore,	New Hanover.	Onslow,	Orange, Pamlico	Pasquotank,	Perquimans,	Pitt,	Randolph,	Richmond,	Rockingham,	Kowan. Butherford	Sampson,	Stanly,

_	30,000	686	213	1,166			8,748	4.415	9,010	14.873	3.861			1.575	\$473,20134
	301 94		200 00	555 18			3.355		268	5.746	958	4,078		126 78	16 54 \$ 21,119 50 \$ 123,002 78 \$ 473,201 34
11.8 087.8	:		27			4,295 30	41	35.	99 91			000		00	\$21,119 50
										2,610 00	2 50				
						2,533 65	445	929			:	59			\$27,922 67
			158 50	23	:		000	39 48		327 70	212 10	308 50	89	27	\$12,526 64
			350 00	328 11			4,047 35	549 00	426 97	2,348 54	_	1,700 00		429 27	3 132,439 77
-	1,952 82	487 00	800		•	6,490 50	*	1,464 01	1,242 85	3,840	1,919		2,096 13	10 Tel	\$ 156,173 44\\$ 132,439 77\\$12,526 64\\$27,922 67\\$
Stokes,	Surry,	Swain,	Transylvania,	Tyrrell,	Union,	Wake,	Warren,	Washington,	Watanga,	Wayne,	Wilkes,	Wilson,	Yadkin,	Yaneey,	

*Poll and property tax combined
Four counties failed to make any report of receipts and disbursements of selvool fund, as will be seen by reference to
the above and to the next table.

TABLE II

School Funds Dishursed by County Treasurers During the Year ending September 1st, 1879.

TOTAL.	2.5.20 2.
Ralance on hand, Balance on hand,	2000
Total Amount Disbursed,	88.58.71.68.89.4.4 88.58.71.71.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.4.89.4.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.
Treasurer's Commissions,	500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
For Other Purposes.	300 00 300 00 50 00 50 00 2 00 11 35 324 80 324 80
Paid Sheriffs for Serving School Motices,	45 20
Insolvent Taxes Abshinded,	
Clerk of Board of Education.	20 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
County Examiner.	8 8 8 8 8 6 6 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Thouses.	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
SCHOOL HOUSES, AND STITES, Colored.	8 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
For Colored Children.	1,619 1,738 1,112 1,257 1,112 1,257
For White Children.	6. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
COUNTIES.	Alamance, Alexander. Alexander. Alexander. Anson. Asbe. Beaudort, Bertie, Braden, Burnswick, Burnswick, Burnswick, Cabarus, Carlwell, Ca

3,058 27 3,256 36																				2,199 14																5,53 5,03 5,03 5,03 5,03 5,03 5,03 5,03
161 82	Ξ.				2,573 01										•							-					-	_		-				00.000		
2,895 45 2,598 83	90,00	8,739	3,957	102	6,115	2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50 2,50	1,526	3,700	05000	0.000	1,000	5,101	1,168	5,973	2.001	100,00	20000	9,44	30,000	1,914	11,133	1,096	0.00	121	10,161	5,917	5000	100	20000	9,000	3,660	3,527	5,906	085	0,070	67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0 67.0
65 00	121 52										. 20	103	33	081	:::	93	25	- 2	182 60		100	- -	200	E	212 38	130 14	90 90	20 27	1000	115.5	OF 283	212 85	5 191 98	39 39	E 701	00.58po
:::	:		:		:			-	:		2		:	-	01.0	200	12				:	:	. 69			:	:	: : :	:	0.621			51 F6	:	:	0.51
- 11					:			:					:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:		:	1	:	:	:		680	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	
10	7	0		9			£	.::: Q	910	201	9	9	٠٠	-	-	: 15	100	0	:	0		:		0	0	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:		<u> </u>		019	: :	 0	:	: :	
15 0			12	131	35	3	7	75 -	-	123	197	99	75			12	123	7		77	80 8	î		2	75	3	:	•	:	_	-:	9 91	_	•	3	
883	o o	GD 3		9	<u> </u>	1	G,	200	<u>0 22</u>	a Ta	S	37	<u>x</u>		2	2	<u>x</u>	15	G	23;	72	10												8 8 8 6		
######################################	- 67.	83	07		38	57	21	103		188	IS	30	:;	101	26.6	1	88	:	Ŧ		96	:	23	%	926	8/1	35	313	183	77	158	:3;	- F	::08	3 29	ار د.ا
15 65 118 17	S	OI -	007		7 I	339	e i	2.5	0 .	35	11	7	2	619	120	2121	印	28	917	T :	491		•													
905 SS 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69																																		916 51		
1,991 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151																																		91 8167		
Davie,	Forsy (h	Pranik lin,	Cates.	Graham,	Granville,	Guilford,	Halifax,	Harnelt,	Hondorson	Hertford	11 yde,	Iredeil,	Jackson,	Johnston,	f onoir	Lincoln	Magon.	Madison,	Martin,	McDowell,	Meekienourg,	Montgonnery	Moore,	Nash,	New Hanover,.	Northandpon,	Orango,	Pamilico	Pasquotank	Pender,	Perquimans,	Person,	17.61	Randolph	Richmond	Robeson,

TABLE II—Continued.

	Torar,	######################################	\$173,211 79
,1st 190	Balance or Septemb 1879	6.13.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	\$117,170 94
onnt spursed.	omA fatoT	\$ 6,204 \$ 5.75 \$ 25.75	\$326,040 85
snoissi.	Treasurer's	200	82 265,6\$
Thoses.	For Other Pu	83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 8	\$1,169 58
School	Paid Sher Serving Votices,	88	\$10 Tel
Taxes	Insolvent bnnî9A	88	\$1,516 27
to breo anoi	G to Areld Leanest	25	\$2,493 13
miner.	County	8827773 655 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 55	\$1,143 76
FOR HOUSES ND STFES,	Colored.	2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$5,207 07
FOR SCHOOL HOUSES AND STIES,	White,	## 68 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	\$9,599 43
d nildrem.	For Colore	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	65 \$110,651 73
nildren.	For White	20,213,220,20 20,213,20 20,2	\$183,867 65
	COUNTIES.	Rockinglaun, Rowan, Ratherford, Ratherford, Ratherford, Ratherford, Ratherford, Ratherford, Tyrrell, Tyrrell, Tyrrell, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Wa	

*The Treasurer of Macon county paid out more than his receipts by \$10,45, (See Table 1,)

Showing Number of School Districts, of School Houses, of Children of School Age; also the Number not Attending any Public School, and the value of Public School Property in the several Counties of the State, for the School Year ending September, 1879.

AVE TBLIC OOL	SWFY.	Colored.	60		230 00		:	189 00				225 00				200 00			445 00
VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL	PROPERFY	White.	(6)	1,346 00	2,350	:	1,707 00	850 00	1,230 00	1,493 00		1.312 00		2,397 00	1,560 00	1,460 00	300 00		1,745 00
G PUB-	red.	F	* 1	55	CI	293	40	27	419	566				53	110	72	33	730	360
TENDIN	Colored.	M .	* 50	43	+	33.1	4	150	SOF	565				0:0	135	109	77	8	413
NUMBER NOT ATTENDING PUB- LIC SCHOOLS	ite.	F.	* 76	929	167	742	555	329	970	390	:			1157	974	98	269	553	286
NUMBE	White.	M.	4	218	150	739	800	675	197	407	:			100	974	6	322	809	273
CLORED SCHOOL	AGE.	E.	837	0x	94	1,319	37	1,114	1,551	1,438	009	568	21 21	934	263	371	4:30	1,145	453
CHILDREN OF SCHOOL	AC	M.	856	68	7	1,394	101	1,036	1,648	1,433	827	567	212	582	288	385	545	1,174	473
TUE LEN OF	 	E	1,700	1,020	856	1,316	2,605	1,391	1.026	1,206	721	2,968	1,607	1,469	1.549	519	1.223	851	1,967
WHITE CHILDISEN OF SCHOOL	AGE.	M.	1.687	1.222	888	1,312	2,551	1,517	1,182	1,287	006	3.266	1.681	1,652	1,700	009	1,451	959	[5,094]
onses.		C.	21	T)	4	:	:	SO.	55	05 05	:	:	:	10	27	<u></u>	13	56	30
IC SCHOOL		W.	49			:		27				:	:	40				56	
OL DIS-	SCHO	C	21					21				16	S	7.5				6	
	KUN	W.	67	67	22	625	105	000	7	3	200	23	7	7.0	57	10	21	o o	62
ash entrop			Alamanee,	Alexander,	Alleghany,	Auson,	Ashe	Beaufort,	Bertie,	Bladen,	Brunswick,	Buncombe,	Burke,	Cabarrus,	Caldwell,	Camden,	Carteret	Caswell,	Catawba,

TABLE III—(Continued.)

Showing Number of School Districts, of School Houses, of Children of School Age; also the Number not Attending any Public School, and the value of Public School Property in the several Counties of the State for the School Year ending September, 1879.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL	ERTY.	Colored.	\$ 335 00	917 00			20 00					520 -00	20 00	00 086			
VA OF PI	PROP	White.	\$ 2,403 00 \$	00 043	275 00			325 00				2,250 00	450 00	1,050 00			
G PUB-	.ed.	Fi	199	111	111	189	25.5	1,032	928	:		263	154	285	1,630	295	701
TENDIN	Colored.	M.	194	199	1001	9.10	166	206	875	:	:	596	174	315	1,903	273	512
NUMBER NOT ATTENDING PUB- LIC SCHOOLS.	ite.	표.	1,989	00	0 10		961			:	:	546	333	450	050	1,087	761
NUMBE	White.	M.	2,147	9	G# 6	#10 #12	966	362	1,380		:	737	198.	438	1,052	976	631
RED EN OF	ė	Fi	1,234	157	104	100	951	2,297	1,761	203	20	723	544	1,160	2,540	733	206
COLORED CHILDREN OF SCHOOL	AGE.	M.	1,973	115	100	04.0 10.00 1	1.062	2,116	1,797	300	20	733	553	1,165	2,703	718	231
FFE SEN OF DOL	<u>.</u>	Ħ	2,551	1,381	110	070	1,406	1.144	1,887	617	411	2,808	1,296	1,703	1,279	2,176	201
WHITE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL	AGE.	M.	2,675	1,540		0 101	1,537	1,120	1,937	200	438	2,887	1,265	1,728	1,377	2,233	202
C SCHOOL		Ö	57	6	2	-	-	П	oo	76	:	27	:	133	56	18	ত্য
BEE OF		W.	44	01 10 0	5	:	S.	120	10	194	:	95	:	23	16	55	2
ICLE.	SCHO	C.	53	10 O	0 -	18	22.		59	12	_	6/1	100	12	_	18	<u>01</u>
BER OF		W.	65	# 2	91	7.5	# 83	1	33	24	27	92	36	13	14	55	C1
- Selfweight			Chatham,	Cherokee,	Chowall,	Clay	Columbus	Craven.	Cumberland,	Currituck,	Dare,	Davidson,	Davie,	Duplin	Edgecombe,	Forsyth	Franklin,

	300 00					120 00	800 00		1,000 00	100 00	1,059 00	217 00	545 00	1,200 00			200 00	230 00			280 00		415 00	3,250 00	1,190 00		355 00		350 00	400 00
	450	925	064,60		1,862 00	1,160	750		2,500	3,000	3,151	35	408	4,200		300	1,362	1,599			970	100	052	2,850	1,190	105	1,165	436	2,035 00	000
3333 518	919	308	500	273	16	196	472	157	362		403	123	350	250	30	77	128		973	202	13	10	204	200	817	:	138	333	5334	300
84.8 64.6 64.6	993	278	585	978	16	173	527	195	310	-	493	105	450	252	89	100	153		1,128	08:	55	156	98	687	196		166	650	318	371
751	719	263 1 909	228	568	259	238	380	395	1,104	:	192	21	259	641	425	135	512		1,561	200	552	219	:599	500	505	65	27.1	500	456	00%
605 799	769	263	232	381	261	234	384	300	1.095	:	†69	50	276	651	977	140	403		1,561	199	257	101	10°	202	594	45	301	506	907	223
701 618	2,603	8838 1 933	2,369	673	7.9	261	1,016	476	899	99	1.186	683	1,261	473	132	ૄ	864	39.4	2,005	75	424	313	1,319	2,032	1,850	185	1,498	258	777	192
600	2,689	828	2,436	969	S7	273	1,144	488	880	13	1,263	685	1,448	687	119	28	853	3333	2,346	os	476	358	1.304	1,772	1,970	203	1,195	569	852	1,110
1,740	1,912	718	1,017	1,168	1,779	1,555	836	679	2,624	1,250	2,760	417	971	1,307	1,236	1,856	943	1,403	2,560	1,600	1,029	1,649	1,377	[1,159]	1.389	589	2,045	531	2007	098
1,650	2,045	177 008.6	1,100	1,251	1,894	1,672	000	691	2.815	1,200	2,863	449	1,152	1,385	1,293	2,126	1,086	1,406	2,885	1,801	1,187	1,718	1,425	1,114	1,327	594	2.4-18	622	850	823]
1-																														
16	177	O 10		SSS	57	500	7		5	C. 1	33	:	17	39	11	2]		33		:	35	17	07	:0	233	X	16		18	0#
123	- 33	6 2		25	30	Ξ	54	5	ie.	30	8	21	300	12	-1	ಣ	<u> </u>	10	5.4	-4	18	55	55	9	38	16	55	23	07	36
57	# 23	80 C	I	50	64	96	100	21	16	38	8	27	555	15	161	09	357	00	7-	36	500	-1	GF.	9	888	53	56	76	07	7
Gaston, Gates, Gates, Gates, Gates, Gates	Granville	Green,	Halifax	Harnett,	Haywood,	Henderson	Hertford	Hyde	Iredell	Jackson	Johnston	Jones,	Lenoir	Lincoln,	Maeon,	Madison,	Martin	McDowell,	Meeklenburg	Mitchell	Montgomery	Moore,	Nash,	New Hanover.	Northampton,	Ouslow,	Orange,	Pamlico,	Pasquotank	Pender,

TABLE III—(Continued.)

Showing Number of School Districts, of School Houses, of Children of School Age; also the Number not Attending any Public School, and the value of Public School Property in the several Counties in the State for the School Year ending September, 1879

UE BLIC OOL	RTY.	Colored.	3,200 00		1.418 00	_	_		150 00	_	_	_	_		40 00	
VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL	PROPERTY	White.	4,000 00		5,038 00	2,000 00			679 00						00 089	_
G PUB-	Colored.	ᅜ	9 99 33 3 55 55		883	424	459	253	318	830	67	343	101	107	6	85
TENDIN	Colo	M.	247		111	785	484	248 6	334	889	53	283	134	26	10	115
NUMBER NOT ATTENDING PUB- LIC SCHOOLS.	te.	표	214	:	413	670	234	416	1.048	1,164	594	1,317	675	220	175	281
NUMBER	White	M.	276 565		403	834	283	432	202	1,164	528	1,305	619	202	186	308
RED EEN OF	9	 E	703 828	1,497	1031 546	1,658	1,603	1,207	717	1,595	217	511	382	24	GS	228
COLORED CHILDREN SCHOOL	AG	M.	752	1,498	583	1,807	1,736	1,320	069	1,566	234	009	414	26	95	224
TTE SEN OF	ri (E	744	1,416	3,006	1,452	1,753	1,885	9.990	5,094	1,596	1,840	2,167	519	843	396
WHITE CHILDREN SCHOOL	AGE.	M.	816	1,566	3,186	1,546	2,006	2.164	2,192	2,263	1,586	1,917	2,327	009	1806	4981
ouses.		· .	20	.0	130	17	26	7.53	16	30	4	10	10		ତୀ	12
IC SCHOOL		₩.	123	:	65											
SICLE'		٠;	17	င္သ	26	31	01	Q;	में द्रा							
BEE OF		W.	21	57	000	43	12	1 유	80	00	63	61	29	1033	30	17
COUNTIES.			Perquimans,	Pitt,	Folk,	Richmond,	Robeson,	Rockingham,	Kowan	Sampson,	Stanley,	Stokes,	Surry,	Swain,	Transylvania,.	Tyrreil,

\$33.971 60	\$109.597.50	91.839	95,111	49, 256	41,456	76.344	78.497	131.694	139.654	070	5.187	1781	1163	
10 00					400	57	වුව	1,336			ĺ	10	36	Yancey,
	476	101			559	258	308	1,944		:		Ξ	55	Yadkin,
00 06	1,075 00	244	221	178	205	1,183	1,063	1,230	1,355	1	150	1-6	37	Wilson,
	1,854	:8: :8:			893	367	372	2,978				10	103	Wilkes,
	3,690	103			233	1,548	1,672	2,036				£3	55	Wayne,
	1,468	48			650	50	282	1,327				ಯ	50	Watanga,
	416	67			100	637	573	208				22	61	Washington,
	120	240			253	1,696	2,831	592				30	30	Warren,
		985		_	1,286	3,416	3.610	3,735				10	79	Wake,
00 88	2,919 00	185			490	918	922	915.2		:	:	08	12 1	Union,

*The figures in columns marked * are not accurate as to most of the counties. So say the Registers of Deeds who reported them.

TABLE IV.

1878, to September 1st, 1879, with Average Length of School Terms in Weeks and Average Salary of Number of Public Schools and Number of Children Attending said Schools at any Time from September 1st, Teachers per Month.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC S	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	WHITE C	WHITE CHILDREN ING.	ATTEND-	COLORE	D CHILDI TENDING.	REN AT-	IN WEEKS.	SALARY PER MONTH.
	W.	C.	M.	ET.	Average Att'nce.	M.	Ē.	Average Att'nce.	Average length of Term.	Av. salary of Teacher per month.
Alamance	45	91	1,683	1,634	1,760	908	836	086		
Alleghany	930	4	009	200	800	09	40	06	œ	\$ 19 00
Anson	50 E	35.	491	340	808	929	553	815	တ	20
Ashe	92 97	26	1,552	1,310	1,610	82	75	110	o 1-	15 40 25 00
Bertie	91	38	467	335	039	989	400	840	4	22 00
Bladen	67	51	580	505	718	852	174	1,307	9	30 00
Brunswick	98	17	281	362	362	157	161	250	∞	30 00
Burke	45	13	1,017	. 062	1,144	268	300	351	10	
Cabarrus	0.2	30	1,441	1,133	1,654	807	763	1,089	11	15 50
Caldwell	919	13	924	596	790	956	173	211	00	
Camden	101	10	450	450	730	202	283	540	œ	
Carteret	272	11	723	650	851	260	294	494	1-	
Caswell	31	33	476	380	434	+69 +69	808	988	12	
Catawba	26	17	1,990	1,875	2,119	439	868	425	12	
Chatham	26	30	2,525	2,523	2,640	1,265	1,273	1,463	G	
Cherokee	49	9	1,457	1,365	1,421	68	93	96	4	22 64

CHOW with the state of the stat	6 L	01	026	710	0.00	200		100	2	0 06	00
Clay	3 (:::	ene ,	1	707				o :		2 9
Cleveland	-33 -33	=======================================	1,655	1,241	1,515	360	291	008	9		9
Columbus	55	46	925	976	1,066	976	855	1,339	<u>i</u> -		2
Craven	+51 +51	56	758	715	883	1,209	1,265	1,731	:		
Cumberland	\$	223	950	813	1,238	1,348	1,423	2,253	G.	,26 5	92
Currituck	133	4	204	132	17	53	51	119	10	18 0	0
Dare	15								12	25 0	0
Davidson	2	22	2.195	1.782	2,418	550	511	621	s	18 0	0
Davie	500	133	721	681	750	267	216	300	12	25.2	9
Dunlin	43	30	887	673	1,046	609	678	833	L*	25 0	9
Edgecombe	20	35	325	350	520	800	910	1,505	20	25 0	0
Forsyth	22	18	1,000	1,274	1,212	317	400	408	133	0 88	9
Franklin	23	40	343	234	497	1,066	944	1,317	တ	22 5	0
Gaston	48	10	1,164	948	1.318	401	288	471	01	23 0	0
Gates	25	14	200	385	618	255	422	584	ဘ	0 08	0
Graham	12		240	370	336	:		:	တ	15 2	7
Granville	19	16	239	275	349	243	323	373	တ	30 0	0
Greene	16	1-1	384	176	384	255	391	443	x	122 5	9
Guilford	93	31	2,032	1,895	2,396	1,001	1,192	1,496	10	988	9
Halifax	:	•			:			:	:	:	
Harnett	<u>3</u>	65	196	857	1,041	474	475	200	c	20 6	0
Haywood	43	တ	1,367	2,248	1,232	47	50	103	:		
Henderson	46	11	1,711	1,512	2,120	225	277	325	10	18 0	0
Hertford	25	35	516	456	723	614	544	813	11		0
Hyde	:	•	:					:	:		:
Iredell	81	45	1,850	1,526	2,508	617	521	781	10	16 0	0
Jackson		:	:	:	:	:		•		•	
Johnston	64.	40	1,804	1,531	2,194	811	806	1,107	∞	33 00	0
Jones		:	• (• 0
Lenoir	တ် လ	22	467	6556	451	624	545	500	14		ر ا چ
Lincoln	40	100	1,100	1,000	1,400	350	340	460	11	19 75	LO I
Macon	41	20	880	680	918	06	80	95	12		0
Madison	50	621	1,385	1,038	2,035	19	2	ဝ	00		0
Martin	60	21	049	461	619	419	408	518	11		0

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

									_	SALARY
Η !	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	CHOOLS.	WHITE C	WHITE CHILDREN ATTEND- ING.	ATTEND-	COLORE	COLORED CHILDREN TENDING.	REN AT-	IN WEEKS.	PER MONTH.
	W.	oʻ.	M.	E	Average Att'nce.	M.	ĮT.	Average Att'nce.	Average length of Terms.	Av. salary of Teacher per month.
:	43	12	1,380	1,328	1,725	322	306	401	000	
	87	857	1,172	949	1,338	1,067	1,029	1,403	10	
:	60 60	જ	1,289	1,226	1,500	74	95	145	9	18 50
: .	47	24	006	800	915	384	419	683		
:	30	28	875	703	952	1,048	1,041	1,364		
:	9	13	209	198	299	419	434	657	28	36 00
:	 E	34	618	745	713	817	1,097	986	9	
;	27	15	479	458	593	297	261	327	x 0	17 50
:	44	35	006	744	903	583	590	694	11	
-	13	<u> </u>	158	116	157	273	255	336	တ	
:	18	50	432	344	403	487	87.6	593	<u>5</u>	
:	34	777	410	344	520	720	620	878		
:	19	17	398	380	438	199	377	564	16	
	22	30	350	375	099	300	400	618	00	
:	43	တ္တ	869	655	1,009	829	691	856	10	
:	- 22	2				:		:	9	
:		24	1,829	1.409	1,840	352	340	486	35	
•	30	†G	301	231	510	555	564	096	00	
:	56	44	954	778	1,008	088	836	1.276	8	
:	26	930	1,202	789	1,293	783	968	1,258	10	
:	56	95	2,065	1.976	2,600	750	637	857	10	
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* Out of ninety-four Counties only seventy-seven reported the average length of school terms in weeks, and the average salary of teachers per month. The whole number of weeks given is 713, making an average to seventy-seven counties of 94, weeks. Seventy-seven monthly salaries of teachers reported make \$1,705 34, being an average of \$22.144, per month. Bleven counties failed to report the enrolment and average attendance of pupils. Eight counties failed to report the number of public schools.

TABLE V.

Number of Teachers Examined and approved during the past year, in the several Counties, showing Race, Sex and Grade.

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	WHI	WHITE MALES.	JES.	WHIT	WHITE FEMALES.	LES.	COLOR	COLORED MALES.		COLORED FEMALES	ED FEM	ALES.
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TABLE V.—(Continued.)

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COLOR	First Grade.	9
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WHITE MALES.	Second Grade.	113 114 115 116 117 117 117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118
WHI	First Grade.	123340
	COUNTIES.	Mitchell Montgomery Moore Nash New Hanover New Hanover Orange Pamlico Pagutank Perquimans Person Person Person Person Person Person Relmond Richmond Robeson Rockingham Rowan Rowan Rutherford Sampson Stanley Stokes

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Surry Swain Transylvania	Tyrrell. Union Wake Waren Washington	Watuga Wayne Wilkes. Wilson Yadkin Yancey	
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TABLE VI.

Names of County Examiners, with their Post Offices.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Alamanee,	W. S. Long,	Graham.
Alexander,	Thos. G. Thurston,	Taylorsville.
Alleghany,	W. C. Fields,	Sparta.
Anson,	J. A. Little,	Wadesboro.
Ashe,	Geo. W. Brown,	Jefferson.
Beaufort,	Nathaniel Harding,	Washington.
Bertie,	Jas. J. Freeman,	Windsor
Bladen,	E. L. McNabb	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick,	George Leonard	Shallotte.
Buncombe,	Chas. B. Way,	Asheville.
Burke,	R. L. Abernathy	Нарру Ноте.
Cabarrus,	L. A. Bikle,	Concord.
	H. C. Dixon,	
Camden,	S. B Boushall,	Camden C. H.
Carteret	L. C Howland,	Beaufort.
	A. E. Henderson	
	J. C. Clapp,	
Chatham,	A. H. Merritt,	Pittsboro.
	M. C. King	
Chowan,	J. H. Garrett,	Edenton.
Clay,	G. W. Sanderson,	Hayesville.
	L. N. Durham,	
Columbus,	H. B. Short, jr	Flemington.
Craven,	L. C. Vass,	Newbern
	R. S. Husk,	
	J. J. Baxter,	
	Geo. L. Fletcher,	
	F. C. Robbins,	
	B. F. Lunn,	
	O. H. Allen	
	W. H. Johnston,	
	S. H. Everitt,	
	M. S. Davis,	
	R. W. Sandifer,	
	J. R. Walton,	
	Rob't H. Sherrill,	
Granville	R. W. Lassiter,	Oxford.

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Green,	W. A. Darden	Speight's Bridge.
Guilford,	W. F. Alderman,	Greensboro
Halifax,	R. O. Burton, jr	Halifax C. H.
Harnett,	William Brunt,	Lillington.
Haywood,	J. R. Long,	Richland Valley.
Henderson	W. A. G. Brown	Hendersonville.
	Jas. L. Mitchell,	
Hyde	Joseph M. Watson,	Swan Quarter.
	M. F. Freeland,	
Jackson	W. A Dills	Webster.
Johnston	B. W. Hatcher,	Selma.
	Jas, B. Stanley	
	Jas, W. Harper,	
	R. Z. Johnston,	
	T S. Siler,	
	W. P Jervis,	
Martin	T. B. Haughton	Williamston.
	J. P. Causler	
Mecklenburg	W. A. Barrier,	Charlotte.
	J. M. Stafford,	
	W. G. DeBerry,	
	W. J Stewart	
Nash.	В. П. Vester	Spring Hope.
	A. R. Black,	
	W. S. Copeland,	
Onslow,	Richard W. Nixon	Jacksonville.
Orange,	S. W. Hughes,	Cedar Grove.
Pamlico,	George Dees,	Grantsboro.
Pasquotank	W. W. Kennedy,	Elizabeth City.
Pender,	Bruce Williams,	Long Creek.
Perquimans	J, T. Smith,	Hertford.
Person,	James F. Terry,	Roxboro.
Pitt	B W. Brown,	Greenville.
Polk,	James Morris,	Columbus.
Randolph	James T. Cröcker	Ashboro.
Richmond,	R. A. Johnson,	Rockingham.
Robeson,	W. B. Blake,	Lumberton.
Rockingham,	John J. McCarge,	Wentworth.
Rowan,	O. D. Davis,	Salisbury.

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Rutherford,	A. L. Rueker,	Green Hill.
Sampson,	Edwin W. Kerr,	Clinton.
	John A. Tilly,	
	R. B. Glenn,	
	Walter S. Creasy,	
	John S. Smiley,	
**	W. A. Gash,	
	E. Morton,	
	,S. S. S. McCauly,	
	John E. Dugger,	
	L. A. Williams,	O
	Edward Alexander,	
<u> </u>	Joseph F. Spainhour	
	J. Worrall Lamour,	
*	R. W. Barbor,	
	E. M. Nadal,	
· ·	John D. Johnson,	
,	W. A. Austin,	





DOCUMENT No. 5.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, December 31st, 1880.

His Excellency, Thomas J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I present this report for the two fiscal years ending on the 30th day of September, 1879, and the 30th day of September, 1880, with statements giving the receipts and disbursements of this department, and other necessary information.

At the close of the fiscal year on the 30th day of September last, the balances in the treasury were as follows:

Educational fund	\$ 22,028	49
Public fund	130,150	25
	\$152,178	74

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The receipts of this fund for the two years, as shown bystatements A and B, are as follows:

\$5,458 07

PRINCIPAL, OR PERMANENT FUND.

INCOME, OR DISTRIBUTIVE FUND.

Interest on United States bonds\$5,704 11
Tax on auctioneers 7 51
Tax on retailers of liquors
. \$6,045 05
The disbursements of this fund, as shown by statements C and D, are as follows:
Common schools
University normal school,
Colored normal school
\$8,074 90
Section 7, Schedule C, of an Act to raise Revenue, ratified the 10th day of March, 1877, requires that the taxes im-
posed on auctioneers and licenses to retailers of wines, cor-
dials or spirituous liquors, shall be paid to the treasurer of
the county board of education for the benefit of the fund for
common schools in such county. These taxes were formerly
paid into the treasury of the state board of education, and
annually apportioned to the several counties of the state.

This change of the law largely reduces the receipts and disbursements at the treasury of the state board of education. The amount of principal, or permanent educational fund, \$16,158.31. The state board of education is authorized by law to invest from time to time, as the same shall accumulate, the public school funds in United State bonds. The present board has delayed investments because of the high premium these bonds command in the markets,—(being equal to three years' intereston each bond,)—andwith the view to recommend that the act be so modified as to empower the board to invest in the new four per cent. bonds of this state, which are occupying a highly creditable position among the most reliable securities on the stock boards.

The available assets of the board of education are—

United States four per cent. coupon bonds, \$ North Carolina four per cent. coupon bonds,	

Total am	ount of bonds,	\$190,750 0	0
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Five notes of the treasurer of the university,
given for loans to trustees in the years 1869
and 1870, the principal of which, now due,
is\$13,697 50
Interest to October 1st 1880 9 350 55

23,048 05

Total available assets	\$213,798 05
------------------------	--------------

The board holds individual notes given to former boards, some for loans made many years ago, others of more recent date for purchase of swamp lands, the principal of which is, in the aggregate, \$52,589.86, and which are at present unavailable and may be considered of no value. These notes were set out in detail in my former biennial report. They remain unchanged except the accumulation of two years' interest to October 1st, 1880.

PUBLIC FUND.

This fund embraces all transactions of the treasury not connected with the educational fund. It is charged with all general and special taxes, and credited with all expenditures for general purposes, the several institutions and the agricultural department.

The receipts for the two fiscal years amount to \$1,100,-335.99, and expenditures for the same time, \$1,070,378.94. The increase of receipts over the two previous fiscal years is \$33,378.40, which is mainly due to the increase of the tax on commercial agents. The comparative expenses for the same years show a decrease in favor of the two last, of \$77,072.92. The statements containing these transactions in detail are G to M, inclusive.

The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th of September last, was \$130,150.25, of which sum \$95,952,74 were due to charitable and penal institutions and the agricultural department, leaving nothing applicable to general expenses, as the remainder, \$34,197.51, was a part of the special fund set apart for the payment of the interest on the new four per cent. bonds, the larger portion of which fund I was compelled to use to meet the exigencies of the treasury, but replaced by taxes since received.

It will be remembered that the fiscal year of the several state institutions, with the exception of the penitentiary, corresponds with the calendar year, differing from the state fiscal year, and their administration is regulated accordingly. This explains the large amount usually remaining in the treasury to their credit at the close of the state fiscal year.

I took occasion in my special report to you, of March 11th, 1880, for the information of the general assembly at its extra session, to refer to the embarrassments which had attended the administration of the treasury for a number

of years, and the causes which produced them, which were stated to be, first, large specific appropriations without provision to meet them; second, the reduction of five and two-thirds cents in the rates of taxation on property. I repeat what I then stated as to this reduction: "This was done upon the supposition that the reassessment in the year 1879 would largely increase the valuation of property. But the increase of about \$16,000,000, by the reassessment was overbalanced by the reduction of the per-centage of tax, as the receipts from the revenue act of 1879 are \$54,000 less than the amount raised by the revenue act of the previous year."

I suggest, as a measure of relief to the treasury, that the revenue act should provide a special tax to pay the interest on the new four per cent. state debt. If the entire amount of old bonds recognized in the funding act shall be exchanged, the annual interest on the new debt will be \$143,200. To raise this amount it will require a tax of at least nine cents on the \$100 valuation of property, estimating that the present valuation will not be diminished. If the general assembly provide for this tax, the compromise act of March 4th, 1879, can be amended so as to replace the tax on incomes, merchants and three-fourths of the taxes on purchases of liquors, (which are now applied to the payment of interest,) into the general fund for ordinary expenses. The revenue from these sources amounts annually to about \$55,000, and is entirely insufficient to meet the interest.

I estimate that the expenses for each of the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 will be as follows:

Legislative department, mileage and per diem,		
1881 and 1883 each\$	54,000	00
Executive department	17,500	00
Judiciary	37,000	00
All general expenses not provided for by special		
taxation and for which no special appropria-		

tures for public printing and binding, conveying convicts to the penitentiary and contingencies. 51,800 00 Insane Asylum. 50,000 00 Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. 34,000 00 Penitentiary. 90,000 00 Western Insane Asylum. 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum. 15,000 00 University of North Carolina. 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum. 3,000 00 Interest on new four per cent. debt. 140,000 00	tion is made, including the larger expendi-		
gencies 51,800 00 Insane Asylum. 50,000 00 Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. 34,000 00 Penitentiary 90,000 00 Western Insane Asylum. 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum. 15,000 00 University of North Carolina. 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum. 3,000 00	tures for public printing and binding, convey-		
Insane Asylum. 50,000 00 Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. 34,000 00 Penitentiary. 90,000 00 Western Insane Asylum. 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum. 15,000 00 University of North Carolina. 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum. 3,000 00	ing convicts to the penitentiary and contin-		
Insane Asylum. 50,000 00 Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. 34,000 00 Penitentiary. 90,000 00 Western Insane Asylum. 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum. 15,000 00 University of North Carolina. 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum. 3,000 00	gencies	51,800	00
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind 34,000 00 Penitentiary 90,000 00 Western Insane Asylum 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum 15,000 00 University of North Carolina 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum 3,000 00		50,000	00
Western Insane Asylum. 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum. 15,000 00 University of North Carolina. 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum. 3,000 00		34,000	00
Western Insane Asylum. 30,000 00 Colored Insane Asylum. 15,000 00 University of North Carolina. 7,500 00 Oxford Orphan Asylum. 3,000 00	Penitentiary	90,000	00
University of North Carolina			00
University of North Carolina	Colored Insane Asylum	15,000	00
			00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum	3,000	00
		140,000	00

To raise this amount it will require the following rates of taxation on every \$100 worth of property, with estimated receipts from other sources:

For general purposes, eight cents	\$118,560	00
For Insane Asylum at Raleigh and Institution		
Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, five cents	74,100	00
For Penitentiary, six cents	88,920	00
For interest on public debt, nine cents	133,380	00
Estimated taxes from schedules B and C of re-		
venue act	60,000	00
Receipts from all other sources	75,000	00

\$549,960 00

\$529,800 00

Deficiencies that may exist in above rates for special taxes will be supplied from the general levies.

It is seen that this estimate leaves a very small surplus, and is made upon \$156,000,000 valuation of property, as shown by the latest official statement of the auditor.

The aggregate of the levies is twenty-eight cents; only

four cents more than are provided for in the present act. The increase is suggested by the demand for an appropriation to support the Colored Insane Asylum recently opened, and for larger appropriations for the insane asylum at Raleigh, the Western Insane Asylum, and by the fact that the necessary appropriations and annual interest on the new debt are greatly in excess of the usual receipts into the treasury.

I renew the reference made in my report of January 7th, 1879, to section 7 of article V of the state constitution, which requires that "every act of the general assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose."

The general assembly endeavors to carry out this requirement of the Constitution in providing for general and special taxes in the act to raise revenue; yet much discretion is left to the treasurer in determining how far large special appropriations, not provided for by special taxation, are payable out of the general taxes levied "to defray the expenses of the state government."

Of the appropriation of \$50,000 made in 1879 to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, \$30,000 were paid. The balance of \$20,000 is not embraced in my estimates of expenses and appropriations, and it will require a special provision by increase of taxation for general purposes, or otherwise, to enable the treasurer to meet it.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The "Act to compromise, commute and settle the state debt, ratified the 4th day of March, 1879, provides for the redemption of \$12,727,045 of principal of the bonded debt, classified as follows:

thority of acts passed before the war, and in 1866 and 1867, and registered certificates of the board of education, twenty-five per cent., Bonds issued under funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868, fifteen per cent.,

3,261,045

3,888,600

\$12,727,045

Under chapter 305, laws of 1879, the public treasurer is authorized to exchange at par with the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, the stock of the state in said company, for the bonds of the state issued before the 20th day of May, 1861. An exchange to the extent of \$100,000 has been made, which reduces the amount of bonds redeemable at 40 per cent.

The operations of the compromise act to this date, inclusive, are as follows:

Bonds redeemed at 40 per cent.,	\$	3,579,500
Bonds redeemed at 25 per cent.,		1,962,045
Bonds redeemed at 15 per cent.,		1,928,700
	_	
Total	8	7.470.245

For which new four per cent. bonds have been issued, as follows:

For bonds at 40	per	cent.,\$1,431,8	00	00
For bonds at 25	per	cent., 490,55	11	25
For bonds at 15	per	cent., 289,3	05	00

Total,.....\$2,211,616 25

This includes certificates for fractional amounts less than fifty dollars, due parties in this exchange, which are receivable for new bonds in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

I omit the usual tabular statement of the bonded debt, in view of the exchanges now going on.

The recognized debt on this date is stated, as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD:

Date, Jan. 1st, 1853, due Jan. 1st, 1883, \$496,000, Acts of 1848-'9, ch. 82.

"July 1st, 1853, "July 1st, 1883, 481,000," ""

""

" Jan. 1st, 1854, " Jan. 1st, 1884, 455,000, " " " " " " " " " July 1st, 1854, " July 1st, 1884, 118,000, " " " " "

" Jan. 1st, 1855, " Jan. 1st, 1885, 305,000, " " "

" Ap'l 1st, 1855, " Ap'l 1st, 1885, 940,000, Acts of 1854-'5, ch. 32.

\$2,795,000

Consolidated debt of the state, acts of 1879, ch. 98, dated July 1st, 1880, due July 1st, 1910, \$2,211,616.25.

Debt bearing six per cent. interest, \$2,795,000 00 Debt bearing four per cent. interest, 2,211,616 25

Total debt December 31, 1880, \$5,006,616 25

The interest due on the bonds issued on account of the North Carolina railroad cannot be accurately ascertained at this date, as the state has had nothing to do with the payment of such interest since the decree of the United States court in the Swasey suit, appointing a receiver of the railroad dividends, by whom this fund has been disbursed. From information received, it is estimated that about \$700,000 of interest on these bonds are yet unpaid.

The interest due January 1, 1881, on the new four per cent. bonds, is \$44,232.32, which will be promptly paid as coupons are presented.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury, October 1st, 1878, Receipts of Educational Fund		\$118,793 27
for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879, Receipts of Public Fund for fis-	\$5,269 65	
cal year ending September 30th, 1879,	553,339 95	558,609 60
Disbursements of Educational		\$ 677,402 87
Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879, Disbursements of Public Fund	4,074 90	
for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879,	577,658 41	581,733 31
Balance in Treasury, October 1st, 1879,		\$ 95,669 56
Educational Fund, Public Fund,		19,795 75,874 54
		\$95,669 56

GENERAL STATEMENT.—Continued.

Balance in Treasury, October 1st, 1879, Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, September 30th,	\$ 6.233 47	\$ 95,669 56 ¹ / ₆ 553,229 51 \$ 648,899 07 ¹ / ₆ 496,720 33 \$ 152,178 74 \$ 22,028 49 130,150 25
adam a company and a second and	,	\$152,178 74

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FUNI

Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, October 1st, 1878, Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending Septem-	\$ 18,600			
ber 30th, 1879, Disbursements of Educational	5,269	65½ 	\$ 23,869	92
Fund, for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879,			4,074	90
Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, Oct. 1st, 1879,			\$ 19,795	02
Permanent Fund, Distributive Fund,			13,341 6,453	45
	1 2	1	\$ 19,795	02
Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, October 1st, 1879, Receipts of Educational Fund,	\$ 19,795	02		
for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880,	6,233	47	26,028	49
Disbursements of Educational Fund, for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880,			4,000	
Balance in Treasury of Board of Education, October 1st, 1880,			\$ 22,028	4
This balance embraces: Principal, or Permanent Fund, Income, or Distributive Fund,			16,158 5,870	33
~			\$22,028	3 4

878 ov. ec. 879 an. lar. pril lay une uly ug. ept.

STATEMENT A.

ducational Fund Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879.

PRINCIPAL OR PERMANENT FUND.

	Fines, Entries of	Vacant	Lands,		\$	409 524	
l	Fines, Entries of	" Vacant	" Lands,			126 10 186 212	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 04 \end{array}$
	ιι ιι	66 66	دد دد			1	$01\frac{1}{2} \\ 06$
	" Fines,	ιι	"	\$ 282 34 		316	
					\$	2,641	${21\frac{1}{2}}$

INCOME OR DISTRIBUTIVE FUND.

\$ 333 43	\$ 2,287 50
	340 94
	$2,641$ $21\frac{1}{2}$
	\$ $5,269 65\frac{1}{2}$
	\$ 333 43 7 51

STATEMENT B.

Educational Fund Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

1879			1			Ī		
Oct.	Entries o	of Vacant	Lands,	\$ 91				
Nov.	"	"	"	140	00			
Dec.	"	"	66	423	68			
1880								
Jan.	66	"	56	592	42			
Feb.	"	"	"	235	08			
March	"	"	66	438	90	E. L. demont		
April	"	۲6	"	284				
May	"	"	"	126				
June	"	66	"	84				
July	"	"	66	135				
Aug.	"	"	"	75				
Sept.	"	66	"	188				
· · · · · ·						\$	2,816	86
			}			1 #	_,0_0	

				1		
Interest on U.S. Coupon						
Bonds,	\$	671	61			
- H						
Interest on U.S. Coupon						
Bonds,		915	00			
Interest on U.S. Coupon						
Bonds,		915	00			
Interest on U.S. Coupon						
Bonds,		915	00			
·				\$	3,416	61
Principal or Permanent						
Fund,					2,816	86
-						
Total Receipts for fiscal						
year,				\$	6,233	47
	Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Principal or Permanent Fund, Total Receipts for fiscal	Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on Permanent Fund, Total Receipts for fiscal	Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coup	Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coup	Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coup	Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupon Bonds, Interest on U. S. Coupo

1878 Oct. 1879 Mar. June

STATEMENT C.

Educational Fund Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1879.

INCOME OR DISTRIBUTIVE FUND.

Colored normal school,	\$ 2,000	00	
Common schools, University normal school,	74 2,000	90 00	
Total disbursement for fiscal year,			\$ 4074 90

STATEMENT D.

Educational Fund Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1880.

INCOME, OR DISTRIBUTIVE FUND.

Colored normal school, University normal school,	\$ 2,000 00 00 \$ 4,000 00
i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	11————————————————————————————————————

STATEMENT E.

Receipts of the Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879, showing the aggregate for each month.

YEAR.	Month.	Principal, or Permanent Fund.	Income, or Distributive Fund.
1878 1879	November, December, January, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,	$\begin{array}{ c c c c } \$ & 409 & 50 \\ & 524 & 24 \\ & 126 & 25 \\ & 10 & 00 \\ & 186 & 04 \\ & 212 & 75 \\ & 51 & 01\frac{1}{2} \\ & 735 & 06 \\ & 69 & 97 \\ & 316 & 39 \\ \end{array}$	\$ 2,287 50 340 94
		$$2,641 21\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 2,627 44

STATEMENT E.—(Continued.)

Disbursements of the Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879.

YEAR.	Month.	Income, or Distributive Fund.
1878 1879	October, March, June,	\$ 2,000 00 74,90 2,000 00
	5	\$ 4,074 90

STATEMENT F.

Receipts of the Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, showing the aggregate for each month.

Years.	. Months.	Principal, or perma- nent fund.	Income or Distributi'e Fund.		
1879	October, November, December,	\$ 91 45 140 00 423 68	\$ 671 61		
1880	January, February, March, April,	592 42 235 08 438 90 284 71	915 00		
	May, June, July, August,	$\begin{array}{c c} 126 & 25 \\ 84 & 45 \\ 135 & 86 \\ \hline 75 & 48 \\ \end{array}$	915 00 915 00		
	September,	\$ 2,816 86	\$ 3,416 61		

STATEMENT F.—Continued.

Disbursements of the Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880.

Year.	Month.	Income or Distribu- tive Fund.
1880	January, June,	\$ 2,000 00 2,000 00
		\$ 4,000 00

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PUBLIC FUND.

Balance in treasury October 1st, 1878,	\$ 100,193 0	0
Receipts of public fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1879,	553,339 9	5 \$ 653,532 95
Disbursements of public fund for fiscal year ending Sep- tember 30th, 1879,		577,658 51
Balance in public treasury October 1st, 1879,		\$ 75,874 54
Balance in public treasury October 1st, 1879,	\$ 75,874 5	54
Receipts of public fund for fis- cal year ending September 80th, 1880,	546,996	04
Disbursements of public fund		\$ 622,870 58
for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880,		492,720 33
Balance in public treasury Octo- ber 1st, 1880,		\$ 130,150 25

STATEMENT G.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund for the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1879, showing the aggregate of each month.

Years.	Months.	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
1878 1879	October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,	\$ 2,999 91 11,244 85 88,142 13 283,310 57 53,939 31 22,417 48 23,805 56 11,198 98 14,018 63 9,255 05 9,139 39 26,868 09	\$ 33,083 63\frac{1}{3}\$ 50,479 79\frac{2}{3}\$ 36,393 64\frac{1}{3}\$ 92,861 29 47,344 87 46,459 38\frac{1}{3}\$ 66,516 82\frac{2}{3}\$ 107,702 62 15,796 83\frac{1}{3}\$ 39,238 02 4,433 40\frac{1}{3}\$ 37,348 09 \$ 577,658 41

STATEMENT H.

Receipts and Disbursaments of the Public Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, showing the aggregate of each month.

Years.	Months.	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts
1879 1880	October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,	\$ 23,224 62 6,839 32 57,739 18 304,209 96 52,501 51 16,787 32 10,013 24 27,814 67 10,274 37 6,212 92 10,604 31 20,774 62	\$ 29,809 51 56,398 90 66,645 70 79,091 91 6,609 64 62,589 80 57,310 86 46,998 49 50,931 09 25,103 58 2,482 35 8,748 50
	Total,	\$ 546,996 04	

STATEMENT I.

Public Fund Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1879.

1878	1	1		1
Oct.	Tax on Drummers' Li-		- }	
	censes,	\$ 1,050	00	
	Tax on Insurance Com-	# =,000		
	panies,	1,499	34	
	Tax on Seals,	52	73	
	Tax on Express Comp's,	136		
	Tax on Telegraph Co's,	56		
		40		
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	40	00	
	Sales of Supreme Court	01	25	
	Reports,	31		
	Stationery,	30		
	Contingencies,	102	80	0.000
				\$ 2,999 91
Nov.	Public Taxes, 1877,	1,785		
	" " 1878,	2,424	88	
	Insane Asylum and Inst.			
	Deaf, Dumb & Blind,			
	special taxes, 1877 and			
	1878,	2,245	$29 \mid$	
	Penitentiary, do, do, do,	1,496		
	Stationery,	78		
	Tax on Drummers' Li-			
	censes,	1,850	00	
	Tax on Bank Stock,	1,282		
	Adjutant General,	1,202		
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	65		
	Quarantine Regul tions,	00	00	11 9/1/05
D	D-1.1: - D	40.246	01	11,244 85
Dec.	Public Taxes,	49,346	OT	
	Special tax, Insane Asy-			
	lum and Inst. Deaf,	000010		
	Dumb and the Blind,	22,042		•
	Special tax, Penit'tiary,	14,694	72	
	Tax on Drummers' Li-			
	censes,	100		
	Redemption of lands,	129		
	Stationery,	1,019	43	
	Tax on Seals,	91	20	
	•			

PC				
1878	Calca of Sunnama Count			
	Sales of Supreme Court Reports,	\$ 219	45	
	Tax on Fertilizers	500		
				\$ 88,142 13
1879	Dublictores	150.050	50	
Jan.	Public taxes, Special tax, Insane Asy-	158,650	90	
	lum and Inst. Deaf,			
	Dumb and the Blind,	70,654	81	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	47,132		
	Stationery, Tax on Drummers' li-	2,519	37	
	censes,	950	00	
	Stationery, 1877,	50		
	" 1879, per Sec'y			
	of State,		10	
	Tax on Fertilizers, " " Corporations,	2,500 175	00	
	" " Seals,		80	
	Redemption of Lands,	422		
	Rent of State property,	27	00	
	Sales of Supreme Court Reports,	222	30	
	110[701 105,			283,310 57
Feb.	Public taxes,	25,425	67	
	Special tax, Insane Asy-			
	lum and Inst. Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,	12,428	99	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	8,284	99	
	Stationery,	732	55	
	Tax on drummers' li-	1.070	00	
	Censes, Tax on fertilizers,	1,350 5,000	00	
	" corporations,	375		
	" Ex. Companies,	164	$03 \parallel$	
	" Tel. Companies,	88		
	" Seals,	89	30	53,939 31
March	Public taxes, 1878,	6,258	92	00,000 01
	Special tax 1878, Insane			
	Asylum and Institu			
	tion Deaf and Dumb	2,914	95	
	and one Dime,	2,011	00 11	

1879				
May	Special tax, 1878, Peni-			
•	tentiary,	1,949	97	
	Tax on fertilizers,	9,000		
	Stationery,	142	64	
	Tax on Drummers' li-	112	01	
		9,000	00	
	censes,	2,000		
	Tax on corporations,	150		
	General Assembly,	1	00	00 44= 40
				22,417 48
April	Public taxes, 1878,	7,909	93	
	Special tax, 1878, Insane			
	Asylum and Institu-			
	tion Deaf and Dumb			
	and the Blind.	3,137	44	
	Special tax, 1878, Peni-	0,101		
	tentiary,	2,091	62	
	Stationery,	92	14	
	Tax on Drummer's li-	4 700	00	
	censes,	4,700		
	Tax on Ins. Companies,	1,165		
	" Fertilizers,	3,500		
	" Seals,	139		
	" Sewing mach'es,	600	00	
	" Ex. companies,	105		
	" Tel. companies,	64		
	" corporations,	25		
	Lincense tax on Banks,	25		
	Sale of Supreme Court	20		
	Reports,	59	95	
	Redemption of Lands	64		
	Tax on Daguerreoypists,	25		
	Turnpike Dividends,	100	00	
				23,805 56
May	Public Taxes, 1878,	1,349	46	
	Special Taxes, 1878, In-	•		
	saneAsylum and Inst.			
	Deaf, Dumb & Blind,	793	95	
	Special Taxes, '78, Peni'			
	tentiary,	529	30	
	Stationery, 1878,	140		
	Tax on Drummers' Li-	140	00	
		1,000	00	
	censes,	4,000		
	Redemption of Lands,	107	05	

1879	Torray Cools	\$ 80 80	
May	Tax on Seals, Tax on Sew'g Machines,	800 00	
	Sales of Supreme Court		
	Reports,	14 25	
	Tax on Insurance Cos,	3,295 76	
	Tax on Corporations,	$\begin{vmatrix} 25 & 60 \\ 62 & 50 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Weights and Measures,	02 50	\$ 11,198 98
June	Public Taxes, 1878,	5,198 52	Ψ 11,100,00
	Special tax, Insane Asy-		
	lum and Inst. Deaf,	0.044.00	
	Dumb and the Blind,	2,644 33	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y, Stationery,	$1,762 87 \\ 162 72$	
	Tax on Drummers' Li-	102,12	
	censes,	1,900 00	
	Tax on Insurance Cos,	1,700 51	
	" " Seals,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 36 60\\ 400 00 \end{array} $	
	" "Sew'g Machines, License Tax on Banks,	25 00	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	50 00	
	Sales of Supreme Court		
	Reports,	11 40	
	Redemption of Lands,	126 68	14010 69
July	Tax on Drummers' Li-		14,018 63
sary	censes,	2,200 00	
	Tax on Insurance Cos,	2,871 53	
	Tax on Bank Stock,	2,404 52	
	License Tax on Banks,	50 00	
	Tax on Seals, " " Express Cos,	$egin{array}{c} 40 \mid 00 \ 124 \mid 66 \end{array}$	
	" " Sew'g Machines,	200 00	
	" " Sleeping Cars,	500 00	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	35 00	
	Sales of Supreme Court	570 05	
	Reports, Sales of Pub. Docum'nts,	572 85 $131 05$	
	Redemption of Lands,	125 44	T CONTROL OF THE CONT
			9,255 05
Aug.	Public Taxes, 1878,	986 89	
	Special tax, 1878, Insanel		

1879	1		1	1
Aug.	Asylum & Inst. Deaf,			
J	Dumb and the Blind,		74	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,			
	Stationery, 1878,		23	
	Tax on Drummers' Li-			
	censes,	4,600	00	
	Tax on Insurance Cos,	1,939		
	" " Bank Stock.	294	00	
	" " Comica Machine	200	00	
	" " Telegraph Cos.	52	39	
	Corporations,		00	
	" " Seals,	7	00	
	" " Medical Practi-			
	tioners,		00	
	Sales of Supreme Court			
	Reports,	131		
	Quarantine Regul'tions,		00	
	Sales of Public Docu'nts,	20	50	
	Adjutant General, con-			
	tingent account,		48	
	Redemption of Lands,	39	73	# 0.100 00
Sept.	Public Taxes,	11 200	00	\$ 9,139 39
Sept.	Special tax, Insane Asy-	11,396	02	
	lum and Inst. Deaf,			
	Dumb and the Blind,	2 762	ี 91	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	3,763 2,509	41 15	
	Special tax, 1 ententry, Special tax for casual de-	2,509	19	
	ficiencies, 1873,	1,345	55	
	Stationery,	37		
	Tax on Insurance Cos,	1,353		
	" Drum's Licenses,	2,700		
	" Seals,	32		
	" Itinerant Medical	02	10	
	Practitioners,	25	00	
	Redemption of Lands,	153		
	Tax on Fertilizers,	500		
	Sales of Supreme Court	300		
	Reports,	19	95	
	Sales of Public Docu'nts,	11		
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	$\tilde{20}$		
	3			23,868 09

STATEMENT K.

Public Fund Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

1879	1		ĺ		
Oct.	Special taxes, 1878, In-				
	sane Asylum and In				
	stitution Deaf and				
	Dumb and the Blind,	\$ 1,957	$35 \mid$		
	Special tax, 1878, Peni-				
	tentiary,	1,305	10		
	Stationery, 1878,	76			
	Public taxes, 1878,	4,553	51		
	Tax on Drummers' Li-				
	censes,	4,400			
	Tax on Insurance Cos.,	$ 613 ^4$			
	" " Ex. Companies,	135			
	" " Telegraph Cos., " " Seals,	59			
	" " Seals,	25			
	" " Corporations,	25			
	Sale of city lots,	10,000			
	" "Sup. Court Rep.,	59			
	" " Public Laws,	5			
	Redemption of lands,	7	23	# 99 994 C	20
``AT	D 11' 4	359	00	\$ 23,224)Z
Nov.	Public taxes,	559	90		
	Special tax, Insane Asy-				
	lum and Ins. Deaf &	163	11		
	Dumb and the Blind,	163			
	Special tax, Penitent'ry,	109	44		
	to pay mi.	9	57		
	on debt,	$51\overline{2}$			
	Tax on Insurance Cos, " " Drum's' licenses,	4,000			
	" " Bank stock,	1,296			
	" " Seals,	35			
	Tax on Itinerant Med-				
	ical Practitioners,	50	00		
	Tax on Corporations,	25			
	Stationery,	5			
	Sales of N. C. Reports,	68			
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	1 . f	1		
	- Quarantine regul tions,		•••		

1879			1	
Nov.	Sales of Public Laws,	\$ 11	001	
2.0,,	Redemption of Lands,	49		
	Agricultural Departm't,	$\frac{1}{37}$		
	Agricultural Departin t,			\$ 6,839 32
Dec.	Public Taxes,	27,100	36	φ 0,000 01
Dec.		21,100	00	
	Special tax, Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf,		1	
		10.070	00	
	Dumb and the Blind,	12,379		
	Special tax, Pentienti'y,	12,379	25	
	" " to pay in-			
	terest on debt,	2,784		
	Stationery,	370		
	Tax on Drum's' licenses,	1,100		
	" " Fertilizers,	1,000	00	
	" "Insurance Cos.	22		
	" " Seals,	40	30	
	" " Corporations,	25		
	Sales of Supreme Court			
	Reports,	436	05	
	Sales of Public Laws,	9		
	Weights and Measures,	33		
	Redemption of Lands,	59		
	redeliption of Lands,	00		57,739 18
1880				01,100 10
	Dublic Torre	140,249	อา	
Jan.	Public Taxes,	140,249	21	
	Special tax, Insane Asy-			
	lum and Inst. Deaf,	00,000		
	Dumb and the Blind,	63,882		
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	63,882	04	
	" " to pay in-			
	terest on debt,	24,678		
	Stationery,	2,003		
	Tax on Drum's' licenses,	4,900		
	" " Fertilizers,	3,500	00	
	Public taxes (additional)	202	55	
	Tax on Bank Stock,	240		
	License tax on Banks,	25	00	
	Tax on Express Cos,	203		
	" " Seals,	15		
	Sales of Supreme Court			
	Reports,	185	25	
	200porto,			,

1880	1			
Jan.	Sales of Public Laws,		00	
	Contingencies,	106	25	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	15		
	Redemption of Lands,	115	37	
T3 7	D 11: III	15 500		\$ 304,209 96
Feb.	Public Taxes,	17,536	64	
	Special tax, Insane Asylum and Inst. Deaf,			
	Dumb and the Blind,	7,836	80	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	7,836		
	" " to pay in-	1,000	00	
	terest on debt,	3,885	85	
	Stationery,	235	40	
	Tax on Drum's' licenses,	5,800		
	" " Fertilizers,	7,000		
	" " Insurance Cos.	1,714		
	" " Seals,	97	25	
	" " Telegraph Cos,	97	71	
	" " Itinerant Medi-			
	_ cal Practitioners,		00	
	Tax on Itiner'nt Artists,		00	
	Sales of Sup. Court Rep.,	119		
	Sales of wreck'd prop'ty,		75	
	Sales of Public Laws,		00	
	Dep. of Agriculture,		$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 75 \end{array}$	
	Redemption of lands,	98	15	52,501 51
March	Public taxes,	181	95	02,00101
1,101,01	Special tax, Insane Asy-	101		•
	lum and Inst. Deaf &			
	Dumb and the Blind,	91	21	
	Spec'l tax, Penitentiary,	91	21	
	Special tax, to pay in'st			
	on debt,		28	
	Stationery,		60	
	Tax on Drum's license,			
	" " Fertilizers,	9,500	00	
	" " Insurance Cos,	2,946	61	
	" " Corporations,	200	00	
	Tunerant meur-	0.5	00	
	cal Practitioners,	25	00	11

1880	1	1 1	1		
	Tax on Seals,	\$ 60	15		
2,202 011	Sales of Sup. Court Rep.,	88			
	" " Public Laws,		$\frac{50}{50}$		
	Weights and Massunes	33			
	Weights and Measures,	చర	25		
	General Assembly (am't				
4	refunded),		40		
	Redemption of Lands,	68			
	Dep'tm't of Agriculture,	976	58		
April				\$ 16,787	32
1	Public Taxes,	1,245	$26 \mid$	" ´*	
	Special tax, Insane Asy-	_,	_		
	lum and Inst. Deaf,	ł .	-		
	Dumb and the Blind,	571	16		
		571			
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	371	10		
	" (to pay in-	1 = 0	00		
	terest on debt),	150			
	Tax on Drum's' licenses,	3,100	00		
	" " Fertilizers,	2,500	00	·	
	" " Insurance Cos,	291	$32 \mid$		
	" Sou or Machines!	600	00		
	" "Banks,	50	00		
	" "Express Cos.	156			
	" " Seals,	93			
	" " Itinerant Med.				
	Practitioners,	50	ا ۱		
	Tax on Itinerant Artists,	25			
	Sales of Sup. Court Rep,	108			
	Sales of Public Laws,		00		
	Redemption of Lands,	433			
	Stationery,	62 $ $	00		
				10,013	24
May	Public Taxes,	1,985	20		
	Special tax, Insane Asy-				
	lum and Inst. Deaf,				
	Dumb and the Blind,	887	22 		
	Special taxes, Peniten-	001	00		
		007	99		
	tiary,	887	99	(0)	
	Special taxes, (to pay in-	900	17		
	terest on debt),	339	41		

${\tt STATEMENT~K.--(Continued.)}$

1880		1	1	1
May	Tax on Drummers' Li-			1
	censes,	\$ 3,300	00	
	Tax on Insurance Com-	ψ 0,000		
	panies,	4,632	1277	
	Western N. C. Railroad,	10.041	07	
		10,041	01	
	Interest on mortgage			
	bonds W. N. C. R. R.			
	refunded,	4,958		
	Tax on Seals,	64		
	Tax on Sew'g Machines,	200		
	Tax on Banks,	25	00	
	Tax on Telegraph Com-			
	panies,	69	88	
	Stationery,	110		
	Quarantine regulations,	20		
	Public Printi'g (amount	20		
	refunded),	113	60	
	Sales of wrecked prop-	110	00	
		اے	co	
	erty,		69	
	Redemption of lands,	114	22	# OF OF 1
-	D 111	2 2 4 5		\$ 27,814 67
June	Public taxes,	3,645	81	
	Special taxes, Ins'e Asy-			
	lum, Institution Deaf			
	and Dumb and the			
	Blind,	1,703	58	
	Epecial tax, Peni'tiary,	1,703		
	Special tax to pay in-	<i>'</i>		
	terest on debt,	666	20	
	Tax on Drummers' Li-			
	censes,	1,700	٥٥	
	Tax on Sew'g Machines,	800	00	1
	Tax on Seals,	39		
	Stationery,			
	Stationery,	15	5U	30.074.07
Turler	To D			10,274 37
July	Tax on Drummers' Li-	0.000	00	
1	censes,	3,800	00	
	Tax on Insurance Com-			
	_ panies,	183		
	Tax on Bank Stock,	1,301	88	
	, ,,		13	

1880				
July	License Tax on Banks,	\$ 50		
•	Tax on Sew'g Machines,	200		
	" " Seals,	34		
	" " Itinera't Artists,	25	00	
	Sales of Supreme Court			
	Reports,	470		
	Sales of Pub. Docum'nts,		00	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	30		
	Weights and Measures,	26		
	Redemption of Lands,	82	94	\$ 6,212 92
Aug.	Tax on Drummers' Li-			\$ 0,212 02
mug.	censes,	5,100	00	
	Tax on Insurance Com-	,,,,,		
	panies,	2,392	54	
	Tax on Bank Stock,	720		
	" " Sew'g Machines,	600		
	" " Itinerant Med-			
	ical Practitioners,	50		
	Tax on Seals,	20		
	Public & Special Taxes,	1,383	47	
	Sales of N. C. Reports,	128		
	" " Pub. Docum'nts,	8	50	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	25		
	Stationery,	28	46	
	General Assembly (am't	0.0	00	
	refunded),	26		
	Weights and Measures,	36		
	Redemption of Lands,	85	54	10,604 31
Sept.	Public Taxes, 1879,	3,396	09	10,004,01
~opt.	Special tax, Insane Asy-	,,,,,		
	lum and Inst. Deaf,			
	Dumb and the Blind,	1,352	33	
	Special tax, Penitenti'y,	1,352		
	Special tax, to pay in-			
	terest on debt,	604	13	
	Public Taxes, 1877,	7,409		
	" " 1877,	1,036	48	

1880				
Sept.	Tax on Drummers' Li-			
-	censes,	\$ 2,600	00	
	Tax on Insurance Com-			
	panies,	1,871	65	
	Tax on Bank Stock,	336		
	Tax on Express Compa-			
	nies,	150	43	
	Tax on Telegraph Com-			
	panies,	61	35	
	Taxes on Seals,	1	75	
	Tax on Itinerant Med-			
	ical Practitioners,	25	00	
	Sales of Supreme Court	20		
	Reports,	49	75	
	Sales of Public Laws,		$ _{50}$	
	Redemption of Lands,		$\begin{vmatrix} 35 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Tax on Fertilizers,	500		
	Tax on Fertilizers,	300		\$ 20,774 62
	1		1	\$ 20,114 02

STATEMENT L.

Public Fund Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1879.

1878			
Oct.	Adjutant General,	\$ 229 48	
	Agricultural Societies,	1,500 00	
	Auditor's Department,	545 831	
	Capitol Square,	36 00	
	Colored Insane Asylum,	1,000 00	
	Convict Account,	1,040 40	
	Department of Agricul-	_, _, _,	
	ture,	1,500 00	
	Department of Public	1 2,000	
	Instruction,	375 00	
	Executive Department,	1,237 50	
	Geological Survey,	1,000 00	
	Insane Asylum (expense	1,000 00	
	account),	56 10	
	Interest on Mortgage	00 10	
	Bonds, W. N. R. R.,	70 00	
	Judiciary,	$8,417 76\frac{2}{3} $	
	Lunatics,	722 43	
	Penitentiary,	9,833 33	
	Public Printing,	703 14	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	420 00	
	Settling State Taxes,	3 00	
	State Department,	527 333	
	State Library,	14 00	
	Superinte'd't of Capitol,	$\frac{1}{62} _{50}$	
	Treasury Department,	1,125 00	
	Weights and Measures,	50 00	
	Western N. C. Railroad,	2,000 00	
	Contingencies,	614.82	
	Commence		\$ 33,083 634
Nov.	Adjutant General,	65 87	# 30,000
	Auditor's Department,	$216 66\frac{1}{3} $	-
	Capitol Square,	45 00	
	Convict Account,	1,115 71	
	Executive Department,	50 00	
	, and a second of	1 00100 1	1

1878		1			1
Nov.	Insane Asylum (support				
	account),	\$ 8,000	00		
	Judiciary,	2,511	233		
	Lunatics,	160	54		
	Penitentiary,	3,897			
	Public Printing,	880			
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	104			
	State Department,	308			
	State Library,		50	•	İ
	Superinte'd't of Capitol,		00	1	
	Treasury Department,	187			
	Western N. C. Railroad,	5,516			
	Contingencies,	1,183			
	Int. on Mortgage Bonds,		20		
	W. N. C. R. R.,	26,040			
	W. N. O. D. IV.,	20,040		0 =0 470	70
Dec.	Adjutant Consul	9.4	09	\$ 50,479	19
Dec.	Adjutant General,				
	Agricultural Societies,		00		
	Auditor's Department,	133			
	Capitol Square,	146	75		
	Convict Account,	944	31		
	Department of Agricul-	1			
	Ture,	1,500			
	Executive Department,	1,287	50		
	Insane Asylum (expense				
	account),	117	65		
	Institution for the Deaf				
	& Dumb & the Blind,	10,625			
	Judiciary,	320			
	Lunatics,		27		
	Penitentiary,	12,540	73		
	Public Printing,	375	15		
	Public tax refunded,		13		
	Quarantine regulations,		00		
	Settling taxes,	162	65		
	State Department,	293	$13\frac{1}{2}$		
	State Library,	91	00		
	Contingencies,	4,681	95		
	Interest on mortgage				
	bonds W. N. C. R. R.,	2,905	00		
	l '		.	36,393	64
			,	-	

1879			
Jan.	Adjutant General,	\$ 75 00	
	Auditor's Department,	362 50	
	Capitol Square,	54 75	
	Colored Insane Asylum,	8,000 00	
	Convict Account,	234 05	
	Department of Agricul-	201	
	ture,	3,000 00	
	Department of Public	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	Instruction,	375 00	
	Fugitives from justice,	11 00	
	General Assembly,	13,244 25	
	Gelogical Survey,	1,600 00	
	Insane Asylum (expense	2,000	
	account),	331 30	
	Judiciary,"	8,784 59	
	Lunatics,	21,082 47	
	Penitentiary,	9,833 33	
	Public Printing,	731 08	
	Public Tax Refunded,	614 75	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	312 33	
	Settling Taxes,	720 97	
	State Board of Health,	100 00	
	State Department,	752 33	
	State Library,	166 00	
	Superint'd't of Capitol,	125 00	
	Treasury Department,	875 00	
	University of North Car-		
	olina,	3,750 00	
	Weights and Measures,	50 50	
	Western Insane Asylum,	15,000 00	
	Contingencies,	2,675 09	
			\$ 92,861 29
Feb.	Adjutant General,	26 00	il l
	Auditor's Department,	83 33	
	Capitol Square,	36 00	
	Convict Account,	535 05	
	Department of Agricul-		
	ture,	3,000 00	
	Executive Department,	457 43	
	General Assembly,	16,611 90	

1879					
Feb.	Insane Asylum (expense				
	account),	\$ 41	50		
	Judiciary,	280	00		
	Lunatics,	12,670	48		
	Penitentiary,	9,833			
	Public Printing,	994			
	Resolutions, General As-				
	sembly,	120	00		
	Settling State Taxes,	209			
	State Canvassing Board;	128	20		
	State Department,	166			
	State Library,	203			
	Superint'd't of Capitol,		50		
	Treasury Department,		50		
	Contingencies,	1,822	44		
				\$ 47,344	87
March	Adjutant General,		00	1	
	Auditor's Department,	83	$33\frac{1}{3}$		
	Capitol Square,		50		
	Convict Account,	620			
	Fugitives from Justice,	317	80		
	General Assembly,	23,505	95		
	Judiciary,	162			
	Lunatics,	3,196			
	Penitentiary,	9,833			
	Public Printing,	861		and the second	
	Public Tax Refunded,	13	30		
	Resolutions of General	100	05		
	Assembly,	409 104			
	Settling Taxes,		50		
	State Library,		50 50		
	Superint d't of Capitol,	375			1
	Treasury Department, Western Insane Asylum	5,000			
		1,342			
	Contingencies, Department of Agricul-	1,544	90		
	ture,	513	00		
	ture,	010	-	46,459	381
April	Adjutant General,	78	85	10,100	003
	Auditor's Department,	520			
	Capitol Square,	153			
	july square,	100	J_		

1879			1		
April	Appropriation for Dis-				
p	abled Soldiers,	\$ 120	00		
	Convict Account,	770			
	Department of Agricul-	110			
		2,886	79		
	ture,	2,000	144		
	Department of Public	. 975	00		
	Instruction,	375			
	Executive Department,	783			
	General Assembly,		00		
	Geological Survey,	270			
	Insane Asylum,	25,000	00		
	Institution for the Deaf				
	and Dumb and the				
	Blind,	8,125	00		
	Judiciary,	8,297	00		
	Lunatics,	644			
	Penitentiary,	9,833	33		
	Public Printing,	1,515			
	Public tax refunded,	33	76		
	Quarantine regulations,	224			
	Resolutions of General				
	Assembly,	582	38		
	Settling taxes,		40		
	State Department,	1,566			
	State Library,	111			
		1,187			
	Treasury Department,		00		
	Weights and Measures,	347			
	Western N. C. Railroad,				
	Contingencies,	2,963	223	0.00 710	002
3.5	1 1 1 1 0 1	0.0	1	\$ 66,516	825
May	Adjutant General,	59	15	٠	
	Appropriation for En-				
	graving new four per	4 000			
	cent. Bonds,	1,000			
	Auditor's Department,	83	$33\frac{1}{3}$		
	Capitol Square,	280			
	Colored Insane Asylum,	10,726	00		
	Appropriation for Dis-				
	abled Soldiers,	180			
	Convict Account,	1,213	190		

1879					
May	Agricultural Departm't,	\$ 8,098	13		
	Fugitives from Justice,	450	00		
	General Assembly,	200	00		
	Judiciary,	925			
	Lunatics,		16		
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	1,000			
	Penitentiary,	25,000			
	Public Printing,	3,446			
	Public Tax Refunded,	1	58		
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	164		•	
	State Department,	1,387			
	State Library,		83		
	Superint'd't of Capitol,	125			
	Treasury Department,		50		
	Weights and Measures,		00		
	Western Insane Asylum,	5,000	00		
	Western North Carolina	1000			
	Railroad,	18,035	27		
	Contingencies,	1,065	11		
	Interest on mortgage				
	bonds Western N. C.	00.050	00		
	Railroad,	29,050	00	A 105 500 0	
т.	A 1'4 2 Days 4	0.0	991	\$ 107,702 6	2
June	Auditor's Department,	83	$33\frac{1}{3}$		
	Board of Internal Im-	CO	10		
	provements,	1	10		
	Capitol Square,	40	88		
	Appropriation for Dis-	230	00		
	abled Soldiers,	524			
	Convict Account,	324	40		
	Department of Agricul-	63	50		
	ture, Insane Asylum (support	05	30		
	account),	10,000	00		
	Judiciary,	1,17			
	Public Printing,	1,316			
	Public tax refunded,		74		
	Quarantine regulations,		00		
	Settling taxes,	100	1		
	Contingencies,	668			
	Tooling Strong,	1 000	1	н	

1879			
Tune	State Board of Health,	\$ 100 00	
	State Department,	235 01	
	State Library,	14 00	
	Superintendent of Capi-		
	tol,	62 50	
	Treasury Department,	62 50	
	Western North Carolina	02 00	
,	Railroad,	500 00	
	Interest on mortgage		
	Bonds Western North		
	Carolina Railroad,	455 00	
	Caronna reannoad,	400 00	\$ 15,796 831
July	Adjutant General,	129 95	\$ 10,700 00 3
uly	Appropriation for En-	120 00	
		800 00	
	graving Bonds, Auditor's Department,	395 83	
	Board of Internal Im-	555 05	
	provements,	66 40	
	Capitol Square,	26 88	
	Appropriation for Dis-	20 00	
	abled Soldiers,	180 00	
	Convict Account,	$\begin{vmatrix} 180 & 00 \\ 255 & 95 \end{vmatrix}$	
		$\begin{vmatrix} 255 95 \\ 329 12 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Agricultural Departm't,	020 12	
	Department of Public	375 00	
	Instruction,		
	Executive Department,	1,125 00	
	Judiciary,	8,675 00	
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	1,000 00	
	Public Printing,	502 11	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	350 00	
	State Department,	1,324 80	
	State Library,	110 16	
	Superint'd't of Capitol,	62 50	
	Treasury Department,	875 00	
	University of North Car-	0.750	
	olina,	3,750 00	
	Weights and Measures,	50 00	
	Western InsaneAsylum,	5,000 00	
	Western N. C. Railroad,	13,108 24	
	Contingencies,	746 08	20,000,00
	1		39,238 02

1879		1 1	
Aug.	Adjutant General,	\$ 17 70	
	Auditor's Department,	83 33	
	Capitol Square,	33 60	
	Appropriation for Dis-		
	abled Soldiers,	60 00	
	Convict Account,	594 50	
	Distributing Laws,	31 45	
	Fugitives from justice,	137 60	•
	Interest on mortgage		
	bonds Western North	0.1.0	
	Carolina Railroad,	210 00	
	Judiciary,	266 00	
	Public Printing,	779 56	
	Settling Taxes,	41 20	
	Public tax refunded,	535 80	
	State Department,	$159 74\frac{1}{3} $	
	Western N. C. Railroad,	489 63	
	Contingencies,	996 29	\$ 4,433 40
Pont	Adjutant General	40 08	\$ 4,455 4U
Sept.	Auditor's Department,	83 33	
	Capitol Square,	26 88	
	Appropriation for disa-		
	bled soldiers,	240 00	
	Convict account,	1,101 80	
	Distributing Laws,	43 85	
	Fugitives from justice,	209 00	
	Insane Asylum (sup-		
	port account),	8,000 00	
	Judiciary,	240 00	
	Oxford Örphan Asylum,	1,000 00	
	Penitentiary,	20,000 00	
	Public Printing,	4 00	
	Settling taxes,	16 50	
	State Department,	334 91	
	State Library,	71 08	
	Superint'd't of Capitol,	62 50	
	Treasury Department,	500 00	

1879 Sept.	Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Department of Agricul- ture,	377	02	\$ 37,348)9
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STATEMENT M.

Public Fund Disbursements for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1880.

1879	1		1 1	
Oct.	Adjutant General,	\$ 103		
	Agricultural Depart'ent	4,060	77	
	Agricultural Societies,	1.500	00	
	Auditor's Department,	395	831	
	Appropriation for disa-			
	bled soldiers,	180		
	Convict Account,	975		
	Executive Department,	1,125		
	Fugitives from justice,	443		
	Judiciary,	8,029		
	Lunatics,	100	1	
	Penitentiary,	8,000		
	Public Printing,	1,005		
	Public tax refunded,		38	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	425		
	Settling State Taxes,		00	
	State Department,		$ 21\frac{2}{3} $	
	State Library,		33	
	Superinte'd't of Capitol,		50	
	Treasury Department,	750		
	Weights and Measures,	136	1	
	Western N. C. Railroad,	613		
	Contingencies,	785	75	# 90 900 F1
"NT	A dimensional Common	40	15	\$ 29,809 51
Nov.	Adjutant General,		84	
	Agricultural Depart'ent,	408	1	
	Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Im	400	00	
		91	25	
	provements, Capitol Square,		00	
	Appropriation for Dis-	94		
	abled Soldiers,	120	00	
	Convict Account,	742	1 1	
	Council of State,		80	
	Fugitives from Justice,		00	
	Judiciary,	930	1	
	Penitentiary,	15,000	1	
	, ,			

Nov. Public Printing, Quarantine Regul'tions, Settling State Taxes, State Department, State Library, Superint'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf 10,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00					
Quarantine Regul'tions, Settling State Taxes, State Department, State Library, Superint'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf	1879				1
Settling State Taxes, State Department, State Library, Superint'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf	Nov.	Public Printing,	\$ 468	85	
Settling State Taxes, State Department, State Library, Superint'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		Quarantine Regul'tions,	66	00	
State Library, Superint'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Z6,075 00 \$,56,398 Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf 10,000 00 1,053 80 30 10,000 00 1,050 00 1,0		Settling State Taxes,	29	00	
Superint'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf			410	15	
Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		State Library,	35	33	
Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		Superint'd't of Capitol,	62	50	
Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf			500	00	
Contingencies, Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		Weights and Measures,			
Interest on Mortgage Bonds, W. N. R. R., Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf 26,075 00 \$,56,398 10,000 00 \$,56,398		Western N. C. Railroad,	10,091	00	
Bonds, W. N. R. R., 26,075 00 \$,56,398		Contingencies,	1,241	55	
Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf					
Dec. Adjutant General Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		Bonds, W. N. R. R.,	26,075	00	@ EC 200 00
Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf	Dec.	Adjutant General	10	00	\$,50,595
Board of Internal Improvements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		Agricultural Societies,	50	00	
provements, Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf			83	33	
Capitol Square, Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		Board of Internal Im-			
Colored Insane Asylum, Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf		provements,	9	00	
Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf					
abled Soldiers, Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf			10,000	00	
Convict Account, Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf					
Fugitives from Justice, Insane Asylum (support account), Institution for the Deaf					
Insane Asylum (support account), 10,000 00 Institution for the Deaf					
account), 10,000 00 Institution for the Deaf			39	30	
Institution for the Deaf		Insane Asylum (support			
		account),	10,000	00	
& Dumb & the Blind, 24,375 00		& Dumb & the Blind,	24,375	00	
Interest on mortgage				1	
bonds Western North					
Carolina Railroad, 3,220 00		Carolina Railroad,	3,220	00	
Judiciary, 506 00					
Public Printing, 227 20					
Quarantine regulations, 40 50		Quarantine regulations,			
State Department, 191 53					
Superint'd't of Capitol, 125 00					
Western Insane Asylum, 10,000 00		IW estern Insane Asylum,	10,000	00]

1879		ī		
Dec.	Western North Carolina			
	Railroad,	\$ 5,938	40	
	Contingencies,	496	58	
				\$ 66,645 70
1880				
Jan.	Adjutant General,	82	17	
	Agricultural Societies,	100	00	
	Appropriation for indi-			
	gent pupils at N. C.			
	Inst. for the Deaf and			
	Dumb and the Blind,	241	70	
	Auditor's Department,	495	83	
	Capitol Square,	33	60	
	Colored Insane Asylum,	10,000	00	
	Convict Account,	275		
	Department of Agricul-			
	ture,	5,075	00	
	Department of Public			
	Instruction,	375		
	Executive Department,	1,322	25	
	Interest on Mortgage			
	Bonds Western North			
	Carolina Railroad,	105		
	Judiciary,	9,021	00	
	Militia,	342		
	Penitentiary,	25,000		
	Public Printing,	417		
	Public tax refunded,		21	
	Quarantine regulations,	290		
	Settling taxes,	800		
	State Board of Health,	200		
	State Department,	398		
	State Library,	101	16	
	Superintendent of Capi-			
	tol,		50	
	Treasury Department,	1,187	50	
	University of North Car-			
	olina,	3,750		
	Weights and Measures,		00	
	Western InsaneAsylum,	5,000		
	Western N. C. Railroad,	13,428	175	

1880			1
Jan.	Contingencies,	\$ 929 88	670.001.01
Feb.	Adjutant General,	2 35	\$ 79,091 91
100.	Auditor's Department,	183 33	
	Board of Internal Im-		
	provements,	28 25	
	Capitol Square,	26 88	
	Appropriation for Dis-		
	abled Soldiers,	60 00	
	Convict Account,	422 25	
	Council of State,	280	
	Judiciary,	158 00	
	Lunatics,	15 00	
	Public Printing, Settling Taxes,	333 15 124 80	
	State Department,	753 03	
	State Library,	74 72	
	Treasury Department,	62 50	
	Western North Carolina		
	Railroad,	45 60	
	Contingencies,	4,347 98	
N.F	A 3: 1 O 1		\$ 6,609 64
Mar.	Adjutant General,	25	
	Agricultural Departm't,	5,288 62	
	Appropriation for Engraving Bonds,	180 00	
	Auditor's Department,	216 66	
	Board of Internal Im-	210,00	
	provements,	18 50	
	Capitol Square,	26 88	
	Convict Account,	1,040 00	į
	Fugitives from justice,	200 00	
	General Assembly,	17,136 70	
	Insane Asylum (support		
	account),	15,000 00	
	Judiciary,	270 00	
	Penitentiary,	20,000 00	
	Public Printing,	731 85	
	Public tax refunded, Quarantine Regul'tions,	$\begin{vmatrix} 13 & 66 \\ 11 & 50 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Quarantine Regul nons,	11.90	

Resolutions of General Assembly, Settling taxes, State Department, State Library, Superinte'd't of Capitol, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western N. C. Railroad, Contingencies, April Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Auditor's Department, Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, Convict Account, Council of State, Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Instruction, Executive Department, Fugitives from justice, General Assembly, Judiciary, Oxford Orphan Asylum, Public Printing, Quarantine Regul'tions, Settling Taxes, State Department, State Library, Treasury Department, Weights and Measures, Western Insane Asylum, Contingencies, May Adjutant General, Adjutant General, Adjutant General, Adjutant General Settling Taxes,				
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57,310 86				
57,310 86		Contingencies,	1,169 07	
May Adjutant General, 34 50				57,310 86
	May	Adjutant General,	34 50	

-				
1880	1			
May	Appropriation for disa-			
	bled soldiers,	\$ 300	00	
	Auditor's Department,	216		
	Capitol Square,	38		
	Colored Insane Asylum,	2,500		
	Convict Account,	1,157	$23 \parallel$	
	Council of State,	20	00	
	General Assembly,	50 (00	
	Judiciary,	705 (
	Penitentiary,	10,000		
	Public Printing,	1,313		
	Settling taxes,	13		
	State Departure			
	State Department,	217 3		
	State Library,	71 3	33	
	Superint d't of Capitol,	62		
	Treasury Department,	62 5		
	Contingencies,	1,343	13	
	Interest on mortgage			
	bonds Western N. C.			
	Railroad,	28,910	00	
	,	20,010		\$ 46,998 49
une	Appropriation for Dis-			\$ 40,000 40
uno	abled Soldiers,	120	00	
		1200		
	Appropriation for En-	000		
	graving State Bonds,	230 0)U	
	Appropriat'n for King's			
	Mountain Centennial,	30/0		*
	Capitol Square,	27 6	33	
	Convict Account,	730 2	$27 \parallel$	
	Fugitives from justice,	200 0		
	Insane Asylum (sup-			
	port account),	15,000 0	00	
	Int. on Mortgage Bonds,	10,000		
	W. N. C. R. R.,	140 0	n	
	Indiciona			
	Judiciary,	1,618 0	0	
	Penitentiary,	25,000 0		
	Public Printing,	2,210 8		
	Public tax refunded,	$3 2$		
	Settling taxes,	14 4		
	State Library,	95 6	4	
	,	,	' '	,

1880			
June	Superint'd't of Capitol,	\$ 125 00	
	Western Insane Asylum	5,000 00	
	Contingencies,	386 08	
			\$ 50,931 09
July	Adjutant General,	93 00	
	Agricultural Departm't,	5,000 00	
	Appropriation for Dis-		
	abled Soldiers,	300 00	
	Auditor's Department,	445 83	
	Capitol Square,	33 60	
	Convict Account,	336 03	
	Department of Public	2-7	
	Instruction,	375 00	
	Executive Department,	1,187 50	
	Judiciary,	8,325 00	
	King's M'tain C'tennial,	1,000 00	
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	1,000 00	
	Public Printing,	34 80	
	Public Tax Refunded,	21 95	
	Quarantine Regul'tions,	379 00	
	Settling Taxes,	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 00 \\ 417 & 93 \end{vmatrix}$	
	State Department, State Library,	176 01	
	Treasury Department,	1,187 50	
	University of North Car-	1,107 50	
	olina,	3,750 00	
	Weights and Measures,	50 00	
	Contingencies,	952 43	
	Interest on mortgage	00210	
	bonds W. N. C. R. R.,	35 00	
	301145 11. 21. 21. 21.		25,103 58
Aug.	Adjutant General,	20 50	10,200
8	Agricultural Societies,	50 00	
	Appropriation for Dis-		
	abled Soldiers,	60 00	
	Auditor's Department,	133 33	
	Capitol Square,	26 88	
	Convict account,	481 30	
	Fugitives from justice,	52 15	
	Judiciary,	291 50	
	Public Printing,	338 23	

880				
g.	Public Tax Refunded,	\$ 10 72		
	Settling State taxes,	54 80		
	State Department,	102 13		
	State Library,	59 33		
	Superint'd't of Capitol,	125 00		
	Treasury Department,	62 50		
	Weights and Measures,	50		
	Contingencies,	613 48		
			\$ 2,482 35	
t.	Adjutant General,	78 04	" -,	
	Appropriation for Dis-			
	abled Soldiers,	60 00		
	Auditor's Department,	83 33		
	Capitol Square,	26 88		
	Convict Account,	596 45		
	Fugitives from justice,	109 70		
	Judiciary,	550 33		
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	1,000 00		
	Public Printing,	120 03		
	Road in Jones and On-			
	slow counties,	377 08		
	Settling taxes,	6 00		
	State Department,	111 53	1	
	State Library,	71 15		
	Treasury Department,	62 50		
	Western InsaneAsylum,	5,000 00		
	Contingencies,	495 48		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8,748 50	







ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF

North Carolina. For 1880.



DOCUMENT No. 6.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOR 1880.

Office Sup't of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C., January 3rd, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thomas J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: In compliance with section 36 of the School Law, I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the scholastic year ending Sept. 1st, 1880, and with it such recommendations for amendments and changes in the School Law as have occurred to me as being desirable and proper.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,

Sup't Public Instruction.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF SCHOOL FUND BY COUNTY TREASURER.

From Poll tax,
Total receipts for the year, \$523,555.22
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL FUND BY COUNTY TREAS- URERS.
To teachers of schools for white children,\$200,438.24
To teachers of schools for colored children, 118,014.91
For school houses and sites for white children, 10,137.08
For school houses and sites for colored children, 5,995.03
To County Examiners,
To Clerks of County Boards of Education, 2,659.64
Insolvent tax refunded,
To sheriffs for serving school notices,
For other purposes, 1.093.31
Treasurer's commissions allowed,
Total amount disbursed,\$352,882.65
Balance on hand Sept. 1st, 1880, 170,672.57
Total,\$523,555.22

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE STATE BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

White Children:	
Males,	
Total,	291,770
Colored Children:	
Males,	
Total,	167,554
Grand total, whites and colored,	459,325
NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS TIME FROM SEPT. 1st, 1879, TO SEPT. 1st, 1880 REPORTED BY SEVENTY-EIGHT COUNTIES.	
White Children:	
Males,	
Total,	136,481 2
Colored Children:	
Males,	
Total,	- 89 ,125

Average attendance reported by 72 counties, 57,290
Grand total whites and colored enrolled in public schools, 225,606 Total average attendance, 147,802
NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE.
For white children,
Total number of districts, 6,392
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES IN THE STATE.
For white children,
Total number of public school houses, 3,766
Value of public school property reported by sixty-eight counties, for white children, \$135,169 00 Value of public school property reported by sixty-three counties, for colored children, 44,391 70
Total valuation as reported, \$179,560 70
NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT DURING THE YEAR IN 81 COUNTIES.
For white childen,
Total number of schools, 5,312

Average length of school terms as per report of seventy-five counties, 10 weeks.

Average salary of teachers per month as per reports of seventy-three counties, \$21.91.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EXAMINED AND APPROVED DURING THE YEAR.

White Teachers:

2,727
1,403

INDEX TO TABLES.

Grand total white and colored teachers,...... 4,130

- Table I.—Statement of receipts of school fund by County Treasurers.
- Table II.—Statement of disbursements of school fund by County Treasurers.
- Table III.—Statement of number of school districts, public school houses, of children between the ages of six and

twenty-one years, and the value of public school property as per returns of County Officers.

Tabel IV.—Statement of the number of public schools taught, and the number of children attending said schools at any time from Sept. 1st, 1879, to Sept. 1st, 1880.

Table V.—Statement of the number of teachers examined and approved during the year, giving race, sex and grade.

Table VI.—Names and Post Office address of the County

Examiners of the several counties of the State.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly, at its session of 1879, continued the appropriations to the State Normal Schools at the University and at Fayetteville.

The University Normal School has continued under the same general regulations as those adopted for its previous sessions, except that under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 226 of laws of 1878, it was made the duty of the State Board of Education to prescribe the manner of issuing certificates as provided for in said chapter, thus enabling the University Normal School, and such other schools as might be established under the provisions of the act, to issue certificates to teachers. The board thought it wise to so shape the regulations as to cause as little interference as possible with the provisions of the general school law in reference to the granting of certificates, and adopted the following regulations prescribing the manner of issuing certificates to normal schools:

That the normal school at the University, and such normal schools as may be established at Trinity College, at Davidson College, or at Wake Forest College by the respective faculties of the same, for the purpose of training teachers for the public schools of the State, shall have power to

sue certificates to teachers under the act of assembly under ne following regulations:

REGULATION 1. That the certificates of proficiency issued a such teachers shall be signed by the president and secretry of the faculty of said institutions, and shall be of the rest class only, and so expressed on their face.

REGULATION 2. That no such certificates shall be granted nless an approved examination be had upon the following cudies: Spelling, reading, writing, practical and higher rithmetic, primary and higher geography, English grammar, elements of algebra, history of United States, general istory and natural philosophy.

REGULATION 3. That said certificates shall in no case be ranted unless the party applying shall first exhibit to said culty a certificate from the examiner of the county of the pplicant that the applicant is of good moral character mong the good people of his or her community.

REGULATION 4. That the county board of education, upon otice that any person holding such teacher's certificate has een guilty of any disreputable conduct, or negligent in the ischarge of his or her duties, shall have power to revoke he same as provided by law. (Section 15 of school law.)

REGULATION 5. That said certificates shall be countergred by the county examiner of the county in which the older of the same may teach, and continue in force for one ear from the date of the same, and may be renewed from ear to year by such county examiner, and shall be sufficient, after such countersigning, to warrant the payment for ervices rendered as provided by law. (Section 30, school aw.)

The University Normal School has done a great work for ne State. Hundreds of teachers have annually assembled here from all parts of the State to receive instruction suited to their wants, and to fit themselves for a more efficient discharge of the very high duties of their profession. They ave acquired a much larger fund of knowledge pertaining to their department of labor than they possessed before attending the sessions of the school. They have carried with them to all parts of the State the ideas and methods which they acquired there. They have imparted these to others with whom they have associated. They have acted upon suggestions, thrown out here and there by eminent educators and men of large information, and devoted themselves to special reading and study for special preparation. The effect of all this has shown itself in the improved character of the work done in the school-room. This has been seen and felt in the community at large, and the people have been led to believe that a good public school system is an absolute necessity to the State, instead of a thing of "doubtfu propriety," as they had before regarded it I need not multiply words to show the benefits and advantages derived by the school system from the normal schools.

In this connection, I beg to quote from an address, prepared by the late Rev. B. Sears, D. D., to be delivered before the session of the University Normal School of 1878. The address is peculiarly appropriate to our present circum stances; and the utterances of a man of such eminence as Dr. Sears, are entitled to such weighty consideration on our part that I insert the address here almost entire, hoping thereby to aid in building up the normal schools, which are in a very large measure to give proper shape to our public school system by making our schools, what they never can be without trained teachers, "good schools."

POPULAR EDUCATION AND THE OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In all great public interests, there is a simple underlying principle from which the whole may be developed. That principle in regard to public schools may be stated thus: Man was made for education as much as the earth was for cultivation. Both the rational and the material world lose most of their value when neglected. Not long ago I passed, on my way to Texas, through the cultivate States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I then passed through the rich but uncultivated Indian Territory. The contrast was painful. The bounties of nature seemed to be wasted for the want of the hand of industry. I have seen a similar contrast between a cultivated and uncultivated people. Can it be that in on

se it is the same fertile earth, and in the other the same race of rational beings? ok at Britain as it was in the days of Julius Cæsar, and at England as it is tog, and tell me what has made the difference? It is culture. Compare the rmany of Tacitus with the Prussia of the present day, and you will see the ne contrast. What has China, India, Mongolia and Central Africa, during so any ages, done for the progress of mankind? Their history, like that of the cive tribes of America, is mostly worthless, because it lacks the essential element of a progressive civilization.

he difference between a totally uneducated and a highly educated man or ople is as great as between an ant and an elephant. Look at a boor of Siberia, d then turn your thoughts to a Humboldt, and you would think you had ssed a continent in the animal kingdom. I agree with Huxley when he says t one such man as Arkwaight or Watt is, in a pecuniary point of view, worth 1,000 to England alone. There is probably vastly more of undeveloped reirces in the capacities of man, than in the unseen mineral wealth of the world. ooth individual man and nations are worth to the world one hundred times ere when highly cultivated, as England and Prussia are now, than when iken in the ignorance of barbarism, education is a prime necessity to man as s his peculiar prerogative. Education, then, should be universal, because the ture and necessities of man are universal. It is the immense disparity beeen these two, the want and the supply in the matter of education which is e cause of some of our greatest troubles at this very day. With all the learn-; of individual men, there is among us and around us a frightful mass of ignoit and almost useless citizens, which the educated class cannot control. If a inquire into the cause of much of our domestic unhappiness, you will find s the want of culture and refinement. The son goes out at night for pleasure ause he finds so little at home. The daughter seeks amusement abroad by y and by night, for the same reason. The husband goes to the saloon and ner places of resort because his wife's stock of entertaining conversation is hausted; and she herself sits solitary at home in the wearisome and dull evens, because the family finds more pleasure elsewhere.

Yow, if this be the history of many families in every community, how much intellectual elevation, of high-toned moral sentiment and public spirit will be und among them? What are their social enjoyments—rational and improving, low and degrading? elevating and refining intercourse, or the sensual pleases of eating and drinking, and vulgar and commonplace conversation?

need not ask what are the occupations of such families. They will be of the inest and coarsest kind. The arts will be of the rudest sort. The skill, which this age is an essential element of prosperity, will be wanting.

The sad story to be told of this class is that individual life is dull, monotonous dunthinking; home life, coarse, blunt and uninviting; social life, low and improving; civil life, jealous, selfish and quarrelsome; and political life, narwiminded, clannish and semi-barbarous. It is as Bootia compared to Attica; land compared to Scotland; Spain to England or Prussia; Spanish America the United States.

t was once, in the days of Rousseau, fashionable to admire at a distance, savelife. Men talked and wrote much about the pure and simple life of the ildren of nature. We have since learned that there are more cannibals than nts among these supposed innocents. We now hear a certain class of politions prate about the virtue and purity of an untaught rural population, as if oss ignorance were the only true basis of political integrity and public morali-

If this is not putting darkness for light and light for darkness, we do not ow what is. The absurdity is too gross to admit of serious argument. It is nin, not argument, that is wanted.

And yet there are men who are indifferent, and others who are ever hostile the general diffusion of knowledge by means of public schools. The form know not its value, because they have not yet learned what all others have that "knowledge is power." Of its elevating influence, its broad day-light up the soul, and its life-giving energy, they are totally ignorant. Though the wo is full of examples, to them the page of history is a blank.

The other class appear to be more knowing than the wisest men, and assu to be public teachers and guides. They are the apostles of ignorance, as if vinely commissioned to keep the veil on the human mind, which others are deavoring to remove. They forget that truth and the soul are made for enother, as much as light is made for the eye, and the eye for the light. They not the proverbs of Solomon, nor the voice of the wise men of one hundred ge rations in regard to seeking knowledge. In their view, the many exist for benefit of the few—the one to do the thinking of society, the others to do work. Light is to shine upon these few favored sons of fortune, while the darkness is to cover the people.

There are men-I hope there are none in North Carolina-who, if we may lieve them, are not hostile to the public schools; they only wish to cut do unnecessary expenses. They want cheap schools-the cheaper the better. The would graduate the pay of teachers by the wages of the day laborer. "The poo they say, "do not need accomplished teachers or expensive schools. Noth but the simplest elements of knowledge need be taught them. They have claim for anything better. Many of them are vicious. Let them put their cl dren to work. The lower classes will never rise. Why trouble ourselves about them? Education is to them a doubtful boon; it often injures the laborer making him discontented. It is all fanaticism and false misanthropy." The are now prepared to turn round and say that the public schools are vulgar; t it is no place for the children of good families. Of course, the rich ought not pay taxes for the schools that do not benefit them. These men are not oppoto public schools. Oh, no! They are the friends of a moderate, economical s tem of education. Deliver us from such friends. How came such fossils to tr up in this age? They are at least three centuries behind the times. They w born and bred in Sleepy Hollow. The wheel of time has been turning, and v not go back to accommodate them. The world has moved somewhat since so ideas were entertained. Feudalism is dead and buried, and not even its gh will ever revisit the glimpses of the moon, The peasant of former centuries disappeared; the citizen has taken his place. Now, we have only to negl this mass of the people, to suffer their offspring to grow up in ignorance, a we shall have as plentiful a harvest of communists as France and chartists England has ever had. Indeed, these untutored, imported citizens, buried our coal mines as deeply as they are buried in ignorance, are foremost in all turbances. They come mostly from the Old World. They are seeluded fr society, and breathe not the atmosphere of our institutions. They suffer fr want, and in their ignorance know not the cause, and become the enemies of property-holders. Strikers are the natural outgrowth of ignorance. Educat is the only remedy. An Ignorant populace can always be led by demagogues

Now which is the wiser, the nobler, to vulgarize and brutalize the lov classes, or to humanize and civilize them? That is the question for us to set Shall we or shall we not fasten the shackles of ignorance upon one-half or o third of our fellow-citizens?

What folly it is in this nineteenth century to repeat the blunders of preced centuries! It was not the light of the Reformation, but the darkness which peeded it, and which still remained, that caused the Peasants' war in Germa It was not Voltaire and Rousseau and their compeers that produced the horr of the French Revolution, but Louis XIV and XV, by sinking the people to

l of brutes. The wild beasts were only unchained by new political events. we have terrible convulsions in store for us, if we do not tame and humanhe fierce and ferocious elements of society by a diligent and careful training new generation. We have signs and tokens enough of approaching danger we us timely warning.

e crusade against public schools is as unwise as it is perilous. We live in a tiffe age, and cannot get out of it. Henceforth all successful business will onducted on scientific principles. The muscles of the hand and arm have a away to machinery. The ways of our fathers, which answered for them not answer for us. Improvements have infinitely varied and multiplied petitions. In Virginia the carriage-maker, the cabinet-maker, the manurer of the implements of husbandry and of household articles, find that the crial is carried from our forests almost to the Canada line, worked up by mor water power, and returned and sold here at lower rates than we can ufacture them. Hand labor is of little account; brain work has the ascendice everywhere. Even in so simple a work as that of making boots and shoes less than seventeen patented inventions are now used. Crimping, stitching ng, pegging, cycleting, riveting are done in less time than it would require escribe the process.

e woman can make the eyelet-holes of 1,440 pairs of shoes in a day. The equence is that fewer hands are employed, although more work is done, (assachusetts 30,000 fewer men in the shoe business alone are employed than e were in 1855. And yet the manufacture is increased by \$71,000,000 a year, ke manner, the great inventions of recent times have revolutionized nearly ranches of business. The New York *Tribune*, for its 30,000 readers, rolls off its revolving cylinder and folds up twenty-four miles of printed matter for olumns every day, and not a human hand touches the work, which is all by machinery. But the ignorant cannot be trusted to work this machinery, people, or State, that is determined to do business in the primitive way is itself to irretrievable inferiority and insignificance.

siness is no longer provincial. Those who are to prosper in it must have a proutlook than was formerly necessary. They must take vastly more into a calculations than their fathers did. Not only is the sphere of influences the ting them wider, but the relations of trade are more complicated. Business the hands of experts, and a novice, though honest and industrious, is sure to outdone. Competition is sharper than it was, and the competitors more herous, and improved methods make it harder to keep up with the times; daptation of means to ends is more exact; and the study and forecast of ing changes in the state of business have become more common by means hereased knowledge.

these disastrous times our men must go to work with clearer heads as well caver hearts. Those who take most advantage of the facilities furnished by nee will carry off the prizes. While industry and economy will do much, will do more. The more mind there is applied to business the more prosty there will be.

neral education, therefore, is the condition on which the success of the indual, the happiness of families, the peace of society and the prosperity of state depend. How is this grand object best to be obtained? Various methave been tried during many centuries and in all civilized countries, and result of these experiments is the almost unanimous opinion that not only best but the only way is by a State system of public schools. All other is of schools, whatever their merits in other respects, have failed to accoment this object.

PART II.

As soon as such a system is established by law, and properly organized, the is at once a demand for an army of teachers. There must be not only a magner supply of teachers, but the worthless ones must be weeded out by stexaminations.

One of the chief dangers is that of employing cheap teachers. Landor resents Hanley as saying "the readiest made shoes are boots cut down." So think the readiest made teachers are cut down men of other employments, have hundreds of such teachers, not one of whom has the slightest doubt of fitness for the office.

In the great demand for them, caused by the multiplication of schools, m unsuitable persons will be likely to be employed for want of better. Stude sometimes who have no aptitude nor love for the occupation, will submit t porarily to the unwelcome task for the sake of replenishing their purses. sons out of employment will offer to teach till they can find something better do. The young and inexperienced will always stand ready for the service, where the service is a service is a service of the service of the service is a service of the service of the service is a service of the servic will prove a dead loss to the pupils. As none of these classes of teachers give satisfaction, a new teacher will be sought every session, so that not but change and confusion will be perpetual. The school boards, seeing worthlessness of teachers, will lower their wages. The more promising teac will retire from the field, which will be held by the incompetent. No ambit youth will think of preparing himself for an office so little respected an little remunerative. The schools will sink in character and reputation jus proportion as the teachers sink. Good families will withdraw their children place them in private schools, and will be opposed to voting money whe little good is accomplished. And with the great majority of children the go. period for education will be idly passed away, never to be recalled.

The great fault with untrained teachers is that they do little but teach words and formulas of books. A Normal graduate teaches things, principle thoughts. Every point is examined orally; and subjects are sifted by the exise of the judgment as well as the memory. The pupil is made to see with own eyes and to rely on his own observations. Books are a mere syllabst skeleton, to be clothed with flesh by the teacher and pupil.

Practical knowledge of almost every kind is worked in continually with subjects of study. All the common objects of sight, such as flowers, plants, trocks, birds, insects, tame and wild animals; forms, colors and dimensi manners, morals, laws of health, gymnastic exercises, drawing, and the evation of the voice, receive special attention. This common sense knowled useful things is a vital part of popular education. Instead of this, how ofter the poor children wearied with the endless repetition of mere words, the dry stale lumber of the books.

The only way to prevent such disastrous results and to make the schools pride of the people, is for the State to make provision for thoroughly trainilarge body of teachers. When schools are established in every district, as law is passed that none but competent teachers shall be employed, a professive stablished and persons can afford to prepare themselves for it. It will become a permanent and attractive occupation when the schools become an and when graded schools open the way for promotion from the lower to higher grades.

To make a suitable provision among the teachers certain, it is necessary tablish normal schools, which is the proper function of the State. This will dignity to the profession, and produce a radical change in the schools.

ything be more desirable than these two objects? Is there any greater reeach resting upon our system of education than the low character of many of eschools, and the utter incompetency of many of the teachers?

know it is said by those who do not believe in progress that a teacher is born to made, which in its true sense only means that he should have a natural aptile for his calling, just as if this principle were not applicable to a lawyer, physian, or even of an artisan of any kind. In addition to this aptitude, which ly indicates what one's occupation should be without fitting him for it, every in should be bred to his profession. To be a great scholar, even a genius must a diligent student. To be a great general, one must not only be born to common, but educated to command.

There is nothing peculiar in the case of the school teacher. His profession is a cother professions, and requires special preparation as all others do, and for existly the same reasons.

he objection has been made to normal schools, that knowledge is what the cher needs, and that our literary institutions furnish it best. This is only f of what the teacher needs, and much the easier half You will find twenty o have this qualification where you find one who knows how to teach and ern. This assertion is made, not from a theoretical point of view, but from a ge experience and observation. I was for some years connected with the olic schools of Massachusetts. School boards who had formerly employed lege graduates, but more recently graduates of the State normal schools, could be induced to appoint as teacher a young man just from college without a mal training. This is the more remarkable as the members were themselves erally college graduates. It was found by trial that a knowledge of what is amonly taught in learned schools is not all that a teacher needs. He must ow how to enter into the hidden recesses of the youthful mind, and from that nt work outward and upward. The pupil is like a treasure in the sea, and teacher like a diver who goes to the bottom to bring it up. If you do not cend and ascertain first exactly where the child's mind is you will not bring up where you are. The descent of the teacher is essential to the ascent of pupils.

the beginnings of knowledge are obscure and mysterious. This is especially e of written language, the first thing with which the primary teacher has to 1. The sound of long o, for example, has seven different representations, and in of these has a different sound in other words. How does the ordinary teacher o work? He makes the child commit to memory the names, not the powers, hese letters. What would you think of the teacher of chemistry who, instead showing what oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen are, should merely give out the test to be committed to memory. There is but one thing more absurd, and t is, what an educated man once did who could teach Latin, Greek and mathatics. He called up a child, and pointing to the middle of the alphabet, said to your seat and get that lesson."

e who can begin with a ehild and skilfully earry him through the first fifteen years is life, does the greatest thing that is ever done for him.

is said by those who know better, that a normal school is nothing after all but a e high school. They might just as well say that the science of medicine is ning but physiology, civil engineering nothing but mathematics, and mining in but mineralogy, all of which are taught in our colleges. All professions based upon general science and literature, but are built up on a structure of rown. There is a science of teaching and an art of teaching. A complete, pretical and practical course, illustrated in all the branches to be taught, with renvironments, is found nowhere out of the normal school. To make this lent, one needs only to learn what a normal school actually is.

Besides reviewing elementary studies to see that there are no chasms no weapoints, and pursuing advanced studies to shed their light on the former, but courses are peculiar in this, that every step is taken with reference to the art teaching. Then there is the difficult but indispensable study of the juvenimind: its intuitions and instincts; its dormant faculties and the order of the development; its delicate organism, weakness and perils; its active, but one sided curiosity; its tastes and aversions; the causes of lethargy or apparent duliness; the kind and degree of stimulus it needs; its social or unsocial tendencies the play of its various passions; its biases to good or evil; its condition, as a fected by demestic example and training; the key which will unlock the secret of its character; the passion through which it can be governed; its impulsiveness and changeableness; its love of living, concrete forms and distaste for a straction; its irrepressible imaginations; its active but feeble intellect.

All these are psychological facts relating to the minds to be taught. Ne comes the art of teaching, its conditions and processes. In general, how unfold a subject from its elementary principles; how to awaken interest ar excite curiosity; how to create a sense of propriety and form a pure taste; ho to transmute the lower into higher motives; how to direct all knowledge practical utility; how to make order do the work of discipline In particular one must know the adaptation of instruction to capacity and attainment; the way to find a firm footing to begin with; a sure method of advancing from the known to the unknown, the right proportion of teaching to study and though the relative claims of each branch of study; the managment of the bright ar the dull; the proper indulgence or repression of individuality; the kind ar amount of actual knowledge to be given. There is still a broader and high view of education to which the teacher must aspire. On this subject a new ar progressive science is springing up. On what fundamental principles it shou be founded, is a question which is now tasking the strong intellects of the o world. The ablest philosophical writers of Germany and England have take up the subject.

Since the education of the entire mass of the people has been undertaken all civilized nations, a vastly wider range is given to the subject than was know to the old writers. The true aim of education is to be more enrefully mixed, it kind and degree of it appropriate to the public schools, and the better preparation for the duties of life, are to be more nicely adjusted. Reform—not me innovation made on untried theories or one-sided empirical methods, or an dead mechanism, but sound, rational, well-tested principals of reform are control the whole process. Shall all this pass over our heads? Or shall the greethoughts of the foremost men of the age be put into a practical form and applied in all the schools of the land? They must be made known by means of the normal schools to the great body of teachers. Unfortunately normal schools, while ought to come first, come last, in a State system of education.

They ought to be in operation two or three years before the public schools a opened. Then we should be saved the mortification of starting schools that a hardly respectable, and of staking their reputation on an unfair experiment.

In all these Southern States we labor under this great disadvantage. This de weight will hang upon us and create a popular prejudice till our teachers a profes-ionally educated. The longer we delay the greater will be the sacrifiboth in treasure and reputation. The money paid to poor teachers is more the half wasted.

Our motto should be, "Good teachers or none; good schools or none."

The session of the school for 1880 was eminently successful as the interesting reports of Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., President of the School, and Capt. John E. Dugger, Secretary, herewith submitted, will show. The results of the session are worthy of the men who had it in charge. The State Board of Education has again been placed under lasting obligations to President Battle and his efficient corps of co-workers for their faithful labors in behalf of the school and the cause of popular education in the State.

PESIDENT BATTLE'S REPORT.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Dec. 18th, 1880.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

I have the honor to report that the fourth session of the University Normal School, established under your authority, was held in the University buildings during the past summer, beginning June 24th and closing July 29th.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. John E. Dugger, hereto appended, shows that there were two hundred and forty-one Normal students in attendance, of whom one hundred and nine were females. It is gratifying to note that the reputation of the Normal School continues to attract students from other States, and it is cause for pride that our example has been somewhat instrumental in securing the establishment of similar Normal Schools in Virginia and South Carolina. The Secretary's report shows that the number of students has slightly decreased since 1879. But there was a manifest increase of enthusiasm and industry, the work accomplished was of a better character and the good influences of the school were more deeply felt and likely to be more lasting than those of any of its predecessors.

The Faculty, as heretofore, consisted of experienced teachers who were specially fitted to give instruction in their respective departments. I cannot award them too much praise for their indefatigable, intelligent and harmonious labors. The school was very fortunate in securing as superintendents successively, Major Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton, Va., and Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, formerly of North Carolina, but now superintendent of Public Schools of Baltimore, Md. The learning, experience and tact of these eminent teachers contributed greatly to the success of the work.

It would be a pleasure to lay before your honorable body a minute and faithful account of the labors of the session as they were performed day by day, but the character of my report forbids that I should do more than present a general outline. The work was devoted mainly to the studies taught in our public schools, to-wit: reading, writing, spelling arithmetic, English grammar and geography. The scheme of instruction in these branches was threefold; (1) the stu dents were arranged into sections of convenient size, and were thoroughly drilled and examined in the several studies (2) the professors in their respective branches explained and illustrated the various theories and modes of teaching; (3 a model school, consisting of children from the village o Chapel Hill, was organized and conducted by a teacher o experience in the New York City public schools. By these means the Normal students were enabled: first, to obtain a clearer and deeper knowledge of the subjects that they teach secondly, to learn what methods of instruction are employed by the best teachers throughout the world; thirdly, to see: primary school in full work, managed and taught precisely as such a school is taught in New York City.

This model school was a constant source of entertainmen and instruction for the Normal students. Miss Jane F. Long its manager, will be remembered by her pupils and visitor as a gifted mistress of the teacher's art.

Besides this instruction, lectures were delivered to th

whole school by the superintendents on school discipline, school laws, school organization, graded schools, foreign school systems and many other kindred topics. A large class was drilled daily in vocal music. I earnestly hope that the practice of singing will ere long be fixed in our public schools, for I believe that it contributes beyond calculation to the cheerfulness and discipline of the school-room. Lectures by distinguished scholars and educators were delivered before the school, mainly at night, and thus a great deal of valuable instruction and entertainment was secured.

The Kindergarten department was a valuable and attractive feature of the Normal School. Mrs. Louise Pollock and Miss Susie Pollock brought to the management of this department the best theoretical instruction to be had in America and Europe, assisted by long and varied experience as practical teachers. The scheme of instruction embraced (1) the organization and management of an actual Kindergarten school, composed of children from the village; (2) a series of lectures to teachers on Kindergarten methods of teaching; (3) a series of lectures to mothers on the instruction of children.

In addition to the instruction given in the common school branches, advanced classes were organized and conducted in the study of Latin, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, physiology and Shakespeare. It was found that many teachers had already mastered the studies included in the common school course, and therefore facilities were provided. whereby they might acquire additional learning rendering them better qualified for their profession. Many teachers have attended several sessions of the school chiefly to obtain this instruction, and not a few have prosecuted with success in private during the intervals between the sessions advanced studies to which they were introduced here. this way at a moderate expense a diligent and ambitious teacher may, in a few years, acquire a respectable acquaintance with many branches indispensable to great success and otherwise beyond his reach.

Models of school furniture, maps, charts, apparatus, &c., designed to illustrate the most recent improvements were subject to the inspection of the entire school.

The University library, museums and laboratories, and the libraries and halls of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies were constantly accessible to the Normal students, and served as a valuable means of education and amusement.

The Teachers' Association held its regular annual meeting, and discussed the school system and other matters of interest to the teacher. Under its auspices also "experience meetings" were held at night in the chapel, whenever the school was not otherwise engaged. At these meetings there was a free and general discussion of educational topics, whereby much interest was aroused.

The Normal School Debating Society was organized at the beginning of the session, and both by its well conducted meetings during the session, and its very creditable exercises at its close, merited universal applause and commendation.

Generous contributions of books, magazines and newsparpers were made by publishers and editors, for whose liberality many thanks are tendered.

The Faculty of the University co-operated cheerfully in the work of the Normal School, and performed much valuable labor without any remuneration.

Examinations were held by a committee of the Norma School Faculty, under the provisions of chapter 226 of the acts of 1879; and first-grade teachers' certificates, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Board of Education were issued to the teachers that passed the examinations.

I herewith submit my accounts as Treasurer of the fund paid by the State, as well as of the Peabody Fund contributed by Rev. Dr. Sears, showing in detail the items of expenditure. The following are the aggregates:

PUBLIC FUND.

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Remaining over from 1879,	\$ 153 90
Old usless books sold,	22 20
State appropriation,	2,000 00
Total receipts,	\$2,176 10
Total expenditures,	1,946 00
Balance for 1881,	\$230 10
PEABODY FUND.	
Balance from 1880,	\$ 62 72
Appropriation,	800 00
Total receipts,	\$ 862 72
Expenditures,	728 86
Balance for 1881,	\$133 86

By the aid of the Peabody Fund I was enabled to pay he traveling expenses of 64 students, who were certified by proper authority to be unable to attend without such assistance. The reduction of fares by the railroad companies also considerably lessoned the expenses of those who received no assistance from the Peabody fund. Dormitories were furnished a few in the University buildings and elsewhere; and, by bringing provisions and bedding, many tudents were enabled to attend the school at a cost of two rethree dollars. All exertions were made to reduce every ne's expenses to a minimum, to which result no one contributed more than the active business manager, Andrew lickle, Esq.

In the death of Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, Agent of the Peaody Fund, the Normal School has lost a friend to whose wisdom, experience and generosity it largely owes its creation and successful existence. He has embalmed his memory in the hearts of our teachers, not only by his timely bounties, but also by a tender interest in the school and by preparing for it, shortly before his death, an address full of golden words of cheer and hope for all that teach.

- "He-dying-leaveth as the sum of him
- "A life-count closed, whose ills are dead and quiet,
- "Whose good is quick and mighty, far and near,
- "So that fruits follow it."

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the increased usefulness of the school. The quality and extent of the work performed; the zeal, industry and intelligence of the students; the perfect discipline and decorum and cheerfulness prevailing on all occasions, warrant me in the assertion that never before in the history of education in North Carolina, has so much good been accomplished in so short a time and at so little expense. The beneficial effects of the several Normal Schools have already been felt by the public school system; and I feel confident that the school will, in a few years, invigorate the system with new life and strength and power.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

President

REPORT OF SECRETARY DUGGER.

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,

President University of North Carolina:

Sir:—By direction, I forward the Secretary's Report of University Normal School for session of 1880.

The school was opened at Chapel Hill, N. C., June 24th, and closed July 29th, 1880, and was held in the University buildings.

The Faculty, Officers, and Instructors—Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., President.

Prof. Jed Hotchkiss, Staunton, Va., Superintendent, until July 6th, and Lecturer on Geography.

Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, Baltimore, Md., Superintendent from July 6th to the close of the school, and Lecturer on the English Language.

Prof. Alexander McIver, Greensboro, N. C., Teacher of Mathematics, English Grammar and History.

Prof. Julius L. Tomlinson, Baltimore, Md., Teacher of English Grammar and Geography.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, Kinston, N. C., Teacher of Physiology and Hygiene.

Prof. R. O. Holt, Oak Ridge, N. C., Teacher of Drawing and Penmanship.

Prof. W. B. Phillips, Chapel Hill, N. C., Teacher of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Prof. A. L. Coble, Graham, N. C., Teacher of Algebra.

Prof. A. W. McAllister, Ashboro, N. C., Teacher of Latin.

Prof. R. T. Bryan, Kenansville, N. C., Teacher of Latin.

Prof. N. C. English, Greensboro, N. C., Teacher of Grammar and Geography.

Capt. John E. Dugger, Raleigh, N. C., Teacher of Reading and Phonics.

Prof. Benj. W. Hatcher, Selma, N. C., Teacher of Arithmetic and Analytical Orthography.

Prof. R. P. Pell, Chapel Hill, N. C., Teacher of English Philology and Shakespeare.

Prof. J. M. Weatherly, Jamestown, N. C., Teacher of Reading and Mental Arithmetic.

Mrs. Louise Pollock, Washington City, Teacher of Kindergarten System.

Miss Susie Pollock, Washington City, Teacher of Kindergarten System.

Miss Jane L. Long, New York City, Teacher of the 'Model Class."

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Miss Laura E. Tillett, Rockingham, N. C., Teacher of Calisthenics.

Prof. D. McIntyre, Cameron, N. C., Teacher of Vocal Music.

Capt. J. E. Dugger, Secretary.

The following prominent gentlemen delivered Lectures and Addresses before the whole school, in the College chapel:

Prof. Jed Hotchkiss: thirteen lectures on Geography; two on Palestine, and one on Africa.

Prof. Wm. C. Kerr: six lectures on North Carolina.

Prof. Sylvester Hassel: Astronomy.

Maj. Robert Bingham: English Speaking People.

Prof. F. W. Simonds: two on Zoology and one Curious Flowers.

Bishop Lyman: Egypt and the Nile.

Rev. E. Rondthaler, D. D.: German Schools.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D.: Education in North Carolina.

Hon. J. C. Scarborough: School System in North Carolina.

Rev. Wm. B. Royall, D. D.: The Happy Teacher.

Hon. K. P. Battle: The History of the University; also one lecture on Sacred History.

R. T. Gray, Esq.: Progressive Education.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, LL. D.: Evolution and Science.

Prof. W. B. Phillips: nine Lectures on Natural Philosophy, with experiments.

Prof. Henry E. Shepherd: fourteen lectures on the English Language; one on Shakespeare, and two on Graded Schools.

STATISTICS.

Duration of School term,days,	36
Number of days for Normal instruction, "	
" Instructors,	20

Lectures by Normal Teachers,....

" Lectures by non-Normal Teachers,..... 18

umber	of Student	is enrolle	ed,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	241
"	Males,	······	•••••	~		•••	132
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"				ers,			11
"				ehers,			9
44				e teachers,			43
"	Female						17
"	Teacher	s of 20 v	ears'	experience			8
*6	"	15	66				6
"	"	10	"	"	••••		17
"	"	5	"	"	•••••		33
"	"	1 to 5	"	"	•••••		113
"	Teacher	s with p	artial	l College t			79
66	"	with a			"		- 94
46	"			on School			27
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COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Alamance, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Bnrke, Caldwell, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Haywood, Hertford, Iredell, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilkes.

LIST OF NEWS PAPERS SENT TO NORMAL.

The Wilmington Post, Franklin Times, Charlotte Observer, Tobacco Plant, Goldsboro Messenger, Durham Recorder, Farmer and Mecanic, Raleigh News, Raleigh Observer, North State, New-Bernian, Wilson Advance, Concord Sun, Norfolk Virginian, Torch Light, Tarboro Southerner, Danbury Reporter, Charlotte Democrat. Reidsville Democrat, Central Protestant, Greenville Express, Signal, Southern Home, Granville Free Lance, Edenton Clarion, Roanoke News, Church Paper, Ledger.

The school is indebted to the following book firms for donations:

D. Appleton & Co., New York; University Pubishing Compay, New York; Clark & Maynard, New York; Harper Bros., New York.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1880.

NOTE—The post offices of some of the students are not in the counties in which they reside.

A.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Alexander, J. Harper	Columbia,	Tyrrell.
Andrews, W. C	Snipes' Store,	Orange.
Andrews, Henry C	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
Amick, Miss Mary J	Crystal,	Guilford.
Amick, John C	Brick Church,	Guilford.
Aycock, Charles P	Pantego,	Beaufort.
Adam, Miss Sallie H	Bowling Green,	York, S. C.
Andrews, John S	Manson,	Warren.
Allison, J. F	Pigeon River,	Haywood.
Albertson, Robt. B		
· ·	0 /	

B.

Bonner, R. T	Durham's Creck,	Beaufort.
Beattie, J. M	Wilson's Mills,	Johuston.
Britton, C. W	Rich Square,	Northampton.
Braswell, Mack C	Battleboro,	Nash.
Blair, I. C	Raleigh,	Wake.
Barfield, Miss Kittie	Albertson,	Duplin.
Brower, James F	Farmington,	Davie.
Buie, Doddridge W		
Brown, W. K	- '	
Bobbitt, Archie H		
Battle, Thomas H	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
Beckwith, Miss Annie	- '	
Buffaloe, Mrs. C. A		
Bernard, J		**

С.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Clayton, Miss Rachel	EUniversity Station,	Orange.
	Crowell Mine,	
	ggieKimbolton,	
Chisholm, Miss Magg	gieShoe Heel,	Robeson.
Channeey, S. J	Flemington	Columbus.
Chapin, II. T		Chatham.
Chapin, J. W	Hadley's Mills,	Chatham.
Cates, Miss Caroline	MChapel Hill,	Orange.
	Chapel Hill,	
Cox, Thomas,	Greenville,	Pitt.
	Coxville,	
Cole, L. G	Riggsbee's Store,	Chatham.
	Wilmington,	
	Chapel Hill,	
Cole, Thos. S	Riggsbee's Store,	Chatham.
	D.	
Dowd, W. D	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
	E.	
Tillis I C		Columbus
	Whiteville,	
	Smithfield	
	Lumberton,	
	Hadley's Mills,	
	New Bern,	
	sabelle,Raleigh,	
	Chapel Hill,	
	F.	
Farrior, John E		Duplin.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Frink, C. D	Cerro Gordo,	Columbus.
Foscue, K. F	Maysville,	Jones.
Fripp, Miss Julia M	Wynnsboro,	Fairfield, S. C.
Fleming, Miss Ella,	Raleigh,	Wake.
Faison, Miss Sallie	Clinton,	Sampson.
Faison, Miss Jennie	Clinton,	Sampson.
Foust, Miss Lena	Chapel Hill	······ Orange.
Fitzgerald, Miss Ellen	Waynesville,	Haywood.
Faison, Henry E	Faison,	Duplin .
Furguson, Henry B	Littleton,	
Furguson, McMurray	Littleton,	
Farlone, Miss Mollie	New Market,	Randolph.
	,	

G.

Glasgow, Rev. L. K	"Davidson College	Mecklenhuro
Goodloe, Miss Annie J	.Warrenton,	.Warren.
Garden, Mrs. Dandridge B.	Henderson,	.Granville.
Griffith, Miss Maggie G	.Charlotte	. Mecklenburg.
Grissom, Wm. Lee	.Milledgeville,	Montgomery.
Green, Miss Minnie E	.Dutchville,	Granville.
Gulley, N. Y	.Raleigh,	.Wake.
Gilliam, Donnell	.Raleigh	.Wake.
Gulledge, J. T	.Long Pine,	Anson.
Gaskins, Mrs. Ella C	.New Berne,	. Craven.

Н.

Harlee, Miss Florence H	Marion	Marion S C.
Humphrey, Miss Rena	Goldsboro	Wayne
Howell, Miss Bettie	Goldsboro	Warna
Hendon, Miss Kate	Chapel Hill	Orango.
Holmes, Geo. W	Graham	Alamanaa
Hinsley, G. N	Jonesboro	Chatham
Hayworth, S. A	Cole's Store	Doudolph
Helm, T. L. A	Mouroe	.itangoiph.
Hewitt, J. A	Marguilla	. C mon.
Hinshaw, Miss Ruth	Gravel Springs	Chathan
Hutchinson, M. L	Prestanville	.Chathani.
Holt, R. O.	Oak Pides	.Stokes.
Hendren, Miss Eva.	Louezhare	.Gilmord.
Hunt Wice Iulia F	Townsham	. Moore.
Hunt, Miss Julia F		. Moore.

NAME.	POST OFFICE,	COUNTY.
	Pittsboro,	Chatham.
Hunter, Percy I	Lunsbury,	Gates.
Hodges, Jas. A	Little River Academ	y,Cumberland.
Haskett, Miss Mattie	Wilmington,	New Hanover
Hudson, Furman	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
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	T.	
	1.	
Isaac, Jno., Jr.,	Perkinsville,	Burke.
	J.	
Jeans, Miss Lucy	Kimbolton,	Chatham.
Jones, Miss Annie M	Greensboro,	Guilford.
	Ringwood,	
	Reidsville,	
	Marion,	
Jovner, Miss Lucy	Pittsboro,	Chatham.
Jurney, Miss Lucy	Davidson College,	Iredell.
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	K.	
	IX.	
T 1	* T C	T!
Kinsey, Joseph	LaGrange,	Lenoir.
Kinsey, Mrs. Fannie	LaGrange,	Lenoir.
Kerr, Jno. T	Haw River,	Alamance.
Kerr, Miss Lizzie W	Raleigh,	Harmond
Kerr, David W	Waynesville	naywoou.
Kornegay, Peter H	Branch's Store,	Dupmi.
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	L.	
	Greenville,	
Lawrence, Miss Pattie	ARaleigh,	Wake.
	Hillsboro,	
	GRaleigh,	
Lutterloh, Chas. M	Hadley's Mill,	Chatham.
Lindsay, G. M	Rocky Mount,	Edgecombe.
Lockhart, Miss Julia E	White's Store,	Anson.
Lockhart, Miss Glennie	eWhite's Store,	Anson.
Lilly, Miss V. C	Wadesboro,	Anson.
Lowe, C	Tally Ho,	Granville.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Ledbetter, Miss Josic	Long's Mill,	Randolph
Lenoir, T. B.	Patterson,	Caldwell
Lindsay, W. H	Chapel Hill,	Orango
Lilly, Miss Cornelia C.	Mt. Gilead,	Viange.
Lang A. W	Chapel Hill,	Orangomery
2000	Chaper 11mi,	Orange.
	M.	
MeNeill, Miss Mary E	Lumberton,	Poheson
McDowell, Miss Sallie F	Murfreesboro,	Houtford
Morrow, Miss Sallie J	Pittsboro,	Chatham
Morrow Miss Marietta	ESnipe's Store,	Chatham.
Nahoney Wrs W E	Durham,	Chatham.
Manney I F	35l	Orange.
Mumber I D	Murphy,	Cherokee.
Marphy, J. D	South Washington,.	Pender.
McLeod, John W	Elizabethtown,	Bladen.
Moser, Robert W	Monroe,	Union.
Martin, Miss Ella V	Brier Creek,	Wilkes.
Martin, Julius C	Brier Creek,	Wilkes.
Mallett, Miss Alice	Fayetteville,	Cumberland.
Merritt, E. S	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
McKorkle, Miss Willie A	Yorkville,	York, S. C.
Murphy, Miss Callie S	South Washington,	Pender.
McDonald, Mrs. John A	Raleigh,	Wake.
MeDonald, Miss Katie	Raleigh,	Wake.
McDonald, Willie H	Raleigh,	Wake.
McCall, R. S	North Cove,	McDowell.
MeMillan, B. F	Red Bank,	Robeson
Mahoney, G. E	Durham	Orange
Markham, Miss Emma	Patterson's Mill	Orange
,		orange.
	3.7	
7	N.	
Norwood, Miss Anna B	Marietta,	Coble, Ga.
Nevill, S. G	McCrav's Store	Alamance.
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	O.	
Osborne, Henry G	Leaksville,	Rockingham.
Osborne, Mrs. Jno. E	Statesville,	Iredell.

Ρ.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Pescud, Miss Mary T	Raleigh	Wake.
Pender, Miss Sue L		
Pell, Miss Alice E		
Parrish, Miss Josephine	MReidsville,	Rockingham.
Perry, Wm. G		
Purceil, Miss Lou A		
Patterson, Miss Carolin		
Parker, D. S		
Pardew, Robert S		
Pardew, John A	Chestnut Hill,	Ashe.
Pailin, Wm. W	Elizabeth City,	Pasquotank.
Phillips, Alex. L	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
Pell., Mrs. V. C		
Pendleton, Mrs. V. L		
Pritchard, Miss Mary L	Warrenton,	Warren.
Patterson, L. M	Salem,	Forsyth.
Price, Jos. M	Leaksville,	Rockingham.
Purefoy, Mrs. A. V	Wake Forest,	Wake.

R.

Riggsbee, Adolphus	Chanel Hill	Orange.
Alggsbee, Adolphus	4	Colliana Ala
Rumph Miss Alice		
Riddle, Miss Lula	. Raleigh,	Wake.
Ross, L. H	Edwards' Mills,	Beanfort.
Robinson, T. M		
Richardson, Shahane		
Robinson, Mrs. E. T		
Reid, Hugh K		
Regan, Duncan C		
Reid, J. Presley		
Reitzel, Henry A	Long's Mill,	Randolph.
Rasberry, Miss Luella B		
Ray, Miss Maggie J		
Riggsbee, Rufus	Chapel Hill,	Orange.
Roberts, Miss Mary		
Robertson, Miss M. C	Saxapahaw,	Alamance.
Richardson, Lunsford	Selma,	Johnston.

S.

	NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY
,		nah DGreenville,	
3	Sasser Louis I.	Goldsboro,	Pitt.
3	Southerland, R.	ARose Hill,	Donlin
3	Spencer, Miss Jul	ia JChapel Hill,	Orange
9	Stradley, Mrs. Ma	ry AOxford,	Grange.
4	Strain, Miss Dora	Raleigh,	Wake
5	Spoon, D. H	Rock Creek,	Alamance
9	Stroud, Miss Julia	WChapel Hill,	Orange
6	Strond, Miss Matti	ie EChapel Hill,	Orange.
2	Smith, Miss Adel	ai eScotland Neek,	Halifax
2	Savage, Miss Mag	gieScotland Neck,	Halifax.
2	Skinner, Miss Mar	rion FEdenton,	Chowan
67	Shive, Walter E	Davidson College,	Mecklenburg.
20	Speed, Miss Sallie	LScotland Neck,	Halifax.
2	Stokes, T. B	Richmond,	Virginia
		T.	
		- •	
n	Comlinson, Miss N	annieRaleigh,	Walro
,	l'illey. Hinton	Chapel Hill,	Over the
7	Chomas, O. T	Jonesboro,	Moon.
r	Teal, Miss Rosa A	Wadesboro,	Anson
7	Tankerslev, Wm.	LChapel Hill,	Oran re
7	Cemple, Miss Alice	e P Raleigh,	Waka
7	Calley, Wiley F	Asliboro,	Randelph
ľ	lillett, Miss Laura	E. JRockingham,	Richmond
7	witty, Mrs. Sallie	DWarrenton,	Warren
7	Turner, Samuel J.	Marion,	McDowell.
7	Chompson, J. A. V	WMelville,	Alamance.
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		V.	
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7	Journan T C	357	***
	augnan, L. C	Warrenton,	Warren.
		737	
		W.	
*	Wightman 35	P. D. O. I	
T	Vigntinan, Miss A	melia BCharlotte,	Mecklenburg.
'	yoods, Miss Annie	e EHart's,	Rowan.
	J		

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
White, Miss Mattie P	Belvidere,	Perquimans.
Washburne, D. W		
White, Wm. M		
Wright, John A		
Watson, N. M		
Woody, Miss Catharine H		
Woody, Miss Sarah J		
Whitfield, Wm. C		
Watson, J. F		
Williams, H. Horace		
Washburne, Jesse		
Witherspoon, Mrs. L. Me		
Wilcox, L. B		
Woodburne, Miss Carrie.		_
Williams, Cyrus W	· ·	
Williams, L. A	,	
Wilkinson, Miss Annie		
Witherspoon, Miss Lizzie		
White Frank M		

I have received the following letter from President Battle, with a copy of the memorial mentioned therein. In compliance with his request, and that of the State Teachers' Association, I lay the memorial before the General Assembly by inserting it here in connection with the reports of the University Normal School, and ask the attention of that honorable body thereto:

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., December 21, 1880.

Hon. J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request of the State Teachers' Association, I transmit the enclosed memorial, with the request that you lay the same before the General Assembly.

Truly yours,

Kemp P. Battle, President University Normal School.

THE TEACHERS' MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The North Carolina State Teachers' Association, believing that the best interests of the State demand a better system of education for the people, do respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to incorporate in the school law certain provisions that they deem indispensable to the cause of education in North Carolina. Your petitioners respectfully request your honorable body—

- 1. To increase the school tax for the whole State to an amount sufficient to maintain at least one public school four months in every year in each school district in the State.
- 2. To give the people of every school district in the State the right to vote additional taxes on themselves, over and above the taxes imposed on the whole State, and thereby to improve their schools to whatever extent they may desire. This right has already been given to several towns. It is

the very germ of a good system, and this right belongs to every school district.

- 3. To require the school committee of each district to procure a suitable site and erect thereon a suitable house, paying for the entire cost of the same out of the district school fund.
- 4. To authorize the county board of education, at their discretion, to appropriate not less than one hundred dollars a year for the support of county teachers' institutes.
- 5. To require the county board of education to appoint, as county examiners in their respective counties, persons that have been school teachers for at least three years, and that are competent in all respects to perform the duties of the same.
- 6. To authorize the county board of education to employ in their respective counties the county examiner, or some other suitable person, annually, to visit and supervise the public schools in the county, paying for the same out of the public school fund.
- 7. To require the county boards of education in their respective counties, upon the recommendation of a majority of the teachers holding certificates, or those actively engaged in teaching in the county, to prescribe a series of text-books for use in the public schools of the county for the term of four years.
- 8. To authorize only two grades of certificates, to be called the "primary school grade" and the "grammar school grade," the qualifications for each grade to be determined by the State board of education, and to provide for the removal from office of any examiner who does not comply with the instructions from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or grants certificates to unqualified persons.
- 9. To authorize the school committee in the several districts to employ teachers at whatever rates may be agreed upon between the committee and the teachers.

10. To make provision for introducing into the public schools studies that will promote industrial education.

In conclusion, your petitioners declare that they have at heart only the good name and welfare of North Carolina, and the growth of education, virtue and learning among her people, for the attainment of which object they will not cease to pray and labor.

Adopted by the State Teachers' Association, July 29th, 1880, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

B. W. Hatcher, Secretary State Teachers' Association.

STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The organization of this school differs from that of the University Normal School; the latter holding short sessions of five or six weeks during the summer vacation of the University, the former has nine-months sessions, beginning in October and closing in June. It has a regular course of study, requiring three years to complete it, divided into three classes denominated Junior, Middle and Senior, with a "Preparatory Department," authorized by chap. 54, sec. 1 of laws of 1879, attached. This department has been of great benefit to the school, the classes connected therewith furnishing excellent opportunities to the students in the higher classes of the Normal School proper for putting into practice, under the eye of the Principal, the methods of teaching taught in the course of study of the Normal School. This department has been very successfully managed with but small additional cost to the funds appropriated to the school.

In November, 1880, Mr. John D. Williams, a member of the local board of managers of the school, reported the death of Prof. Robert Harris, Principal of the school from its organization in 1877, to the date of his death, October 24th, 1880. He was a good man and true. He had excellent teaching capacity, a good mind, well stored with useful information, was thoroughly trained in Normal School work and was possessed of fine executive ability. The State Board was very largely indebted to him for the well matured plan of organization which has thus far brought very gratifying success to the operations of the school. His death is a public calamity and his place can not be easily filled.

Charles W. Chesnutt has been elected by the State Board of Education to the position of Principal for the present session of the school. This appointment was made on the recommendation of the local board of managers, he having been First Assistant Teacher under the administration of the former Principal. Thus far his management of the school has been good, and he gives promise of usefulness and efficiency in his new position.

Messrs. J. H. Myrover, J. D. Williams and W. C. Troy, Local Board of Managers to the school, deserve and should receive the thanks of the State Board of Education and of all good citizens of the State, and the special gratitude of our colored citizens for the interest they have taken in and the work they have done for the school. They voluntarily took upon themselves the general management and oversight of the school and have faithfully discharged the trust committed to their hands.

I herewith submit the report of the Principal of the work of the school during the past year. This report was submitted to and received the approval of the Local Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1879-'80.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Sir: I have the honor to present the following report of the State Colored Normal School for the session beginning October 6th, 1879, and ending June 24th, 1880.

The session was divided into three terms, of twelve weeks each, and entrance examinations were held at the beginning of each term. The Fall term began October 6th, the Winter term January 5th and the Spring term April 5th. The whole number of students enrolled during the session was one hundred and six, of whom fifty-seven were males and forty-nine females. The counties represented were Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Chatham, Cleveland, Craven, Cumbérland, Davie, Edgecombe, Gaston, Granville, Harneit, Johnston, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Pasquotank, Richmond, Rowan, Sampson and Wake.

Nine of the students completed the course of study prescribed for the Senior Class, fourteen the course for the Middle Class, and eighteen that for the Junior Class. Of these, all males above eighteen, and females above sixteen, received certificates recommending them as teachers for the public schools of the State. The students in the Preparatory Department were not supplied with certificates, since, according to our standard, they are not considered competent even for third grade schools until they have completed the course of study prescribed for the Junior Class; i. e. the first year in the Normal Department. Many of them, however, have received certificates from the County Examiners, and have been teaching during the vacation. Of the whole number in the Normal and Preparatory Departments thirty-five have been engaged in teaching during the vacation or since leaving school.

The general deportment of the students during the session was good. There was no occasion for suspending or expelling any one. The fact that we receive only those who come well recommended and make their stay depend upon their good behavior, is of great assistance to the teachers in maintaining discipline. A large proportion of our students are self supporting. They teach in the country and work on the farm or in the workshop, and come into school for one, two or three terms a year, as their means will permit. The presence of so many grown men, who are spending their time and scanty savings in striving to get an education, imparts a tone of earnestness to the school, which distinguishes it from either a public school or a college: There is more work done, comparatively, and less discipline required, than in either the one or the other. The same is true, I suppose, of all properly conducted Normal Schools.

The Literary Society, which is a valuable adjunct of the school, was kept up throughout the session. Lectures on various subjects were delivered by the Principal, and the students had the much-needed practice in composition, declamation and debate. A number of interesting educational topics were discussed, as it is the constant effort of the teachers to keep students in mind of the fact that they are preparing themselves for teachers.

The meetings of the Temperance Society, to which most of the students belong, were held as usual throughout the session. The pledge which they sign forbids the use of tobacco, and as our rules also forbid it, there is very little used among the students, and none at all on the school grounds.

The agitation against the Normal School, which was referred to in the last report of my predecessor, has, so far as I can see, entirely subsided. An attempt was made by interested parties to stir it up during the late political campaign, but it met with no sympathy, and soon died a natural death. The colored people of Fayetteville, and of the

State at large, are fully aware of the advantages which are offered by this school, and no importance should be attached to the complaints of chronic grumblers. The better class of the colored people have had nothing to say against the Normal School, but, on the contrary, have been so anxious to get their children entered, that we have been obliged to raise the standard of admission to prevent our Preparatory Department from becoming overcrowded.

I would recommend to the Board of Education that the course of study for the Normal School be raised, so as to include another year, which can be devoted to instruction in Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, and such other studies as may be held suitable. Some of our students are employed in the large towns, where a higher grade of teachers is required than in country schools. If we could get students who are already well instructed in the studies required, we could devote the time to strictly normal instruction; but, unfortunately, we are compelled to give the greater portion of the time to systematic drill in the rudiments. As a consequence, our students are not prepared at the end of the present course to compete with the students of other schools in the State which have more advanced courses of study.

If this change is made, it will not be necessary to increase the length of the course, as our Preparatory Department is now sufficiently advanced to furnish students who will be fully prepared to take the advanced course in the three years which now constitute the Normal course. The students who are now in the highest class are willing and anxious to remain in school another year, if the grade is raised. During the last week of the session the final examinations were held. They were open to the public, and many visitors were present.

The closing exhibition took place on Wednesday, June 23d, 1880. The programme was several hours in length, and included orations, essays, declamations and singing. The valedictory address was delivered by W. E. Henderson,

of Salisbury. He was one of our most intelligent students, and is now in charge of the colored public school at Lincolnton. A large number of visitors were present, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the efforts of the students.

On Thursday, the last day of school, the students returned the books which they had used during the session, and received their certificates of attendance, scholarship and deportment.

The white citizens of Fayetteville have given the school their hearty commendation, and the teachers are indebted to them for many expressions of approval and encouragement.

OBITUARY.

It is my sad duty to report the death of the late Principal, Mr. Robert Harris, who was in charge of the school during the session of which the above is the report. Mr. Harris was one of the first of his race to engage in the work of teaching in the South. Born at Fayetteville in 1839, of free parents, he lived there until he arrived at the age of eleven, when he emigrated with his parents to Ohio. They settled in Chillicothe, but afterwards moved to Cleveland. Here he enjoyed excellent educational facilities, and at the close of the war came South, to Virginia, and began teaching under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau. laboring there for more than a year he came to Fayetteville, where he lived, in the exercise of his profession, until the close of his life. For ten years he was at the head of the Howard Grammar School, until he was appointed, in 1877. Principal of the State Colored Normal School. He died October 24th, 1880, of liver complaint, from which he had for some time been suffering.

The remains were followed to the grave by the Normal School marching in procession. The funeral was attended by the Local Board of Managers, with many others of the best white citizens, and almost the entire colored population of Fayetteville. The discourse was delivered by Rev. J. W. Davis, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who paid a glowing tribute to the virtues of the deceased.

On the same day, the students of the Normal School met and passed a series of resolutions expressing their sorrow for the death of their beloved Principal, and their sympathy with his bereaved relatives; and including a resolution that the students wear a badge of mourning for thirty days. The school-house, at the recommendation of the Local Board of Managers, was also draped in black for the same period.

Mr. Harris left no children, and through his prudence and foresight, his wife was left well provided for. It has been beautifully said of Washington: "Providence left him childless, that his country might call him Father;" so may it be said of the subject of these remarks, that Providence left him childless, that he might bestow the affections and patience of a father upon the work to which his life was devoted. He has left a name which will long be revered by his friends, and remembered by those who look with pride to the happiness of the Old North State.

Appended to this report please find a list showing the names and classification of the students in attendance during the session.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,
C. W. Chesnutt,

Principal State Colored Normal School.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 27, 1880.

The foregoing report of the Principal of the State Colored Normal School at this place, we believe to be correct, and it has our approval.

J. H. Myrover,
J. D. Williams,
W. C. Troy,
Local Board of Managers.

CLASSIFICATION.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

SENIOR CLASS.

J. T. Williams,
Alonzo Davis,
W. E. Henderson,
D. W. Williams,
J. B. Henderson,
Frank Davis,

Julia Ochiltree,
Mary McCracken,
Lina Pearce,
Mary McLean,
Mary F. Scurlock,
W. J. Cotten.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Joseph C. White, deorge Evans, Charles Williams, William Halsey, Sandy Stevens, Thomas Williams, L. P. Jenkins, L. D. Royster,

Carrie Perry,
Mary K. Thornton,
Annie Hadley,
Susan Cain,
Lizzie Smith,
Kate Bain,
Esther V. Leach,
Caroline Nesfield,

Charlotte Middleton.

JUNIOR CLASS.

W. T. Tyson,
David Senrlock,
Henry Cain,
Isaac Bain,
Edward Williston,
Frank Hines,
C. M. McNeill,

Robert A. Wyche, George Herring, Thomas Chalmers, I. L. Jones, J. D. Hairston, Thomas Morrison, J. A. Rhyne,

Clara Chesnutt, Loui-a Council, Mary E. Moore, Martha Sammon.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

CLASS A.

Frank Hill, Rufus Scott J. B. Rush, John W. Roberts, Waddell Williams, John Redick, Edward Campbell, Benjamin Henderson, Frank Williams, Edward McKenzie, Moses Hines, Henry Williams,

Georgiana Neal, Louisa Cain, Susan McNeill, Joanna Hall, Josephine Halsey, Gertrude Hood.

CLASS B.

Frank McNeill,
J. C. Roberts,
Joseph Neal,
G. H. Martin,
Neill Bailey,
Gabriel McNeill,
Owen Monk,
J. Quincey Smith,
H. S. Sellars,
B. J. White,

Julia Maxwell,
Milly Ray,
Fanny Cameron,
Lucy Tyson,
Mary Mackey,
Virginia Scott,
Mary Hogans,
Della Stanback,
Litha Bennett,
Margaret McLaren,

P. A. Hinton.

CLASS C.

Eliza McLaren, Augusta Graham, Emma Baldwin, Martha Webb, Maggie Bain, Fanny Carter, Margie Baker, Martha Ochiltree, Mary Hall, Lizzie Kelly, Kate Williams, Fanny McAlister, Mary Huske, Margaret Evans,

Kate Perry, S. M. Peterson, G. W. Atkinson, Richard Williams, William Baldwin, Noah Barrett.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGERS OF STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

State Colored Normal School, at Fayetteville, N. C.,
In account with J. D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

1878	1							1		
Sept. 23	By cash	of E. J. 1	Lilly	, former Treasur'r				\$	520	46
Nov. 2				·····					2,000	
1879									_,	•
April 9									500	00
1880									000	~
Jan'y 28	66								2,000	00
July 10	66								500	
1878			DR.						300	~ ~
Sept. 12	To eash.			1	\$	115	39			
23	64	66	66	2		73				
$\frac{25}{25}$	44	66	46	3		20				
Oct. 16	66	4.6	6.6	4		_	17			
Nov. 11	4.6	44		5		219	55			
26	66	66	66	6			50			
Dec. 10	66	66	66	7			60			
1879										
Jan. 11	4.6	44	4.6	8		200	00			
Feb'y 8	66	6.6	64	9		203	90			
March 7	66	4.6	66	10	1	208				
April 4	66	44		11		207				
May 6	66	6.6	"	12		351				
Sept. 3	66	6.6	66]	13		20	00			
5	66	66	66	14		15	97			
9	٠,	66	66 7	15	-	12	00			
24		66		16		39	90			
Oct. 11	66	66	66	17		36	40			
20	44	4.6	6.	18		54	00			
25	66	66	4+ 3	19		102	45			
Nov. 1	66	66		20		216	42			
29	66	66	4. 9	21		213	90			
1880										
Jan'y 1	4.6	66		22		256				
31	66	66	66	1		290	28			
March 1	46	66	66	2		251				
31	66	66	6.6	3		220				
May 1	66	4.6	66	4			38			
31	46	66	66	5			75			
June 22	66	. 6	4.6	6			40			
28	66	4.6	66	7			-			
Oct. 4	16	44	46	8		20				
30	66		66	9		269				
Dec. 1	66	66		10			50			
23		• • •]	11		268	30			
1881	66 -	D.1.			-	7.01	00			
Jan'y 5		Balance,	• • • • • •			161	60			
					0	F F00	10	4	F 500	10
					\$	5,520	46	Ф	9,920	40
Jan'y 5	By balan	.ce,						\$	161	60
					•					

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Since my last annual report, the Graded School, (white) of Fayetteville, and the Morehead City Peabody School, (white), having reported compliance with rules for the distribution of the Peabody Fund, have been aided by amounts named opposite the name of each school:

Fayetteville Graded School (white),.....\$600 00 Morehead City Peabody School (white), 200 00

Grand total Peabody Fund paid for the year, \$2,700 00

The White Graded School at Salisbury, to which was promised \$300.00, failed to comply with the rules, and the amount promised was forfeited.

The small amount paid to the State for *public schools* last year, as compared with previous years is fully explained by the following letter from Rev. B. Sears, D. D., General Agent of the Fund:

STAUNTON, VA., October 21st, 1879.

Hon. J. C. Scarborough,

Sup't Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, at their late meeting, decided to discontinue their aid to public schools, except in a few special cases, and to employ the Fund for the preparation of teachers. They believe they have attained their primary object of having the several States espouse the cause of popular education; and will now address themselves to their secondary aim—that of elevating these schools by means of more competent teachers.

With our diminished income we do not expect further to aid schools in your State.

Yours truly,

B. Sears, General Agent.

PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS AT STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, NASH-VILLE, TENNESSEE.

For causes stated by the President of the Normal College, Rev. Eben S. Stearns, D. D., and by me deemed sufficient, the three Peabody scholarships mentioned in my last annual report, as having been granted to the State by Rev. B. Sears, D. D., were discontinued at the close of the session in May, 1880. Six other scholarships were then promised if suitable applicants for the same should be found.

The following named young ladies and gentlemen of the State applied, and having passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by competent gentlemen under my appointment, they were recommended by me, and were granted the scholarships by the proper authorities of the Institution with which the same are connected.

Miss Caroline Pettigrew, Creswell, Washington county.

Miss Caroline M. Rishton, Newbern, Craven
Miss Mattie P. Gash, Brevard, Transylvania
Mr. Clarence L. Dowell, Asbury, Wake
Mr. David L. Ellis, Smithfield, Johnston
Mr. Edward G. Miller, Mt. Airy, Surry

"

These applicants passed their entrance examinations successfully and all entered on their course of study at the opening of the session on the first Wednesday in October, 1880. Some of them have written to me that they are well pleased with the Institution, have their time fully occupied, and hope to be greatly benefited by the training which they are receiving. The scholarships are worth \$200 each for a session of eight months.

The following circular gives the requirements for obtaining and holding these scholarships. I insert it here for the information of our people:

REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING AND HOLDING PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

1. The applicant for a scholarship must be at least 17 years of age, present to the President of the College a certificate of irreproachable moral character, gentlemanly or lady-like habits, presumed good health, declare his intention to make teaching a profession, must give a pledge to remain at the College two years, if the scholarship is continued so long, promise to submit cheerfully to all its requirements, in study, discipline, etc., and to teach in the Public Schools at least two years, if there is opportunity.

2. The applicant must obtain from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for his State, or of such person as the president may appoint, a certificate that he has passed a satisfactory examination before said Superintendent, or other competent person duly authorized, in the studies required for admission to the second or "middle class" at the college, viz: in spelling, reading, penmanship, grammar and analysis, rhetoric, geography civil and physical, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, physiology, United States history, elements of geology. No particular text-books are prescribed for this examination. The candidate should give evidence of such knowledge of the above branches as would justify omitting their further study. Students will also be examined at the college with reference to their classification, etc.

3. State Superintendents and other examiners are respectfully urged to make the required examination thorough and complete, and thus save the candidate from possible rejection, when he offers himself for acceptance at the college. Examiners should consider themselves responsible for the persons they recommend.

4. Gentlemen or ladies thus admitted who complete the prescribed course of

study and training satisfactorily, graduate regularly, and receive from the proper authorities a diploma, admitting them to the degree of "Licentiate of Instruction," ("L. I.")

- 5. Persons desiring to enter the senior class will be examined at the college upon the studies of the middle class in addition to those prescribed above. Such students will not graduate with the senior class, but will pursue still more advanced studies another year; and, if character, attainments, etc., justify, will be admitted at the close of their course to the usual college or university degree of Bachelor of Arts, (B. A.) None, however, except regular graduates will be admitted to this class.
- 6. The Peabody scholarship money will not be paid until the student has been a member of the college one month, at which time, and at the close of each succeeding month, \$25 will be paid, to an amount not exceeding \$200 for the year; no payment will be made for the fraction of a month. It is expected that this money will be appropriated by the student to the payment of board and other college expenses first of all; and no certificate or diploma will be granted to any student known to be in arrears in these respects.
- 7. These scholarships will, in no case, be continued to students whose rank or standing is low, or whose general demeanor is objectionable, who do not give promise of usefulness as teachers, or whose health or other circumstances prevent constant attention on college duties.
- 8. Expenses.—Gentlemen usually pay from \$15 to \$18 a month for board in approved boarding houses or private families. Ladies pay in best private families \$20 a month. Six dollars a year is paid for the use of such books, etc., as are furnished by the college, and for a portion of the incidental expenses.

The annual session opens on the first Wednesday in October, and closes the last Wednesday in May. There is no vacation during the session, except the Christmas holidays.

Scholarship students will not be received after the opening of the session, except in extraordinary cases.

EBEN S. STEARNS, President.

The white graded school of Fayetteville has applied for \$1,000 from the Peabody fund for the present year, but the Board of Trustees of the fund has as yet made no appointment to the general agency, made vacant by the death of Rev. B. Sears, D. D. I have received no promise for the aid asked for by said school. I learn that the appointment of the general agent will be made during the month of February next. When made, I have reasonable hope that the aid will be granted, and that the normal schools will be aided by at least \$500 each for the year 1881.

TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following text-books have been recommended by the Board of Education for use in the public schools under the provisions of section 35 of the school law. They have been very generally introduced into the schools, and from the best information had on the subject, they give general satisfaction. I have seen no good reason for changing these recommendations, which were made in May, 1879. With the hearty co-operation of our people in the effort to bring about a uniformity of text-books in the public schools, the end could be reached, and the teachers could so arrange classes as to give themselves much more time to devote toeach class, relieve the schools of the great confusion attending a diversity of books, do vastly more work with less labor and advance the pupils more rapidly and systematically, and give them more thorough training in each branch of study. This, to say nothing of the savings in the purchase of books, is an end worth striving after. It has, and shall continue to have, my earnest efforts.

LIST OF BOOKS AND PRICES.

READERS AND SPELLER.

	Ret c	til .	Introd't'n	Exch'ge Price.
	Pri	ce.	Price.	Price.
Holmes' First Reader	\$0	18	\$0 13	\$0.07
Holmes' Second Reader	••	30	22	12
Holmes' Third Reader	••	45	34	18
Holmes' Fourth Reader		60	45	24
Homles' Fifth Reader				40
Holmes' Speller				07

EXTRA READER FOR ADVANCED CLASSES.

Holmes' Academic or	Sixth Reader	1 25	94	504
	~	1 20	O-X	00

GEOGRAPHIES.

Retail Price,	I	ntrod't'n Price.	Exch'ge Price.
Maury's First Lessons in Geography\$0 5	60	\$0 36	\$0 20
Maury's World we Live In 1 (75	40
Maury's Manual of Geography 1 6		1 20	64
Maury's Physical Geography 2 (1 50	80
Maury's Wall Maps, set of eight, net			
mainly 5 Wan Maps, see of eight, need	••	10 00	
. GRAMMAR AND HISTORY.			
Holmes' First Lessons in Grammar	15	35	18
	70	55	28
	25	95	50
· ·			
Sanford's Primary Analyteal Arithmetic	27	18	14
	45	30	22
	80	55	40
Sanford's Higher Analytical Arithmetic 1	25	85	63
Sanford's Elementary Algebra 1 5	25	85	63
	60	40	30
	00	65	50
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary 1	75	1 15	88
Worcester's Academic Dictionary 2		1 35	1 00
Worcester's Octavo Dictionary (sheep) 4 5		2 63	2 12
Worcester's Quarto Dictionary "10	00		
.,	70	48	38
Swinton's outlines of the World's History 1	75	1 20	88
	55	44	28
	85	68	48
Webster's High School	10	88	55
Reynold's Tracing Books	90	cents 1	per doz.
Reynold's Copy Books	20	66	
Appleton's Copy Books 1	20	66	66 66
		cents.	
"TIONE 2 DOUGHT HISTOLY OF HOLDIN CONTAINING			

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In compliance with section 36 of the school law making it my duty to recommend such improvement in the law as may occur to me, I make the following recommendations:

- 1. At the head of every well regulated system of public schools stands, first in importance, a well regulated system of Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes. These shools are for the training of men and women for one of the "Learned Professions." Teaching is by preeminence a "Profession," and stands at the head of the list of professions. We cannot expect a teacher to teach properly and successfully without a special training for the work to be performed, any more than we can expect a doctor or a lawyer to practice medicine or the law properly and successfully without special training for their work. We must have good teachers, well trained for their work, if we would have good schools. I therefore recommend that the appropriations to the Normal Schools be largely increased, and that, if possible, other Normal Schools be established in different sections of the State.
- 2. That the County School authorities be authorized and required to make provision for holding "County Teachers' Institutes," and that teachers of the public schools be required to attend the same. That these institutes be under the suprvision of the County Examiner, or County Superintendent, if the third recommendation shall be adopted, of each county, or some other person selected by him or by the County Board of Education.
- 3. That the County Examiner be changed to County Superintendent. That he be required to discharge the present duties of the County Examiner, and that he be made the Secretary of the County Board of Education, and be required

to collect the school statistics now collected by the Register of Deeds, and such other statistics as may be by law required to be collected, and report the same annually on the first of December to this office. That the teachers of the public schools shall be required to report to him the statistics of the schools taught by them, and that he report the same in his annual report to this office. That he be required to visit and inspect the public schools of his county, instruct the teachers in their duties, and correct abuses. That he be empowered to dismiss teachers and revoke certificates for neglect or non-performance of duty with the right of appeal by the teacher to the County Board of Education. That he be required to approve all orders from School Committees on County Treasurers in favor of teachers for services as such. That he be empowered to withhold such approval until the teacher shall have made the proper report, and that it shall be unlawful for the County Treasurer to pay any order without the approval of the County Superintendent; and for these, or such services as he may be required to perform, he shall receive proper compensation out of the school fund of the county, on the order of the County Board of Education.

- 4. That the School Committee be appointed by the County Board of Education on the recommendation of the Board of Magistrates. Also that it be made the duty of the County Board of Education to appoint one committeeman annually in each school district to take the census of school children and to gather the school statistics of the district, and that he be allowed proper compensation for his services, with a penalty imposed for failure to discharge his duties.
- 5. That the School Committees be required to procure suitable sites for public school houses in their respective districts and to have erected thereon comfortable school houses, and that the law be so changed as to allow them to pay the entire cost of erecting, repairing and furnishing school houses out of the school fund of their respective districts.

- 6. That the law be changed so as to let the school year end on the last day of November and begin on the first day of December. The law regulating our county goverments now provides that county officers be installed on the first Monday in December. It will be much better for County Treasurers and others if the school law shall be made to conform to this arrangement. That County Treasurers be required to report promptly and fully to this office on the first Monday in December, with a forfeiture to the school fund and a liability for cost to Solicitor of the district on prosecution for failure so to do. This will give about one month for the preparation of the report from this office. It can be prepared in that time if county officers report promptly.
- 7. That the appropriations for public schools be increased to twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property and seventy-five cents on the poll. It will require this to meet our Constitutional obligations. Constitution Art. 9, sec. 3. Much has been said of late in the way of finding fault with our system, and but little in reference to the support of the system. Our school system is far better than the support it receives in money. Herein lies its chief defect. Remove this by giving it proper support, and very many of the ills which now beset it will disappear naturally, and we shall have a tolerable system with no other change Fail to remove this, and however we may amend it in other respects, it will remain a dead system. We cannot materially improve the system without a large appropriation of money.
- 8. That the General Assembly enact, under proper safeguards, that the people of any school district, or of any township, (if it is thought better to have township taxes for the schools of the township), may vote an additional tax upon themselves to supplement their apportionment from the State and county funds for the maintenance of their own schools for longer terms with better teachers. This, in many States, is called the "Local Option School Law," and

upon this principle the best school systems in the United States have been reared. Without it they would not continue with any degree of efficiency. If we would succeed we must have this principle incorporated in our law.

- 9. That such legislation may be had as will bring into market and make the swamp lands an available school fund. These lands have been the property of the Board of Education for fifty-five years. They have been of but little practical benefit to the schools. If they can be made to yield an income let it be done now, for surely this is a time of great need to the schools.
- 10. That only two grades of certificates to teachers be granted, and that these be based on fixed standards of scholarship, and that the school committee in the several districts be authorized to employ teachers at whatever rates may be agreed upon between the committee and the teachers.
- 11. That such legislation be had in reference to text-books as will most easily and certainly secure uniformity and thus free the teachers and pupils from the very serious evils of a diversity of books, producing confusion and retarding progress.
- 12. That the school laws be codified and brought into convenient shape for ready reference, under regular and orderly headings. That the arrangement be made as simple as possible, that our people may know how to find the law and understand it when found.
- 13. For the head of this department to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently, he ought to have travelling expenses paid, thus enabling him to visit the various sections of the State, see the people and learn their wants, talk to them freely on all subjects pertaining to the schools, and do many other things necessary to be done to make himself an efficient officer. He cannot travel at his own charges on \$1,500 per annum. If this difficulty should

be removed, then it will also be necessary to make such appropriation as will secure for this office a competent clerk.

With these general recommendations made for the consideration of the General Assembly at its approaching session, I leave these matters with that body, trusting that the wisdom and patriotism of its members will enable them to meet the issues involved in the question of public schools, and to decide them wisely and for the permanent good of North Carolina.

TABLE I

SCHOOL FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY TREASURERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1880.

D	OCOMENT IVO. O.	Loession
Total Receipts.	\$ 6.257 50 2.337 94 1,985 42 6,448 14 3,388 22 5,610 49 6,625 91 7,193 89 1,798 18	7,185 19 3,761 75 1,934 95 1,756 17 9,668 26 6,981 37 6,852 63 1,714 36 2,339 40 828 27
Balance on hand at close of last school year.	\$ 937 98 982 50 481 07 2,931 25 259 07 1,602 73 1,601 73 241 68	2,900 93 1,241 95 1,457 95 207 25 4,670 14 1,001 69 48 20 160 29
From other sources.	\$ 352 50 44 94 44 94 32 78 695 24 1,052 82	17 00 10 185 28 185 28 2,094 63
From Auction- eer's License Tax,	270 00 \$ 540 540 550 25 2,198 37 142 50	22.38
From Liquor Licenses.	66-	59 85 591 72 188 41 656 66 26 00 565 00
Fines, Forfeit- ures and Pen- alties.	\$ 187 65 108 67 167 67 143 55 285 00 88 10 184 77 24 77	132 95 78 50 17 50 201 50 203 35 169 40 9 00 40 62
Property S.	\$ 2,045 97 564 91 397 85 1,253 10 881 97 1,41 74 2,268 75 83,208 95 800 00	1,813 98 762 31 762 31 1,718 80 1,757 39 2,069 85 647 50 647 50
Poll Tax. 182	\$ 2.463 40 1,230 96 906 05 1,425 00 2,012 18 2,424 77 2,128 18 589 29	2,260 48 1,668 68 902 88 2,421 16 1,534 38 4,554 30 1,000 10 1,069 70
COUNTIES.	Alamance Alexander Alleghany Anson Asson Beaufort Bertie Bladen Brunswick Burcombe	Burke Cabarrus Caldwell Canden Carteret Caswell Catawba Chatham Cherokee

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TABLE I.—Continued.

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Balance on hand at close of last school	3,985 41 \$ 89 49 963 06 4,791 78 6,003 72	1,738 65 1,738 65 3,278 17 767 14 40 83 2,126 18 3,340 28 3,340 28 1,914 45 1,914 45 2,331 19 761 37 761 37	
From other sources.	\$ 372 08 \$ 365 61 19 00	5 61 3 25 1,520 00	
From Auction- eer's License Tax.	\$ 7 30	88	1 42
From Liquor Licenses.	\$ 2,332 S0 435 00 512 45 4,358 42	93 09 1,026 00 1,026 00 68 80 228 00 400 00 855 81 567 15 567 15 567 15 567 15 567 15 567 15	
Fines, Forfeit- ures and Pen- alties.	180 55 60 00 173 50 81 90 392 25	71 60 347 10 123 00 85 50 64 70 190 24 292 44 71 66 80 75 59 35 426 72 296 33 84 17 88 17	
Property & S. Tax.	\$ 4,763 59 239 70 1,292 80 1,698 41 3,938 30	2,973 06 2,973 06 328 61 927 30 927 30 1,014 92 1,238 02 2,171 33 2,171 33 4,25 76 1,536 23 1,817 02 *3,055 00 1,353 00	802 561
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Buncombe, Burke, Dare, Jackson, Montgomery, Northampton and Warren, failed to report receipts of school fund. *Poll and property tax combined.

TABLE II.

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1880.	TOTAL.	\$ 6,253 1,985 1,986 1,986 1,788 1,788 1,788 1,788	2,148 2,
SEPT. 1ST, 1880	Balance on Hand, September lst, 1880,	\$ 1,285 74 740 71 740 71 740 71 846 55 8,990 13 845 64 1,816 41 664 57	200 - 1
NDING S	Total Amount Disbursed,	\$ 4,971 76 1,597 23 1,597 23 1,598 87 2,458 01 2,458 01 4,754 4 4,754 41 1,133 61 1,133 61	2017-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-
SCHOOL YEAR ENDING	Treasurer's Commissions,	201 65 145 81 70 46 83 83 43 186 62 71 50	25
CHOOL	For Other Purposes.	\$ 19 00 57 00	385 85 385 85 29 40 66 80 60 00
THE S	Paid Sheriffs for Serving School Motices,	45 24 0 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	
TRING	lnsolvent Taxes Hefunded.	69	
ERS Du	Clerk of Board of Education.	\$ 50 00 14 99 99 12 79 00 30 00	28 45 00 45 00 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
TREASURERS DURING	County Examiner,	80 00 6 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00	85 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Colored.	\$ 39 70 31 83 40 62 65 15	8
BY COUNTY	ScHool Houses And White. Colored, Colo	\$ 201 15 70 59 190 49 211 35 45 00	139 97 97 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 15
BURSED	For Schools for Colored Children,	\$ 1,543 86 249 32 147 60 1,369 38 186 16 1,581 6 2,289 69 2,714 06 524 01	1,355 46 1,555 46 1,555 49 1,755 49 1,755 49 1,577 49 1,577 70 1,577 70 1,570 70 1,5
NDS DIS	For Schools for White Children.	2,523,40 1,326,93 1,326,93 1,304,65 2,565,61 1,507,11 5,255,74 5,29,10	24 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
SCHOOL FUNDS DISBURSED	COUNTIES.	Alamance Alexander Alexander Aleghany Anson Ashe Beaufort Bertie Bladen Bunswick Bunswick Bunkes	Cabarrus Caldwell Canden Carteret Cartevel Catawba Clatawba Clatawba Clatawba Clay Clay Columbus Craven Curvel

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TABLE II—Continued.

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Buncombe, Burke, Dare, Jackson, Montgomery, Northaupton and Warren failed to report disbursements of school fund.

SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, AND THE VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 185, 1850. TABLE III.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROFERTY.	Colored.	of	132 00 85 00	3		920 00		875 00	360 00			45 00	90 77 6	750 00	70 00	1,500 00	00 009
VALU PUBLIC PROF	White.	\$ 2,035	1,878 00	, ,	3,636 00	1,125 00		1,493 00							435 00	2,200 00	3,690 00
COLORED CHLIDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.	E.		173	H		1,156										-	
COLORED CHILDREN SCHOOL AGE.	M.	883	971	1,394	101	1,116	1,664	1,573	531	385	593	SSS	295	333	407	1,668	4001
TE EN OF DOL	표.	1,679	1,611	1,316	2,605	1,550	1,056	1,245	840	2,854	1,817	1,445	1,589	5557	1,191	1,030	2,0031
WHITE CHILDREN O SCHOOL AGE.	M.	1,663	1,005	1.312	2,551	1,615	1,194	1,297	270	5,235	2,030	1,569	1,733	611	1,274	1,182	%,11% %
MUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES.	W. C.	900		:	:	G			24 18	:::	:		48 10		22	50 43	27 13
DISTRICTS, SCHOOL	W. C.	65° C	38	30	105 6	50 58			ST - 10	27		92 .90			on o	ت م و	62 18
COUNTIES.	Alamance	Alleghany.	Anson*	Ashe	Deaulort	Deflace	Diatter Brunswiol:	Plundombo	Burles	Cabarras	Caldinal	Calawell	Cathach.	Carleter,	Catawha	Catal Date	

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TABLE III.—(Continued.)

SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, AND THE VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1St, 1880.

E OF SCHOOL SHTY.	Colored.	\$ 335 00	243 00	:	:		2,735 00	:	:		009	75 00	200	ണ		:	:
VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.	White.	,234 \$ 2,043 00 \$	2,090 00	:	:	1,782 00	32.5 30.5		:			560 00	490	2,000		:	
RED EEN OF COL	臣	1,234	40 561	35	513	998	2,297	1,041	202	50	269	246	1,293	2,540	907	1,914	575
COLORED CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.	M.	1,273	49 591	99	527	1,025	2,116	2,242	247	20	733	597	1,236	2,703	813	1,930	545
TE EN OF OOL	Fi	2,551	1,497	524	2,267	1.473	1,144	2,249	784	411	2,681	1,292	1,784	1,279	2,370	1,419,	1,834
WHITE CHLDREN OF SCHOOL, AGE.	M.	2,675	1,647	584	2,434	1,603	1,120	2,309	830	438	2,094	1,326	1,751	1,377	2,169	1,531	1,844
HOUSES.		24	: 00	:	:	13	11	37	30	:	08	67	133	35	18	•	
DOBLIC SCHOOL	₩.	44	:4	•	:	CO		51		:	94	24	35		155		
DISTRICTS.	ت ت	65	4100	:	15.	37	<u></u>	30	30	-	:	15	12	35	19	65	25
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COUNTIES.		Chatham	Cherokee	CHav	Cleveland	Columbus	Сиятеп	Cumberland			Davidson	Davie	Dunlin	Edwecombe	Forsyth	Franklin	Gaston

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Gates Graham Graham Granville Greene Guilford Halifax Harrett Harrett Harwood Henderson Herdell Jackson Johnston Johnston Macison Macklenburg Mitchell Moore Moore Now Hanover Now Hanover Northampton Onelon	Par Pas Pen Per

TABLE III.—(Continued.)

SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, AND THE VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1st, 1880.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.	Colored.	\$ 200 00	:		1,330	385	_	445			765	100	1,500 00	370	:	20 00	45	311
VALU PUBLIC PROP	White.	\$ 300 00				253		675	2,165 00	:	2,715	1,477		3,343			089	3,826
RED EN OF OOL E.	퍉.	1,069																
COLORED CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.	M.	1,162	1,498	211	809	1,852	1,633	1,404	921	658	1,626	271	580	399	29	100	243	815
TE EN OF OOL	ķτ.																	2,262
WHITE CHILDREN C SCHOOL AGE.	Ж.	1,180	1,566	748	3,236	1,644	1,737	2,255	2,199	2,343	2,293	1,713	1,920	2,418	713	910	548	2,548
HOUSES.	<u>ن</u>	30	:	:	18	12	30	14	19	:				11	:			50
PUBLIC SCHOOL	₩.	40	:	:	64	13	34	20	20	:		33		56				
DISTRICTS.	ပ်	6	39	11					47	:		12		18				08
ECHOOF NAMEER OF	₩.	6	57	25	94	44	8	41	47		92	65	3	89	25	30	18	74
COUNTIES.		Person	Pitt*	Polk	Randolph	Richmond	Robeson	Rockingham	Rowan	Rutherford	Sampson		Stokes	Surry	Swain	Transvlvania	Tvrreil	Union

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* Taken from Report of 1879.

TABLE IV.

TEMBER 1ST, 1879, TO SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1880, WITH AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERMS IN WEEKS, AND NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SAID SCHOOLS AT ANY TIME FROM SEP-AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.

SALARY PER MONTH.	Average Av. salary length of Teacher of Term. per month	\$ 17 60 14 25 17 09 17 09 18 82 20 00 20 00 20 00 25 00 25 00 25 00
IN WEEKS.	Average length of Term.	16 8 8 64 10 10 10
COLORED CHILDR'N ATTENDING SAID SCHOOLS.	Average att'nee.	513 579 679 176 175 92 67 56 92 799 853 1,055 104 101 153 1,489 1,484 958 1,120 813 1,288 503 615 700 857 811 1,184 857 811 1,184 383 349 483 396 382 708 707 804 984
OLORED CHILDE?	Fem.	579 175 56 853 101 11,484 813 813 811 811 811 811 811 812 813 813 814 814 814 815 816 817
COLOF	Male.	
SN AT-	Average att'nce.	702 702 567 1,714 1,540 1,045 1,100 1,184 1,944 361,1
WHITE CHILDREN ATENDING SAID SCHOOLS	Fem.	1,109 1,464 1,464 1,310 1,442 1,342 1,343 1,134 725 725 1,510 1,165 1,165 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,027 1,281 1,281
WHITE CHILDREN AT- TENDING SAID SCHOOLS.	Male.	1,169 1,464 663 421 1,442 1,343 674 725 1,510 1,510 1,510 1,581
LIC	c.	43 50 50 31 24 77 8 72 8 41 41 41 14 37 18 72 8 37 18 18 18 29 8 20 8 20 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR	W.	
COUNTES		Alamance, Alexander, Alexander, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beanfort, Beanfort, Bertie, Bursombe, Bursombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Candwell, Candwell, Carteret, Carvell,

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360	360	828 150	480 348	1,070 916	359	354	561	1,092	261	543 383 687	825 395 655
1,273	348 1 191	627	451 404	989 823	1,478	261	572	1,200 1,695	46 275	593 506 714	950 430 363
2,500	1,529	1,406	2,358 961	1,183	1,204	396	242	4,100 412 803	1,444	716 605 2,608	2,196 300 512
1,670	283 1,185 1 196	893 394	1,561	863 372	000 604	328	252	2,504 262 596	1,988	334 1,798	1,569 196 372
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Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee,	Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Colombus	Craven, Cumberland, Corrituck,	Dare, Davidson, Davie,	Duplin, Edgecombe,	Forsyth, Franklin,	Gates,	Granville,	Guilford, Halfax, Harnert	Haywood,	llertford, Hyde, Iredell	Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir,

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

SALARY PER MONTH.	Average Av. salary length of Teacher of Term per month	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	21 70 15 00 21 50
IN WEEKS.	Average length of Term	111 92-7 10 10 10 10 12 12 12 12 18 8	10 6 11
COLORED CHILDR'N ATTENDING SAID SCHOOLS.	Average att'nce.	1,959 1,959 1,959 1,059	1,020 190 546
COLORED CHILDR' ATTENDING SAID SCHOOLS.	Male. Fem.	478 75 30 1,025 1,025 1,341 1,482 70 472 770 1,472 759 821 821 821 821 821 821 821 821 821 821	787 132 370
COLOI	Male.	487 66. 38 882 380 810 830 830 830 832 832 832 832 833 833 8348 833 8348 8348	782 150 392
EN AT-	Average att'nce.	852 1,134 743 1,609 1,609 1,877 1,001 342 672 9429 130 429	1,030 590 1,968
WHITE CHILDREN AT- TENDING SAID SCHOOLS.	Fem.	1,311 679 1,471 532 1,500 1,500 1,506 249 702 249 703 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	706 450 1,466
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LIC	C.	25 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	43 10 26
PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR	W.	524 524 535 537 537 537 537 537 537 537	04 88 88
COUNTIES.	-	Lincoln. Madison, Madison, Martin. McDowell, Methell, Moore, Moore, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Onslow, Pamilico, Pamilico, Parguotank, Pender, Perquimans,	Pitt, ", Polk, Bandolph, "

	\$ 1,609 41	7391	57,290	44,755 44,370	44,755	90,512	69,924	66,557	1,789	3,523	
		10	20	51	09	1,503	926	1,162	4	36	Yancey,
	17 50	10	174	131	162	1,511	1,116	1,441	10	12	Yadkin,
		10	1,125	200	800	1,333	1,000	1,000	23	38	Wilson,
		7.7	214	172	155	1,747	1,470	1,804	11	83	Wilkes,
		r-	2,842	1,529	2,111	2,032	1,583	2,011	33	43	Wayne,
		တ	64	55	37	P56	741	877	7	44	Watauga,
											Washington,
		1)		Ī	2006-)			Warrell
		1.5	9.585	C	2,407	1,989		1,908	10	S.	Woke
		Π	750		621	1,625		1,615	33	48	Union
	22 50	9	62		57	130		112	7	1~	Tyrrefl,
		ဘ	122	20	93	1,007	650	69	ಣ	99	Transylvania
										23	Swain
	20 80	10	211		181	1,252		1,390	15	19	Surry
		10	191		136	863		202	15	43	Stokes,
		9	147		110	1,121		1,025	<u></u>	44	Stanley,
		1-	1,215		754	1,367		1,057	46	62	Sampson,
		G	304		219	1,465		1,360	19	67	Rutherford,
-		12,	1,600		1,100	4,100		2,556	31	56	Rowan,
	22 07	93	1,139		026	1,276	757	1,424	55	61	Rockingham,
	21 50	00	1,045		827	1,319		1,093	SSS	71	Robeson,
		1.61	11.017		1177	087		020	97	19	метпопа,

TABLE V.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EXAMINED AND APPROVED DURING THE PAST YEAR, IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, SHOW-ING RACE, SEX AND GRADE.

	ALES,	Third Grade.	o 10 Helia 21 Helia H	
	COLORED FEMALES.	Second Grade.	1 113355 04 1 3 1 1	
	COLORI	First Grade.	П 2	
	ALES.	Third Grade,	4.011000004100110010	
	COLORED MALES.	Second Grade.	1 10 10 00 00 10 4 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
	COLO	First Grade.	2 1 121 1 2	
DE:	ALES.	Third Grade.	00 00HHH H 0 0	
AND GRADE.	WHITE FEMALES	Second Grade.	walu hunandi un u wet	
DEA AN	тинм	First Orage.	w 1 0700 4234477112 0	
ING DACE, K	LES.	Third Grade.		
TNUT	WHITE MALES.	Second Grade.	4 5 1 1 5 5 6 1 7 5 6 7	
	WHII	First Grade.	0111101462 6177484400111	
	~ -	COUNTIES,	Alamance, Alexander Alleghany Anson Ashe Beanfort Bertie. Brunswick Buncombe Burke Cabarrus. Caldwell Canden Carteret Carwba Catawba Cherokee	

TABLE V—(Continued.)

STILLINGS	WHU	WHITE MALES.	LES.	МНІТ	WHITE FEMALES.	ALES.	COLO	COLORED MALES.	ALES.	COLOR	COLORED FEMALES.	TALES.
COCHIES	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third 9bs1D	First Grade.	Second Grade,	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade,
McDowell Necklenburg Mitchell	19	14 0	61.70	13	111	82 10	6	1 16	9	10	7	9
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Putt. Polk	H 7C	01 6	ကက	то I	00	n 00	1	0000) O 1		1	11
RichmondRobeson.	4-	10,7	ေကတ	44	110	ରୀ ଓ	က	o 41 -		-		4
Rockingham	19	15	. cı	က	- 20	- -	o	4 9	ي دی در		4	oc
Rutherford	14	752	ကင္ပ	က္ဖ	10 c	G	:	10 r	9		101	10
Randolph	30	24	20	N F	0 7	Ю r	:	7	12			2

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		6 3 3	-	9	1	97
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	- s	18	ဗက	4 C !		571
Stokes	Swain. Transvlyania		Warren Washington	Watanga	Wilkes Wilson Yadkiu	 Totals

The Examiners of Dare, Graham, Mitchell, Stokes and Yancey made no report.

TABLE VI.

NAMES OF COUNTY EXAMINERS WITH THEIR POST OFFICES.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
	Rev. W. W. Staley	
	Thomas G. Thurston,	
	W. C. Field,	
	J. A. Leitz,	
	Geo. W. Brower,	
Beaufort	Nathaniel Harding,	Washington.
Bertie	Joseph J. Freeman,	Windsor.
Bladen	E. L. McNabb,	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick	George Leonard,	Shellotte.
Buncombe	C. B. Way,	Asheville.
Burke	R. L. Abernathy,	Нарру Ноте.
Cabarrus	Dr. L. A. Bikle,	Mount Pleasant.
	E. W. Faucette,	
	T. B. Boushall,	
	L. C. Howland,	
	Alex. E. Henderson,	
	J. C. Clapp,	
	Rev. P. R. Law,	
	M. C. King,	
Chowan	Jno. H. Garrette,	Edenton.
Clay	G. W. Sanderson,	Hayesville.
Cleveland	Dr. L. N. Durham,	Shelby.
Columbus	H. B. Short,	Flemington.
Craven	Rev. L. C. Vass,	New Berne.
	Robt. L. Husk,	
	J. J. Baxter,	
	F. C. Robbins,	
	Benj. F. Lunn, ,	
	O. H. Allen,	
Edgecombe	Wm. H. Johnston,	Tarboro.
Forsyth.	S. H. Everitt,	Winston.
	M. S. Davis,	
	R. W. Sandifer,	
	John R. Wattan,	
	T. A. Carpenter,	
O I telled the first transition		

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
ranville	James H. Horner,	Oxford.
	Wm. A. Dardan,	
	W. F. Alderman,	
Ialifax	R. O. Burton, jr.,	Halifax.
	Rev. Wm. Brunt,	
Iaywood	J. R. Long,	Tuscola.
lenderson	W. A. G. Brown,	Hendersonville.
Iertford	Jas. L. Mitchell,	Winton.
Ivde	Joseph M. Watson,	Swan Quarter.
	M. F. Freeland,	
ackson		Webster.
olinston	J. L. Davis,	Smithfield.
	James B. Stanley,	
	J. S. Midgett,	
	Rev. R. Z. Johnston,	
	Thomas S. Siler,	
	W. P. Jervis,	
	Rev. T. B. Haughton.	
	C. D. Blanton,	
fecklenburg		Charlotte.
6.7	T. B. Goodland,	
	W. G. DeBerry,	
	W. J. Stuart,	
	B. H. Vister,	
	Robt. W. Chadwick,	
	W. S. Copeland,	
	Richard W. Nixon,	
	Sam'l W. Hughes,	
-	George Dees,	
	W. W. Kennedy,	
	J. S. Black,	
	Dr. J. T. Smith,	
	James F. Terry,	
	B. W. Brown,	
	James Morris,	
	James T. Crocker,	
	Robt. A. Johnson,	
	W. B. Blake,	
	D. L. Crause,	
	Orin D. Davis,	

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Rutherford	A. S. Rueker,	Rutherfordton.
Sampson	Edwin W. Kerr,	Clinton.
	John A. Tilly,	
	Robt, B. Glenn,	
	J. J. Setliff,	
	D. K. Collins,	
	W. A. Gash,	
Tyrrell	E. Murton,	Columbia,
-	S. S. S. McCauley,	
Wake	John E. Dugger,	Raleigh.
	L. A. Williams,	
	Edmund Alexander,.	
	James S. Hill,	
	J. W. Lamour,	
	R. W. Barber,	
	E. M. Nodal,	
	T. M. George,	
	Wm. M, Austin,	
J	,	

DOCUMENT No. 7.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In my last report I had occasion to call your attention to the crowded condition of the Library and the necessity for more room. It is needless to repeat it, suffice it to say that the room has been entirely too small for the purposes intended for at least twelve years past, according to the reports of my predecssors; and with our annual additions the difficulty increases. The books cannot be properly placed unless there is a larger room. I have been compelled to store many in such rooms, closets, etc., as I have been able to procure about the capitol.

This room was never intended for a Library, but merely a place to safely store our State papers, documents, etc., and it answered that purpose well enough, but not the present demand.

The old Library that was burned at the time the former capitol was consumed, in 1831, was probably larger than the present one. The public men of that day took a pride in its growth, prosperity and preservation, and at the time of its destruction there were about twenty thousand volumes of rare and valuable works on its shelves. It was situated where the Supreme Court room now is, and including the

clerk's office in one large room, which gave ample space for the Librarian to arrange and properly place the books under his charge. The fire that burned the old building originated on the roof, and owing to an unnecessary panic, caused by the announcement that the dome was falling, the people fled from the house and left the Library to its fate.

In the account given of the fire in the Raleigh Star and Gazette, of June 23d, 1831, it says:

* * * "The exertions of all hands were then directed to the object of saving the papers in the different offices and protecting the other public buildings in the square." In this they were happily successful, but most unfortunately the whole State Library was destroyed."

The editor is a little in error in the above statement, as there were upwards of one thousand volumes saved, which formed the nucleus of our present Library, but most of them were in broken sets. No appropriation was made for several years, and on the completion of the present capitol, in 1840, the few books saved were transported to the present Library room, and the one formerly occupied by the State Library assigned to the Supreme Court. As I before mentioned, from this small beginning the present Library sprung.

During the administrations of Governors Dudley, Morehead and Graham, an active interest was manifested in its restoration, and the learned Dr. Cogswell, the purchasing agent of the Astor Library of New York, who was then in Europe, was authorized to buy books for North Carolina to a limited amount—I think forty-five hundred dollars. This duty he performed to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. Our Library has of course increased with years, and contains some valuable and rare works, some in fact that cannot now be procured in any part of the world.

^{*} The buildings alluded to were the Governor's office, the Treasurer's and Secretary of State's, all separate buildings outside of the capitol.

During the late war the Library suffered greatly from the depredations of the soldiers of both armies. Books were taken by them and never returned; and in this way many sets were broken and many valuable works lost. This defect I have endeavored to remedy as far as the limited means appropriated would allow, and I think I am justified in saying that the Library is in a better condition to-day than it has been since the civil war. If there was room to place properly the many valuable books now hidden away in closets and scattered through the various offices in the building, we would have a Library that would be a credit to the State and the pride of every true North Carolinian.

With the present number of volumes on hand and the annual increase, it is evident that something must be done to remedy the evil, and at no distant day.

SHERWOOD HAYWOOD,

State Librarian.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

Exchanges.

VOI	
Arkansas—Reports, 31, 32	2
Alabama— " 57, 58	2
" 59, 60	2
" 61	1
Colorado— " 3	1
Dakota—Laws, 1879	1
Delaware—Report Criminal Cases (Houston)	1
Georgia—Laws, 1877	1
Indiana—Reports, 58, 59	2
Iowa— " 47, 48, 49	3
" Laws, 1880	1
" Reports, 50, 51	2
Louisiana—Reports, 30, 31	2
" Laws, 1879	2
" Senate Journal, 1879	1
" House Journal, 1879	1
и Laws, 1880	1
" House Journal, 1880	1
" Senate Journal, 1880	1
"Report, Secretary of State and Libriarian, '80	1
1	1
'" Report, Board Agriculture, 1878	
" Laws, 1878	
" " 1879	1
" Digest, 1820—1879	
· ·	2
" Legislative Documents, 1879	1
Maryland—Laws, 1878.	1
Massachusetts—Laws, 1879	1
" Cushing's Memorial	1

	Vol.	
lichigan-	-Registration Report, 1873—1874 2	,
"	Reports, 37, 40, 41	>
"	Report of Railroad Commissioner, 1877 1	
"	" State Board of Health, 1877-'8 2	
"	" Pomological, 1878 1	
"	" Agricultural, 1878 1	
46	Insurance, 9th 1	
4.6	" Auditor's, 1878 1	
44	" Librarian's, 1877–'8 1	
44	" Com'rs Mineral Statistics, 1st, 1	
46	" School, 1878, 1	
44	Joint Documents, 1877 1	
44	Catalogue State Library, 1879 1	
"	Inaugural Proceedings, 1879 1	
44	Railroad Laws, 1879, 1	
46	Public and Local Acts, 1879, 1	_
44	Governor's message, 1879, 1	_
44	Pardons granted, 1877-'78, 1	_
41	Farm Statistics, 1878–'79,	
44	Laws for support of poor, 1877, (Pamphlet,) 1	
"	Joint Documents, 1878,	•
46	Pioneer collection, vol. 2,	
46	Geological Survey, 1875–'6,	L
u	Report Supt. Public Instruction, 1878, 1	_
14	" Insurance, 1879, 1	_
44	" Auditor's, 1879, 1	L
44	" Pomological, 1879, 1	
44	" Railroad Com'r, 1878, 1	Ĺ
"	" Supt. Pub. Instruction, 1879, 1	
44	" Agriculture, 1879, 1	
[innesota-	—Reports, 24, 25 2	2
"	Report Supt. Pub. Instruction, 1878,	
"	Statistics, 1878,	
"	Executive Documents, 1878,	
44	Revised Statutes, 1879, 1	

	V	OLS
Minnesota	—General Laws, 1878,	1
"	Special Laws, 1879,	1
٠,	House Journal, 1879,	1
"	Senate " "	
"	General Laws, 1879,	
"	Trial Sherman Paige,	
"	Report Sec'y State, 1879, (Pamphlet),	
"	" Public Examiners, 1879, "	
"	" Comm'r Statistics, 1879,	
"	" Sup. Pub. Instruction, 1879,	
"	" Railroad Comm'r, 1879,	
Mississippi	i—Laws, 1880,	
"	House Journal, 1880,	1
"	Senate " "	
"	Report of Departments, 1880,	
N. Jersev-	-Reports, (Equity), vol. 2,	
"	Laws, 1877,	
"	Laws 1878,	
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"	Senate Journal, 1878,	
"	House " "	
"	Legislative Documents, 1878,	
Nevada—]	Laws, 1879,	
	Reports, 1876–'77,	
"	" '19–'20, (Huns),	
ee	Laws, 1879,	
"	Assembly Journal, 1879,	
cc .	Senate Journal, 1879,	
"	Report State Museum,	
66	Assembly Documents, 1879,	
"	Report University, 1879,	
"	Report Centennial Celebration, 1879,	
Oregon—I	Reports, 6,	
_	port, Geological, 1878,	
	" Schoool. "	

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46	" Auditor's, "	1
"	" Adjutant General, 1878,	1
66	" Agricultural, 1878,	1
"	" Statistics, "	1
"	Laws, 1879,	1
"	House Journal, 1879,	1
	Senate " "	1
" I	Revised Statutes, 1880,	1
"	Geological Atlas,	1
Pennsy	lvania—Laws, 1878	1
,	' House Journal, 1878	1
6	Senate " "	1
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6	' Executive " 1877-'8	2
Quebec-	—Laws, 1879	1
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"	Reports and Resolutions, 1878	1
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¢¢.	" 1879–'80	1
"	House Journal, 1879	1
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66	House Journal and Appendix	2
"	Senate " " "	2
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66	" State Officers, 1878	1
"	" School, "	1
"	" Agriculture, 1877-'8	1
u	" Governor and Council	1
"	Laws, 1878	1
"	House Journal, 1878	
· ·	Senate " "	1
"	Legislative Directory, 1878	1
"	Report Historical Society, 1878	1
Virginia-	Reports, 28, 29, (Gratton)	2
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"	Laws, 1876–'7, 1878–'9	2
44	Senate Journal and Documents, 1879	1
"	House " " " "	1
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"	Reports, Vols. 12, 13, 14, 15	4
Wisconsin-	—Reports, Vols. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48	Ę
"	Revised Statutes, 1878	1
"	Historical Collections, 1875-'6]
"	Laws, 1878–'9	5
"	Message and Documents, 1879	2
"	Senate Journal, 1879	1
c,	House " " …	1
ii.	Joint Documents, 1879	1
"	Laws, 1880	1
"	Senate Journal, 1880	1
"	House " " …	1
"	Message and Documents, 1880	2
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"	Laws, 1876, 1877	2
"	Senate Journal, 1877	
"	House " "	1

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, &c.

			VOLS.
١	Var Dej	partmer	nt—Message, Documents, &c19
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			pamphlet 1
Ι	nterior	Depart	ment—American Indian Mortwary Cus-
			toms, pamphlet 1
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	"	"	Bulletins, 3, Entomological Com-
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			artment—Laws, etc., (Postal), 1879 1
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" Silver Commissioner, 1876–'7,	1
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Freshwater Fisheries of the United States,
Report of Commissioner of Education 1
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" Secretary of Treasury, 1
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Estimates of Appropriations and Report of Commissioner
of Patents, &c., 1
Commerce and Navigation, 1
Offers for Carrying the Mail, 1
Commercial Relations, 1
Presidential Election Investigation, 2
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Ancient America
America before Columbus
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Abbey's Castles, &c
British Empire in India
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" Heptameron	1
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Busbee's Digest	1
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Dumphies' Essays	1
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Fandous Victory	1
Famous French Authors	1
" Men of Modern Times	1
" . " Ancient "	1
" American Indians	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Frivolous Girl	·· ⊥
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Foote's Virginia	9
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Ghost of Redbrook	1
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Henning's Statutes	
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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PENITEN-TIARY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE DIRECTORS N. C. STATE PENITENTIARY.
Raleigh, Nov. 1st, 1881.

To His Excellency Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—Since the last biennial report of the Board of Diectors of the North Carolina State Penitentiary, the President of the Board at that time, the Hon. D. M. Carter, having been removed by death from the position which he had filled to a most eminent degree of usefulness to the State, it now devolves upon me, his successor, to present you this report.

The reports of the officers of the prison, to-wit, that of Col. W. J. Hicks, Architect and Warden, D. C. Murray, Esq., Steward, and Dr. J. W. McGee, Physician, are full and explicit, and your attention is directed to them for detailed statements of matters coming specially under their respective charges, and I deem it unnecessary to recapitulate what they have so distinctly set forth.

You will observe that the average number of convicts,

approximating three hundred and fifty, kept in the Penitentiary at Raleigh, is larger than the numerous statutes appropriating them to various public works would seem to warrant. The causes of this are, first that a large number are serving sentences for crimes, for the conviction of which the Constitution prohibits them from being farmed out; secondly. that it is the general hospital of the whole prison population; thirdly, that to avoid the expense of sending off so frequently small numbers to the railroads using convict labor, they are allowed to accumulate so that larger squads can be sent together; and fourthly, that we have on several occasions found it impossible to relieve the prison of its crowded numbers, although we have repeatedly advertised for corporations, to whom convicts were assigned by acts of Assembly, to make their applications and receive the number allotted them, and for proposals to farm out for use either within or without the prison walls. The work upon the Oxford and Henderson and the University Railroads were both expedients to seek outlets for the accumulated overplus for whom we could find no profitable employment within the prison, and who were unclaimed by the parties to whom they had been assigned by law.

There is a large class of prisoners, the old, decrepit and unsound, whom, for reasons of humanity and economy, we do not send out on railroad work, that might be maintained if not at a profit, still with diminished cost to the State, and with fine sanitary effect to themselves, if we owned land adjacent to the penitentiary which they might be used to cultivate. The character of work, too, that has been done by this class of convicts within the prison enclosure, is growing less every year, and it is becoming almost impossible to find employment for them. We, therefore, recommend to your Excellency that the matter be brought to the attention of the General Assembly so that, should it be deemed advisable, an appropriation may be made for the purchase of land for this purpose.

In addition to the reasons assigned by Col. Hicks, Warden, for the failure of the shoe manufactory to realize our anticipations, I would suggest another, and one that is fully appreciated by good business men, viz: that a good line of custom for any manufacturing enterprise is the work of time, and no one can reasonably hope to build up a truly remunerative business until the public has been fully advertized of its offers and carefully tested its work. We have a full right to anticipate profitable returns from the manufacture of shoes in due time, if the business can be properly pushed.

I would especially call to the attention of your Excellency the importance of a more liberal appropriation for the support of the Penitentiary and the completion of its buildings. Every enterprise that the Board of Directors has been able to devise for using the labor that was compelled to remain in the prison, has been either summarily crushed in its incipiency, or seriously crippled in its progress, by the fact that we had not the means to carry them to a successful issue. Attempted economy, we believe, has proven a waste, and 'in this instance, as perhaps in others, the State has suffered by a niggardly use of its resources. The buildings, too, have been carried too far to be now torn down and less costly ones erected in their stead. They must therefore, at some time, be completed, and as long as they are permitted to remain in their present unfinished condition they are subject to damage from exposure to the weather, that will often necessitate work to be redone that would have been saved had they been steadily pressed to completion. There would, too, be incalculable economy in the police of the prison, if the convenient and compact buildings in process of erection could speedily take the place of the scattered and imperfect wooden structures now in use, and the suffering endured by the convicts in extreme cold weather, which is no part of their sentence, but has been unavoidable under the circumstances, would cease

to be a source of anxiety to the Board of Directors and a reflection upon the power whose duty it is to relieve it.

I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency two changes in the law regulating the government of the State Prison, viz: An increase of the time of any convict who shall make his escape or attempt to escape; and an increased commutation for long term men. The latter is the practice of many other like institutions, and, it is said, has been found to be very beneficial in its results.

It gives me great pleasure to give this public testimonial to the general faithfulness of the officers and employees of the N. C. State Penitentiary, notwithstanding the inadequate compensation for their services, in many instances, which the meagre appropriation of the last Assembly rendered necessary.

I have the honor to be, Verv respectfully,

E. R. STAMPS, President.

REPORT OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN, N. C. STATE PENITENTIARY.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with my duty as Warden of this Institution, I have the honor to submit herewith a biennial report of the general management of the prison for the years ending October 31, 1880.

CONVICTS.

Co	nvicts in confinement Oct. 31, 1878,		1,102
Эf	this number there were in the prison at		
	Raleigh,	365	
Or	the Western N. C. Railroad,	558	
Or	n the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad,	1	
)1	the Georgia & N. C. Railroad,	28	
Or	a the Chester & Lenoir Railroad,	50	
Or	the Western (now C. F. & Y. V.) Railroad,	100	
			1,102

From October 31, 1878, to October 31, 1880, there were received from counties 942, and there were recaptured 65, making a total of 2,109. Of the 942 prisoners received, there were 119 white males, 4 white females, 779 colored males, and 40 colored females; there were 873 committed on first sentence, 64 on the second, 4 on the third, and 1 on the fourth. The greatest number in prison during the two years was 1,135, the smallest number 992, and the average for the entire time was 1,090.

Of the 2,109 in prison during the two years, 640 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 72 have been pardoned, 201 have escaped, 180 have died, 11 have been killed in attempting to escape, 1 has been killed by a falling tree, and 1 removed for another trial, leaving 993 in confinement October 31, 1880, distributed as follows:

In prison at Raleigh,	301
On Western N. C. Railroad,	
On Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad,	245
On Georgia & N. C. Railroad,	10
On University Railroad,	55
On Quaker Bridge Road, (Jones county,)	25.
On University Railroad,	55

993

We are much pleased to notice that there has been a gradual but constant decrease in the prison population since 1877. That year, as may be seen by reference to table No. 11, there were 548 commitments. In 1878 there were 495, a decrease of 53, and in 1879 a further reduction of 17, and 1880 shows 14 less still, making the commitments of 1880 just 84 less than in 1877. This apparent improvement in the moral character of this class of our population is certainly very gratifyin g.

For a more thorough history of the prison population, see tabular statements carefully prepared and compiled by Mr. J. P. Stedman, Clerk and Book-keeper of the prison, giving in detail age, sex, color, crime, term of sentence, &c., &c., as well as State and counties from which they were received.

Table number 1, Penitentiary records for the years 1879-'80.

- " 2, Western N. C. R. R., for the years 1879-'80.
- " 3, Spartanburg & Asheville R. R., for the year 1879.
- " 4, Georgia & N. C. R. R. for the years 1879-'80.

Table	${\tt number}$	5,	Chester	£	Lenoir	N.	G.	R.	R.	for	the	year
			1879.									

- " 6, Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. for the years 1879-'80.
- " 7, Oxford & Henderson R. R. for the year 1880.
- " 8, University R. R. for the year 1880.
- " 9, Jones county Road for the year 1880.
- " 10, Total record of prisoners for the years 1879-'80.
- " 11, Annual number of prisoners received.
- " 12, Nativity.
 - " 13, Education.
- " 14, Occupation.
- " 15, Ages.
- " " 16, Sex.
- " 17, Social relation.
- " 18, Counties.
- " 19, Term of sentence.
- " 20, Offences.
 - " 21, Number of imprisonments.

CONVICT LABOR FOR 1879-'80.

6,7523	day	s on New Building, at 60c,	\$ 4,051	65
41,8213	"	" Wall and Quarry at 60c.,	25,093	05
120	"	in Machine Shop, at 60c.,	72	
$6,915\frac{3}{4}$	"	in Blacksmith Shop, at 60.,	4,149	45
$8,683\frac{1}{4}$	"	in Shoe Shop, at 60c.,	5,209	95
$5,229\frac{1}{4}$	"	in Tailor Shop, at 60c.,	3,137	55
$3,014\frac{3}{4}$	"	in Carpenter Shop, at 60c.,	1,808	85
4,476	"	Weaving, at 60c.,	2,685	60
$21,310\frac{1}{2}$	"	in Kitchen, Laundry, &c., at 60c.,	12,786	30
$9,786\frac{1}{2}$	66	at Brick Yard, at 60c.,	5,871	90
2,542	"	at Insane Asylum, at 60c.,	1,525	20
$5,522\frac{1}{2}$	"	by Farm hands, at 60c.,	3,313	50

30	4 a	avs	at work on Roads, at 60c.,	182	40
	1 a 3弄	"	in Tobacco Shop, at 60c.,	236	
24,21	74	· ·	in general Prison Work, at 60c.,	14,530	35
1,86	5	"	in Hospital, at 60c.,	1,119	00
78	66	66	at Capitol, at 60c	471	60
21	.3	66	at Fair Grounds, at 60c.,	127	80
1,08	66	"	in Grading Grounds, at 60c., $\dots \dots$	651	60
	_				
145,04	0.			\$87,024	00

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

Great care is exercised in the police of the prison buildings and grounds, and a special eye is had that no refuse or waste materials of any kind shall be allowed about the prison grounds; all ditches, drains, &c., are carefully watched and kept in good order, and the greatest cleanliness required in all buildings and about the prison yard and grounds. I am very sorry to have to state that the death rate in the prison has been very large for the past two years, but it has been mostly among that class of the criminal population who were mere wrecks when they entered the prison, or of those who have been engaged for years on railroad work-many of them having taken their regular shifts for several years in the Swannanoa and other tunnels on the Western N. C. R. R., and were finally returned to the prison with shattered constitutions, and their physical strength entirely gone, so that with the most skilful medical treatment and the best nursing, it was impossible for them to recuperate.

For a more detailed and minute statement of the sanitary condition of the prison, please see report of Dr. J. W. Mc-Gee, the able and efficient physician in charge.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the prison, as heretofore, is of a mild

but firm character, for while the convicts are required to yield implicit obedience to all the prison rules and regulations, yet they are stimulated and encouraged in every legitimate way to become better men and women, and it is seldom that severe punishments are inflicted, as the milder means generally answer the desired purpose, and are as a rule much more permanent and lasting in their effect.

The prisoners, in the main, seem very cheerful and labor faithfully, and generally seem much mortified if they receive a demerit on account of their labor or conduct.

EXTERIOR WALL.

I am glad to report that this massive work (requiring several years in its construction) is now completed. A few words here by way of a brief description of the work may not be out of place.

First, I would say, that the site on which the wall is built was a very uneven plot of land, requiring filling on the prison yard varying from three to twenty feet. The wall is seventeen feet thick at the base to a common level on the outside, and then has offsets on every course on either side until the body of the wall is seven feet thick, at which thickness it is carried up to the inside yard level, when it is reduced (by water tables) on either side to four feet eight inches in thickness, and from this point the wall is twenty feet high, carried up with a close pointed vertical face on the inside, but a batter of one inch to one foot on the outside, and a pitch-face finish. The entire structure is built of large blocks of hard granite, with beds and joints well cut and laid in best lime and cement mortar and thoroughly bonded. On the top of the wall is a double course of coping, each course projecting six inches on either side, and the top course all being bond stone five feet two inches in length.

I believe it may be now truthfully said, that North Caro-

lina has as good, if not the best, prison wall in the United States.

The work on the wall since my last report may be stated as follows:

3,578 perch of stone work,	
At contract prices would have cost,\$20,200 8 While the State has constructed	6
this work by a cash outlay of\$6,118 67 Less for material sold in this dep't, 49 50	7

Gain to the State by convict labor of\$14,131 69

NEW BUILDINGS.

I am sorry to say that owing to the small and inadequate appropriation made by the last General Assembly, the work on the main prison building could not be as vigorously prosecuted as we had hoped it would have been, and I am clearly of the opinion that the delay has and will be very much to the prejudice of the state, as the temporary buildings and stockade are rapidly decaying, requiring a considerable sum of money each year to keep them in repair, During the next year the stockade will have to be re-set and thoroughly repaired, as it is now almost entirely rotted off at the ground and liable to tumble at any time. There is a pressing need felt for the permanent cells, as the present temporary buildings are entirely unsuited for prison cells. being necessarily very badly ventilated and no means by which they can be warmed during the winter, and they have been used now far beyond the length of time originally contemplated, and I think they have been a fruitful source of disease and death. There is also a pressing necessity for the permanent domestic buildings of the prison, and of very much more shop room than we now have, for it is impossible to manage the business of the prison with the present arrangements with satisfaction or proper economy. Therefore, I do most respectfully and very earnestly suggest that your honorable board recommend to the General Assembly such an appropriation as will enable a vigorous prosecution to an early completion of the work. After the completion of the exterior wall in June, 1880, we then commenced to make and lay brick, and also to manufacture such iron work as was required for the main prison building, and very fine progress was made up to the close of the season for such work.

The work on this building since my last report may be stated as follows:

Brick Work.

68,640	prick	laid	in domestic buildings.
55,480	"	66	" ovens and ventilating shaft.
323,010	66	"	on west end main building.
365,690	"	"	" east " " "
66,516	"	"	in lower corridors main building.
137,380	66	"	" foundation centres " "

^{1,016,716} at contract prices would have been \$12,708.95.

Wood Work.

Lumber and framing joists domestic			c ,
buildings, Lumber and framing com. roof do-	5,712	sup.	ieet.
mestic building,	4,176	"	"
Carried forward,	7,888	"	"

Brought forward,
building,
Lumber and framing com. roof chap.
building, 4,165 " "
15,725 " " \$864.87
Lumber and framing truss roof dom. and chapel
buildings,
Dead floor domestic building, 104.40
Dressed floor "
1,0943 lin. ft. wash-boards, domestic building, 109.42
22 doors and frames complete, " 572.00
22 Cir. H. window sash and glass and trimmings
for windows,
125 box willdow frames,
\$3,464.28
128 stone sills, 1,181.44
1,610 yards plastering, 515.20
Tin roofing domestic and chapel building, 1,476.17
. 1ron Work,
144 window grates, (No. 1,)38,016 lbs.
12 " (No. 2,) 2,376 "
8 " " (No. 3,) 1,200 "
41,592 " 2,888.22
At contract prices would have cost,\$22,234.26
While the work has been built by the
state for\$13,937.25
Less money received in this departm't, 4,931.81
9,005.44
Showing a gain of
Difforming a gain of

BRICK YARD.

The bed of clay bought by the state several years ago, on Walnut creek, was exhausted during the year 1879, and since that time we have been forced to buy clay by the 1,000. If a good bed of clay convenient to the prison can be found and secured on satisfactory terms I think it should be done as early as possible. Since last report there has been made and burned 1,397,298 brick.

Cash paid for lumber, tempering wheels, clay, wood and hired labor, \$1,837.10

Hauling the clay cost about \$1.00 per M., say, 1.397.29

\$3,234.39

Showing the brick to cost at kiln a fraction over \$2.25 per 1,000, exclusive of convict labor.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

\$ 803.13

This department must of necessity continue to be very expensive until the old pole stockade and the many dilapidated wooden buildings can be dispensed with.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Total value of work in this department from Oct. 31, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1880,.....\$16,692.22

To 6,915\(\frac{3}{4}\) days convict labor, (a) 60c\(\frac{5}{4}\),149.45 Hired labor, coal, &c., amounted to 1,689.67	
	5,839.12
Gain to the State by convict labor,\$1	0,853.10

EXPENSES IN BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Total amount expended in building department during the years 1879-'80, and purposes for which it has been used, may be stated as follows:

New buildings,	\$13,937.25
Exterior wall,	6,186.67
Temporary buildings,	912.53
Brick yard,	1,837.10

\$22,805.55

0.28

Value of work executed with above named sums and amounts of money received which properly became credits in the Building Department, are as follows:

Work on New Building,.....\$22,234.26

Cash recieved in this department,	4,931.81	
Work on exterior wall,	2J,200.86	
Cash received in this department,	49.50	
Temporary buildings, cash received,	109.40	
Credit convict labor with		24,720

\$47,525.83 \$47,525.83

The total expense of the prison population from November 1, 1878, to November 1, 1880, has beed\$290,650.20 Divived as follows:

Prison at Raleigh,	\$160,083.47
Western N. C. Railroad,	
C. F. & Y. V. Railroad,	
	\$290,650.20

For a detailed statement of the disbursements of the above named amounts and the *per capita* expense of supporting convicts, &c., on the different works, see report of Mr. D. C. Murray, Steward of this Institution.

Total value to the State of work performed and cash earned by convict labor during the years 1879-'80, may be stated thus:

Work in Building Department, and cash received in said department,	47.525.83
Credit to State for work on W. N. C. R. R., to	,
March 39, 1880,	103,096.00
Cash received for convict labor on W. N. C. R.	
R., from March 29, to Nov. 1, 1880,	21,946.56
Value to State of work on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	
from Oct. 31, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1880,	56,438.25
Value of Shoe Department,	46,320.94
Oxford & Henderson R. R.,	9,849.00
University R. R.,	1,488.55
Hire of convicts as farm hands,	2,254.78
Convict work at Insane Asylum,	1,525.20
Material and labor at Capitol,	883.87
•	

\$291,328.98

Therefore it will be seen that the convicts have earned \$678.78 more than the prison department has cost for the two years ending Oct. 31, 1880.

SHOE SHOP.

I regret to have to say, that this branch of industry in the Institution has not been as thoroughly developed as it should have been up to this date. And there seems to have been a number of causes (over which we had no control) why this should be so. First, there was not a dollar of money appropriated to conduct this business and the money appropriated for the support of the prison was much less than was absolutely necessary for the subsistence; therefore it was not a matter of choice whether money should be judiciously expended when it was clearly seen that by so doing very handsome returns could be secured to the State, but it was necessary that every item of business in connection with this industry should be so directed as to require the use of but small sums of money. Second, the buildings in use are unsuited and insufficient in which to conduct a systematic business of any extent, but others could not be built or even the permanent buildings, which were well on the way, without the use of more money than could be appropriated for that purpose, and therefore could not be done. And the same thing is true as to machinery and all the modern appliances that enter so largely into the account these days of making a good shoe for a little money. But we have to be content with doing work about as it was done twenty-five or fifty years ago, with the exception of a few inexpensive machines which may tend to give the shop somewhat the appearance of a manufacturing establishment, but without a sufficient selection of them to aid very much in expediting the work, as many important parts of the work usually done by machinery are still performed here by hand.

In selecting and buying the stock, which all manufacturers regard as a very important item of the account, here we must take in very small lots picked up over the country as best we can; therefore when the shoes are made they have cost more money than they should and it becomes the more difficult to sell the work as it is made, and we cannot afford to have it accumulate as that would engage too much capital. And again, the management and superintendence of a small shop becomes very expensive, as a shop properly arranged, working 200 or 300 men, could be operated with about the same expense for superintendence as a small shop. Then, with the money at command the business will not justify keeping a drummer in the field all the time, therefore we have to burden some of the regular officers of the prison with occasional trips out to sell shoes, and at this (though they labor very assidiously) they must of necessity be very inefficient, as most of their time and thoughts are usually engaged in quite a different official direction.

In this shop, there has been used for all purposes including tools, stock, hired labor, board of superintendent, &c., the sum of\$44,185.21

Moneys used from this shop, together with stock and tools on hand. amount

to the sum of\$46,320.94

2,135.73

\$46.320.94 \$46,320.94

TAILOR SHOP.

In this shop we continue with a few hands to manufacture all the prison clothing for the convicts, both here and on the different railroads and other works; and the work in this shop is conducted exclusively with convict labor under the supervision of the foreman of the shoe shop.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

I am gratified to report that the Sabbath school organized here some years ago with Mr. A. M. McPheeters as Superintendent and Mr. S. W. Whiting, Assistant Superintendent and a number of others of our most estimable and christian gentlemen of the city as teachers, is still in a flourishing condition, and we feel that great and lasting good is being accomplished through this school. Every Sabbath, except the fifth, immediately after the close of the Sunday school religious services are conducted by a minister from one of the city churches—four of them having been engaged to alternate with each other. The ministers have been regular to their appointments, have preached with fervor and zeal, and we confidently hope have sown many seed in good ground that will yield much fruit in after years. To the several ministers of the Gospel and to the officers and teach ers in the Sunday school, we return our most hearty thanks for their faithful labors and valuable services.

LIBRARY.

Since last report, we have made a small addition of 12 volumes of well selected magazines, which we have had placed in good binding, and they make a valuable increase of the little prison library.

UNSOUND AND DISABLED CONVICTS.

I desire to call the attention of your honorable Board to the fact, that as the law requires that none but sound and able bodied convicts shall be sent to work on railroads, &c therefore we are forced to retain here in the prison all of the rejected or unsound convicts that are admitted, as well as to take back from the railroads all that may become unable (from any cause) to perform good labor, so that this Institution becomes a general hospital for all of the refuse and worthless class of the entire prison population of which there are here about 200 in number; and it is becoming exceedingly difficult to find employment for this class of continuous contents.

victs at any labor they are physically able to perform, and I would again venture the suggestion that if you could secure a tract of land near the prison where this class of labor (or a portion of it) could be used as farm hands, they might be used in that way to much better advantage than at any other work at which they could be employed. They are now as a class a dead burden to the Institution, and while that form of labor would be healthful to them, it might be made very renumerative to the State, as they might produce large quantities of such articles as we are now supplied with only by cash purchases. Therefore every article produced by them would find a home market and would reduce the cash outlay for support to that extent. By this arrangement, I am clearly of the opinion that this class of the prison population could be made to support them. selves, and in a few years might do more, but unless some such plan is adopted, I do not see how they are to be kept employed at any labor of value to the State.

In closing this report, I desire to return my sincere thanks to you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, for your constant and firm support and for the many tokens of your confidence and respect, and to the officers and employees of the prison, my highest regard for the ready and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. J. HICKS, Architect and Warden.

TABLE No. 1.

PENITENTIARY.

$Record\ during\ the\ year\ 1879.$

	-	201
	red,	5
	I from W. N. C. R. R.	35
Received	l from C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	14
		850
Discharg	ged, 46	
	id, 16	
Died		
	W. N. C, R. R., 177	
	C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	
	Sent to O. & H. R. R	
		565
Remaini	ing in prison Nov. 1, 1879,	285
		==
		325
	number of eonvicts per day,	
	1	,278
Total nu	umber of days worked during year,	334
	T 11 1 1 1000	
	Record during the year 1880.	
	s in prison Nov. 1, 1879,	
	d from counties,	
Recaptu	red,	10
Received	l from C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	1
4.6	" Oxford and H. R. R.,	128
66	" University R. R.,	(
66	" W. N. C. R. R.,	8
		_
		0 11

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

Discharged,	48	
Pardoned,	15	
Died,	41	
Escaped,	12	
ent to O. & H. R. R.,	67	
44 University R. R	121	
" C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,		
" Jones County Road,	29	
4 W. N. C. B. R ,	106	
		540
Remaining in prison Nov, 1, 1880,	•••	301
Males—White		
د Colored, ـ		
		258
Females—White,	2	
4' Colored,		
Otto Cup &		43
		301
	_	501
verage number of convicts per day,		302
verage number days worked per month,		5,809
otal number days worked during year 1880,		,
5 J S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		2

TABLE No. 2.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Received	from	counties,	22
6.6	66	penitentiary,	177
4.4	66	Chester and Lenoir N. G. R. R	43
4.4	66	Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R	1

TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

Discharged,	
Pardoned 11	
Died, 75	
Killed, 6	
Escaped,	
Sent to Penitentiary,	
temoved for another triar,	353
Remaining on road Nov. 1, 1879,	463
Average number of convicts per day,	537
Average number of days worked per month, 11	,540
Total number of days worked during the year,	,477
Record during the year 1880.	
Convicts on road Nov. 1, 1879,	100
Received from counties.	
Recaptured,	17
Received from Penitentiary,	
" University R. R.,	
	631
Discharged,	
Pardoned,	
Died,	
Escaped,	
Sent to Penitentiary, 8	
	274
Remaining on road Nov. 1, 1880,	958
	301
Males—White,	
" Colored, 320	
	353
Females—Colored,	4
	357
10	373
	334
Total number of days worked during year,100,	007章

19

TABLE No. 3.

SPARTANBURG & ASHEVILLE RAILROAD.

Record during the year 1879.

Convicts on road November 1, 1878,	1
Discharged December 1st, 1878,	1

TABLE No. 4.

GEORGIA & NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Convicts on road November 1, 1818,		40
Recaptured,		1
		29
Discharged,	8	
Escaped,	3	
nacapea,	_	11
		_
Remaining on road November 1st, 1979,		18
Average number of convicts per day,		23
		545
Average number of days worked per month,		
Total number of days worked for the year,	6,5	$44\frac{1}{2}$
Record during the year 1880.		
Convicts on road November 1st, 1879,		18
		1
Recaptured,	•	1

Table No. 4.—Continued.

Discharged,	2
Pardoned,	
Discharged,	6
-	- 9
Remaining November 1st, 1880,	10
Males, colored,	
4 ===	
Average number of convicts per day,	125
Average number of days worked per month,	291
Total number of days worked during the year,	

TABLE No. 5.

CHESTER & LENOIR NARROW GAUGE R. R.

Convicts on road November 1, 1878,	50
Discharged,	
Died,	
Killed,	
Escaped,	
Sent to W. N. C. R. R. May 23, 1879,	
	- 50
Average number of convicts per day,	45
Average number of days worked per month,	1,010
Total number of days worked during the year,	$004\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE No. 6.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY R. R. (Formerly Western Railroad.)

Convicts on road November 1, 1878,		100
Received from counties,	25	
Received from Penitentiary,	222	
Recaptured,	2	
		249
		349
Discharged,	39	
Pardoned,	5	
Died,	4	
Killed,	4	
Escaped,	25	
Sent to W. N. C. R. R.,	1	
Sent to Penitentiary,	14	
	—	92
Remaining on road November 1, 1879,		257
Average number of convicts per day,		185
Average number of days worked per month,		3.451
Total number of days worked during the year,	41	$,413\frac{1}{2}$
Record during the year 1880.		
Convicts on road November 1, 1879,		257
Received from counties,		50
Recaptured,		5
Received from Penitentiary,		101
Received from University R. R. Co.,		2
Killed by falling tree,		415
Killed by Elling tree	-1	410
	1	410
Discharged,	106	410
Discharged,	106 10	410
Discharged,	106 10 13	410
Discharged, Pardoned, Died. Escaped,	106 10 13 39	410
Discharged,	106 10 13	170
Discharged, Pardoned, Died. Escaped,	106 10 13 39	

Table No. 6,-Continued,

Males—white,		
		243
Females-eolored,		2
		245
Average number of convicts per day,		258
Average number of days worked per month		5,781
Total number of days worked during the year,	68),3784

Table No. 7.

OXFORD & HENDERSON RAILROAD.

Record during the year 1879. Received from Penitentiary from October 23d, 1879, to November 1, 1879,..... 77 Remaining on road November 1, 1879,..... 77 Total number of days worked,..... 3171 Record during the year 1880. Convicts on road November 1, 1879, 77 Recaptured,..... 1 Received from Penitentiary,..... 67 Discharged, Died, Escaped, Sent to Penitentiary May 15th, 1889,...... 125 145 145 Average number of convicts per day,..... 108 Average number of days worked per month,..... 2,195 Total number of days worked during the year, 14,2713

Table No. 8.

UNIVERSITY RAILROAD.

Convicts received from Penitentiary from February 9th, 1880, to November 1st, 1880,	
Recaptured,	
	122
Discharged, 4	122
Pardoned, 1	
Died,	
Escaped,	
Sent to W. N. C. R. R.,	07
	67
Remaining on road November 1, 1830,	 55
Males—white, 4	
Males—eolored, 49	
- 53	
Females—Colored, 2	
·	55
Average number of convicts per day,	

TABLE No. 9.

JONES COUNTY ROAD.

Received from Penitentiary May 18th, 1880,	29
Recaptured	1
	30
Discharged, 1	i
Escaped, 4	4
	- 5
Remaining November 1st, 1880,	25
Wales asland	
Males, colored,)
Average number of co wicts per pay	. 29
Average number of days worked per month,	
Total number of days worked during the year,	
The state of the s	,02

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the record for the total number of convicts on the different works.

·	Penitentiary.	Western North Carolina R. R.	Spartanburg & Asheville R. R.	Georgia & North Carloina R. R.	Chester & Lenoir Nar. Gnage R. R.	Formerly W.R.R.	Oxford & Hender- son R. R.	University R. R.	Jones Co. Road.	Total discharged, &c.,	Total received,&c
Convicts Nov. 1, 1878,	, 365	558	1	28	50	100					1,102
Received from counties,	431 5	22 15		i		25 2				····	478 23
Discharged, Pardoned, Died, Killed, Escaped, Removed for another trial, 1880.	46 16 25 6 2 285	190 11 75 6 35 1 463	1	8 3 18	1 1 1 1 	39 5 4 4 25 257	77			288 32 105 11 66 1	1,603 503 1,100
Received from counties,	400 16	14 17		_i		50 5	i	···i			461 42
Discharged, Pardoned, Died, Killed, Escaped,	48 15 41 12	184 13 25 		2 1 6		106 10 13 1 39	7 2 11	4 1 4 i9	1 4	352 40 85 1 135	1,606
Remaining Nov. 1, 1880,	301	357		10		245		55	25		993
Males, white, " colored, Females, white, " colored,	47 211 2 41	33 320 		10 		26 217 		49 2	25		110 832 2 49
	301	357		10		245		55	25		993

TABLE No. 11.

PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE OPENING OF PENITENTIARY.

** 1	Novembe	er 1, 1870, to No	ovembe	er 1, 1871
6.6	4.6	1, 1871, to	44	1, 1872,
44	66	1, 1872, to	• •	1, 1873,
44	6.6	1, 1873, to	66	1, 1874,
44	4.6	1, 1874, to	44	1. 1875,
44	44	1, 1875, to	1.6	1, 1876,
4.4		1, 1876, to		1, 1877,
4.4		1, 1877, to	4.6	1, 1878,
4.6	٠.	1, 1878, to	66	1, 1879,
44	44	1, 1879, to	44	1, 1889,

The following tables show the Nativity, Education, Occupation, &c., of convicts received during the years 1879 and 1880:

TABLE No. 12.

NATIVITY.

	1879	1880
California, District of Columbia, Florida,	13	<u>1</u>
Georgia,	7	$\frac{2}{1}$
Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland,		2 1
Mississippi, New York, North Carolina,	1 1 396	392
Ohio,,	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 29 \end{array}$	26
South Carolina,	3 30	1 34
Foreign—England,	1 1 1	1
	478	461

TABLE No. 13.

EDUCATION.

	1879	
Illiterate,	347	318
Read	54	46
Read and write,	71	10.)
Ordinary,	1	
Good,	4	
Collegiate,	1	
,		
	478	454

TABLE No. 14.

OCCUPATION.

	1879	1880
Aetor,	1	
Barbers		5
Barber and Cook,	1	
Blacksmiths,	8	5
Brick Masons,	2	
Butchers,	1	2
Carpenters,	6	11
Carpenter and Blacksmith,		2
Carpenter and Miller		1
Carpenter and Shoemaker,	1	1
Cigar Maker	1	
Civil Engineer,	1	
Cobblers	3	3
Cooks,	10	15
Clerk,		1
Dining Room Servant,		1
Distiller,	1	
Ditcher,		2
Driver and Gardener,		1
Engineers,		G
Farmers,	17	37
Firemen,	3	3
Fi-hermen,		
Hostler,		3
House Servants,	2	4
Hotel Waiters,	4	
Laborers,	379	308
Amount carried forward,	446	4.1
,		411

Table No. 14—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	446	411
Laundress,	1	
Machinest.	•	1
Mattress Maker,	1	1
Miller.	i	2
Miner	-	3
Painters.		4
Pla-terer,		1
Quarrymen,		2
Railroad hand.		2
		1
Rock Mason	1	******
Saddle and Harness Maker,		1
Servant	1	•••••
Seamstress	1	
School Teachers,		2
Shingle Getter	1.	•••••
Ship Cauker,		1
Shoemakers	8	13
Stone Cutters,	1	1
Strikers,		2
Tailors,	3	
Tailor and Barber		1
Telegraph Operator,	1	1
Theatre Agent,	1	
Tobaceo Roller,		1
Tobacco Hand.		î
Waiters,	3	7
Wagoners,	i	6
Wagoner and Sawyer,	1	0
Weaver	_	7
Weaver,		1
Wheelwright and Carpenter,	1	
Whitewasher,	*****	1
	450	101
	478	464

Table No 15.

AGE WHEN RECEIVED.

	1879	1880
Under twenty,	119	115
From twenty to thirty		202
From thirty to forty,		83
From forty to fifty,		34
From fifty to sixty,	16	23
From sixty to seventy	7	6
From seventy to eighty,	1	1
From eighty to ninety,	I	
		464
	478	464

TABLE No. 16.

SEX.

Malos White	1879	1880
maies—w nite,	55	64
Males—White,	404	375
Females-White,	3	1
Males—Colored, Females—White, Females—Colored,	16	24
	478	464

TABLE No. 17.

SOCIAL RELATION.

larried,	222	1880 203
Single	948	959
Vidows, Vidowers,	5	2 7
Frass Widower,	1	• • • •
	478	464

TABLE No. 18.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH CONVICTS WERE RECEIVED.

			A-7		
	1879	1780		1879	1880
	1010	1700		1019	1000
Alamanaa	5	1	Brought forward,	238	206
Alamance,		$\frac{1}{2}$			
Alexander,	1 1		Jones,	5 14	$\frac{1}{6}$
Alleghany,	1	2	Lenoir,		0
Anson,			Lincoln,	5	* * * 4
Ashe,	\tilde{e}	5	Macon,	• • • •	1
Beaufort,	5	8	Madison,	4	4
Bertie,	6	12	Martin,	4	15
Bladen,	1	2	McDowell,	3	5
Brunswick,	3	2	Mecklenburg,	16	11
Buncombe,	10	8	Mitchell,	1	1
Burke,	2	3	Montgomery,		4
Cabarrus,	4	1	Moore,	4	5
Caldwell,		3	Nash,	3	6
Camden,		1	New Hanover,	24	30
Carteret,	1	3	Northampton,	3	3
Caswell,	7	2	Onslow,	1	1
Catawba,	1	16	Orange,	4	10
Chatham,	7	6	Pamlico,	4	
Cherokee,	ŝ		Pasquotank,	4	2
Chowan,		3	Pender,	5	4
Cleveland,	1	$ \tilde{6} $	Person,	2	1
	8	3	Pitt,	8	$\tilde{7}$
Crayon	5	7	Pollz	2	2
Craven,	8	7	Polk	5	2
Cumberland,	3]	Randolph,	4	4
Currituck,	1	1	Richmond,	4	13
Dare,	13	3	Robeson	8	8
Davidson,	4		Rockingham,		19
Da ie,		5	Rowan,	12	
Duplin,	5	6	Rutherford,	4	5
Edgecombe,	26	3	Sampson,	14	2
Forsyth,	16	11	Stanly,	• • • • •	2
Franklin,	3	6	Stokes,	1	8
Gaston,		4	Surry,	1	3
Gates,		1	Swain,	• • • •	1
Granville,	7	8	Transylvania,	1	
Greene,	3	6	Tyrrell,	1	
Guilford,	18	13	Union,	9	4
Halifax,	19	12	Wake,	13	18
Harnett,	2		Warren,	10	12
Haywood,	5	1	Washington,	4	4
Henderson	3	3	Wayne,	18	12
Hertford,	9	1	Wilkes,		6
Hyde,	3	6	Wilson,	14	8
Ire ell,	9	8	Yadkin,	1	6
Jackson,	1	2	Yancey,		2
Johnston,	3	3			
				478	464
Carried forward,	238	206			

TABLE No. 19.

TERM OF SENTENCE.

	1879	1880
1 year,	119	85
1 year and 6 months,	9	5
2 years	102	110
2 years and 6 months,	1	2
o years,	70	77
4 years,	19	18
5 years,	70	62
6 years,	14	14
7 years,	14	7
7 years and 6 months,	1	4:44
8 years,	7	8
9 years,	1	1
10 years,	35	55
14 years,		1
15 years,	7	5
20 years,	5	7
zo years,	1	2
50 years,	1	2
Life,	3	3
	478	464

TABLE No. 20.

OFFENCES.

	1879	1880
	-	
Abduction,		1
Accessory after the fact,		1
Assault and battery	1	
Assault and battery with intent to rape	1 3	4
Assault with intent to kill,	3	
Assault with intent to rape,	8	3
Arson,	1	4
Attempt to commit a felony,		1
Barn burning,	1	5
Breaking into store-house,	1	2
Bigamy,	1	3
Buggery,	2	0
Burglary,	2	2
	9	
Burglarious Larceny,		1
Burning fence,	1	;
Burning jail.		4
Burning stable,		1
Burning out-house,		1
Cheating by false tokens,		1
Concealing birth of child,	1	
Entering dwelling,		1
False pretense,	4	4
Felonions slaving	9	2
Felony and Larceny,		2
Forgery,	3	8
Harboring escaped Felon,		1
Horse stealing,	4	1
Illegal registering as a voter,		1
Incest,		1
Infanticide,		1
Larceny,	369	338
Larceny and receiving,	46	45
Manslaughter,	9	9
Misdemeanor,	ا	ĭ
Murder,	1	$\tilde{2}$
Murder, 2d degree,	1	-
Obtaining goods by folgo protongs	-	3
Obtaining goods by false pretense,	2	4
Perjury,	2	1
Pursuing live stock,		Y
Rape,	2	***
Receiving,	• • • •	1
Receiving stolen goods,	3	1
Robbery,		2
Shooting into train,		1
	478	463

TABLE No. 21.

NUMBER OF IMPRISONMENTS.

	1879	1880
	450	499
First,Second,Third,Fourth,	25	39
Third,	2	2
Fourin,		464
	478	464

REPORT OF STEWARD.

Steward's Office, North Carolina State Penitentiary, Raleigh, Nov. 1st, 1880.

To the Honorable Board of Directors, North Carolina State Penitentiary:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor herewith to submit my biennial report as Steward of this institution, ending the 31st day of October, 1880.

An itemized account of articles, from whom purchased, and prices paid, is shown in large book marked A.

The annexed Statement No. 1 and 2 shows the amount I have disbursed for general expenses from 1st November, 1878, to 1st April, 1879, and amount received by me from your honorable body and all other sources.

Statements Nos. 3, 4 and 5 embrace the amount expended on account of Penitentiary, W. N. C. R. R. and C. F. & Y. V. R. R. from 1st April, 1879 to 1st November, 1880.

The average number of Officers, Overseers and Guards at the Penitentiary from 1st November, 1878, to 1st November, 1880, was 47. The cost of feeding each one per day was 16½ cents.

The average number of convicts supported by the Penitentiary for the same length of time was 350. The cost of feeding each one per day was $7\frac{1}{6}$ cents.

The whole cost of supporting and safe keeping each convict for the same period was 31 cents. This includes Officers' Salaries, Overseers and Guards' pay, food, clothing and all other expenses—and is exclusive of credit for income from any source.

The entire expense on the W. N. C. Railroad from 1st November, 1878, to 1st November, 1880, was \$82,478.97.

The average number of convicts on said road for the same length of time was 453.

The whole cost for maintaining and safe keeping them per head per day was 25 cents.

The whole amount expended on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad from 1st November, 1878, to 1st November, 1880, was \$48,087.76.

The average number of convicts on said road for the same time was 222.

The entire cost for supporting and safe keeping each convict per day was $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. MURRAY,

Steward.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Amount expended and disbursed by D. C. Murray, Steward, from November 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879.

TA. Thurstone	11000000
For Provisions,	
Clothing and bedding,	3,707.15
Leather and findings,	2,838.68
Medicines,	624.21
Hardware and furniture,	1,720.40
Fuel and light,	1,992.98
Forage,	1,025.77
Stationery, printing and stamps,	234.75
Salaries at Penitentiary,	10,893.13
" on W. N. C. Railroad,	8,606.99
" on C. F. & Y. V. Railroad,	1,949.51
Freight, hauling and railroad tickets,	2,102.07
Commutation and tobacco,	1,559.75
Lumber and labor,	1,301.87
Roofing tin,	426.89
Tinning roof,	136.19
Doors and dressing lumber,	119.25
Making and setting ventilating shaft,	225.00
Horse and wagon,	165.00
Directors,	590.00
Sundries,	881.47

\$53,310.74

Included in the above is amount expended for support and maintaining convicts for same length of time on the W. N. C. R. R., \$18,736.80 C. F. & Y. V. R. R., 4,254.67

Fó

STATEMENT No. 2,

Showing the receipts of money by D. C. Murray, Steward, from the Board of Directors and other sources, from 1st November, 1878, to 1st April, 1879.

From	Board of Directors,	\$52,831.20
"	Shoe shop, &c.,	479.54

\$53,310.74

STATEMENT No. 3.

Amount expended at Penitentiary from 1st April, 1879, to November 1st, 1880.

ŕ	Provisions,	\$19,546.15
	Clothing and bedding,	18,338.12
	Leather and findings,	37,724.27
	Medicines,	950.86
	Hardware and furniture,	3,602.61
	Fuel and light,	4,082.79
	Forage,	2,631.80
	Freight, hauling and railroad tickets,	3,081.08
	Stationery, printing and stamps,	718.45
	Commutation and tobacco,	1,418.49
	Lumber and dressing lumber,	1,416.11
	Salaries,'	29,044.65
	Lime and cement,	1,384.62
	Insurance,	294.96
	Iron and steel,	. 1,635.98
	Carried forward,	125,870.94

A	๑
士	4

Brought forward,	125,870.94
Covering watch-tower,	
Gas fitting,	. 135.00
1 clay tempering wheel,	
Powder and fuse,	. 39.00
Window and door frames,	. 157.83
Tinning roof,	. 169.01
Lawyer's fees,	70.00
Directors,	. 1,900.00
Ministers,	. 358.43
Sundries,	. 800.55

\$129,764.20

STATEMENT No. 4.

A Classified Statement of amount expended on W. N. C. R. R. from 1st April, 1879, to 1st November, 1880.

For Provisions,	\$22,739.33
Clothing and bedding,	
Medicines,	
Forage,	386.34
Hardware and furniture,	646.41
Light and fuel,	631.32
Stationery, stamps and printing,	146.70
Commutation and tobacco,	2,455.50
Salaries,	20,728.02
Freight, hauling and railroad tickets,	2,310.27
Sundries,	1,153.96
Capturing convicts,	43.35
9	
Carriedforward,	\$62,796.89

For

Brought forward,	62,796.89
Paying off.	
Old shanties,	100 00
Leather and findings,	231.58
Lumber and labor,	
_	

\$63,742.17

STATEMENT No. 5.

Amount expended on Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from April 1st, 1879, to 1st November, 1880.

r	Provisions,	\$16,062.07
	Clothing and bedding,	5,219.68
	Leather and findings,	471.89
	Medicines,	474.35
	Hardware and furniture,	893.99
	Fuel and light,	534.25
	Freight, hauling and railroad tickets,	1,809.88
	Stationery, printing and stamps,	220.78
	Commutation and tobacco,	724.89
	Lumber and labor,	1,713.97
	Salaries,	14,105.43
	Guns and ammunition,	331.45
	Building quarters,	317.35
	Outfit for "	260.82
	Sundries,	692.29

\$43,833.09

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Penitentiary:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the law governing this Institution, I have the honor to submit this biennial report, dating from Nov. 1st, 1878, to Nov. 1st, 1880. In those two years there have been thirteen hundred and four (1304) cases of disease treated in the hospital here, with a mortuary result of sixty-six (66).

Dr. Wm. Little, my predecessor, treated during the fourteen months of his service, seven hundred and twelve (712) cases. Of this number there died of the following named diseases:

Dropsy,	3	Masturbation, Rheumatism complicated with heart disease, Scrofula,	1
		Total,	

When I took charge of the medical department of this Institution, on the 21st of January, 1880, I found in the hos pitaltwenty-seven cases of diseases under treatment. Of this number ten (10) were consumptives in various stages of the disease, some of them exceedingly low. Seven (7) others had incurable chronic diseases. Up to the date of this report, I have treated in the hospital five hundred and ninety-two (592) cases of disease, besides these making six hundred and nineteen (619), and prescribed for more than fifteen hundred (1500), which were not deemed severe

enough to be placed in the hospital for treatment. Of this number there died of

Consumption,	19	Fever, Typho malarial,
Conjestion of brain	1	" Typhoid
Cholera morbus,	1	Physical prostration,
Diarrhea, chronic,	- 1	Poison,
Dropsy, cardiac,	1	Tubercular disease of bowels
Gangrene,	1	Ulceration of stomach,
Heart-clot,	1	Spinal disease,
Heart disease,	1	_
		Total, 3
		,

Of the whole number of deaths there were seven (7) whites, and fifty-nine (59) colored. Eight of those occurring while Dr. Little was in charge, and thirteen reported by myself, were of men who had been returned from the railroads completely broken down, and hopelessly diseased. This class of patients, together with the unsound retained within the prison, has largely increased the death rate. Only four of the deaths were caused by acute disease contracted in the prison; the others were caused by chronic, constitutional and incurable diseases.

The death by poison was the result of the eating of the matured leaves of the common Poke, (Phytolacca Decandra,) gathered and prepared by the convict himself, without the knowledge of the prison authorities. The death of gangrene was that of the negro Andrew Fries, who was returned from the University Railroad about the 26th of February, physically prostrated, and with his feet gangrenous. In spite of unremitting care and attention, and the able assistance rendered me by Dr. P. E. Hines, who was called to consult with me in his case, he died in one month. There have been five (5) gun-shot wounds treated. one of which was received in an attempt to escape over the prison wall. The others were wounded befere entering the Penitentiary by officers making their arrest. I have performed five (5) surgical operations, viz: Four (4) for Anal Fistula and one (1) for the cure of Hemorrhoids; all of which were successful in their results. There have been only two cases of measles, which were isolated, and the disease prevented from spreading among the convicts.

The prison population is composed very largely of unsound men. In my examination of the inmates, and of those received into the prison during this year, I found nearly two hundred (200) physically incapable of rendering service to the State on the railroads, many of these scarcely able to perform the lightest labor required of them here; and quite a number of them, especially among the negroes, bearing the marks of grave constitutional vice, either Syphilitic or Scrofulous, and just ready to become a charge instead of a profit to the State. My observation has been that Phthisis in the negro has frequently been preceded by an attack of Syphilis, and in consequence I have been led to anticipate some lung trouble whenever my examinations have revealed its lesion. I think this may in some measure explain the reason why such a large per cent. of the colored convicts die of consumption. Perhaps another reason may be discovered in the unhealthy cell arrangement. These cells, in which the men are confined both day and night, when the weather is bad, were built only for temporary use, and are deficient in almost every element of comfort. They are very imperfectly ventilated—have no arrangement by which they can be heated in winter, and furnish an area of breathing space to each man not quite half that conceded to be the minimum necessary. The foul air which they are compelled to breathe over and over again, loaded with the effluvia exhaled from their skin and lungs, and from their night buckets, inevitably poisons them, and renders them incapable of performing the labor required or of resisting disease. I believe that this imperfect cell accommodation is the fruitful cause of many deaths; and I deem it highly necessary from every consideration-hygenic, economic and humane, that it be remedied as speedly as possible.

The comfort of the sick would be very materially en-

hanced by removal into the commodious and well ventilated hospital now nearly completed, in which the grave and necessarily fatal cases may be separated from those which are not serious, and cotagious diseases isolated. There is no other local cause existing here to produce disease; proper sanitary regulation is rigidly enforced, the convicts are well clothed and fed regularly on wholesome and well prepared food, they are subjected to no needless exposure in bad weather, and are treated well.

The officers of the prison have been uniformly kind and considerate, cheerfully rendering me all the assistance necessary to the performance of my duty. To the Hospital Steward, Mr. M. Johnson, I am under many obligations for the very faithful and intelligent manner in which he has performed the heavy and responsible duties of his position.

The following table shows the cases of disease treated:

Abscess,	17	Dyspepsia,	9
Asthma,,	3	Epilepsy,	18
Adenitis,	4	Enteralgia,	4
Arthritis,	1	Fistula in Ano,	$\tilde{5}$
Bronchitis, Acute,	96	Fracture,	1
" Chronic,	4	Fever, Remittent,	69
Brights' Disease,	$\tilde{1}$	" Typhoid,	11
Burn,	î	" Intermittent,	82
Cardiac Hypertrophy,	1	" Catarrhal,	
Constipation,	30	Canarona	14
	31	Gangrene,	1
Contusions,	5 5	Gonorrhœa,	$=$ $\frac{5}{8}$
Convulsions, Hysteric'l		Gun shot wound,	5
Consumption,	52	Gastralgia,	2
Cholera Morbus,	$\frac{5}{2}$	Gastritis,	2
Colie,	17	Hydrothorax,	4
Conjunctivitis,	1	Hip Joint disease,	2
Diarrhœ, Chronic,	13	Hemiplegia,	2
" Acute,	157	Hepatitis,	5
Dysentery,	167	Hemorrhoids,	9
Dropsy, Cardiac,	3	Heart Clot,	1
Dropsy,	20	" Disease,	$\bar{6}$
Debility,	70	Hemorrhage of Lungs,	3
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Hernia,	3	Pneumonia,	8
Hermicrania,	16	Poison, (Poke)	1
Influenza,	83	Rheumatism,	$7\overline{1}$
Incised wound,	1	Retention of Urine,	1
Lumbago,	$\frac{1}{4}$	Roseola,	$\hat{1}$
Lupus,	$\hat{3}$	Spinal disease,	1
Masturbation,	1	Scurvy,	1
Masturbation,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Suphilia	19
Measles,	$\overset{2}{2}$	Syphilis,	6
Miscarriage,		Sun Stroke,	_
Menorrhagia,	3	Sciatica,	3
Malingering,	6	Stricture of Urethra,	3
Neuralgia,	23	Scabies,	16
Nephritis,	3	Scrofula,	15
Old age,	1	Sprain,	6
Opthalmia,	11	Seplenitis,	1
Odontalgia,	4	Tonsilitis,	6
Pleuritis,	3	Tuburcular Enteritis,	2
Pleurodynia	1	Ulcer of Stomach,	1
Pharyngitis,	$\hat{\overline{2}}$	Ulcer of Bowels,	$\tilde{2}$
Peritonites,	$\tilde{1}$	Ulcer of Cornea,	ĩ
	$\frac{1}{2}$	Vertice	1
Pregnancy,		Vertigo,	

I am, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. McGEE,, M. D.,
Physician.

DOCUMENT No. 9.]

[Session 1881.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor, as ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, to submit the report of the Board of Agriculture, as prescribed by law, together with the reports of the chiefs of the several Bureaus of the department.

These documents embody the history of the operations of the department for the past two years.

The laws establishing the department, ratified March 12th, 1877, and modified in some particulars by the Legislature of 1879 and 1880, have been executed as far as possible.

The constitution of the Board remains as at its creation. Its personnel is changed by the succession of Gov. T. J. Jarvis to the office of Governor, ex-officio Chairman of the Board, vice Gov. Vance; Col. W. H. Cheek to the Mastership of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, vice Capt. S. B. Alexander. Several changes have taken place in the officers of the Board.

On November 27th, 1879, Capt. T. J. Robinson, who had been the efficient Secretary of the Board from the time of ts institution, died. In his death the department sustained grievous misfortune. He was equipped with a rare knowl-

edge of the subjects to which his duties assigned him, was capable of labor, patient in working up details, and courteous to all who came into official or personal relationship with him.

Mr. P. M. Wilson, of Warren, was elected Secretary in This stead.

On the 15th day of January, 1880, Dr. A. R. Ledoux, the State Chemist, tendered his resignation to take effect when his successor should be elected. It was accepted by the Board with expressions of regret at the loss of his eminent skill and abilities to the State.

Dr. C. W. Dabney, of Virginia, a graduate with the degree of Ph. D., of the University of Goettinger, Germany, was, on the 19th October, 1880, chosen State Chemist, to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Ledoux's resignation.

On May 24th, 1880, Col. L. L. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, resigned. His resignation was accepted with expressions of the high appreciation of his services entertained by the Board, and of the regard entertained for him as an officer and a man.

There was manifested a general feeling of regret at Col. Polk's determination to retire from official life. He had given his time, abilities and exhaustless energy to his work, and had won his way into the confidence of the farmers of the State.

The Board through its executive committee directed Mr. P. M. Wilson, the Secretary, to perform the duties of the Commisioner until one should be elected. He discharged these duties until August 6th, 1880, when Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, was elected Commissioner.

Capt. Alexander declined the office, when Mr. Wilson was directed to assume the office again. He remained at the head of the department until October 19th, 1880, when Montford McGehee, Esq., of Person, was made Commissioner.

Mr. McGehee has accepted the office and entered upon its duties.

Under the act of 1879, Prof. W. C. Kerr was appointed State Geologist under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OFFICE.

The correspondence of the Commissioner's office is very large. Letters of enquiry on almost every subject connected with agriculture are received and answered. During the season in which fertilizers are brought into the State and sold, there is a heavy correspondence in regard to them. Hundreds of letters ask for information in regard to the resources of the State from people in the North, North-west and West. Capitalists write for details and particulars of industries in which they desire to embark their money, and much labor is required to furnish such information. Then there is the miscellaneous correspondence incident to all public offices. Letters are promptly and fully answered, and whenever documents printed by the Department are requested, or it is thought that good can be done by sending them, they are despatched.

REPORTS, STATISTICS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The Board has always declined to give its patronage to any organ, but has relied on the general newspaper press of the State for the diffusion of such information on agriculture as might be of interest to the public.

The State press has as a rule been generous of its aid. During the second quarter of 1879, the Commissioner issued and distributed 500 copies of the act of 1877, with the amendments. The Commissioner has distributed in North Carolina the 20,000 copies of a pamphlet issued under a resolution of the General Assembly, ratified Feb. 27th, 1879, entitled "a resolution to develop the agricultural and other material interests of the State." This pamphlet is known

as the Dumont pamphlet, and about its publication the Board was not consulted.

During the third quarter of 1879, the Commissioner printed and distributed 7,000 copies per month of a sixteen column sheet illustrating the branches of the Department and giving valuable information in regard to crops, &c.; also 1,000 copies of a map of the State.

The farm statistics ordered to be procured by the Commissioner in 1879, were reported by him in January last to be so imperfect, on account of the inadequate machinery for collecting and collating them, that the Board discontinued this branch of the work for the past year; especially did this seem advisable in view of the thoroughness with which the work would be done by the Census Department. Such a collection, if made on the fifth year of each decade, it is thought, would answer the end of showing what progress the State made in growth, &c.

In the first quarter of 1880, the Commissioner issued 10,000 copies of a report of the work of the Department. Under a resolution of the Board, a monthly bulletin embracing the operations of the Department for each month, with valuable information for farmers will be issued; 5,000 copies for the month of December have been sent out. Much valuable information in regard to the factories of North Carolina, and the results of experiments on new crops, &c., has been got by persistent correspondence, and will be printed from time to time, as it is thrown into shape. These reports are received with favor and will, it is hoped, appreciate in the public mind the value of the work of the Department.

All but two hundred of the Hand Book of North Carolina have been distributed Each county in the State was allowed its quota according to its white population. There is an urgent demand for a new and a fuller work of a similar kind.

At the instance of ex-Commissioner Polk, Hon. R. B. Vance has introduced a bill in Congress to allow the publications of State Agricultural Departments to go through the mails at newspaper rates. Such a law would reduce our postage bills a considerable sum annually.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

By act of the General Assembly at its last session, the supervision of the Geological Survey was transferred to the Board of Agriculture. Under the direction of the Board, beyond the necessary and prescribed current work of the office in aid of the work of the Agricultural Department in furnishing reports, maps, information, &c., in furtherance of immigration and of important public works, the labors of the Survey have been devoted to the work of preparing for publication the accumulated materials of the last half dozen years' investigations. This includes the construction of a new geographical map of the State on a large scale, together with geological, agricultural, mineralogical and other maps illustrating the different branches of the work and the various resources of the State. This is a work of great moment to the State, and will mark an era in its progress.

The map is in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready to lay before you in a few weeks, together with the first part of the general report, which is now in press.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the Experiment Station has given the fullest satisfaction. Under the direction of Dr. A. R. Ledoux, it attained a very high rank among the scientific institutions of a similar character in this country.

Analyses of fertilizers, seeds, waters, plants, &c., have been made as required, and it is cause of satisfaction to the Board, and an honor to the State, that these analyses have stood

the test of examination and criticism, and have won a name for correctness and thoroughness that give them an independent and self-sustaining character. The high character and reputation of Dr. C. W. Dabney, the present State Chemist, and the successful conduct of his office since he assumed its duties, forecast that the Station will increase its reputation and its power for practical usefulness.

The work done is embraced in the annual reports. Its nature precludes any more extended notice here, and suggests only a reference to the report submitted as a companion document.

SUB-DEPARTMENTS OR BUREAUS.

Since the last report made to your honorable body, the Board of Agriculture, which is the controlling and advisory power of the department, has changed the distribution of the duties which it originally made. At the regular quarterly meeting in April, 1879, the department was divided into sub-departments, as follows: The sub-department of the Commissioner, who had assigned him the control of the Propagation of Fish and Immigration, in addition to his regular duties as the executive officer of the Board; the Geological Survey, placed by chapter 50, laws 1879, under the supervision of, and to be supported by the Department of Agriculture; the sub-department of the Director of the Agricultural, Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station. These sub-departments are, in the management of their peculiar duties, independent of each other, but are all equally subject to the Board.

TENURES OF OFFICE.

The tenure of office of the officers of the Board was changed at the August meeting, 1880. The Commissioner and other officers of the Board hold their offices for two years from April meeting, 1881, subject to removal, however, at the discretion of the Board at any regular meeting.

FISH PROPAGATION.

The successful experience of Mr. S. G. Worth in the work of artificial propagation of fish in our waters, and his indefatigable energy, have won the fullest confidence of the Board and Commissioner, and the fullest powers have been delegated to him.

To understand fully the amount and kind of work that he has done, it is necessary to read it as he writes it, and it is accordingly made an accompanying document of this report. It suffices here to say that he has accomplished under the direction of the Commissioner and by his own skill, an amount of work that will bring results of great money value to the State.

The fish have increased in our waters as rapidly as could be hoped with reason.

The evidences may be summed up in a few instances cited below. In 1880, the Scotch Hall Fishery, on the Albemarle Sound, owned by the Messrs. Capehart, captured 30,000 shad in excess of former years. They were the product of a floating made two miles above in 1877. This being a very unfavorable spring for the run of shad, it is thought that the catch would have fallen off but for artificial propagation. There was a slight increase instead of a falling off. Corresponding increase in the run in the Neuse admitted an additional number of seines.

Although information as to the numbers caught in the Cape Fear is incomplete, it is well established that a shad hitherto unknown in those waters, appeared in numbers last Spring. They are even shorter than the May shad, and weigh much heavier. They are the floating of 1877, and come from the Connecticut river.

Our streams are teeming with vast numbers of California

salmon a foot long, while smaller numbers of Schoodic salmon and California trout are in finest condition.

The more recent measure of introducing the German carp for ponds has met with enthusiastic reception. The maryelous results which have attended its introduction throughout the country, place it upon a high plane of commendation and bespeak a perfect success in all the waters of our State.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The work done by the Department in the matter of commercial fertilizers, is immediate and palpable in its effects and carries its own commendation with it.

Before the law of 1877 went into effect, over 100 brands of fertilizers were on sale in this State. Many of them were worthless, some low in quality and some good. All were sold at high prices. The tax, rigid sampling, and searching and accurate analysis, reduced the number in 1877 to 31. A year's trial had satisfied dealers and buyers that fair samples were taken and that they were fairly analyzed. The constitutionality of the law had been tested and established. The number of licenses issued in 1878 was 40. The fertilizers were holding their standard quality and were reduced in prices. A second year had almost conquered all prejudices against the system.

In 1879, forty-three licenses were issued. New companies entered the State or old companies were justified by their sales in putting more than one brand in the market. During the past year, there has been no complaint of a serious nature registered in the office. Manufacturers are satisfied that the law protects them against cheats in their trade, and that it is impartially executed. Farmers are satisfied that they buy better goods than ever before and at a less price.

In 1880, forty-eight licenses were issued. We see no reason to fear that the number will decrease in 1881, or that

the present prosperous condition of this branch of the work will decline. In some sections of the State, the quantity of fertizers used has increased, in others it has decreased; but on the whole it is safe to say that the increase in use for 1879 over 1878, was in proportion to the increased acreage of crops requiring artificial manures for quick and perfect growth, and the same for 1880 as compared with 1879.

The most minute and thorough attention will be given to the sampling this season, so that no mistakes can arise to affect the value of the analysis. This part of the work will be done by the regular officers of the Board. The analysis will not be confined to one suite of samples, but at such times as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner samples will be taken of goods then on sale in the State and these samples will be strictly analyzed. By this means it is thought temptation for running in a lower grade of goods after samples have been drawn will be removed. A continuous analysis will satisfy the farmers that every thing that can be done for their protection is being done.

With this guarantee, they will be content and will not demand more.

For further particulars on this head reference is made to the annual reports of the State Chemist and his special report which accompanies this.

SEEDS.

To prevent the sale of old and worthless seeds, samples were collected by the Commissioner last Spring, analyzed by him, and the results of these analyses printed in the annual reports. The same course will be pursued this year and another cause of bad crops removed.

SILK CULTURE.

It is one of the objects of this department to encourage

new industries—among these silk culture is especially mentioned. The conditions which should regulate enterprises of this kind may be referred to the three heads of climate, soil and labor.

Upon the first point, a comparison between our own climate and the climate of those countries where silk culture is and has long been an established industry, justifies the most favorable conclusions. France excels all nations in this particular industry, and the range of the thermometer there is much the same as here.

With respect to the soil, the indications of nature cannot be mistaken. The mulberry tree, the leaves of which form the food of the silk worm, flourishes in the greatest luxuriance in this State. There exists already, planted by the hands of nature, trees enough, if utilized, to lay the foundation of a substantial addition to the resources of our people. The propagation of these trees is easy; they can be multiplied indefinitely in a few years at a cost which no one would feel. The planting could be done in intervals of time between the pursuit of regular business.

With reference to the third condition, labor, this industry possesses special advantages. It is a settled doctrine of political economy, that a purely agricultural community is always poor, since it cannot give profitable employment to all its population. In the rough work of the farm the labor of women and children is of little value. The same labor directed to industries where physical strength is not demanded, but delicacy of touch is called into requisition, is a source of greatest wealth to the State. None of these industries are more profitable than silk culture. When it is established on a firm basis, it will add incalculably to our resources. But it is an industry requiring care, attention and skill, all of which will be developed by experience. The business is now being prosecuted by a few citizens of foreign birth, who bring to it all the qualities demanded. They will spread around them the knowledge necessary for pursuing this industry, and the number of those engaged in it will be constantly increased by immigration. The general movement of the populations of Europe to the United States, and the cessation of emigration from our own State, leave no doubt that our own population will henceforth increase in a very rapid ratio. The physical conditions which control most of the states of the world, impose upon them the solution of the problem-to the greater part difficult, to many of them impossible—how to provide for such increase, the range of industries being limited. It will be long before, even under the most rapid multiplication, any such apprehension need be entertained here. No equal portion of the earth's surface, with an enlightened agriculture, and a corresponding development of the arts which are dependent on agriculture, could sustain a greater population than the State of North Carolina. But a wise government will seek an early and full development of all its resources; especially will it seek it by giving fitting employment to its people of every age and sex to secure at once the highest comfort to every individual and the greatest prosperity to the State.

JUTE.

The experiments which have been made in the culture of jute, present results of the most satisfactory character. Seed were distributed from the office of the department early after its establishment, to enterprising farmers in different counties of the State, with a request that they would make experiments and report results. These results were, without exception, highly favorable. The specimens sent to the department equal the best specimens of the same plant from India. It has been demonstrated that if the foreign supply were interrupted by war or unfavorable legislation, we have within our own bounds a source of supply for this material capable of meeting an extensive demand, and of the best

quality. Economical considerations now govern the production of this article as they do all others. The impediment to its production on a large scale at present, is the want of mills to prepare it for market. It needs nothing but the erection of jute mills in the State to make jute culture a profitable branch of industry. These mills, by the action of steam power, accomplish in a few hours all that was accomplished a few years ago by the tedious processes of water rotting, breaking, scutching and hackling processes which required weeks and even months to effect. be assumed as certain, however, that in a State where cotton is a great staple, and a constantly increasing one, capital will not long be wanting for the proper preparation of an article so necessary to put that staple in market. If a jute mill were erected in Wilmington or Newbern, the culture of jute would become one of the established industries of the State. It would require two or three years to produce it in any considerable quantity, but during that time it could be brought from abroad, as it now is to the mills of Boston and Philadelphia. After that period it would draw its supplies of material from our own State. Mechanical genius, which has of late years so successfully surmounted every obstacle to industrial progress, will doubtless soon find a solution to the present difficulty in the invention of a simple machine of a price so moderate as to admit of being set up, if not on every plantation, at least in every neighborhood.

GRAPE AND WINE CULTURE.

The extended culture of the grape presents one of the many examples of the brave spirit with which our people have met the disasters of the war, and the salient energy with which they have been mastered in whole or in part. The proofs of this proposition meet us on every hand. The two great staples of our State have been extended far beyond their former boundaries. The culture of cotton has

been extended to the north of the line once regarded as its limit, over an average area of twenty miles. To the west the average extension of its area has been still greater. The culture of tobacco has more than doubled its former area. The medical herbs of our mountain section, the wild as well as the cultivated fruits of the piedmont section, the game and poultries of the middle section, the fish and fowl of the eastern section, have, under this new spirit of enterprise, been made the subject of large, profitable trade. We see proofs of this energy in other forms which address themselves more directly to the eye. The most casual observer cannot have failed to note them in travelling along our railroads. The solitary station of a few years ago has grown into a hamlet, the hamlet has grown into a village, the village of that day has grown into a town; and manufactories, particularly of tobacco, have been established in them, giving employment and adequate compensation to labor of every description. More or less remote from our railroads and along our rivers a large number of extensive cotton mills have been erected since the war, around which towns have grown up, where, too, labor but little available in the pursuits of agriculture, finds ready employment and reward. This spirit of enterprise has extended not only to marketable commodities, but to those things that contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of families.

Fruit culture generally has made large advances, and especially that of the grape. Before the war the grape was an exotic and not on sale except in our large towns. Though indigenous to the State—our forests when first explored being everywhere festooned with the vine—it was as a table fruit almost unknown. Now the delicious scuppernong is cultivated with success from the seashore almost to the mountains, and other and fine varieties throughout the State. Blooming late it escapes the disasters to which other fruit crops are liable. It comes with almost unfailing certainty. It is justly esteemed one of the chief luxuries to

those who are in health; it is recognized as one of the best agents for the restoration of the invalid. The Department will labor to plant the vine by every home in the State. Whatever adds to the enjoyment of the family brings a new tie to home, and attaches the citizen more and more to the commonwealth. To the statesman such considerations cannot be indifferent. But to the philanthropist and the friend of moral progress grape culture has a yet higher recommendation. It is a well attested fact that in wine making countries intemperance, the fruitful source of so much misery crime and social disorder, is almost unknown. It was a maxim of the late illustrious Dr. Caldwell, who had ample opportunities of observation in many countries, that the appetite for ardent spirits could best be combatted by wine. It satisfies the appetite for stimulants with a beverage at once innocent and harmless. If the use of wine were as universal in this country as it is in France, no reason can be assigned why intemperance should not be as rare here as it is there. This cannot be until the growth of grapes becomes as universal as that of apples and peaches. Then the wine for every household can be made in every family. The making of wine for sale may be regarded as an established industry. At six or seven points in the State many thousand gallons are annually made for market. Much of this will compare favorably with many of the best wines of Europe. But the good wine would appear to be rather the result of chance than of well directed method in its manufacture. Wines bearing the same stamp and from the same establishment vary much in quality. The want of uniformity is fatal to any extended and regular demand. It is not sufficiently realized by our manufacturers that the process of wine-making is one of the most delicate in the whole range of arts; that nice skill and much experience is necessary to produce an article of uniform quality. European experts have been introduced into some of our establishments, and it will not be long before North Carolina wines

will be sought after and take their place among those that are most in vogue.

RICE.

The culture of rice as now pursued in this State demands express notice. Though the crop has been a staple in North Carolina since its early existence as a colony, the awakened spirit of enterprise among our people has transferred to and domesticated it in counties and sections of the State where it was never cultivated before. It may thus take its place among new industries. This crop presents a singular instance of the revolutions which are accomplished by the break up of old systems of industry and the introduction of new systems. Before the termination of the war, the valley of the Cape Fear possessed a monoply of this crop in this State. That event broke up the old system of labor and broke down the culture of this crop there. It was long supposed it could be grown only under the peculiar conditions to be there found. But during the war rice was furnished as an article of food to our troops, and it was an article of food generally accessible to our people. These circumstances combined led to general experiments in its cultivation, and these experiments proved it could be grown upon low lying lands up to the foot of the mountain range. The introduction of upland rice gave a still further impetus to its cultivation. This new industry—new because under conditions so different from those existing before-has now become an established and a most important one. It has become a staple crop in counties where none was produced a few years ago. The county of Hyde alone produces nowif such statistics as are accessible to us may be trustednearly as much rice as the entire Cape Fear valley produced before the war. Other counties have gone large into its culture. It is not likely that its culture elsewhere will seriously militate against the success of rice culture in the

Cape Fear valley. The rice of that region was unrivalled. It was admitted that it was grown there in its greatest perfection. Hence much the larger portion was used for seed. When the difficulties growing out of the want of labor and capital there shall be surmounted, and the culture of rice again placed upon a firm foundation, the rice of that region will enjoy its old ascendency in the market. This rice will be demanded for seed, that of other sections of the State will be consumed as food.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The investigations best adapted to promote the extension and improvement of sheep husbandry, and the collection and publication of available statistics in relation thereto, are enjoined upon the Board as an especial duty. In its performance, Secretary Wilson collected a fair history of the industry, as it is practiced in every portion of the State. The reports of correspondents present an anomalous condition of this interest. Without exception the climate is adapted and the lands are suited to raising sheep, and still the annual increase is insignificant.

The Auditor's report for the year ending September 30th 1880, shows the number of sheep in the State to be five hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and forty-eight. This number is less than that given in the census of 1850, and exceeds that given in the census of 1870 by 83,293. Several reasons may be assigned for these variable statistics. The excess shown by the tables of 1850 over 1880 is most probably due to the manner of farming and providing for laborers prevailing at these dates. The loss shown by the number reported in 1850 over that of 1870, may be ascribed to the general depression that followed the entire change of the labor system. The small increase in numbers during the past ten years, may be set down to neglect of this important branch of husbandry, for this neglect

causes are not difficult to find. In the cotton belt, cotton has grown to be an exclusive crop, and sheep raising, like grain growing, has been little cared for. In the Piedmont, northern and northwestern sections the high prices paid for fine tobaccos have demoralized the proper economy of the farm, and wrought out the same results that cotton effected in the east. In the west the increase in the number of sheep has been simply natural, and not stimulated as the true interests of that section would seem to dictate.

There are very few sheep farms, properly so called, in North Carolina, but sheep run at large in the old fields, woods, on the banks, in the pine forests, or on the mountain slopes. They are seldom fed, and almost as seldom salted. In winter they are rarely sheltered, and in a word, at all seasons of the year may be literally said to take care of themselves. This they are enabled to do on account of the abundance of natural grasses, harbs, and other forage accessible to them at all times. Little attention is paid to breeding, and the vast majority of sheep are what is called natives, although thoroughbreds and grades do well. Mutton is not raised as a specialty, and wool is scarcely considered in estimating the profits of raising sheep.

Sheep in North Carolina may be said to be almost exempt from disease, and are subject to but few casualties which a provident and stringent law could not prevent.

The average cost per year of keeping sheep will not exceed fifty cents; the annual net profit is set down at one hundred per cent. Yet with all this, sheep husbandry in North Carolina is in a languishing condition. It is not destined to remain so long. The general prosperity of the country will allow the farmers of North Carolina to give attention to the necessary comforts of farm life as well as the ready money crops. This will make what is an old industry new again, and will lead to raising sheep enough to provide mutton and wool for each family. This home supply will soon grow into a surplus, and that will become

a net gain to each farm. The extraordinary advantages of North Carolina as a sheep raising section are attracting very great attention in the North, and enquiries for lands in large bodies adapted to this industry are received by the commissioner every few days. Large farms devoted to an intelligent and energetic prosecution of this business will encourage the awakening interest in it, and will do much to give it its proper place among our other great industries. To attain this it must be protected, and thoroughly protected. Common justice to small farmers, as well as a decent regard for fostering what can be made a business that will add much wealth to the State, demand it.

The Board relies upon the Legislature to devise laws that will bring this about. Especially does it suggest that as far as the law can it will suppress the ravages of dogs. They are the great hindrance to successful sheep raising in North Carolina. The farmers of the State wish such a law, and it is apprehended that it can be made so just and equitable that its enforcement will injure the interest of none but will promote the good of all.

Arrangements for through transportation from European ports to North Carolina will soon be completed, and every assurance is before us of obtaining a small but steady stream of immigrants of a desirable class. If sufficient means were at the disposal of the department to place agents in other countries and to add to the number of its publications, this department would be put upon a footing which would justify the most sanguine expectations.

IMMIGRATION.

There is no one point of policy upon which the opinion of statesmen, certainly of the West and South, is so unanimous as the necessity of immigration. It is a recognized source of wealth to the State, not only by reason of the money which the immigrant brings but from his capacity

as a producer. It is estimated that by his ability as a laborer each immigrant adds one thousand dollars to the resources of the State. Immigration gives rise to competition for lands, and thus their value is enhanced. It increases production and feeds trade. It diversifies labor and opens up new sources of prosperity. It adds, in fact, to the wealth of the State in countless ways. Immigration gives increase of population, and when population is numerous churches and shools flourish, towns extend, factories spring up and railroads are constructed. It is thus that the resources of a State are swelled.

The desire for immigration is dictated by considerations of high political expediency. The political power of each State is dependent upon and in the Federal Government is in exact proportion to its population. The material benefits dispensed by that government are increased by the poppopulation of the State. The condition of the rivers and harbors, as in other particulars, faithfully reflects the influence of population in each State. Improvements in these respects are never withheld from States whose population demands them. It often happens, too, and this may be merely indicated, that the safety of the State depends upon its numbers.

The keen competition between States for immigration is prompted by every motive that can actuate enlightened communities. It is competitive in the race of high civilization.

To this great subject the attention of the people of North Carolina has only recently been turned. The Department of Agriculture was created in the spring of 1877, and a year or more was necessary to its organization for operations within the State. Then, with regard to immigration alone, much time was necessary for the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to the State. Then, too, the distribution of these statistics necessarily required time. Meanwhile the means at the disposal of the Board

have been small. Compared with the objects to be accomplished, it will be conceded by all reflecting men to have been very inadequate. But in spite of difficulties and narnow means, the work has been carried steadily forward. A good system has been put in operation—agencies have been established and many publications showing the inducements to immigration have been made by the department and extensively distributed in parts of Europe and in the northern and western States of the Union. The large number of letters received at the Department office attest how widely the attention of intending immigrants has been directed to this State. The correspondence of this kind alone is now burthensome, and must soon demand an increased clerical force. These letters relate to every interest in the State, and many require special investigations to furnish full answers. The exertions of the agent in England have been specially successful. By the distribution of our publications and his own active efforts, a general interest there has been awakened in regard to this State. As the results of his labors, upwards of fifty English immigrants of excellent character and some means have been brought into the State within the past sixty days, and with the exception of a family of the last comers, have satisfactorily settled. This is but the advance guard of a large accession to our population from that source—a source peculiarly desirable, since the people of England are accustomed to lives very similar to our own and speak the same language.

An arrangement made by the Board within the last few days, the details of which have been committed to the Commissioner, removes the great difficulty in dealing with immigration. It may be presented in very few words. Europe has a great excess of population. North Carolina has a great excess of lands. Now, how to transfer the population to the lands, a process which involves travel of thousands of miles over many different points of transportation and hence of considerable cost, has been the great problem. In

some States it has been solved by the State paying the expenses of the actual settler at a minimum rate; in others by the transportation of the immigrant by combinations made by railroads possessing lands for sale within those States. The former mode was impossible here as no means were provided; the latter has heretofore been applied in the new States where railroad corporations possessed vast tracts of unsettled land. The associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas operating in this State and beyond it, recognizing the interests of the State and of these railways to be identical in this matter, offer through Col. A. Pope, their General Passenger Agent, their co-operation, to be effected by their numerous agents in this and other States, in collecting and distributing information in regard to North Carolina and its resources, and in furnishing passage and transportation at the lowest rates. This combination will carry our arrangements into Castle Garden, the great depot of immigrants landing in this country.

Arrangements for through tickets from European ports to North Carolina will be perfected in a short time.

If the Department had means at its disposal to establish agencies in other countries of Europe and to multiply its publications setting forth the inducements to immigration to this State, the Board would indulge sangine expectations of success.

LAND AND MINING REGISTRY.

There are on the Land and Mining Registry books about a quarter of a million acres of farming lands, water powers, mines, &c., lying in forty-four counties and offered at fair prices. A special pamphlet has been issued explaining the system chosen by the office for the sale of lands, and sent in large numbers to every county in the State. There is no risk in the assertion that the number of acres on the books can be quadrupled by active canvassing, and such a canvass

will be made. The system is very simple. The Commismissioner furnishes blank descriptive forms on application of the party desiring to sell land, upon which is written out a full and faithful description of the property by the owner, with the lowest price and terms of payment. The owner is required to guarantee a good title to the property offered for sale. The property is then recorded in the Farm and Mining Registry, and is also placed in the Catalogue of Farms for Sale by the Department. When sold, the owner pays the Department two and one-half per cent. commission on the gross amount of the sale, which commission is paid into the State Treasury. The only charge made is one dollar for registering each tract of land. For this small sum an advertisement that could be had in no other manner for any similar sum is obtained. Ten thousand copies of this catalogue have been issued, and seven thousand distributed in Great Britain by our agent in the north from this office. The demand for them increases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The office, library and museum of the Department are on the second floor of the Briggs building, on Fayetteville street. It affords the best accommodations to be had, but the necessity for a building proper for the Department as such, with a capacity suited to its large and increasing wants, is constantly felt. Such a building would be a gratification to the largest class of our citizens, for whose benefit the Department was constituted, an ornament to the capital and the pride of our people. The library of the Department contains about six hundred volumes, chiefly agricultural reports and works relating to agriculture, maps, and files of agricultural papers. It has been collected at a small expense.

An effort to have each county more fully represented in the Agricultural Museum will be made this year. It is of prime importance, as a perfect museum is an agricultural State in minature. It is visited by hundreds of people from abroad, as well as by our own people, and is the best advertisement that can be had.

The Board authorized Dr. Ledoux to attend a convention of the agricultural chemists of the Union, at Washington, in July last. This convention was called for the purpose of adopting a uniform method for the analysis of commercial fertilizers. A permanent organization was effected as a section in the subdivision of chemistry in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Goesmann, who was elected State Chemist but declined, was made president, and Dr. A. R. Ledoux was made permanent secretary.

Such a distinction was a compliment, not only to him but to the State.

Owing to the great destruction of vines in France, the President of the Horticultural Society of the Girounde, requested our authorities to give them some of the best native vines. These vines representing the mush, scupponong, &c., were obtained from the Tokay and Thomasburg vineyards and forwarded without expense through M. DeBebien, agent of the French line of steamers at New York.

A cause of congratulation is the absence of any prevailing and serious diseases or distempers among our live stock, and of destructive insects. Diseases have been occasional but they have been of mild type and have been successfully combatted by as various remedies as there were communities in which they appeared.

The Board has met the number of times required by law, and at the times and places appointed in its by-laws. Called meetings were held in April for the purpose of electing a Chemist and transacting other important business; and an adjourned meeting was held on August 6th, 1880, to elect a Commissioner. The executive committee has met as often as was deemed necessary.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

During 1879, fairs were held by the Agricultural Society, the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association, the Cumberland Agricultural Society, the Carolina Fair Association, the Dixie Agricultural Association, the Sampson Agricultural Society, the Guilford Agricultural Society, (which also holds an annual Fruit Fair,) the Randolph Agricultural Society, and one in Alamance county. The Colored Industrial Association also held its first annual fair.

This year, fairs were held by the North Carolina Agricultural Society, the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association, the Cumberland Agricultural Society, the Dixie Agricultural Association, the Randolph Agricultural Society, the Poplar Tent Fair, and other smaller societies, and a second Industrial Fair was held by the colored people of Raleigh.

Taking these exhibitions as tests of our agricultural condition, there can be no two opinions, but that progress of a wholesome kind can be reported.

Under resolutions of the Board, exhibitions of the collections in the Agricultural Museum were made at the two last annual State Fairs. They were pronounced good by the public and were leading features on both occasions.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FISH AND FISHERIES, FOR THE YEARS OF 1879-'80.

BY S. G. WORTH, SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency, Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor and Ex-Officio Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics:

SIR:—This report from your Sub-Department of Fish and Fisheries has for its subject the increase of food fishes, by artificial methods, in the inland waters of North Carolina, under the direction of your honorable Board of Agriculture. Its scope reaches over the years 1879 and 1880.

In order that the relations of this work toward the people of the State may be understood by all, it may not appear inappropriate to point out some of the general considerations which led to its establishment, and the general methods employed in prosecuting it.

It is a well known fact that fish have grown scarcer in our State for years. In many interior counties formerly visited by shoals of fishes in large numbers, they have almost, in some cases entirely, disappeared. Citizens of these counties now depend upon the purchase of fish brought by rail, or else follow the more usual rule and go without. The migratory fishes no longer appear. Though the surface of our State is a great net-work of streams, and in them are found naturally abundant supplies, it is equally true that the supply is never equal to the demand. With the destructive agencies removed they would soon be plentiful, but the agencies are being multiplied and it is conceded by all that their numbers are annually diminishing. This falling off is an outgrowth of our civilization and results first from cutting them off from favorite spawning grounds with dams,

and second by increased fishing to supply the wants of a growing population.

To arrest the fishing for a term of years would add greatly to the increase which would take place naturally, but this would throw into disuse thousands of dollars worth of nets and boats and would be as absurd as it is impossible. In order to re-establish our fisheries without any material cessation in their operations, is one of the main objects of our labors. We desire to make fish cheaper for the peoplecheap, as a food supply. It is only in favored localities in the more eastern belt of our State that the poorer class of our citizens can afford to buy fish. Outside this territory the price is such that it is cheaper to buy bacon. Throughout a larger well-watered area there are thousands of people who, with the money to buy, are still unable to procure fish, because they cannot be had. They are in such steady demand that they are eaten as a luxury and not as meat-in the sense of food supply. To correct this state of things, and place fish in the reach of all, is our foremost effort. Christian Wagner, in an article entitled "What does a fish cost," says, "The area of my property, if used for agriculture, would scarcely support a laborer and family, while by pisciculture it gives employment to fifteen men, three horses and a steam-engine. The profit to myself is much greater than any farmer or gardener could make of it, for the water is much richer than the field, if pools are cultivated like land." An examination of the map shows our future in this direction. Our chief labors being directed to this end, we have used great effort to multiply the fishes in greatest numbers at the smallest outlay of money. In every move, we are availing ourselves of information, derived from a corps of practical, cultured gentlemen, whose scientific attainments are recognized throughout the world.

Acting upon the most enlightened policy, we have adopted methods employed by them, and our labors have been triumphant. All the appliances for impregnating and hatch-

ing eggs and releasing young fish can now be found in North Carolina. We are fairly in harness, and have abundance of material for operations, embracing millions of fish each spring. Whatever is lacking is due to an absence of more adequate means. Our steps have been gradual but marked with progressiveness. We have arrived at that point where we are capable of enlarging our work threefold with increased allowance, and thereby include the increase of Rock fish and other varieties not within our present scope. We have planted, however, 125 million fish, and with their return we look for greater liberality in funds. If in our earlier efforts we could have braved public clamor and placed the entire product of each season's labor into one stream our results would be much more pronounced to-day. As it is, we have no system of statistics, and a very considerable increase may disappear among an increased number of nets and consumers, without attracting special comment. If, however, we maintain the work on a basis of that of last spring, whereby our main streams will get a million fish annually, there will be no need felt for statistics. This is proven by the Ohio river being stocked with 230,000 fish and the Sacramento (of California) with 400,000. No shad inhabited them previously.

While looking to the ultimate supply of fish in great bulk, for the supply of our large territory, we are careful to increase and introduce such varieties as are most desirable in quality and habit. With this view we have opposed the introduction of the Black Bass, and it is gratifying to know that none have yet been introduced into our waters. From all I learn of that variety, I incline to the belief that where a State is annually liberating fry, they would so greatly reduce the numbers as to prove a positive injury.

Inadequate means has restricted our labors in a great measure to those varieties which are most economically handled. Our entire success is due, in a large measure, to the assistance rendered by the United States Fish Commission. To the Hon. S. F. Baird, who is chief of that Commission, North Carolina owes much. He has furnished eggs and fish which, but for his unequalled management, would have been unknown in our waters. In every case they were a free gift, some being eggs and others fish ready for immediate release. It is our purpose to avail ourselves of all approved fishes from this source. Our ultimate object is to diffuse them into all our waters, even to the smallest streams and ponds.

Another important part of the labors vested in this subdepartment consists in collecting data which will form the basis of protective laws. Wise laws looking to this end can be made only after full investigation into habits and movements of the fish. After long experience has added more information in this direction such legislation will be suggested as seems most appropriate. Any law so partial in its provisions as to enhance the value of one fishery to the injury of another, is more an injury than a benefit in general protection. I shall request of the Legislature a law for the protection of the California and Schoodic Salmon, the California Trout and German Carp. The latter, though in a large measure in private ponds, are so many breeders which will in a short time stock a large portion of the State, and should be regarded with the others as State property, and be made the subject of special legislation. It is manifestly wrong to spend money introducing approved varieties from great distances to be destroyed before the first spawning season. The sacrifice of personal comfort, the great loss of sleep, exposure and endurance, necessary for their safe introduction, form alone a plea in their behalf. The annual expense of this work is less than \$3,500, including all items. The exception is found in the period covered by this report, during which two hatcheries were built at a cost of \$2,500. It is needless to say that they were essential to the work. They are both new, and complete in detail. One at Ayoca, the residence of Dr. W. R. Capehart, opposite Edenton, on the Albemarle Sound, is used for hatching shad. The ova are collected from shad caught at night at the two nearest fisheries where an aggregate of three miles of sein is landed every six hours. They are carried by boat and overland by conveyance and by hand a distance of two miles to the hatchery. When delivered there they pass into the hands of another set of men who place them into the hatching vessels, and conduct the process of hatching till the young are one to three days old. They are then loaded into ten and sixteen gallon cans and turned into the charge of a third set termed messengers. They are conducted up the Chowan river, to Franklin, whence the messengers convey them by rail to the stream for which they are designed. The hatching is conducted in twenty-eight cones, made of in, with a capacity of about eighteen gallons each. These will accommodate four and a half million eggs at one filling, which, under ordinary circumstances, hatch out in about five days. The water used is pumped out of Salmon creek into elevated casks, by steam power, and is used at the natural temperature, varying from 58° to 68° Far.

The convenient location at this point will ultimately enable us to utilize three times as much spawn, both from the

large fisheries and from gill nets.

From further discoveries made last spring it is deemed expedient to undertake, in the near future, the hatching of Rock fish, otherwise known as Striped Bass. It is believed that no better place for gathering their spawn will be found, although investigation is just begun.

The Salmon hatchery at Morganton is located upon State ands, near the large Asylum now going up. The eggs and fish handled here are from varieties which spawn in the fall months. They are suited more especially to clear are interior streams. Among them are the California Salmon and Trout, the Schoodic (land-locked) Salmon, etc. Here, also, will be constructed breeding ponds for the German Carp.

The two hatcheries are cheaply built, but will answer every demand, and cannot be surpassed in proportion to the amount invested.

Fish culture is attracting more attention each year, and recent developments have added a zest unknown before. Forty States and the General Government are pushing forward with sweeping strides. While some States are spending \$30,000 a year I do not see that our modest efforts are by any means contemptible. With more money we could do more; but with the same amount there are none who do more. We are increasing our supply, and will soon make room for the establishment of more fisheries than we now have. Our more southern lattitude, rendering us by nature an earlier run of shad and Rock fish, will always afford large and profitable sales. With a growth in the population a corresponding increase in the catch will yield larger receipts. This source of income may be increased indefinitely by artificial propagation. The eggs are easy to procure and can be hatched at a cost of eighteen to twenty cents per thousand. Their numbers being infinite and our system of hatching well-nigh perfect, there is scarcely a line of limitation. When our wants are fully supplied through this beneficent channel our people will recognize this as a work of great practical utility—a source of wealth.

SHAD—(Alosa Sappidissima.)

I went to Avoca in March, 1879, in view of undertaking the entire work of collecting the ova from the fisheries, hatching the same, and releasing the fry throughout the State. I had scarcely commenced to arrange the work, when I learned that the United States Fish Commissioner had decided to send the hatching steamer there in April. I at once organized a small distributing corps for the release of the young, which we would now receive from the hatching steamer in condition to be released. While awaiting the

arrival of the Lookout with the hatching corps from Baltimore, I arranged a few cones at Scotch Hall Fishery and hatched out 370,000 fish. I abandoned it as soon as the party arrived, and removed to Franklin, Va., with my force. The yacht Lookout really belonged to the Maryland Commission, and was fitted up for hatching fish by the accomplished Commissioner of that State, Maj. T. B. Furguson. She was under immediate command of Col. Jno. S. Saunders, whose courtesy and favors were of the most acceptable nature. As soon as they commenced to turn out young shad, we received shipments at irregular intervals at Franklin, which we consigned to the waters of our State. All the fish batched there were placed into Southern streams. We received 2,115,000 fry, which, with our own hatching, make an aggregate of 2,485,000. They were released with inconsiderable loss, messengers attending each shipment. I detailed two of our force to remain at Avoca, who conveyed each day's turnout from the hatchery to the steamer's pier in small boats. We were thus co-workers in a modest way with the United States Fish Commission.

While engaged in the distribution some aid was rendered Col. A. P. Butler, Commissioner of South Carolina.

In 1880 the Hon. S. T. Baird could not send the Lookout into our waters as in the year preceding. We were thus left upon our own resources, without any appliances for collecting or hatching the eggs. It remained for us to fit up for this work, or allow the season to pass and accomplish nothing. The fact that we had few men of any experience and none fully versed in the work, lent further embarrassment to the situation. At length, when the Board decided to undertake the work, energetic preparation ensued, which resulted in a full equipment within five weeks. Twenty-eight cones were arranged near Dr. Capehart's residence, in a plain building erected for their reception. An engine, two steam pumps, and the cones occupied the main floor, the space between being occupied by the dining table.

In the attic hammocks were swung for twenty men. All was included in a building twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, of one story. Of the force engaged but four had ever seen a young shad, and they were novices.

The engine was steamed up on April 14th, and worked twenty-seven days and nights without an hour's interruption. Ten million, five hundred and fifty-seven thousand eggs were collected during the twenty-five days which followed. The eggs were taken at Sutton and Scotch Hall Fisheries, owned by Messrs. Capehart & Son. The yield in fish from these amounted to five and a half million. Our inexperience would not admit larger results. There were certain other causes which operated against larger results, which can be corrected in future.

Although the United States Commission operated here the two years preceding, we surpassed their largest yield by a few thousand. This was probably due to the increased catch of shad at Scotch Hall Fisheries. From the following comparison onr work may be properly estimated:

In 1878, the U. S. Fish Commission took 10,342,000 eggs, and hatched 4,995,000 fish.

In 1879, the U. S. Fish Commission took 7,440,000 eggs, and hatched 5,295,000 fish.

In 1880, the N. C. Fish Commission took 10,557,000 eggs, and hatched 5,540,000 fish.

The largest yield of eggs in one day was on April 17th, when 1,390,000 eggs were taken from 65 females. On April 22nd, 1,000,000 eggs were taken from 45 roe. On 16th, 860,000 eggs were taken, on the 19th, 660,000, on the 21st, 585,000, and on May 1st, 720,000.

The above proved to be our best season of work, and established our fitness for operations of considerable extent. We feel just pride in the results attained, for it was our first undertaking and we were unaided from without our borders. The entire expense of the season places the cost of each thousand shad released at twenty-six cents. Increased handling will reduce the cost to a much lower figure.

As a rule, one gallon of eggs was the maximum placed in a cone. These I estimated at 160,000. I arrived at this determination by measuring out a quart with a small tin case and counting the number of eggs contained, after five successive fillings. The total number thus counted, being added together and divided by five, gave the average of the measure. This obtained, the whole quart was scooped out, when a multiplication gave the desired result. Throughout this count care was taken to prevent error, and the quart was found to contain something more than 40,000 eggs. The great drain on my time prevented further tests in this direction. Subsequent countings may find this estimate too low or too high, but with no great variation either way. However this may be, my estimate of numbers is on a uniform basis—all the eggs taken being measured by a quart dipper. This was done after a wire cloth had been held over the mouth of the buckets, and the water poured off till the eggs were even with the surface, sometimes slightly above the water. All this and other hatching-room work were entrusted to Mr. John Pugh Havwood, whose accuracy is rarely equalled. No attempt was made to show the yield of eggs in individual shad. The females from which our ova were taken were uniformly of large size, and yielded very large amounts of eggs. Very few "half-shad" were taken, nearly all being full of eggs. No cause can be assigned to the absence of spent or halfspent fish. The record shows an average yield of nearly 21,000 eggs. Twenty thousand is the estimate adopted by the United States Fish Commission. While Sutton Fishery yielded the largest number of eggs the excess was greatly reduced compared with the two years preceding. Fully four million were derived from Scotch Hall, probably due to the very large increase in the catch at that fishery.

Although the annual yield of ova at the two fisheries owned by the Messrs. Capehart aggregates eight to ten million, it was ascertained by the U. S. Fish Commission, in

1878, that the yield at the other great fisheries above and below these, was trifling in comparison. In view of the constant growth which is sure to attend our labors, I made use of a stand of gill nets, that we might know if a larger increase could not be made by employing them. The result was greater than I anticipated. Seven shots were fished during a very stormy period of weather, when fish were spawning least. In four days 1,185,000 eggs were taken. Although this mode of fishing is not much indulged in there, owing to the great number of stakes which infest the water, there will be enough fished near our base of operations to admit of very complete examination during the coming spring. If results are in keeping with the narrow experiment above cited, a new source of supply will be opened which will add greatly to enlarge our labors with small additional cost.

ROCK FISH, STRIPED BASS—(Roccus Lineatus.)

In April, 1879, I took the cars for Weldon from Franklin, Va., and spent two days on the Roanoke river, near this place, examining the fish. But few were taken at this interval, and my research extended to only about twenty-five fish. Among these I found a roe fish of five or six pounds weight, fully matured, with the eggs flowing freely. No male fish being at command, and other duties pressing, I placed the fish into a box of ice and returned to Franklin, having communicated my information to Hon. S. F. Baird, at Washington, by telegraph. Simultaneous with this capture, the seine on the Sound at Scotch Hall landed some very large rock in the spawning state. Dr. Capehart manipulated a very large number of eggs, assisted by Mr. Walke. They were turned over to the Maryland corps, then at Avoca hatching shad for the United States Commission. They having been exposed some two hours to the hot sunshine, and without proper change of water, yielded but a small per centage of impregnated eggs. A number reaching several thousand has proved, however, that they could be impregnated after the same method employed with shad eggs. Owing to the great excess of unimpregnated eggs, they were poured overboard and others subsequently impregnated in more satisfactory numbers by Mr. Wm. Hamlin, of the Maryland Commission.

On April 28th, 1880, while attending the haul at Sutton Fishing, a large rock, weighing fifty-seven pounds, fell into my hands, and nearly all the eggs taken were fertilized. I had an excess of pans for taking eggs, and owing to the small size of the eggs of the rock, took but small quantities in each pan. A great scarcity of milt prevailed, owing to a scanty number of some half dozen buck fish at twelve to fourteen inches length. I made the widest use of it, applying less than one-fourth the amount used in the same operation with shad. Having left my dipper, I applied the water for "bringing up" the eggs by dipping the edge of the pans into the waves that were running up on the beach. Owing to a high wind the waves were large and filled with fine sand and trash. The rough treatment they received, and the scant allowance of milt, combined to furnish but small hope of success. Not having enough milt, I applied shad milt to a remaining pan of eggs, and when all the eggs had fully "come up," they and the parent fish were taken to the hatchery. I was so far from believing that they were fertilized, that I would not admit the truth of it till twentyfour hours later. Then, to my surprise, I found an impregnation of 90 per cent. or more. I found the eggs 7½ diameters to the inch, and computed the number impregnated on a basis of 30,000 to the quart, and this placed the number manipulated at 700,000 eggs. They were placed into six cones and treated after the same general manner as shad eggs. Being lighter, a weaker current was used. The hatching in water, 66° to 67° Far., took place inside of fortytwo hours, when their minute size enabled them to escape

freely through the perforated tin. This escape continued till the strainer surfaces were covered with jackets of open cloth. This soon filled with sediment and failed to carry off the flow of water. The flow being necessarily reduced, suffocation quickly ensued, which caused a wholesale loss of not less than 500,000 fish. They were in clots aggregating many solid quarts of pure fish. I removed about 40,000 and placed them into a Seth Green box in the creek. There were already about 10,000 in this box which had hatched there with less success than those in the cone. This, however, was due to absence of current in the creek. At this time all the force were greatly fatigued and overworked, and the 50,000 rock died in the box at 48 hours age from neglect. They were in the broiling sun and without current, and the putrid water killed them.

The eggs impregnated with shad milt yielded a small percentage of fish amounting to six or eight per cent. Two thousand taken out of the cone on May 1st, remained twelve days in a can without loss—the water being changed at intervals of two to six hours. They perished in Raleigh, to which point they were removed that they might develope away from allied species, and thus be identified at different stages of growth. At twelve days age they retained large sacks. From the parent rock I removed over a quart of unimpregnated eggs on April 29th, and sent one quart of them with the ovaries by express to Hon. S. F. Baird for such examination as they might afford. This number, with the eggs taken, amounted to six pints, verified by filling the ovaries with water and measuring the water afterwards. As near as I could estimate, the remaining eggs compared with the quantity used in the impregnation on the night previous were as four to one, making the total yield three million. I think that we will have no difficulty in securing more eggs next spring, when further enquiry may lead to the establishment of a very large work in this direction. Fine large spawning and spawned rock were taken last spring within four miles of our station. At the same rate as above they would have yielded a number of eggs reaching 15,000,000. When sufficient numbers can be obtained we can stock the entire waters of the State. We have no better fish. They command prices ranging from six to twenty-five cents per pound in Northern markets and are esteemed at home second to none in excellence.

CALIFORNIA SALMON, (Salmo Quinat.)

When it became apparent that a new point for hatching Salmon and Trout must be selected, I spent about a month looking for a suitable location. My examination reached over the entire scope between Asheville and Morganton. I visited the latter point in June, and was about leaving, when Judge A. C. Avery, learning of my mission there, called upon me, and insisted upon my taking a further survey under his guidance. This I agreed to, when examination revealed the fact that the surplus water of the gigantic Asylum, together with the water from a basin of springs near by would afford an ample supply. This water being drawn from the South Mountains, five miles distant, is of great purity and of moderate temperature. Steps were taken to lay the matter before the Board of Commissioners of the Asylum, who, after full consideration, granted the use of land and such water as would be unused by the Asvlum inmates. Permission being granted, the works were constructed during the summer of 1879, and the fitness tested by the hatching of eggs in October following. The results were very poor, only 54,000 fish being obtained out of a lot of 200,000. This was due to a very bad condition of the eggs on arrival and the continuation of the warmest fall and winter known for years. Subsequent hatching has, however, proved the suitability of the water and the location good in every respect. Being on State land no trouble arises from rental, and work of a durable nature may be

added with safety. The cheapness of materials and labor at this particular place enabled us to construct at less cost than we could have done at any other point. The saving at this place over the temporary establishment at Swannanoa Gap amounts to two hundred dollars a year.

Since fish culture is destined to become an important factor in the political economy of our people, the educational facilities offered by the State hatcheries are of great benefit. The publicity of this location attracts a large number who otherwise could not visit it. Of about three thousand who have seen the hatching in operation, only three have expressed a disbelief in the success of the work. It is further believed that this location will add a pleasing feature to the Asylum grounds, in affording diversion and entertainment to patients whose condition admits them to the open air.

Operations there in 1880, continued on the usual limite d scale, yielded a much better result. Out of 200,000 eggs, 160,000 fish were developed and released in good condition. Beside the natural loss, is recorded a loss of fifteen thousand in one night, owing to stoppage of water by a spring lizzard. Sufficient numbers of this variety have been released into our waters to make a full test of our capabilities as a salmon rearing State, nearly a million having been planted. I am reliably informed that they exist by thousands in the Yadkin river, and that they have grown to the length of twelve inches and more. I learn, further, that some have been captured in the French Broad, near Asheville, sixteen inches long—said to be the best eating in the world. More of them would have been caught and recognized, but from their shyness at this age. From the continued shyness of some retained and fed at the hatchery for two years, I presume that they have been captured only in rare instances, and with the fly. The eggs of this variety are taken from the parent fish by a trained corps of experts under the enlightened direction of the United

States' Commissioner. From his last report we learn that as many as seven to nine thousand parent fish were captured in a single day, during several days of the breeding season. They are one of the finest fishes in the world, averaging twenty pounds apiece. They form an immense article of trade on the Pacific coast, where they are smoked and canned and shipped to all parts of the world. They are readily distinguished from any other fish in our waters. Many millions have been planted in streams throughout the continent, and large numbers of eggs sent to New Zealand, Germany, France, &c., from McCloud river, California. They remain in fresh water nearly two years and then go to the ocean. When maturity arrives they ascend the streams to spawn and will penetrate our uppermost headwaters.

SCHOODIC SALMON—(Salmo Salar, var. Sebago.)

This variety has been introduced in proportion to the number of eggs we could obtain. In February, 1880, we released 11,800 in fine order. They were placed into clear western streams where they will breed and remain. They do not go to salt water. They are from Grand Lake stream, Maine. In such streams as afford never failing quantities of pure cold water, and yet too warm for our Brook trout, this and the next variety mentioned, will be carefully introduced. A large number of such streams exist, which we can reach only by patient steps. The demand for them being very great, our annual supply is necessarily limited. Two newspaper reports of salmon being caught in the Catawba, lead to the belief that they may have been out of a small number of this fish introduced into that stream in April, 1878. All persons into whose hands any strange and apparently new specimens of this kind fall, are requested to forward them to Superintendent Fish and Fisheries, at Morganton, in alcohol or on ice. The expense of such specimens will be borne by our sub-department, including the express charges.

CALIFORNIA TROUT—(Salmo Iridea.)

In March, 1880, we released 4,300 of these into cold streams and ponds in western counties. They are similar in many points to the brook trout of our streams, attaining, however, a much larger growth. They weigh at maturity four pounds, sometimes reaching ten. The eggs were taken on the McCloud river, in California. The growth of those released in our waters is very encouraging, and there is no risk attending a successful introduction into our clear streams. They are very choice in quality, of quick movement, taking the fly with eagerness.

BROOK TROUT, MOUNTAIN TROUT—(Salmo fontinalis.)

The only planting took place in March, 1879. Thirty-six thousand then released are growing finely, showing most plainly at Glen Alpine Springs, Burke county, in streams formerly uninhabited by trout. This lot of 600 probably spawned during the past fall. They are afforded careful protection.

The only failure we have to record is in the loss of our breeding trout. While at Swannanoa Gap one casualty after another reduced the numbers from 1,300 to 700. Further loss accompanied their removal to Morganton. Here the snakes and heron waged steady warfare, resulting fatally. Upon the removal of two hundred to the spring basin late in summer it was found that nearly every one posessed bodily wounds. There is ample material for a continuation of work in this direction when called for. Sufficient experience has been obtained to handle them with success. Their propagation can be furthered at a cost not exceeding

three dollars a thousand if a hatchery be located immediately upon a stream where they abound.

TROUT FOOD.

Mr. Seth Green, the well-known superintendent of the New York Commission, has promised us several thousand freshwater shrimp for our trout streams. This crustacean increases very rapidly, furnishing natural food of superior quality. Wherever found, the trout are known to be of larger size and better flavor than elsewhere. They will be introduced into our streams, and general increase in the flavor and size of our trout will follow.

GERMAN CARP—(Cyprinus carpio.)

About 3,000 of these have been turned into ponds. Great eagerness was shown in the desire of parties to obtain them. More applications are coming in each day and will be filled as nearly as the stock will admit. Those who fail to receive any from the present stock may confidently look to a supply next December. They are designed for all portions of the State, and more particularly for cultivation on farms. They have been selected with great care from the purest breeds found in Germany. They have been cultivated in European countries over a thousand years, and have been found to thrive in almost any water, however sluggish. They will assume a place on the farm that chickens do among fowls, yielding twice the number of pounds afforded by other animals on a like amount of food. Over a hundred ponds have been supplied, which alone would stock the entire State in four years, Ponds built on spring branches, where a mud bottom exists, will rear them in proportion to the area. The numbers distributed are designed as breeders, and do not require very large area, an

acre being sufficiently large, smaller ponds answering where larger ones cannot be built.

In order to promote growth, water-plants must be introduced and the fish fed with boiled hominy, or corn, mush, bread, curds, leaves of cabbage, lettuce, &c. Bread is not considered very good, however, soda and baking powders being objectionable. To further the increase, no fishes should be placed into the pond with them. To successfully stock larger ponds, every breeding pond should be arranged for complete drainage. None of those released in our State in 1879, have been seen, they having been placed into large ponds. Fish of the same age in Georgia, Florida and Texas are of five and six pounds weight. Three recently measured at Macon, Georgia, were 20, 22 and 25 inches long. They were a year and a half old. The parent fish in Washington, where these were bread, weigh fifteen pounds at five years age. An equal and probably greater size will be attained here.

The late Mr. J. A. Pappe, of Sonoma, California, went to Germany in 1872, and procured 83 carp, and returning, reached his home with but five surviving, they not being more than the length of a steel pen. From these, a large portion of the State has been stocked. But two of the original fish remain, whose weight two years ago was near fifteen pounds. This instance is cited to show the increase arising from so small a number and the esteem in which they are held. I have been told by numbers of gentlemen in this State, who have eaten the carp abroad, that they are nearly, if not quite, as good as the shad. I shall reserve sixteen pairs for two breeding ponds at Morganton, from which a good supply will be derived each year. Very extensive arrangements are in preparation in Washington, for continued breeding, and from this source we will receive further allotments, as we have in the past. A general interest prevails throughout the State and with careful management of the carp, a great result will follow.

In this connexion attention is called to the aid rendered to our work by Major T. B Ferguson, United States Deputy Commissioner. The courtesy and interest manifested by him throughout an association of three years are such as merit the gratitude of our people.

EVIDENCES OF INCREASE.

Although the planting of 1877 and the years preceding was quite small, it is believed that the results have shown in a small degree. No official enquiry has been made; and the subject can be treated only in general terms. That there has been an increase in the Neuse river there is no doubt. The most apparent showing in the Cape Fear consists in the appearance of a run of shad entirely new to those waters. This is a short thick fish, shorter and thicker than the May shad, but of greater weight than any other shad caught in that stream. These are evidently the veritable 70,000 fry placed in the head waters in July, 1877. They were procured on the Connecticut river and placed into that stream when $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and the size of a pin. Our release into that stream in 1880 was 900,000, as compared with 1877.

All indications were against good fishing last spring, but there was no material decrease. This is thought to be due to artificial propagation. At Scotch Hall Fishery, owned by the Messrs. Capeheart, thirty thousand more shad were taken than in 1879. It was only two miles above this fishery that 600,000 fry were released in 1877. That which indicates most strongly the result of that planting consists in a preponderance of buck fish in the catch of 1879, and a very great preponderance of females in the catch of 1880.

The healthy condition of the California Salmon in North Carolina waters has been previously mentioned. The California Trout, Brook Trout, and Schoodic Salmon are giving evidence of growth of adaptibility—though none are yet grown, being in their first, second and third years.

In those States where artificial propagation began earlier, results have given great satisfaction. The Ohio, Sacramento, Coosa and Alabama are visited by large runs of fine shad, which are purely the result of planting by the U. S. Commission: none existed there before. On the Connecticut they have become too abundant for profitable sales, the price being three cents apiece. In all the New England stream salmon have been restored, and the interior work of the States North and West has been highly profitable. Shad have increased in the Chesapeake Bay, and new life has been infused in all directions. It is safe to say that the various Commissions in the United States will nearly double the planting of any former year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

are due Capt J. H. Bogart, of the Albemarle Steam Navigation Company. Also, to Mr. Jno. M. Robinson and Maj. J. C. Winder, and to Col. R. R. Bridgers, Col. A. B. Andrews, Col. J. D. Whitford and Maj. J. W. Wilson, for important facilities rendered. Also, to Dr. W. R. Capehart and the officials of the above named corporations.

APPENDIX.

PARTIAL RECORDS OF OPERATIONS OF SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA AT AVOCA, BERTIE COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1880—S. G. WORTH IN CHARGE.

Date.	Number of male shad used from seines.	Number of female shad used from seines.	No. of females taken from gill nets.	Number of eggs taken.	Remarks.
Apl 14 15 16 17 18 *19 20 21 22 23 24 25 *26	104 50 65	10½ 22 43 65 34 13 25 42 21 20 15		280,000 585,000 1,000,000 450,000 250,000 140,000	Water at noon 63°, 7 P. M., 64° F Water at 7 A. M., 62°, noon 67° Water at 7 P. M., 67°.
27 28	•••••	15 7			†1 Rock, weight 57 lbs., 700,000 eggs taken, a portion impregnated with shad milt.
29 30	38	8 16		140,000 540,000	Rock all hatched within 42 hours.
M'y 1 *0	45	25		800,000	
*2 3 4 5 6	50 25	25 4 10 9	1 30	320,000	Stormy, rain, east wind. Stormy, rain, clearing in afternoon. Fifty specimens taken in gill nets, only 30 stripped.
7 8		5	7 14	240,000 405,000	Seotch Hall Fishery "cut out." Water at 4.30 P. M., 83°, 10 P. M.,
*9 10			*******		76°. Water at 7 P. M., 75°, 4 P. M., 78° Water 2 P. M., 76°, Sutton Fishery "cut out."
11 12					Waiting for remaining eggs to hatch. Broke up camp.

^{*}Sunday, no fishing.

[†]The Rock contained 3,000,000 eggs.

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION OF SHAD* FROM FRANKLIN, VA., BY SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND FISH-ERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1879.—S. G. WORTH IN CHARGE.

Number of Fry Releas'd	100,000 100,00
SHIPMENT IN CHARGE OF	Warsaw, C. J. Huske, Warsaw, J. A. Woodward. Pollocksville, C. J. Huske, Raleigh, Ton Taylor. Roanoke Riv. Light, J. P. Haywood. J. A. Woodward. Mount Olive, J. A. Woodward. Franklin, Va., J. A. Woodward. Franklin, Va., J. A. Woodward. Raleigh, C. J. Huske. C. J. Huske. C. J. Huske. S. G. Worth, W. M. Russ. J. A. Woodward. J. A. Woodward. W. M. Russ. J. A. Woodward. W. M. Russ. J. F. Ellis. W. M. Russ. J. F. Ellis. W. M. Russ. J. F. Ellis. W. M. Russ. W. M. Russ. W. M. Russ. W. M. Russ.
RELEASED NEAR	Weldon. C. J. Huske. Roeky Mount. Varsaw. Kirby's Bridge. Varsaw. Roeky Mount. Pollocksville. Roeky Mount. Pollocksville. Roeky Mount. Rount Olive. Roeky Mount. J. A. Woodward. Roedon. J. A. Woodward. Roedon. J. A. Woodward. Releigh. J. A. Woodward. Raleigh. J. A. Woodward. Roedward. J. A. Woodward. Roedward. J. A. Woodward. R. R. Crossing. W. M. Russ. R. Crossing. J. A. Woodward. R. Crossing. J. A. Woodward. R. W. H. Russ. J. F. Ellis. W. M. Russ. J. F. Ellis. W. M. Russ. W. W. Russ. J. F. Ellis. W. W. Russ. J. F. Ellis. J. Russ.
RELEASED AT	Sound, Weldon, Weldon, Kirby's Bridge Warsaw, Tom Taylor,
TRIBUTARY OF	Albemard Cape Fea Pamlico S Cape Fea Pamlico S Pamlico Cape Fea Pamlico Albemard Pamlico S Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan, Chowan,
PLACED INTO	
DATE.	April 18 21 224 24 24 255 34 257 37 13 13 15

*Losses on these shipments of 10 to 20 per cent. Note.—The above 2,485,000, with the exception of 370,000 were hatched by the U. S. Fish Commission at Avoca.

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION OF SHAD FROM AVOCA, ON THE ALBEMARLE SOUND, BY SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1880.—S. G. WORTH, IN CHARGE.

Number Fry Re- leased.	150,000 300,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 125,000 200,000 250,000 125,000
SHIPMENT IN CHARGE OF	April 22 Deep River, Cape Fear, Albemarle Sound, Avoca and Avoca and Backwater, Chowan. R. B. Bridge, Ballsbury, Brankin, Va. Moneure, Brankin, Va. Moneure, Brankin, Va. Moneure, Brankin, Va. Moneure, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Ballsbury, Bridge, Brankin, Va. Moneure, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Avoca, Brankin, Va. Bran
RELEASED NEAR	Moncure, Charlotte, Salisbury, Avoca, Moneure. Raleigh, Avoca, Wansaw Wallace's.
Released at	Deep River, Cape Fear, R. R. Bridge, Moncure, Sallmon Creek Abemarle Sound, Avoca R. R. Bridge, Charlotte, Sallmon Creek Abemarle Sound, Avoca, Albemarle Sound, Avoca, Steamer's Pier, Avoca, Avoca, Avoca, Steamer's Pier, Avoca, Sound, Beept River, Avoca, Avoca, Avoca, Avoca, Scotch Hall, Va, Avoca, Steamer's Pier, Argentie S'nd, Cape Fear, Bound, R. R. Bridge, Broth Cape Fear, Cape Fear, Broth Quay, R. R. Bridge, Broth Chowan, Salmon Creek, Albemarle Sound, Weldon, Avoca, Albemarle Sound, Avoca, Blackwater, Albemarle Sound, Avoca, Rocky Mount, Franklin, Salmon Creek, Albemarle Sound, Rocky Mount, Franklin, Pamilico Sound, Rocky Mount, Broth Cope Fear, Broth Pier, Rocky Mount, Albemarle S'nd, Rocky Mount, Rocky Mount, Broth Cope Fear, Rocky Mount, Rocky Mount, Rock, Six Runs, Cape Fear, Rirby's Bridge, Walrace's N. E. C. Fear, Cape Fear, R. R. R. Crossing, N. E. C. Fear, Cape Fear, Ranke, Station, Raleigh, Raleigh, Rense, Rocke, Rocke, Rocke, Rense, R
TRIBUTARY OF	Deep River. Cape Fear. R. B. B. Salmon Creek. Albemarle Sound, Avoca. R. B. Br. Yadkin, R. B. Br. R. B. Br. Blaekwater. Chowan. Franklin Salmon Creek. Albemarle Sound, Avoca. Scotch H. Albemarle S'nd, Pamlico Sound, Bocky M. R. Br. Albemarle S'nd, Cape Fear. R. Br. Albemarle S'nd, Cape Fear. R. B. Neuse, Bankow Cape Fear. Neuse, Albemarle Sound, Weldon, Bankow Creek, Albemarle Sound, Roca. Franklin Salmon Creek, Albemarle Sound, Avoca. Franklin Salmon Creek, Albemarle Sound, Avoca. Franklin Salmon Creek, Albemarle Sound, Rocky M. Franklin
PLACED INTO	Deep River, Splmon Creek. Catawba, Yadkin, Blaekwater, Salmon Creek, Albemarle S'nd, T'ar, Deep River, Deep River, Neuse, Rounoke, Salmon Creek, Salmon Creek, Tar, Tar, Albemarle S'nd, Albemarle S'nd, Albemarle S'nd, Albemarle S'nd, Albemarle S'nd, Albemarle S'nd, Albemarle S'nd, Tar, Salmon Creek, Salmon Cre
DATE.	Ap 1 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION OF SHAD FROM AVOCA—Continued.

Number of Fry Released.	250,000 250,000 125,000 200,000	5,440,000
SHIPMENT IN CHARGE OF	Albemarle S'nd, Bamico Sound, Neuse Station, Edenton, Williams & Yarboro, Albemarle S'nd, Pamico Sound, Page's Fishery, Edenton, Kinston, Holmes & Robinson, Holmes &	Total, 5,440,000
Released near	Edenton, Raleigh, Edenton, Kinston,	
Released at	Wood's Fishery, Neuse Station, Page's Fishery,	•
DATE. 'PLACED INTO TRIBUTARY OF" RELEASED AT	Pamieo Sound, Pamlico Sound,	
PLACED INTO	Albemarle S'nd, Neuse, Albemarle S'nd, Trent,	
DATE.	10 12 12 12	

Distribution of California Salmon, December, 1879, from Morganton hatchery:

Yadkin River, at Patt	erson's	Factory,	C. J.	Huske,	15,000
John's River (Catawba)), near	Morganto	u, "	"	10,000
Linville (Catawba),	"	"	66	"	5,000
Gatawba,	"	"	"	"	5,000
South Fork of Catawba	ı. "	"	46	"	12,000
Yadkin, at Salisbury,			"	"	5,000
Clark's Creek, Catawba	Co., n	ear Newto	n, "	"	2,000
Ponds of J. M. McCork	le,		"	"	200
Ponds of Raleigh Fish	Cul. A	Association	,		200
					54,700

Distribution of Schoodic Salmon from the same, March, 1880:

Marc	eh 10.	Ponds of B. A. Berry, near Morganton,	
		(Catawba River),	200
66	12.	Ponds of C. A. Shuping, near Morganton,	
		(Catawba River),	100,
cc	15.	Mill Cr'k, McDowell Co., (Catawba River),	2,000
"	15.	Curtis' Creek, " " " "	2,700
**	26.	Upper Creek, Burke Co., " " "	1,000
66	26.	John's River, " " " "	1,000
"	26.	Ponds of J. C. Mills, Burke Co., " "	1,000
"	26.	" L. W. Estes, Blowing Rock, (New	
		River),	1,800
"	26.	Ponds of Asheville and French Broad tri-	
		butaries,	1,000
66	26.	Ponds of J. H. Shultz, near Winston,	200
66	26.	" " Mr. — Sellars, Company Shops,	200
66	26.	" " W. H. Rogan, High Point, (Cape	
		Fear),	100
"	26.	Ponds of David Anderson, Raleigh,	
		(Neuse),	200
		4	

Mare	h 26.	Ponds of Raleigh Fish Cul. Association, (Neuse),	400
66	26.	Little Alamance, (Cape Fear),	500
66	28.	Ponds of C. W. Alexander, Charlotte,	
		(Catawba),	200
"	28.	Ponds of John S. Bryan, Salisbury, (Yad-kin'),	200
			11,800
Dis	tribu	tion of California Salmon from the same, 1	880:
Catav	vba P	River, near Morganton, E. M. Robinson, 10	60,000.
Dis	tribu	tion of California Trout, 1880:*	
Marc	h 22.	Ponds of Gen. W. Estes, Watauga county, (New River,)	500
- 66	22.	Mill Creek, McDowell Co., (Catawba),	1,000
. 66	22.	Swannanoa River, Buncombe Co., (Freuch	,
		Broad),	500
. 66	22.	Ponds of J. G. Martin, Buncombe county,	
		(French Broad and French Broad tri-	
		bularies),	800
. 66	22.	Upper Creek, Burke county, (Catawba),	500
"	22.	.John's River, " " "	1,000
		•	
			4,300
Dis	tribu	tion of Brook trout, 1879:	
North	For	k of Swannanoa, C. J. Huske,	14,000

^{*}This lot died from inattention, also $1{,}000$ at Hatchery and a considerable number in a railroad accident.

^{*2,000} were returned to the United States Fish Commission and 1,000 killed in railroad accident. Two lots of eggs of 10,000 each were received, one lot being an entire loss while en route.

DOCUMENT	No.	9.
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1881.]

Curtis'	Creek,	McDowell	county,	C. J. E	lusk	e,	6,000
Buck	"	4.6	"	"	"		3,500
Mill	"		4.6	"	"	******	3,500
Flat	"	Buncombe	"	"	"	******	3,000
Rocky	River,	Iredell	46	"	"		4,000
Catawl	oa Rive	er,		66	6.		1,500
Stream	s at Gl	en Alpine S	Springs,	"	66		600

36,100

51

REPORT OF DR. C. W. DABNEY, STATE CHEMIST, FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

To His Excellency, Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics:

SIR:—In compliance with the act estalishing this Station as a constituent part of the Department of Agriculture, I have the honor to submit this report of its operations during the years 1879 and 1880.

The section of "An Act to establish the Department of Agriculture," &c., ratified March 12th, 1877, which defines the work of this Station, is as follows:

"Section 12. The Department of Agriculture shall establish, in connection with the chemical laboratory of the University at Chapel Hill, an Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Control Station; and the Board of Trustees of the University, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, shall employ an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry.*

"It shall be the duty of said chemist to analyze such fertilizers and products as may be required by the Department of Agriculture, and to aid so far as practicable in suppress-

ing fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

"He shall also, under the direction of said Department, carry on experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State; and whether other crops

^{*} Amended to read "Board of Agriculture," instead of "Board of Trustees."

may not be advantageously grown on its soils, and shall carry on such other investigations as the said Department may direct.

"He shall make regular reports to the said Department of all analyses and experiments made, which shall be furnished, when deemed useful, to such newspapers as will publish the same.

"Said chemist shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the University laboratory, and the other rules and regulations of the University, and his salary shall be paid out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture."

Section 13 reads further: "The State Geologist may have all his samples of marls, soils, minerals, and other products, analyzed by the chemist at the laboratory of the Experiment Station free of charge."

The General Assembly of 1879 added to the duties of the chemist as follows:

Section 14 of "An act supplementary to an act creating a State Board of Health:" "When the county superintendent of health shall, in the course of his investigation required at coroner's inquest, think it necessary to subserve the ends of justice that a chemical analysis of the viscera or fluids of the body be made, he shall carefully pack up and seal the suspected article in a proper receptacle, in the presence of a witness, and forward it to the chemist of the Agricultural Station for analysis. (Such analysis shall be made free of charge, and be returned to the coroner of the county, such analysis having precedence over other matters of investigation, not of a similar character, then in the laboratory of the chemist.) Analyses for purposes connected with the higienic duties of the superintendent of health shall in like manner be made by the said chemist, upon requisition signed and approved by the secretary of the State board of health. Such analysis will include soll, drinking water, articles of food, air, &c., to be packed for transmission by direction of the chemist of the Agricultural Station."

The law requires of the Station this work for the Department of Agriculture, for the Geological Survey, and for the State Board of Health.

HISTORY.

The station established under this act on April 19th, 1877, with Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, of New York, at its head has in three and a half years time under the most skillful and energetic direction of this gentleman and with the liberal and intelligent support of the Board of Agriculture and the farmers of the State, attained an unexpectedly great development. Commencing labor alone in the laboratory of the University, Dr. Ledoux soon found the work required of him increasing rapidly, and, with the sanction of the Board employed Mr. W. B. Phillips, of Chapel Hill, as Assistant Chemist. As the correspondence of the station multiplied much, the station next gained the services of Mr. J. C. Taylor as a secretary. Mr. Taylor became later an Assistant The Board of Agriculture having decided that the station should endeavor to exercise a control over chemicals used in composting and over seeds, Dr. Ledoux was instructed still later to employ still another assistant and secured the services of Mr. George Warnecke, of Germany, in September, 1878. Mr. Warnecke was connected with the station until November 15th, 1879.

The Trustees of the University, meanwhile, had assigned the station better quarters and the work attained very extended proportions.

During the first year of the station there were made one hundred and thirty-two examinations of all classes. During the second year the number was two hundred and thirty-two. During the third year the number was increased to five hundred and sixteen, up to the 15th of April, 1880. The whole number of examinations of all classes made by the station up to date is over one thousand.

The correspondence of the station had, meanwhile, increased to gigantic proportions. Dr. Ledoux reports nearly two thousand letters written in the year ending April 15th, 1879-and six thousand letters is a close estimate of the total correspondence of the station up to date. The importance of this correspondence, as a means of disseminating the principles of scientific agriculture, cannot be over-estimated and it will always be promptly and carefully attended to.

The publications of the stations, during the whole period of its existence, are over six hundred pages, and nearly twenty thousand copies of reports, bulletins, formulas, directions, &c., have been distributed. Besides these, numerous contributions have been made the papers of the State, which have also almost uniformly with great courtesy published

our notices, reports and bulletins.

The station commenced the period to which this report specially pertains January 1st, 1879, with Dr. A. R. Ledoux as Director, and Messrs. Warnecke, Phillips and Taylor as Assistants. Mr. A. D. Mickle, of Chapel Hill, was, with the authority of the Board of Agriculture, added to the corps of assistants on the 15th of October, 1879, and the services of Mr. W. Mager were obtained, the 1st January, 1880, to fill the place of Mr. Warnecke resigned on November 15th, 1879. Mr. Mager resigned, June 15th, 1880.

The connection of Dr. Ledoux with the station was closed by his resignation, taking effect the 1st of November, 1880. The work of Dr. Ledoux, in the position which he filled in this period of the establishment and up-building of this enterprise can be but imperfectly outlined in this report. took hold of an enterprise, comparatively new in this country, and, overcoming all the difficulties and objections which arise in the way of every new scheme, he established through his high scientific skill and untiring labor the undertaking committed to his care upon a firm basis of usefulness and won the complete confidence of the people of the State. While the regret is universal that his connection with the work could not continue and the gratitude and well-wishes of the appreciative people of North Carolina attend him to his new and extended field of labor, no one can testify better than his successor to the value of the work accomplished. A chemist only can estimate fully the difficulties overcome and labor expended, and the present Director wishes to express his indebtedness to Dr. Ledoux for the advantages already gained in the work to which he has succeeded.

OBJECTS AND AIMS.

The chief objects and aims of the Station work are outlined in the following circular recently prepared and sent out:

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station—Advantages it
Offers to Farmers and Others.

This Station was established in accordance with an act of the Assembly, ratified March 12th, 1877, and is required by law to do work as described under the following heads:

- 1. Analyses of all fertilizers legally on sale in the State, provided the samples are secured by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture, or according to directions supplied by the director.
- 2. Analyses of minerals, ores, mineral waters, etc., with the permission of the State Geologist.
- 3. Analyses of well waters, articles of food, and drugs, disinfectants, etc., for sanitary purposes, and with the permission of the secretary of the State Board of Health.
- 4. Analyses and examinations in cases of probable poisoning, when the suspected article is sent according to printed instructions and by order of coroners and county superintendents of health.

The Station is prepared further to make investigations for farmers and others as follows:

- 5. Analyses of chemicals used in composting, provided the sender secures the samples according to printed instructions furnished by the Station.
 - 6. Analses of marls.
- 7. Identification and qualitative analyses of minerals and ores.
- 8. Tests of the germinating or sprouting capacity of all seeds of grains, grasses, flowers or vegetables, with a report as to their purity, and identification of any weed or other foreign seeds present. Seed samples are best sent by mail.
 - 9. Identification of useful or injurious weeds and grasses.
- 10. Identification of insects injurious to vegetation and reports on the best means of destroying them.

This work is done free. But express charges on samples must in all cases be pre-paid.

The reports of each analysis or examination will be promptly communicated. Results of general interest will be sent simultaneously to all the newspapers of the State.

Correspondence will be promptly attended to upon all subjects pertaining to agricultural science.

The printed reports of the Station will be mailed free of charge, upon request, on the following subjects: Directions for composting; formulas for different soils and crops; analyses of chemicals and fertilizers legally on sale in the State of North Carolina; directions for utilizing bones for making vinegar and for growing sugar-beets; upon drinking waters; the value of pine straw; the history, use and value of the cow-pea; the composition of marls and soils; the extraction of sassafras oil; the history and use of artificial manures, &c., &c.

Directions for taking samples sent on request.

It is the wish of the Board to make this Station as widely useful as its resources will allow. Every citizen of the State concerned in agriculture, whether farmer, manufacturer or dealer, has the right to apply to the Station for any assistance

that it comes within its capacity to render, and the Station will respond to all applications as far as lies in its power.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR, Director, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

RESUME OF WORK DONE.

The number of examinations of all classes, quantitative and qualitative analyses; identifications of minerals, plants, insects; experiments, &c., &c., made in this period, January 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880, is 760, which are distributed as follows:

Commercial fertilizers	150
Soils	116
Minerals and ores	110
Marls	85
Seed tests	83
Chemicals used in composting	48
Well waters (including cistern waters)	61
Spring waters	45
River, pond, creek and lake waters	
Clays	11
Phosphate rocks	
Mome-made fertilizers	4
Boiler incrustations	4
Drugs	2
Beet guano	2
Candies	2
Disinfectants	2
Insects identified	2
Food stuffs	2
Blue mud	1
Diphtheria medicine	1
Alloys	1
Flour	

Animal matter	1
Alum mass	1
Low wines (from turpentine still)	1
Granulated sweet potato	1
Sediments from spring	
Grass identification	
Exp'm't to remove outer skin, or coating, of gray moss,	1

760

THE WORK DONE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

is chiefly that of the analyses for the Fertilizer Control.

The Station made analyses of 45 brands of fertilizers in 1879, of 48 brands in 1880. The results of this Control have been highly advantageous to the State. Indifferent brands have been driven out of the trade, and new companies, seeing an opportunity for successful, honest competition, have come in. The following table shows the effect of the Control upon the character and prices of the fertilizers for the years since it has operated:

	1877	1878	1879	1880
Average per centage of Ammonia in fertilizers containing Ammonia	2.63	2.69	2.68	2.70
Average per centage of Potash in Fertilizers containing Potash,	1 97	1.64	1.97	1.31
Average per centage of Soluble Phosphoric Acid,	4.90	6.34	6.36	6.40
Average Commercial Value,	\$33 66	\$34 66	\$ 35 60	\$35 60
Average Cash Price,	43 50	40 94	39 80	39 40

It will be seen that the average cash price per ton of the fertilizers has fallen four dollars in three years; at the same

time the character of the fertilizers has improved somewhat, the Soluble Phosphoric Acid is two per cent. higher than in 1877. In 1877 there was a difference of ten dollars per ton between the average cash price demanded of our farmers and average actual commercial value of the manure, as determined by analyses! In 1880, as a result of the operations of the Control, this difference is only four dollars per ton. That is, as a result of this Control, the farmers of the State now save six dollars on every ton of fertilizer they buy as against 1877, which amounts for the 70,000 tons of fertilizer sold in the State this year to \$420,000.

If we could average the different fertilizers, as would be more correct, in proportion to the amounts sold, we would get still larger figures, because, in all cases, those brands whose cash price was nearest to the actual commercial value have sold much the most. We are not in possession of the facts from which to deduct the more correct figures; but, in any case, the saving to the State of North Carolina far surpasses \$420,000.

It is further noteworthy that the effect of the license tax of five hundred dollars on each brand of fertilizer has not been, as might have been expected, to increase the cash price of fertilizers sold in this State. The average cash price of fertilizers has decreased during this period while the average commercial value has increased. And facts show that the cash prices demanded in North Carolina under the tax are not greater than those demanded in neighboring States, where there is no tax. In an honest trade men are satisfied with fair, moderate earnings. The inference must be here too that the manufacturers of fertilizers find the advantages of the fair trade established, and maintained by the fertilizer Control, to more than outweigh the license tax. The fair minded manufacturers, whom we hear from, express themselves to this effect.

For the farmers of the State, the station has made numerous analyses, examinations, &c. Formulas for composting

home-made manures, prepared and sent out by the station, have given great satisfaction. We receive almost daily applications for information on this subject. The "chemicals," used in composting, have been analyzed, when desired, and farmers have, in several cases, been protected from imposition and fraud in this trade. The practice of making manures on the farm is growing rapidly among our people to their great advantge. Reports have been prepared, upon request, upon various subjects, such as directions for utilizing bones; for making vinegar; the value of the cow-pea; the composition of marls and soils; the history and use of artificial manures; the value of ashes; the insects injurious to the cabbage plant, the value of cotton seed, &c. &c.

Many of these have been printed and distributed widely. Seeds have been examined as to their purity and sprouting capacity.

The very first essential to the successful cultivation of any crop is that the seed should be genuine, that it should be free from the admixture of other seeds—especially those of weeds—and that it should be capable of germinating (sprouting). No one who has not studied the subject would imagine the need that these points be determined by careful examination. Every farmer thinks he can decide for himself whether the seed meets the first of the above mentioned requirements—whether it is what it is represented to be—but he will often be badly deceived.

The most common mode of deception in this direction is to sell one kind of grass seed for another. Thus in Connecticut the familiar Agrostis vulgaris has been gathered before perfectly ripe and sold as "Blue Top" grass at \$2.00 a bushel; while later the same seed was sold at \$1.00 per bushel as ordinary "Red Top." Again, it is common to find clover seeds, for example, a mixture of two or more varieties, but sold as "red-clover." There are factories in Europe, notably at Prague and at Hamburg, where seed are manufactured out of quartz. The quartz is ground and sieved

and stained with various dyes to imitate almost exactly in size and color almost any kind of seed, especially clover. These artificial seeds are sold to seed dealers in England (and possibly America) at \$3.50 per cwt. As much as fifteen tons have been purchased at one time by an agent of an English house! Specimens of these colored stones are among the collection of the Station, and the most practiced eye would fail to detect a sample of clover seed adulterated 25 per cent. with the artificial article.

Useful and injurious grasses have been identified, and reports have been made on methods of destroying them in the one case and their value to the farmer in the other. Insects injurious to plant life have been identified and the best means of destroying them reported upon. Numerous marls and soils have been analyzed for farmers.

This work has all been done free of any expense whatever to the farmers further than that of sending us the samples. With a control over the fertilizers, chemicals and seeds which are used by our farmers, and investigations in the interest of agriculture, and a careful attention to the individual inquiries addressed to the Station, we believe that the North Carolina Experiment Station has gained a strong hold upon the esteem and confidence of the farmers of our State, and it is our hope that this shall be continually strengthened through the further improvement and expansion of its work.

THE WORK FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

uas gone regularly forward. Minerals, marls, soils, mineral waters, &c., received from the State Geologist have been analyzed and the reports made to him. These results will appear in the outcoming report of this department and need not be noticed here.

WORK FOR THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In compliance with the requirements of the law, the Station has made numerous analyses for the Board of Health. A large number of drinking waters from our leading towns, and many from the country, have been examined with reference to healthfulness. Waters suspected of special contamination have been examined to ascertain the character of it, and in many cases the sources of the contamination have been pointed out, which could then be removed. Seventy one analyses of this class alone have been made to date; the results indicate general carelessness as to surface drainage about wells and springs, and in many cases there is evidence of the waters being poisoned through the proximity of sinks, privies and sewers.

The importance of this work has been recognized by the medical profession, who have rendered us in many cases courteous assistance in the preparation of samples, and the people are gradually turning more attention to the matter. The Station intends to prosecute the work vigorously in the future, and hopes thus to be able to contribute valuable aid towards the establishment of better sanitary conditions in the State.

A number of drugs have been examined with reference to adulterations and some articles of food have been analyzed for the detection of noxious admixtures, coloring principles, &c.

By reference to the law already quoted it will be seen that the station is further charged with analyses in cases of suspected poisoning. The Board of Agriculture, recognizing the claim upon them and at the same time recognizing the difficulties involved, made arrangements with Prof. Redd, of the University, to take charge of these cases. Cases of this serious character, involving often matters of life and death, require the undivided attention of an expert in toxi-

cology. The expert engaged, in this work, cannot pursue any other chemical work at the same time, and must operate in apartments entirely alone, and absolutely secure from any interference. He must devote his undivided attention to the cases for months at a time, often to attend courts, &c. Viewing the additional expense that would have to be incurred in fitting up separate apartments, and the complete interruption of the other work at the Station which such cases would produce, the Board wisely made the provision mentioned and Prof. Redd undertook some such cases. Since the departure of Prof. Redd from the University, the duty recurs upon the Station, and no other arrangement has been made for these cases. No legally reported cases of poisoning have occurred, but they are liable to occur at any time, and, when they do, would put the Station to considerable additional expense, and would completely interrupt all other work in the Station laboratory for a protracted period of time. I respectfully invite your attention to this point, and request that special provision be made to meet such cases. A special room, in connection with but separate from the Station general laboratory, could be provided and equipped in which the work could be prosecuted with perfect safety from interruption, and a provision could be made, which would enable us to secure the undivided attention of some one, without interrupting all the other work of the Station.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATION

with the farmers of the State has been continued very actively. The Station has now a list of eighteen hundred farmers and others directly interested in agriculture, with whom we are in more or less frequent communication, and to whom we send regularly our reports, bulletins, &c. This list of correspondents is growing continually. We are in communication further with three hundred and sixty-four

physicians and one hundred and nine druggists in all parts of the State, with whom we correspond on subjects pertaining to our work for the State Board of Health. We communicate occasionally also with numerous agricultural societies and granges in the State, and have been able on many occasions to furnish them with information to assist them in deciding questions of great practical importance which they have had under consideration.

A correspondence of these proportions is very arduous. But we regard it as one very important part of our duty. and we shall continue to attend to it with as great care and promptitude as possible, although we have often to work late into the night in order to prepare and send out immediate answers. No part of our labor is more grateful than this correspondence. The work of the Station appears to be highly appreciated by all acquainted with its workings. The farmers express their satisfaction with the results of the analyses made for them, and manifest a growing interest in all branches of our investigations. In numerous cases we have received most valuable assistance and advice from farmers upon points pertaining to practical agriculture, and in matters where experience is far more trustworthy than mere theory. We wish to take this opportunity to thank these friends, and all our other correspondents, for the generous aid rendered us and the encouraging interest exhibited in our labors for the advancement of the work committed to our charge.

PUBLICATIONS.

Five thousand copies each of the annual reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the years 1879 and 1880 were authorized by the Board of Agriculture to be published. These publications containing analyset of fertilizers legally on sale in the State; directions for composting; for utilizing bones; reports on drinking waters; value

of pine straw; use and value of the cow-pea; composition of marls and soils; the history and use of artificial manures; and a variety of other information useful to the farmer, were sent out free of charge to farmers all over the State. Besides these, the Station has published at various times bulletins of work done, directions for taking samples, and miscellaneous reports in the bulletins of the Agricultural Department. Numerous contributions have been made to the papers of the State. Some papers have published regularly such extracts from the general correspondence of the Station as were of general interest. We are very much indebted to the press also for their uniform courtesy in publishing notices, circulars, &c. Our publications during these two years have amounted to about 400 pages altogether.

LABORATORY AND EQUIPMENT.

The University of North Carolina furnishes the station with a laboratory room and two store-rooms, with gas and water-fixtures, with work-tables, cases, &c., with a still for water and with water and gas.

The Geological Survey has contributed an assay furnace. Out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture were provided a balance, a polariscope, and the necessary glass and platinum ware and other chemical apparatus. To assist us in the identification of seeds sent to the station and to determine the names of the seeds of weeds, &c., which the sample may contain, Dr. Ledoux secured for the station from Dr. R. Hennings, of the Botanical Institute of the University of Kiel, Germany, a collection of eight hundred specimens of seeds of grasses, grains, weeds, &c. Mr. Geo. Warnecke and President Battle have also donated a large number of seeds to the station, so that our collection numbers nearly one thousand samples, making one of the largest seed collections in this country. These specimens are arranged in small

glass tubes, labeled with the botonical and common name of each, and are arranged in order in a convenient case.

Through this collection the work of identifying seeds is very much assisted. For testing the germinating power of seeds, the station owns a set of Nobbe's Sprouting Apparatus.

The station is gradually gathering together a collection of representative minerals, which will be labeled, arranged and stowed away in a compact form for easy reference in determining materials. A very valuable and desirable addition to our equipment will thus be made at a comparatively insignificant cost. We propose further making a collection of grasses and weeds common to this State and also of the chief insects injurious to vegetation.

The station enjoys the advantage here of access to the University collections of mineralogy and natural history. They have been often of great assistance to us, not having collections of our own.

Our location at the University affords us further opportunities of frequent, easy conference with members of the Faculty, who, as skilled specialists in their several departments of science, have on many occasions assisted us by word and deed in the prosecution of investigations.

The force at presented employed at the Station consists of the Director, Mr. W. B. Phillips, Mr. J. C. Taylor, and Mr. A. D. Mickle. It will probably be necessary to employ an additional chemist the next quarter, restoring thus the usual force. The present force is scarcely able to meet all the demands made upon it and the amount of work will steadily increase.

We have in view changing our Laboratory, with the consent of the University authorities, to larger, and better ventilated and lighted apartments. The present main laboratory room is exceedingly difficult to ventilate in the perfect manner necessary where chemical work is going on, and is in dark weather so badly lighted that at times the work is interrupted. The University expects to be able to assign

us excellent quarters in another building, where we can have all the necessary rooms.

The special apartment for toxicological work can then be provided also. Besides this provision for toxicological work and the small expense of changing our quarters, the station does not expect to be subjected to any expenditures beyond the usual running expenses in the next year.

IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW SCHEMES.

Numerous inviting subjects of investigation present themselves. The interest taken in some sections of our State in the cultivation of the jute suggests that the Station should do its share towards contributing information upon the subject of its production, its demands upon the soil and the methods of meeting them, &c. Investigations bearing upon these questions will be undertaken as soon as the opportunity occurs.

Some work, intended to upbuild and encourage the home production of manures, will receive our first attention. We shall endeavor to give our farmers the results of the latest experience in the matter of utilizing home products to the best advantage, with the minimum expense of imported articles.

New schemes for putting ourselves in closer relation to more farmers of the State will be tried. And we shall attempt more than ever, through our correspondence, bulletins, reports, &c., to disseminate knowledge of scientific agriculture.

Investigations have been recently made at our Station, in connection with a society of agricultural chemists, who are endeavoring to fix upon the most accurate and fairest methods of analysis for fertilizers. It is very desirable that all chemists should use identically the same methods, and we hope by organization and united investigation to attain

to a more perfect system in this matter. Studies in this interest will be still further prosecuted at the Station.

We hope to organize for the next season a scheme of farm experiments with some different fertilizers with different soils and crops, as provided for in the law. The Department has not yet seen proper to establish an experimental farm; but we expect, through the co-operation of our enterprising, intelligent correspondents, to be enabled to gather some valuable results of experimentation, which will not cost the State any additional expense.

I have the honor to submit herewith copies of all the publications of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the years 1879 and 1880.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr., State Chemist.

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The books of the Treasurer of the Department of Agriculture show that there were expended in the years of 1879 and 1880, on account of the several sub-departments as follows:

1879.			
Sub-department of Commissioner, exclusive of amount expended for propagation of fish,	\$ 4,491 51 2,925 98 3,246 62 4,881 00	•	
Total expenditures for the year '79,		\$ 15,545 1	1
1880.			
Sub-department of Commissioner, exclusive of amount expended for propagation of fish and for immigration,	\$ 5,819 06 4,971 61 2,169 82 4,845 90 5,980 40		
Total expenditures for the year '80,		\$ 23,786 7	9

Of this amount (\$5,819 06) the sum of \$976 58 was paid into the State Treasury by the Commissioner's office under the direction of the Board for amount paid over by the treasurer for printing done for all the sub departments, and

which he asked to have refunded. This account is made up from April, 1879, when the State Treasurer became exofficio treasurer of the Agricultural Department, and consequently does not include the first quarter of 1879. This will account in part for the increase of expenditures of 1880 over 1879.



REPORT

OF THE

North Carolina Institution

FOR THE

Deaf and Dumb & the Blind,

FROM JANUARY 1, 1880, TO JANUARY 1, 1881.



Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

His Excellency Thos. J. JARVIS,

Governor of North Carolina:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, I take pleasure in submitting the report for the year 1880. For a detailed account of the affairs of the Institution, reference is made to the report of H. A. Gudger, Esq., Principal, Everard Hall, Steward, and Dr. R. B. Haywood, Physician.

The following is the amount of the receipts and disbursements:

Appropriation, Thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880, Seven thousand five hundred and ten dollars and twenty-two cents. Receipts from shoe shop and other sources, One thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seven cents. Total, Forty-two thousand and eight dollars and twenty cents.

Expenditures, Thirty-seven thousand and twenty-four dollars and fifty-six cents.

Balance on hand, Fourthousand nine hundred and eightythree dollars and seventy-three cents.

During the year a new kitchen has been built, including wash room and dormitory, at a cost, in round numbers, of Twenty-eight hundred dollars for original design and extension.

Your special attention is called to the fact that notice has been received from the city authorities that our sewer must be extended beyond the city limits, or the same will be cut off where it enters the street from our lot. The sewer question has given us much concern, and we would respectfully suggest that you recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a committee to take under consideration this whole question at both departments of the Institution.

The officers and teachers have faithfully discharged their respective duties. The increase in the price of provisions has caused a larger expenditure this year than last, and may rise still more before another Legislature assembles. This fact, therefore, should be considered in fixing the appropriation for the next two years. We ask you to recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of Thirty-four thousand dollars per year for the years 1881 and 1882, which, together with the amount which we now have on hand, will, in our opinion, be sufficient for the purposes of the Institution.

The pupils at the Colored Department number now as many as the building will accommodate. In fact it is crowded. In case of an increase of pupils, which is likely, additional room will have to be made. In any event, it is necessary that better arrangements should be made for hospital purposes; we have been so advised by the Board of Health.

It is gratifying to know that, during the past four years only three deaths have occurred among our pupils, and in two of these cases the causes were from incurable diseases contracted before they came to the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. TUCKER,

President of the Board.

JANUARY 1, 1881.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with law and custom I submit this statement for the year 1880. There have been present during the year 206 pupils, classified as follows:

Deaf and Dumb males,	63
Deaf and Dumb females,	53
Blind males,	47
Blind females,	
Total,	206
Number of admissions since date of last report,	52
Number of discharges,	9

Of the discharges, six were made on account of idiocy, they being kept in the Institution only a few days. The complete arrangement in the Census Department will furnish us the name and post-office address of quite a number of children who should be here; we may therefore expect a considerable increase of pupils.

The Shoe, Broom and Mattress Shops have been successfully operated during the past year. While they have not been entirely self-sustaining, it cannot be expected that they should be, with new, inexperienced boys in them, learning the trades.

The Cooking-school has come up to our most sanguine expectations. It is justly regarded as the most important feature of the Institution for the practical instruction of our

deaf-mute girls. There are now thirty-four receiving instruction in this household science. They have a room fitted up for the purpose, apart from the regular kitchen, in which they use gas, wood and coal stoves.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the Institution is good. We have settled all outstanding claims up to this date, (January 1st., 1881,) and have a balance on hand of Four thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-three cents.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures: Received on account of appropriation, Thirty-two thousand and five hundred dollars. Balance on hand at the date of last report, Seven thousand, five hundred and ten dollars and twenty-two cents. Collected from Shoeshop and various other sources, One thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seven cents. We have expended Thirty-seven thousand and twenty-four dollars and fifty-six cents. But for the balance on hand at last report, we could not have met all our demands.

No smaller expenditure could have been made and the designs of the Institution carried out. It has been the policy of those in charge to spend as little money as possible, and only for necessary purposes. We regard this money as a sacred trust fund, appropriated for a sacred purpose, and any useless expenditure of it would be a heinous crime. Whatever is essential, however, to the health, comfort and education of our pupils, we unhesitatingly use. Just here it may not be amiss to refer to the fact that almost all our pupils are from poor families, and must be supported, if at all, from the public fund. After a careful examination of the matter, I find that not more than two and a half per cent. of the number who are now, or have been, under instruction for the past four years could defray their own ex-

penses, if required to do so. Such a requirement, in my opinion, would have an injurious effect.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have during the past year built a kitchen. This was rendered necessary because it was formerly in the basement of the Blind Department, and which, according to the Physician's report, caused a great deal of sickness.

We need more room at the colored department, especially sick rooms. Our pupils there have increased largely in number, during the past four years, and yet not more than one-half who are entitled to the benefits of the Institution have availed themselves of the same. From recent applications, we have reason to believe that the number will be increased if the necessary provisions are made. We have had under instruction in this department during the past four years: Deaf mutes, 74; Blind, 30; total, 104.

ARTICULATION.

This system of deaf mute education which has so rapidly gained ground and popularity in the United States has formerly received very little or no attention in this State. When noticed, it has been with decided prejudice. I confess that I so regarded it until less than a year ago. A thorough and candid examination of the method as conducted in three leading Institutions North, has convinced me that the plan is entirely practical and infinitely preferable to the use of signs. This conclusion was arrived at after a week of close observance of the system, and diligent effort to arrive at the truth. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the totally deaf can be instructed, and that too without the use of signs, but by the pure oral system, where written and spoken language is the only means of communication. The pupils are taught first to articulate

the elementary sounds of the language, then to read them from the teacher's lips, and to write them. Once having mastered those sounds, the pupil soon learns to combine them into words—words into sentences, and so on. The method used is gradual, tedious, but entirely practical, while the object is self-evident to every thinking mind. To those who depend entirely upon the ear, it is a little incredible that sounds may be seen and felt; yet such is the case, every elementary sound giving its own peculiar formation to the lips and tongue, while the vibrations produced by them may be distinctly felt on the throat and chest.

In a class of ten new pupils in our Institution, some have made extraordinary, while all have made material improvement. One boy, a congenital mute, ten years of age, who entered this class three months ago, can speak more than one hundred words, and form, speak and understand many sentences. He can read these words and sentences with accuracy from his teacher's lips. From my observations made North, and from practical demonstration made in this Institution, I come to the following conclusions:

1st. That articulation is the best method for the instruction of all semi and congenital mutes.

2d. That by this means they can learn as much, (I think more,) in language as by any other method.

3rd. That by this means they get a more accurate knowledge of pure English.

4th. In addition to language, they gain the power of speech, the ability to read the lips of others—in fact to carry on conversation.

I would not be understood as asserting that every deaf person can be taught to speak with accuracy. Some advance more rapidly and speak much more correctly than others. Much depends upon the capacity and industry of the pupil. All, however, can be benefited. Not a few but ALL. Those who do not make as much progress in actual

speaking, will learn language just the same as if taught by any other method.

The following resolutions were passed by the International Congress of Deaf-mute Instructors, which assembled at Milan, Italy, Sept. 6, 1880:

I. The Congress, considering the incontestable superiority of spoken language (la parole) over that of signs to return the deaf-mute to society, and to give him a more perfect acquaintance with language, declares, that the oral method ought to be preferred to that of signs (la minique) for the education and instruction of deaf-mutes.

II. The Congress, considering that the simultaneous use of spoken language and of signs together, has the disadvantage of operating to the injury of spoken language, of lip-reading, and of precision in the expression of ideas, declares, that the pure oral method ought to be preferred.

III. The Congress, considering that the introduction of the pure oral method into schools in which it is not yet well established (en vigueur) should be prudent, gradual and progressive, for fear of partial failure (d'etre compromise), is of the opinion:

1. That new pupils should be put into a separate class where the instruction should be given in spoken language;

2d. That the pupils be absolutely separated from the other deaf-mutes who are too advanced to be instructed by means of spoken language; and whose education will be completed by means of signs;

3d. That each year a new class in spoken language be established in the school until all the old pupils taught by the sign method shall have completed their education.

The above is the plan that has been adopted by this Institution, except that our circumstances are such that we cannot keep the pupils taught articulation separated from those using signs. I may say, however, that I had adopted this plan, and so reported to you some months before this convention met.

THE BLIND.

We are had gratifying results in this department. Music is, and ought to be made a specialty. In this pursuit they stand almost upon an equal footing with their seeing brethren. Better arrangements should be made with regard

to instruction on the organ. We have now only one organ, and that was presented to the Institution years ago, and has consequently seen its best days. It would be well to consider a propositon to purchase a large pipe organ; such an instrument has long been needed in the Institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to the Principal and officers of the Northampton Institution, as well as to those of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, for acts of kindness shown us while in attendance upon the respective Conventions.

We are also under obligations to the various railroad authorities for favors shown our pupils.

OFFICERS.

I take special pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithfulness and diligence of the officers and teachers of the Institution. They deserve, as I am sure they will receive your hearty commendation.

SEWERAGE.

Notice has been received from the city authorities that, unless our sewer is extended beyond the city limits by the first day of March next, they will have the same cut off where it enters the street from our lot. As there are many difficulties in the matter, legal and otherwise, I think it would be well for a Legislative Committee to examine the same in order that that body, while in session, may have all the facts brought before them.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to retrospect briefly the

past four years. We have had under instruction during that period 316, of which 131 are new pupils. During the time we have purchased 1,200 volumes of books, which have been of incalculable benefit to the pupils and officers, and form the groundwork of a large and useful library. The completion of the north wing has added much room and has supplied a long felt necessity. The erection of a new kitchen has not only proved a convenience, but by removing the same from under the Blind Department has prevented much sickness, of which, in the past, it has been the evident cause.

The workshop at the Colored Department has been exceedingly beneficial. The introduction of cooking as a science, and the establishment of a class in articulation, have marked a new era in the history of the work in this State. No previous period in the history of the Institution can how such a record. All this has been accomplished with a less expenditure of money per annum than has heretofore been made. In view of this and the further fact that all our expenditures have been wisely and economically made, we think we hazard nothing in expecting a liberal appropriation for the next two years.

Thanking you, gentlemen of the Board, individually and collectively, for your many acts of kindness to me, and trusting that our Institution may ever be worthy of the liberal support of the people of the State, I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. GUDGER,

January 1st, 1881.

Principal.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the N. C. Institution for the deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Gentlemen:—I respectfully submit the following report, showing the expenditures of each month of the past year, (1880):

January,	amount	audited,	\$	2,930.63
February,	"	66	***************************************	2,528.11
March,	"	"	*****	2,775.62
April,	"	"	***************************************	2,984.75
May,	66	"	*****	3,976.32
June,	"	"	******	1,470.04
July,	"	"		2,011.29
August,	"	"	********************	1,924.50
September	, ,	"	******	4,434.44
October,	"	"	(********************	4,222.16
November,	, , , , ,	"	*************************	2,967.15
December,	66	66	•••••	4,799.55
•			\$ ted as proceeds from	37,024.56
	•	-		1,998.07
			ditures for the year	35,026.49

The reason why the expenditures for some months seem to be larger than for the others is, that some large bills, such as paying for the new kitchen, transportation, purchase of fuel, &c., have been included in these months.

On entering upon the multifarious duties of my position in the Institution, some three years ago, I was not unaware of the moral responsibilities appertaining thereto, and have endeavored, conscientiously, to shape my course accordingly. The duties of book-keeper and auditor of accounts have been discharged to the very best of my ability; while, as purchaser of supplies, I have tried to practice all the economy that is either consistent with, or desirable in, a well ordered household. Three things have been kept in prominent view, viz: The comfort and health of the pupils, and the interest of the tax-payers.

I would here take occasion to acknowledge the uniform kindness that has always been extended to me by the Principal, as well as by the individual members of the Board, to whom I have often been indebted for timely and valuable suggestions.

Very respectfully submitted,

E. HALL, Auditor and Steward.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the

N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

Gentlemen:—I herewith respectfully submit a statement of the sanitary condition of the Institution since my last report.

No serious epidemics have occurred in the Institution. Whooping-cough, Measles and Mumps prevailed epidemically, but with no fatal result. Four cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in the colored department, but did not, as I feared, assume an epidemic form. A very large per centage of sickness occuring in the blind department of the white Institution, I was led to suspect the culinary department located under the dormitory to be the main cause. I observed, at times, the stench to be intolerable. This fact I communicated to you, and you ordered the erection of a new kitchen outside, since which time it has been very apparent that the true cause had been removed—sickness in this department has been greatly diminished, and I feel no apprehension for the future.

In obedience to your by-laws I subjected all new pupils to a physical examination and rejected six—four on account of idiocy, one for insanity and one for physical disability. I also vaccinated all who had not been vaccinated before, fifty-six in number.

My case-book shows that I have treated since my last report, in both institutions (white and colored) four hundred and ninety-three cases, including the fifty-six vaccinations. This may seem a large number, but when we take into consideration the increased number of pupils, and that every

case is recorded however insignificant, it will not appear too large. The cases treated by me are classified as follows:

Vaccinations,	56	Otorhea,	4
Mumps,	48	Rheumatism,	9
Bronchitis,	31	Opthalmia,	4
Influenza,	26	Stomatitis,	6
Roseola,	15	Gastritis,	3
Measles,	16	Constipation,	4
Tonsilitis,	26	Dyspepsia,	12
Diptheretic Tonsiltis,	24	Abcess,	4
Diarrhœa,	19	Bone-felon,	$\overline{4}$
Remittent fever,	17	Colic,	$\overline{7}$
Intermittent fever,	11	Cramp,	3
Typhoid fever,	4	Scrofula,	3
Scarlet fever,	$\hat{1}$	Hemorhoids,	1
Pneumonia,	9	Incontinence of Urine,	$\overline{2}$
Anœmia,	10	Insomnia,	1
Neuralgia,	9	Asthma,	1
Tetter,	13	Extracting fatty tumor,	1
Leucorhea,	1	Fracture clavicle,	1
Dysmenorhea,	$\frac{1}{7}$	Fracture fore arm,	1
Monnoraghia,	6	Luxations,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Amenorhea,	5	Whooping-cough,	$\frac{2}{9}$
Pleurisy,	6	Incised wounds,	3
Contused wounds,	3	Indolent Ulcers,	5
Mamary Abcess,	1	Dthiaig	$\frac{3}{2}$
Angena Posteria	1	Pthisis,	$\frac{2}{1}$
Angena Pectoris,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Winter heat,	$\cdot 2$
Goitre,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Laryngitis,	$\frac{1}{1}$
Carbuncle,	$\frac{2}{2}$	Burn,	1
Metastasis of Mumps,	$\frac{2}{1}$	Curvature of spine,	
Chicken Pox,	1	Enteritis,	4
Hypertrophy of heart,	1	Dysentery,	3
Hypertrophy of liver and	-1	Chronic Diarrhea,	1
spleen,	1	Prolapsus Uteri,	1
Congestion of lungs,	1	Prolapsus Ani,	1
Epilepsy,	1	General Dropsy,	1
Hemorrhage lungs,	1	Hysterical convulsions,	1
Hysteria,	3-		

Of this number we had but one death to occur—a much less per centage than we were led to expect. The little patient was deaf and dumb, and ten years of age. He came

to the Institution from the swamps of Carteret with an enlarged liver and spleen, and was very anomic: although physically disabled I considered it certain death to return him to his home, and allowed him to remain in hopes of benefiting him, having entirely restored a similar case two years ago from the county of Edgecombe. He, however, went into a case of general dropsy and died at the end of three months. Everything was done for him that kind and motherly attentions of the ladies of the Institution could accomplish.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. R. H. Lewis for valuable assistance and services in his specialty. Every facility has been afforded me by the Principal in the careful supervision of my department, and I desire again to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of duties by the several matrons.

RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

Physician to Institution.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM; ALSO, A REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

MORGANTON, N. C., DECEMBER 1st, 1880.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

As required by law, we beg herewith to submit report of the progress of construction of Western Asylum for the Insane of North Carolina, at this place, for the two years commencing December 1st, 1878, and ending December 1st, 1880.

For any and all information in respect thereto, we would most respectfully refer your excellency to the previous reports of this board, and the annual reports of Mr. J. A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer, with their corresponding abstracts and vouchers,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

JAS. C. HARPER, J. G. HALL, W. S. PEARSON,

\$'56,397 06

RECEIPTS.

Balance remaining in hands of treasurer December 1st, 1878,	\$ 4,404	43
Total amount received from state treasurer, 1879,	25,000	00
Total amount received from state treasurer, 1880,	25,000	00
From sundry sources, see schedule A. 1879	1,173	
" " " B, 1880,	819	
•	\$ 56,397	06
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expenses, see vouchers No. 1 to 65, 1879,	\$ 1,058	83
" schedule C, 1880,	1,300	00
Brick-yard, A—see vouchers 1 to 73, 1879,	5,036	04
" " schedule D, 1880,	4,641	66
" B—see vouchers 1 to 74, 1879,	3,243	18
" see scheduld E, 1880,	306	33
Lumber—see vouchers 1 to 85, 1879,	1,010	37
" see schedule F, 1880,	710	72
Carpenters and mechanics—see vouchers 1 to		
28, 1879,	2,814	28
Carpenters and mechanics—see schedule G,		
1880,	2,643	
Bricklaying—see vouchers 1 to 67, 1879,	6,338	
" —see schedule H, 1880,	5,886	
Sundries—see vouchers 1 to 105, 1879,	8,421	
"—see schedule I, 1880,	8,094	
Cash in treasury,	4,891	83

The total expenditures on account of expenses, \$2,358 83 as follows:

Salary of secretary and treasurer,\$1,442 70	
Office rent, stationery, printing, post-	
age, advertising, &c 243 44	
Transportation, currency, telegraph,	
&c 62 80	
On account of interest	
Sam'l Sloan, Architect, visiting asy-	
lum 150 00	
Expenses of commissioners 270 86	
	\$ 2,358 83
Total expenditure on account of brick-making,	
Supplies, &c	645 43
	* 40.070.04
	\$ 13,872 64
Yielding, say, 2,496,180 bricks on asylum	
grounds, at \$4.43 per M	\$ 11,058 08
420,000 bricks on yards, at \$3.42\frac{1}{5} per M	1,437 19
Cash for material sold and accounted for	924 87
Material and supplies on hand	452 50
	\$ 13,872 64
Total expenditures on account of lumber,	
Carpenters and mechanics	5,457 64
	\$7,178 73

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Yielding 9,232 feet lumber purchased at \$8.95 per M	82 41 , 3,005 41
	\$ 7,178 73
The work of carpenters cannot practically detail.	be given in
Total expenditures on account of bricklaying Tools on hand December 1st, 1878,	
	\$ 12,624 86
Yielding—cost of laying 2,543,867 brick in wall at \$4.77 per M,	. \$ 12,150 13 . 165 00 . 309 73
	\$ 12,624 86
Total expenditures on account of sundries,	\$ 16,515 60
Yielding—such as iron front moulding, cornice cement, iron beams, nails, paint, boxes, columns, freight, etc.,	-

Keeping up water line,.....

Slate and tin roofing,.....

Stone steps and sills,.....

Erecting portico,.....

Excavation for laundry building,.....

Land purchased,.....

\$ 16,515 60

176 87

6,462 60

239 23

183 80

488 26

107 35

The statement of receipts and disbursements shows a balance in the hands of our treasurer of \$4,891.83. This amount, however, will be appropriated to paying for work that is yet in progress on the walls of laundry building and slate and tin roofing.

The foregoing statements of the work accomplished, under each of the departments of building, will exhibit, first, the necessary office expenses of the commission in prosecuting the work. The salary of Mr. J. A. Dickson, as secretary and treasurer, we consider moderate, especially in view of the fact that he has performed his duties with commendable zeal and wonderful exactness. It has been necessary to have Samuel Sloan, Esq., the architect, to visit the works and inspect it at the expense of the state, and his visit, the commission believe, has resulted in suggestions which, in the end, will reduce expenditures.

It will be found that the average cost of brick upon the asylum grounds, has been \$4.43 per M, to which add the cost per M of laying them in the wall, \$4.771, and the entire cost of brick in the wall is \$9.201 per M. The exhibit of the cost of lumber at the mills, established upon the asylum grounds, shows a great economy, in that the lumber so produced could not possibly be purchased of other mills at a similar cost. It will be seen that the cost of iron front, beams, columns, with other necessary material, sums up quite an outlay, but all have been necessary to the proper design and construction of the building, and an examination of the vouchers of that department will show that these materials have all been purchased below their present market value. The purchase of land, as indicated, was rendered necessary that the utility of the water line might not be impaired by the private ownership of land immediately surrounding the water head, which, if cultivated, would have greatly injured the supply of water, both in quantity and quality; hence, to prevent cultivation, the commission thought wise to purchase it. Regarding

the character of the work accomplished, the commission would refer to the report of Samuel Sloan, architect, herewith submitted, and also would direct special attention to what he has stated in regard to the amount of funds that will yet be needed before the asylum shall be ready for occupancy, to-wit: the sum of eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars for the completion of the "wings extending southward from the centre building, together with the centre building, the boiler-house, laundry-room and work-shop. With the connecting passages, heating, ventilation and drainage," to which add "twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars for the purchase of the necessary furniture and other incidental expenses, in preparing for occupancy," and it appears that the total sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars will be needed to make this institution available in earing for the insane of the state.

In conclusion, the commission would here express the hope that your excellency will, in such manner as may seem wise and prudent, bring this matter of an additional appropriation of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars before the next general assembly, to the end that the state may speedily realize the benefits of that munificent charity which first suggested the building of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. C. HARPER, J. G. HALL, W. S. PEARSON, Com'rs. [COPY.]

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., November 20th, 1880.

To the Commissioners of the Western Asylum for the Insane, Morganton, N. C.:

Gentlemen—According to your request, I made a visit to the asylum building, arriving there on the 29th of October, and remained until the 5th of November, during which time I examined [the work thoroughly. It affords me pleasure to state that all the work is substantially and satisfactorily done. The materials are of good and desirable quality, and in this respect your building will compare favorably with the best institution in the country, especially so considering the cost of construction.

I made a careful estimate, with the assistance of Mr. Walker, master builder, and comparing the cost of the work yet to be done, with the prices of the work from the commencement to the present time, which is a fair basis for estimating the future cost, we find, that to complete the wings extending southward from the centre building, together with the centre building, the boiler-house, laundry and work-shop, with the connecting passages, the heating, ventilating and drainage, will require eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars. The above, when complete, will accommodate two hundred and fifty patients if taxed to its utmost capacity. The sum named is for the building alone, and at least twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars additional will be necessary for furniture and other incidental expenses in

preparing for occupancy. The boiler-house, with adjacent buildings, are well advanced, and the iron flue for the main boiler stack is on the grounds. All of these points were considered in making the estimate, together with a quantity of material on hand, such as brick and lumber. We also estimated the cost of constructing the walls of the wings, running north from the centre building and roofing them in, at sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars. In doing this the walls of the cellar, that have been already constructed at a cost of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, would be protected. They are exposed, and damage, if not ruin, will ensue, if they are left in their present condition. Besides, if these wings were placed under roof the grounds around the building could be properly graded and put in order. The additional cost of completing these wings, including heating and drainage, will not exceed forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars—in all, one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, in addition to the work done on the cellar walls. With these wings complete, two hundred and fifty more patients can be accommodated—in all five hundred if crowded: four hundred being the number provided for, although the former number can be accommodated. It may not be amiss to call your attention to the fact that no asylum of the kind has been erected in this country, with all the modern improvements and conveniences introduced for the treatment of the insane, where the cost per capita is not far in excess of the estimated cost of your building when completed; presuming the remainder of the work can be done at the same rate that the building has cost up to the present date. The pipes for gas, water and steam, that are to be placed within the building, will require your attention before commencing the plastering. The best way to do this economically is to purchase the material direct from the manufacturer and employ a skilled workman to do the work. The drainage will also requre early attention; this can also be done by the same workman. The boilers should be con-

tracted for at an early day, as considerable time will be required in constructing them. I particularly call your attention to the following: the flooring, the doors and sash. For all this, it is important to have clear stuff and well seasoned; and after an examination of what you are manufacturing on the ground, I cannot see how the flooring and the planks for door and sash can be produced satisfactorily from the lumber on hand, without great waste, which must necessarily add to the expense; and in my judgment, the flooring might be purchased and delivered, ready worked, of better quality and at less cost, than to manufacture it on the ground. I think the doors and sash might also be contracted for at less rates than to make them on the ground from the material on hand. The waste of material and extra labor in procuring clear stuff, will, in my judgment, exceed the cost at which the work and material can be contracted for in localities where lumber is of better quality and there are greater facilities for manufacturing. The lumber on hand can all be utilized for other work throughout the building, where it is of less importance than the floors, doors and sash.

Respectfully submitted,

[SIGNED.]

SAMUEL SLOAN,
Architect.







DOCUMENT No. 12.]

[Session 1881.

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P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders,

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE COLORED INSANE.

Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 28, 1880.

His Excellency Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the completion and management of the N. C. Asylum for the colored Insane, located near Goldsboro.

As has been stated in my last report, this property is located on a tract of land containing 175 acres, immediately on the North Carolina Railroad, about two miles west of the town of Goldsboro. The land was purchased for the State for the sum of \$5,000. The site upon which the Asylum buildings have been erected is elevated and in full view of the North Carolina Railway. The location is a desirable one, quite healthy, and Little River furnishes an endless supply of water.

The Board of Directors were fortunate in contracting for the building of the Asylum at a time when building materials and labor were at their lowest rate, and I feel warranted in saying that the property is decidedly cheap. The Board has exercised all proper economy, both in the erection and completion of the building, as also in the management of the Institution since it was opened for patients. The total cost of the property is about \$42,000, which includes the Asylum building proper, kitchen, heating and cooking arrangements, water works, gas fixtures, furniture, etc.

To keep within the appropriation (\$40,000) we were forced to adopt the hot-air furnace plan for heating the building, it being several thousand dollars cheaper than the plan recommended by the architect, and does the heating well and satisfactorily, however much the other might be preferred.

Owing to unexpected delay in getting brick, the contractors failed to complete the buildings as early as was contemplated. Again, the absence of an appropriation for the support of the Institution retarded its opening, but being assured by your Excellency that the needed funds should be forthcoming, the Asylum was thrown open to patients the first of last August. As will be seen from Dr. Moore's report, (superintendent of the Asylum,) the total number of patients received and cared for up to December 1st, 1880, was 91, and there have been some received since that period, so that the Institution is filled about to its capacity, and as near as we can estimate from 75 to 100 colored insane remain to be cared for in different parts of the State. Applications for admittance continue to come in.

It is estimated (see Col. Fremont's report) that \$20,000 will erect and complete the other wing of the building, originally designed, which would double its present capacity. I hope your Excellency will recommend that the General Assembly make the needed appropriation in order that the capacity may be speedily enlarged sufficient to accommodate as many more as the number of patients now cared for, and thus relieve a number of counties of the expense and annoyance in caring for the insane, and afford to the unfortunate beings that proper care and treatment it is impos-

sible for them to receive in the jails and county poor houses.

The estimated annual cost of maintaining the Asylum at its present capacity of 100 patients may be stated in round figures to be \$16,000, and I would respectfully ask that an annual appropriation to that amount be made. This estimate is based upon the expenditures of the past five months. It is hoped that the expenses can be reduced some the coming year, relying on supplies from the farm, etc.

It may be proper here to state that we have endeavored to cultivate a portion of the Asylum lands the present year, with reasonable fair results, the fact considered that no efforts in that direction were made until the month of April, and such other drawbacks as are mentioned in the Steward's report accompanying this, and which, it is hoped will not be encountered next season. The land is now in a good state for cultivation.

The present manner of drawing the necessary funds for the support of the Asylum might be greatly improved, and I would respectfully ask that your Excellency recommend to the General Assembly some system by which the financial affairs can be more simplified and rendered less cumbrous. Under the present law the State Treasurer is the Treasurer of the Asylum, and the distance from Raleigh to Goldsboro considered, renders great inconvenience to the Directors, and especially to the State Treasurer.

I would ask that the necessary funds be placed from time to time in the Goldsboro bank by the State Treasurer, subject to the drafts of the Asylum officers, properly endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. VICK,

Ch'm'n B'd Directors Colored Insane Asylum.



DOCUMENT No. 13.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

MEETING OF PRIVATE STOCKHOLDERS OF AT-LANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1880.

A meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad was held at the Court House in Newbern this afternoon. John C. Washington was called to the chair, and Geo. Allen appointed secretary.

The secretary reported that there was represented in person and by proxy 4,129 shares of stock, entitled to 1,409 votes.

The following resolution was offered by Julius A. Gray, and after discussion by C. R. Thomas, Maj. John Hughes, A. A. McKethan and others, it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, in special meeting assembled, that their road should be leased to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or other corporations or individuals, upon such terms and conditions as may seem best to the private stockholders and to the State.

The following resolution was offered by Maj. John Hughes:

Resolved, That with the lights now before us, we desire to express preference for the proposition for a lease of this

road to R. R. Bridgers and J. F. Divine, for the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars per annum, provided that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shall become security for the payment of the rental.

A stock vote being called for, the vote resulted: Ayes, 1,024 votes, representing 3,340 shares; nays, 385 votes, representing 789 shares.

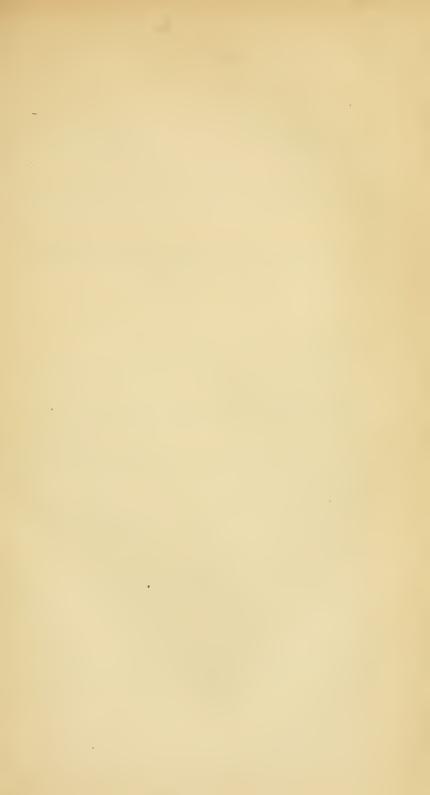
Col. John Morehead, who voted in the negative, explained his vote by saying that he was not willing at present to commit himself to any one, as other propositions might be made before final action.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JNO. C. WASHINGTON,

Geo. Allen, Secretary.

Chairman.





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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IM-PROVEMENTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 5th, 1881.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In March, 1878, the Board of Internal Improvements was organized under an act passed at the session of the Legislature of 1874–775.

The chief object of the Legislature in the creation of the Board, was to obtain more accurate information in regard to the public works in which the State was interested, and to insure more efficient management in the safety, security and labor of the penitentiary convicts.

During the years 1879-'80, the Board made two visits of inspection and re-organization of the forces at work on the Western North Carolina Railroad. This road was then being constructed entirely by convict labor. It was readily seen that there was a want of unity of purpose and concert of action by the officers of the road and those in charge of the convicts under the authority of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, which was liable to produce feeling and conflict of authority to the detriment and delay in the progress of the work.

By some changes in the rights of the President and Supervisor of convicts, formerly appointed by the Directors of the Penitentiary, the duties and obligations of each were defined, and harmony and co-operation secured. Some changes were also made in the agents of the company, producing greater economy in the work; and after the tunnel through the Blue Ridge was completed, the employment of an assistant engineer was authorized. It was readily seen that the stockade was not a suitable place for the care and attention required for the sick and invalids. Some of these were chronic cases, and diseased when first sent to the penitentiary; others became diseased while on the work and were unfit for that service.

An arrangement was made with the Chairman of the Penitentiary Board to have these chronic invalids returned to the penitentiary at Raleigh, where they could be better treated and cared for than in the stockade, and as far as practicable, substitute in their stead sound and able-bodied men. The treatment, care, and sanitary condition of the convicts was carefully examined into, and some alterations and improvements adopted. In the two examinations made during the years of 1879 and 1880, in the work and condition of the convicts on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, similar reforms were made in the authority of the officers of the company and the Supervisor of convicts, as well as in the management and control of the convicts, with the right to return the chronic invalids to the penitentiary, and receive in lieu thereof able-bodied men, when they could be supplied.

These regulations secured harmony and cordial co-operation among the officers in charge, and are believed to have added twenty per centum to the efficiency and progress of the construction of the roads. In the direct management of public works with large forces, unity and co-operation to a given end require power to be given to one general head, so that the movements of all the parts may harmonize. It is due to the Directors of the penitentiary to state that the return of invalid convicts to their charge at Raleigh, thereby making the penitentiary a general hospital for the laborers of these two roads, relieved them of some expense, which was necessarily imposed upon the Board at Raleigh. The Board is without any official report as to the financial condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

This road having been sold by special act of the Legislature, the purchasers took possession of the same on May 28th, 1880. In conformity with the contract of sale between the State of North Carolina and the purchasers, five hundred convicts have been delivered to the new company for the construction and extension of the work.

With the information now in possession of the Board, it is believed that all the conditions of the contract have, up to this date, been complied with.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad has 46½ miles in operation between Fayetteville and the Gulf, the present terminus of the road. The graduation and masonry have been completed from the Gulf to the city of Greensboro, 51¾ miles, and, with the exception of two short bridges not yet completed, the whole line to Greensboro is now ready for the superstructure. Fifteen miles of graduation have also been completed west of Greensboro in the direction of Mt. Airy.

This work has all been completed since the last regular session of the Legislature. The value of the work done, as returned under the Chief Engineer's estimate, up to January 1st, 1881, is \$68,488.15. The number of actual working days is 114,523. This makes a return of 59 cents for each hand per day, or a net profit of about 24 cents per hand per day. These estimates are based upon average contract prices.

In this corporation the State owns 5,500 shares of stock of the par value of \$100 each, making the par value \$550,000. Other parties own 1,670 shares, par value of which would be \$167,000. The market value of this stock is about \$8 per share. The bond debt of the company is \$4,000 per mile, only \$52,500 of which have been actually issued. A portion of the proceeds of these bonds was applied to the extinguishment of judgments against the company. The remainder was applied to construction and payment of other debts. The floating debt on March 1st, 1880, was \$88,412.17, principally in judgments, all of which have been relieved and the debt reduced to about \$70,000, including \$8,500 advanced for the State for the maintenance of convicts and for prosecution of the work. The interest on bonds of the company issued have been promptly met and no lease or sale of any property of the company has been made, no suit pending involving the title to any of the company's property, nor has there been any sale of any stock owned by the State.

The gross earnings	for the year	ending Mar	eh
1st, 1880, were			\$32,222.98
Operating expenses	5,		24,351.44
Net profit.			\$ 7.871.54

The material property of the company is in a fair condition and able to accommodate its increasing business.

In conformity to the legislation applying to this company, the \$68,488.15 due for convict labor is payable to the State in first mortgage bonds of the company.

For a more detailed statement of the financial affairs of the company, a report from the President is herewith submitted.

The State owns in Atlantic & N. C. R. R., 12.666 shares of the capital stock, of \$100 par value per share, amounting to \$1,266,000. There are owned by other parties 5,297 shares, the par value of which is \$529.700. The actual value of the stock is about \$10 per share. The bond debt of the company is \$195,500. These bonds were issued in

1868 to pay for construction of the road and its floating debt then existing. The present floating debt consists of a judgment of \$37,474 rendered for coupons past due on the bonds, and about \$2,096 contracted by previous administration.

All interest accruing on the bonds has been paid at maturity, or soon thereafter, within the past two years.

Net income,......\$34,950.82

This net profit was chiefly applied to interest on judgment, coupons on bonds, taxes, debts of former administration, and repairs for damage to road caused by storm at Beaufort.

The balance of cash as reported by the Treasurer on hand is ample to meet all interest on bonds and judgment.

The material condition of the road and motive power is good, and is being gradually improved to meet the growing wants of public transportation.

For a more detailed statement, reference is made to the report of the President herewith sent.

The State owns of the capital stock of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co. 2,500 shares, the par value of which is \$100 per share, amounting to \$250,000. The market value of this stock is stated at \$8 per share; the opinion is entertained that it is of greater value. The bond debt of the company is \$500,000. The proceeds of these bonds were applied to the construction of the canal, interest and improvements.

The company owes no floating debt, and has promptly paid the interest on its bonds at maturity since 1865.

The gross receipts for the fiscal year were, ...\$88,378.26 While the entire expenditures amounted to.. 97,792.47 or \$9,414.21 more than the income.

This apparent excess of disbursements is caused by the purchase by the Canal Company of \$100,000 of N. C. State bonds, at the sum of \$12,081.66, which were exchanged for canal stock of the State. Also, the expenditure by the Canal Company of \$5,000 in the purchase of its first mortgage bonds, as well as the purchase of \$18,000 Dismal Swamp Canal bonds for \$9,000. This shows the extraordinary expenditures on the part of the company for property purchased at cost price of \$26,081.66.

There may be other extraordinary payments in the expense account, but the report received does not designate them so that the net income may be given, after deducting ordinary current charges from gross income.

Over \$86,000 of the earnings are from tolls. After payment for the property purchased by the company, the balance of income was applied to the payment of interest on the bonds, amounting to \$28,000, repairs of bridges, pile drivers, steamer Estelle, dredging, purchase of derrick, fuel, payment of laborers, office rent, officers' expenses, &c.

For further details attention is invited to report of the President hereto appended.

The capital stock of the North Carolina Railroad is \$4,000,000, of which the State owns three-fourths, other parties one-fourth. The construction of the road cost about \$4,925,000, with all its rights and franchises. It was leased to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company Sept. 11, 1871, for a term of 30 years, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on its capital stock, or \$260,000 payable semi-annually. For the security of this payment the lessees have deposited with the company according to the terms of the lease, collateral security, in addition to the high credit and responsibility of the lessees.

The rents have been promptly paid, and the reports of

the experts show the road-bed, rolling stock, bridges, &c., in better condition than when leased. The company pays a dividend of 6 per cent. regularly on its capital stock. No portion of the State's stock has been sold. The debts of the company are about \$200,000 above assets in hand of trustee and are being gradually extinguished by sinking fund. Its receipts are gradually increasing, and its stock, unencumbered, would become a valuable source of income to the State of North Carolina.

The importance and value of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal to the State's development is not fully appreciated. It now gives an outlet and inlet to not less than 1,500 miles of navigable sounds and rivers in North Carolina. The commerce of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, with their inlets and rivers is greatly facilitated by this commercial artery. The opinion is entertained that at a period not remote it is destined to become a portion or section of a great inland ship-canal or national highway, from the Northern Lakes, via Hudson river and New York city, to the coast of Florida. This would add greatly to the wealth and commercial facilities of the Atlantic and Northern States, tend to dispel sectional animosities, and give power and security to the Union in time of war. Congress has expended millions on objects not half so worthy of governmental care and patronage.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is important to the State, but would become more so if it could be extended to Lumberton, or some other point in the county of Robeson, and there connect with the Carolina Central Railway; thus making another connecting link in the two leading lines of railway in the State. The distance is short and favorable for rail construction.

It has occurred to the Board of Internal Improvements that a portion of the convicts, when there is an excess, and even the invalids, might be employed in some trade or profitable business in the penitentiary, or near it in the city of

Raleigh, whence they could be returned every evening to their regular quarters.

With some additional appropriation, buildings could be put in order, now partially completed, for this purpose, on the penitentiary grounds.

It has been the purpose of the Board, when the present railroads were completed, or the number of convicts increased in the Penitentiary, to endeavor to drain some of the swamp lands belonging to the State in Eastern North Carolina, and it is still desired to accomplish this work as soon as the necessary force can be had.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. JOHNSTON,
Secretary for the Board.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS TO ADJUST A PORTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 6th, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. JARVIS,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—The undersigned, appointed Commissioners to "adjust and renew a portion of the State debt," under the act of 1879, chapter 138, beg leave to submit the following report:

The Commission assembled in the Treasury office as early as practicable after their appointment, and proceeded to the consideration of the matters committed to them. They found themselves confronted on the very threshold by grave difficulties which it was not in their power to remove, and which could only be removed by the holders of the construction bonds. Circular letters were addressed to the bond-holders stating this fact, and requesting a meeting between them and the Commission. To this overture no answer was received from the bond-holders as a body, nor from any considerable number of them individually. A few of them—some owning very considerable amounts—corresponded with separate members of the Commission,

expressing, and only intending to express, their own particular views.

About the first of November last, a substantive proposition was received, purporting to come from the holders of some two million dollars of the bonds. For its due consideration a meeting was arranged to be held in the city of New York, at which one of the Commission attended. A definite proposition in writing, signed by many of those owning the largest amount of the bonds in question, was then submitted.

The principal points were:

1st. That the signers agreed to exchange the bonds owned and controlled by them, amounting in all to about two thousand in number, of the par value (without coupons) of two millions of dollars.

2d. That the bonds should have attached thereto the coupons from the first day of July, 1877, or the first day of October, 1877, as the case may be.

3d. That the balance due on coupons of said bonds which had matured anterior to first of July, 1877, should be paid out of the balance of dividends on the stock owned by the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company, not heretofore distributed in the suit known as the Swasey suit, and if that should not be sufficient, then, out of the surplus of the dividends on the stock owned by the State in said railroad Company, which should not be applied to the payment of the interest on the new State bonds to be issued under the said act.

4th. In exchange, the bond-holders are to receive new bonds equal in amount to the principal of the bonds delivered, which are to be issued in accordance with the act, with semi-annual coupons for interest, the first to be due on the first of April, 1881; said bonds to run for a period of forty years.

5th. The surplus of the dividend received under said act on the stock owned by the State in the North Carolina

Railroad Company, after paying the interest on the new bonds issued, shall remain as, and constitute, a sinking fund, for the payment of the interest due before the first day of July, 1877, on such of the old bonds as have not been presented and proved in the suit-known as the Swasey suitnow pending in the United States District for the Eastern District of North Carolina; and, after such interest is paid, then for the payment of interest and principal of said new bonds issued under said act, and shall be sacredly applied to this purpose and none other; and such surplus shall be invested in the purchase of said new bonds, provided the same can be purchased on terms to be approved by the Public Treasurer of the State, and in case said bonds cannot be purchased on the terms above stated, then the said sinking fund shall be invested in the new four per cent. bonds of the said State.

6th. It was stipulated that the proposition shall not be binding on the bond-holders after twenty days from the date of the proposition, unless accepted by the Commissioners, in writing, which date was the 12th of November, 1880.

A few days after, the foregoing proposition was considered by the three members of the Commission sitting together in the city of Raleigh, and, with some slight modifications, agreed upon by bond-holders representing one million, two hundred and fifty thousand of the bonds, was assented to in writing.

The considerations which actuated the Commission to accept this proposition, it is deemed but respectful to set forth very briefly.

The necessity for speedy action on the part of the State is imperative. The bonds in question will begin to fall due in the space of two years, and if provision is not made for them, a sale of the road is inevitable.

But two methods can be suggested for making such provision: the one is taxation; the other an extension of time.

Taxation to meet a debt of three millions of dollars, simultaneously with the resumption of the interest upon the general debt of the State, would find few advocates. It would constitute a crushing burden upon our people, and the thought of it is not to be entertained.

The proposed adjustment presents, in the judgment of the Commission, signal advantages. It proposes a compromise of the debt at the rate of about eighty per cent. of the debt and interest. It restores to the State the possession and control of her principal railroad, which has added incalculably to the wealth of the State; and the prospective value of which could not well be estimated.

It places the State with reference to this great property where she stood before the decree in the Swasey suit. She will receive all the dividends which, under that decree, are now paid to creditors. This, upon the entire debt, amounts to \$180,000. But the interest upon the adjusted debt would amount to only \$167,700. There would thus be left a surplus of \$12,300 per annum.

The disposition to be made of this surplus constitutes an inducement to accede to the proposition. It is to be funded for the ultimate extinction of the debt. It is capable of demonstration that this surplus put and kept at interest, with the accruing interest added from year to year, will, in the forty years for which the bonds are to run, probably extinguish the whole, certainly three-fourths of the debt.

This investment will be made without expense and without risk. The sinking fund will be invested in bonds with reference to which the State stands in the position of an endorser, or in the new bonds issued upon her faith and credit.

It might be desirable that this surplus should be turned into the State Treasury; but that is impossible. Bonds issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad constitute a second lien upon the stock of the State in the North Carolina Railroad. If this surplus were turned into the Treasury, or

were at the disposal of the State, it would be liable and would be subjected to the satisfaction of this lien. Moreover, it seems but just that the earnings of the road should be applied to the payment of the debt incurred in building it. It was anticipated at the passage of the act, that an adjustment could be made at a rate lower than that which was subsequently found to be practicable. When the act was passed the country had but partially recovered from the financial crisis which had prostrated every interest. When reaction took place, all bonds based upon solid securities advanced largely. These construction bonds secured by a mortgage on the road, and the interest payable under a decree and under the control of a court, felt the fullest influence of the rise.

It may be said that the State makes a discrimination between the holders of these bonds and the holders of those which were the subject of the former adjustment. The answer is, that this is unavoidable. The State felt constrained to consult the necessities of her people in the former adjustment, but here she has no such option. Property is pledged for the payment of these bonds, and the bonds must be provided for, or the property will be sold. 'The question arose in the minds of the Commission whether the lease would continue to pay the present rate of interest. But of that, upon reflection, there seemed to exist no rational ground of doubt. The road now forms a central link in a line of road extending from New York to New Orleans—a line which may be fairly termed a continental line. It cannot be supposed that a combination so vast would destroy itself by cutting this line through the centre. If the lease were surrendered by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, it could, to-day, there is no reason to doubt, be leased for a much larger sum. There is as little reason to doubt that its lease-value will increase with the growth of the country, and that at the expiration of the present lease, its value for that purpose will greatly exceed

what it is to-day. If this be true, the State may derive a much larger revenue from that source after the expiration of the lease than it now does.

The sale of the road cannot be contemplated without a feeling of deep regret. For property of this description, the competition is necessarily very limited, and a sale realizes a very small part of the cost. If this should be the case in this instance, (and we cannot justly look forward to any other result,) the State would lose her property and the bulk of the debt would remain outstanding against her. The road was built for the development of the State. If it is sold it will pass out of the control of the State, and probably out of the control of her citizens. It will be used as a through line with little regard to the needs of our people. The main end of its construction would thus be defeated.

Experience has proven that when the interest of a State in a railroad corporation has passed by sale into foreign hands, such sale has been attended by a sacrifice of the interest of private stockholders. There is now in the hands of our people stock of this road to the amount of \$800,000. The subscription for this stock was made mainly by themselves or their fathers before them, from the most patriotic motives—the development of the State. Very little of this stock has passed from the hands of the original subscribers, except by division of estates upon the death of parents. In behalf of interests thus acquired, the owners may justly appeal to the State for protection. If the State can subserve the interests of her citizens generally, and at the same time give protection to a class of citizens whose property is peculiarly exposed to destruction, especially if this property was created by investments made for her benefit, and her progress, none would doubt where her duty lay.

Finally, if this adjustment is approved, we are assured that two millions of dollars of bonds will be readily brought

in for exchange, and we feel confident that the remainder will, also.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, GEORGE DAVIS, MONTFORD McGEHEE,

DONALD W. BAIN, Commissioners.



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REPORT OF THE STATE PROXY IN THE ALBE-MARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

To His Excellency, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: -I had the honor to receive from your Excellency a commission appointing me proxy for the State of North. Carolina, to represent the stock owned by the State in the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, dated 6th November, 1880, and in compliance with your request therein contained, I visited the city of Norfolk, Va., on the 26thday of October, 1880, and was present at, and participated in, the annual meeting of the stockholders held that day, in their office, in the city of Norfolk, Va.

After the meeting of the stockholders was properly organized, and the stock which was represented in the meeting was duly examined and verified, it appeared that a large majority of the stock of the company was represented in person by the individual stockholders and in the person of the proxy for the State of North Carolina.

The annual report of the President of the Canal Company (Col. M. Parks) having been received and read, the stockholders of the company proceeded to the election of the officers of the company for the next ensuing fiscal year.

I deem it proper to inform your Excellency that the

books, papers, accounts, and all receipts, vouchers, expenditures of every kind and description, were very completely and kindly placed at my disposal for examination and inspection, running through the past fiscal year; and that after a very close and searching scrutiny made into the management and transaction of all the fiscal operations of the company, by Mr. A. C. Powell, of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., Auditor of the Canal Company, and a large individual stockholder as well; that neither Mr. Powell, a gentleman of very high and honorable character, and an expert in the investigation of accounts, nor myself, could find the slightest error or inaccuracy in the fiscal transactions of the Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

I deem it proper also to bear most willing testimony to the ability, honesty, and fidelity of the very excellent gentleman, Mr. B. F. Tebault, who is the secretary and treasurer of the company, and who has for many years been performing the duties of the office which he now fills in the canal company, with such entire satisfaction to all the stockholders therein.

Of the President of the Albemarle & Chesapeake canal company, (Col. Parks) I need only say, that for twenty-five years in succession he has been elected to the position which he now fills. I will, however, re-affirm what my predecessor, Col. Wm. F. Martin, of Elizabeth City, whose death, and whose loss to our State I so deeply deplore, said in his report to Gov. Vance two years ago.

After having made a patient and careful examination into all the financial transactions, and of some unfounded reports affecting the character of the members of the canal directory, Col. Martin, than whom no more honorable and high-minded gentleman ever lived, declared, that all such charges against the persons of the directory, or the financial management of the corporation, were malicious and frivolous, and of the President of the company he thus speaks in his report: "That the interest of the State could not be ad-

vanced by a change of officers, hence, I did not hesitate to cast the vote of the State for the re-election of Mr. Parks for president, being satisfied of his integrity, his information, and more than large capacity for canal work and management." Having become entirely satisfied, as did my distinguished predecessor, that the best interests of the State of North Carolina, as well as the individual stockholders, required a continuance in office of all the present incumbents, I accordingly cast the vote of the State for their reelection to the positions which they now hold.

In making this report to your Excellency, I cannot let the present opportunity pass, to make it a little more in detail, than such reports require. My apology for this dedeparture from the ordinary custom of reporting very briefly and concisely in matters of this kind, is the very great interest I have ever taken and felt in all that concerns the great work of internal intercommunication of the waters of eastern North Carolina, known as the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal. More than a quarter of a century past, in common with all the people of North Carolina living in that portion of the State known as the Pamlico, Albemarle and Roanoke section, the writer of this report had long cherished the hope of an outlet to the Atlantic ocean through Roanoke Inlet, near Nag's Head.

As a shipper and producer, I have on many occasions united with my countrymen in public meetings and in very large conventions of the people of the eastern counties in furtherance of this cherished project. As a member of the legislature of my native county for a period of twelve consecutive years, running from 1848 to 1860, I did whatever I could in a public capacity to promote this undertaking. Seeing that this long-cherished project for eastern North Carolina could never be realized, and all our efforts for an easy outlet to the ocean, so as to escape that dreaded promontory, Cape Hatteras, could not be obtained, I united with a few friends, members of the legislature, in the period I have mentioned,

and with the bold and talented projector, of making a better and more expeditious transit and navigation to the Atlantic ocean than any we then had; hence the idea of a better route between the waters of the Albemarle Sound and Chesapeake Bay, by connecting these two bodies of water by inland navigation.

It was during this period, from 1848 to 1859, that the slumbering energies of the whole people of our beloved old commonwealth were fully aroused to the all-important subject of her regeneration, by means of internal improvement and intercommunication, both by land and water, by railroads and canals.

The writer of this report, then a member of the legislature of the State, uniting with the friends of internal improvement, secured, as best he could, with the aid of the friends of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, the small subscription of \$350,000 in the stock of the State of North Carolia to this great work-I repeat, but a small appropriation for so large and so important a tax-paying portion of the people of North Carolina as is benefited by this great work. Feeling grateful, however, for this much aid from the State, the friends of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, as a matter of patriotic duty and state pride, and feeling the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of all the people of the State of North Carolina, generously and willingly united with the friends of internal improvement in all sections of our beloved old commonwealth; and those of them who now survive the great events of that golden period in her history, feel a just pride in having been active friends and participants in blessing our people, and checkering our State with railroad transportation and locomotion, which contributes so greatly to the wealth, the comfort and the contentment of our people.

Thus slenderly equipped, with but \$350,000 of the stock of the State, the friends of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, with generous heart and liberal hand, contributed their full share of the many millions of material aid in

building up the grand and wealth-bearing system of railroad improvements which adorn our State and unite all the sections of our people in one common brotherhood of patriotic feeling and interest. The Albemarle and Chesapeake company, incorporated at the session of 1848-'49 of the general assembly, enlarged and modified in 1854-'55, with \$350,000 as the State's subscription of stock, and a larger subscription by its friends, went heartily and earnestly to work, under auspices by no means encouraging and against difficulties and obstructions apparently insurmountable, through the dense and heavily wooded swamps and the treacherous water and shoals of our eastern sounds and rivers; and the result is, the safe inland navigation of all our eastern waters, and an easy outlet to the Atlantic ocean. By means of this inland navigation, the waters of the three large sounds, Pamlico, Albemarle and Currituck, of northeastern North Carolina, with two thousand miles of navigable rivers, which pour their waters into these sounds, the products of that portion of the most fertile soil in our State, find an easy and safe navigation to their best markets.

The practicability of an inland route between the waters of Chesapeake bay and the sounds and rivers of eastern North Carolina having been established by the successful prosecution of this work, though in an unfinished condition, the war between the states of the great nation, the dire and deplorable consequences of which I shall not call up, put an end to all the operations of this great enterprise, and during the larger portion of the time it was waged, was in the complete possession of the army of the United States.

Hence at the end of the war all the friends of the work had gained was lost; all the dredging machines, boats, and all other appliances necessary for canal work, were destroyed or rendered useless, with no means or resources with which to commence operations anew; the sounds, rivers, and in deed and in truth, almost all this portion of our eastern country, whose products sought a market through the canal,

were completely devastated and demoralized; so much so that the only resource of the company was to mortgage the work and again to recuperate, or its total abandonment.

Many of its stockholders being gentlemen who reside in the North, with their generous assistance, after the most strenuous efforts, the friends of the canal did succeed in mortgaging the works for \$400,000 at 7 per centum of interest, for twenty years. With this sum, the canal has been improved to a degree the company at that time could hardly anticipate, and to-day we can present a work which, in its importance and its benefits to eastern North Carolina, far surpasses the expectations of its most sanguine friends and projectors. To restore the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal to its present usefulness, and to make a safe and beneficial navigation to our eastern country, which it now offers, require the unceasing energy and the absorption of all the funds which can at this time be derived from its operation. I would most respectfully refer your excellency, for more complete and explicit information upon these points, to the elaborate report of the president of the canal company.

It will be seen from that report, that the increase in the transportation of the industrial products of our people is very great; and in none so very striking, as in the passing through the canal of the immense quantity of timber, in round logs or otherwise. More than 350,000,000 feet of timber have passed through the canal, in value to the amount of three and a-half million dollars, which, without the means of transportation afforded by this work, would be useless to the owners of the lands upon which it grows, and left to decay and neglect. I speak within my own knowledge, when I say that all the timbered land, particularly our pine forests, adjacent to our rivers and navigable waters, has enhanced in value beyond all calculation; so that many shrewd and practical business men regard the timber upon much of our land as more valuable than the best land itself. This industry alone, is bringing to the very doors of

our people unexpected benefits, and in many instances, quite substantial wealth—all of which is attributable to the fact that the vast and immense rafts of logs can be passed safely through the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, by means of its large and substantial locks.

By an act of the last General Assembly of the State, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company were authorized to exchange with the Treasurer of the State their bonds for bonds of the State of North Carollna, (not special tax.) This act of the General Assembly was ratified 14th day of March, 1879, and expires on the 1st day of January, 1880. The Canal Company have, under the provisions of this act, exchanged bonds with the Treasurer of the State, for twosevenths of the State's subscription to the corporation, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. To pay promptly, as the Canal Company have always done, the interest on its mortgaged debt, \$28,000, make all the necessary repairs, pay very high taxes upon its property, and at the same time continue to improve the navigation of the canal, made it entirely impracticable to exchange more of its bonds with the State. And in this connection, I hope your Excellency will pardon the suggestions I may make upon another subject of contemplated improvement by the Canal Company, entirely relevent, as I humbly think, to the whole matter of inland navigation.

The River and Harbor bill passed by the Congress of the United States, approved June 18, 1878, contained an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of having a complete survey of all the water lines and routes leading or that may lead from the harbor of Norfolk to the Atlantic ocean, south of Hatteras, including any communication that may be practicable with the Cape Fear river, and the said examination shall embrace the line known as the Dismal Swamp line, and the Albemarle & Chesapeake line, and all other routes and lines that may be practicable in the waters of eastern North Carolina, connecting Norfolk

barbor, by inland navigation, with the ocean south of Cape Hatteras. This survey was made by Capt. Chas. B. Phillips' Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in a complete, scientific, and exhaustive manner, and its practicability fully established. The line of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal was clearly indicated as the route to be selected; the difference in the expenditure of the two routes surveyed was so marked as to defy all cavil in the matter.

The amount necessary to make the route in accordance with the plan proposed by Capt. Phillips, U. S. Engineer, of nine feet depth of water, and a channel of eighty feet in breadth via the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, is estimated by him at \$640,332.57. This estimate includes the total length of the canal and improved natural waters, 72.71 miles.

The estimates for the Dismal Swamp route of the same distance or nearly so, is \$1,492,622.40.

All else being equal, the difference in cost of the routes would be decisive. Hoping and believing that at some futur time, not far distant, Congress will make the necessary appropriations for the completion of that inestimable work, I have thought proper, in this report to your Excellency, to suggest that the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company can become a very important factor, at least, in providing a navigation between Norfolk harbor, Va., and Beaufort harbor, N. C., by inland navigation, so as to avoid the dangerous and much dreaded Cape Hatteras, on our eastern coast. To re-open and enlarge Club-foot and Harlow Creek Canal to the capacity of Albemarle and Chesapeake, would open the navigation from Beaufort harbor to New Berne, from which city the navigation to Norfolk is already complete. This enterprise the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company are prepared to undertake and to complete with such beneficial legislation as the Canal Company believe will be made by next General Assembly, soon to convene.

Club-foot and Harlowe Creek canal is placed in the line of communication inland between Norfolk harbor and the Cape Fear river, as contemplated by the survey ordered by the resolution passed by Congress, and in accordance with the survey made by the Engineer of the U.S.A., for that purpose. Now, suppose this immensely important work should not be made in any short period of time, still the great and controlling idea, and perfectly practical work of a safe and easy inland navigation, south of Cape Hatteras, can be made in a short period of time by connecting all our north-eastern sounds, by means of Club-foot and Harlow canal. This being accomplished, Beaufort harbor and Norfolk, Va., are in close and safe connection for large steamboats and coasting vessels, defying all the dangers and desolations to human life and to the commerce of the country which that maratime grave-yard, Cape Hatteras, conjures up in the minds of our brave and adventurous seamen and sailors.

This work, Club-foot and Harlow canal, made navigable as I have suggested, our grand old town of New Berne, so illustrious in the history of our great and grand old State, would become an important shipping depot, accessible through either Beaufort harbor or the Neuse river, stretching out her extended arms both ways, to Beaufort and to Norfolk, Va.

What true son of North Carolina would not rejoice, to see glorious old New Berne, once the home of Gaston, of Dobbs, of Speight, of Stanly, of Badger, of Clarke, of Manly, and a host of other great statesmen and patriots, once more restored to her former greatness and renown?

This can and will be done by the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, by the simple transfer of the remaining stock of the State (\$250,000) to that company. It will cost the State nothing; it will confer untold benefits upon all our shippers and preducers; it will cheer the hearts of our brave and hardy seamen, when passing around the

bleak, white sand-beach of Cape Hatteras by a safe inland navigation, consoled with the thought, that he is not necessarily the victim of this fearful and dreaded promontory. It will be of immense service to the government of the United States, as most of their light-draft steamers and other craft will pass through this communication.

In fine, all who ship or travel by land or by water, on our eastern Atlantic coast, will be benefited by the comple-

tion of this great work.

Congratulating the people of North Carolina upon their being favored by a kind Providence in placing your Excellency again in the Executive chair of our State, and apologizing for this extended report,

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient Humble servant,

JOS. B. CHERRY.





Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1879, APPOINTED TO AU-DIT THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

We, the undersigned, a majority of the commissioners appointed at the last session of the general assembly, under sections 69 and 70 of Battle's Revisal, to examine the office of the treasurer, respectfully report that we met at the treasurer's office twice since we were appointed. Our first meeting was on the 29th of January, 1880, at which time we were engaged five days; and our second meeting was on November 8th, 1880, at which time we were four days engaged. At these meetings we examined every paper, voucher, receipt and coupon paid or received from September 30th, 1878, up to September 30th, 1880, and carefully compared them with the books of the treasurer, and found no errors.

At our first meeting in January, 1880, we had a copy of the auditor's report for the fiscal year ending 30th, September, 1879, and were enabled to compare his report with the books of the treasurer, and found that they corresponded entirely. At our last meeting the report of the auditor was not made out, and we therefore were unable, for want of time, to compare his books with the books of the treasurer, but believe when his report is made that it will be found to correspond with the books of the treasurer.

We also counted every coupon paid on the \$850,000 of bonds issued by the Western North Carolina railroad company and endorsed by the state, and would recommend that some mark which would amount to a cancellation of these coupons be placed upon them by the treasurer.

Our labors were much increased by having to examine the vouchers, receipts and books of the treasurer, who exofficio is the treasurer for the penal and charitable institutions of the state, and also of the agricultural department. Four separate books are kept in which to make all necessary entries of accounts, receipts and disbursements for these institutions. The consolidation of the offices of treasurer of these four institutions in the state treasurer has nearly doubled the labor of his office, and should he hereafter be required to act as treasurer for the two asylums, the one at Morganton and one at Goldsboro, we do not think the clerical force supplied him will be sufficient to discharge all the duties of his office. He has been able to keep up with the work thus far by means of the clerical aid furnished under the act funding the state debt. When the debt is funded this aid will be dispensed with. We desire to state here that the consolidation of these offices of treasurer of the penal and charitable institutions has resulted in a considerable saving to the state, of not less than \$1,300 annually. We therefore recommend that the treasurer be allowed an additional clerk, at the rate of, say \$750 per annum, whose duty it shall be to keep the books of the penal and charitable institutions of the state and of the agricultural department.

We found the vaults of the treasurer so filled with vouchers, receipts, etc., that we were compelled to cancel all of these papers, after comparing them with the entries on his books, in order to make room for him.

We examined carefully the accounts, receipts and dis-

Old bonds 40 per cent.

bursements for the penal and charitable institutions, also the agricultural department, and found them all properly entered on the books, and so certified thereon; none of these papers and accounts go through the hands of the state auditor.

At our first meeting in January, 1880, we were glad to learn 'that the expenditures of the insane asylum were within the appropriation, which was much smaller than for any previous year.

We think the deaf and dumb asylum has been managed as well, if not better, than any of the public institutions. The principal of the deaf and dumb asylum reports that the actual expenses of the asylum for the year 1879 were \$32,479.35, and that there is a balance of \$7,510.22 to be carried over to the next year, and that the institution has been operated at the smallest cost of any previous year.

We also report the amount of the bonds funded up to 17th day of November, 1880, as follows:

AMOUNT OF BONDS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY TO BE EXCHANGED FOR NEW BONDS.

Bonds 25 per cent.

Bonds 15 per cent.

\$ 3,354,000	\$ 1,922,045	\$ 1,739,700
First class bonds,	\$3,354,000 at 40 per	cent., \$1,341,600 00
Second " "	1,922,045 at 25 per	
Third " "	1,739,700 at 15 per	
Am't of bonds re	duced to funding va	lue, \$2,083,066 25
	onds issued,	
	nds not exchanged	
Amount of new	honds and certificates	\$2,083,066,25

We further report the balance of funds in the treasury on the 30th day of September, 1878, as follows:

Educational fund, \$ 18,600 27		
Public fund, 100,192 993		
Total amount	\$118,793	27.
The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1879, were—		
Educational fund	558,609	60
Total amount	\$677,402	87
The disbursements for the same year—		
Educational fund \$ 4,074 90 Public fund, 577,658 41	581,733	31
Balance in the treasury, Sept. 30th, 1879,	\$ 95,669	56
The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, were—		
Educational fund \$ 6,233 47 Public fund 546,996 07		
	553,229	54

The disbursements for the same year, were—

Educational fund	\$	4,000	00
Public fund	4	92,720	33

496,720 33

Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30th, 1880,

\$152,178 77

This balance of \$152,178.77 is a fictitious balance, however, as it is liable to be drawn out of the treasury for the maintenance and support of the penal and charitable institutions of the state before the legislature shall meet again in January, 1881.

We recommend that sections 69 and 70 of chapter 78, Battle's Revisal, be so amended as to authorize the commissioners appointed thereunder, to examine not only the treasurer's office, but the auditor's and secretary of state's offices. And that the commissioners appointed for that purpose should be required to make their examination of the offices above mentioned during the sitting of the legislature, so that if, from their examination, any legislation should be necessary, it could be had at once. We further recommend that the fiscal year be fixed to end on the 30th day of October, instead of 30th September. This would give the state-officers ample time to have their reports printed before the sitting of the legislature.

We take pleasure in stating that every assistance was given us in making the examination by our courteous and kind treasurer and his very efficient clerks. We think the state is blest in having officers so well qualified, and who so discharge the duties of their officer.

Your commissioners have charged for their services the

same per diem and mileage as members of the legislature, subject to your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. WADDELL, Senate.
N. C. ENGLISH,
WM. E. CLARKE,





DOCUMENT No. 18.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Your committee beg leave to submit the following programme for the conduct of the inauguration of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers elect, on Tuesday, the eighteenth instant.

The ceremony of inauguration shall take place on Tuesday, January 18th, 1881, at twelve o'clock meridian, in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The officers elect, the officiating minister, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Governor's staff and the members of the committee on inauguration, together with four members of the legislature to be selected by said committee, to meet in the executive office at half past eleven o'clock, A. M.

At the hour appointed the Senate, preceded by its President, Secretary and corps of clerks, to file in pairs into the hall of the House of Representatives, where the seats set apart for them will be shown them by the door-keeper.

The Speaker of the House, the House rising, shall receive the Senate and invite its President to a seat at his left hand. After the Senate, shall come the officiating minister accompanied by a member of the committee.

Next, the Justices of the Supreme Court and its Clerk, attended by a member of the committee.

Next, the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General elect, attended by a committeeman. Each executive officer to be accompanied by a committeeman and the Auditor to accompany the Auditor elect.

To be followed by the Governor, attended by the chairman of the committee, his private Secretary and staff officers, for whom seats will be provided.

The Lieutenant-Governor, attended by a member of the committee.

The Speaker will invite the Governor to a seat on his right and the Lieutenant-Governor to a seat on his left, next the President of the Senate.

The officiating minister and the Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the clerk's desk.

The executive officers will be provided with seats on either side of the space occupied by the reporters' desk, half facing the centre aisle—the Secretary of State, Auditor and Auditor elect on the right, and the Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General on the left.

After the prayer the officers elect are to rise and advance to the desk and receive the oaths of office from the Justices of the Supreme Court in the order in which they are named in the constitution—the Chief Justice administering the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Senior Justice to the Secretary of State and the Auditor, and the Junior Justice to the Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General.

As soon as the Lieutenat-Governor shall take the oath of office, the President of the Senate will conduct him to seats provided for them in front of the Senators.

The Speaker will then conduct the Governor to the speaker's desk, where he will deliver his inaugural address.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court and the executive officers, with the attending committeemen and staff officers, will then file out in the order named, and repair to the executive office, where they will receive visitors.

The Senate will then repair to its chamber.

G. BERNARD,

Chairman Senate Branch Committee.

H. F. GRAINGER,

Chairman House Branch Committee.



DOCUMENT No. 19.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH, ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, January 10th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Chapter 117, section 2, Laws of 1879, creating the State Board of Health, requires "the Secretary of the Board to make, annually, to the General Assembly, through the Governor, a report of their work for the year."

I have the honor herewith to transmit that report, and to remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Office of the Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health, Wilmington, N. C., December 31st, 1880.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to present to you, according to section 2 of the Act Supplemental to an Act creating a State Board of Health, a report of the work done by the North Carolina Board of Health for the two years ending December, 1880.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. WOOD,

Sec. N. C. Board of Health.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 24th, 1880.

The organization of the North Carolina Board of Health (according to chapter 117, sec. 2, laws of 1879) was begun on the 21st day of May, 1879, in Greensborough, by the election of the following gentlemen from the active list of membership of the Medical Society of North Carolina:

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Rocky Point, N. C., to serve for six years.

Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington, N. C., to serve for six years.

Dr. Charles J. O'Hagan, Greenville, N. C., to serve for four years.

Dr. George A. Foote, Warrenton, N. C., to serve for four years.

Dr. M. Whitehead, Salisbury, N. C., to serve for two years. Dr. R. L. Payne, Lexington, N. C., to serve for two years.

Subsequently His Excellency the Governor appointed A. R. Ledoux, Ph.D., William Cain, C. E., and Henry G. Woodfin, M. D., as members of the Board on the part of the State.

At a meeting of the members elect in the McAdoo House in Greensborough, on the afternoon of the 21st May, the further organization was completed by the election of S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D., President; THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. A. R. Ledoux:

Resolved, That the execution of the Board of Health Law (chap. 117, sec. 2, laws N. C., 1879) shall be entrusted to the Secretary, the details of its provisions being under his management, and that the Secretary make his report to the next meeting of the Board.

Adopted.

Upon motion of Dr. Ledoux, a committee was appointed to confer with the Department of Agriculture to make arrangements for the chemical investigations by the Board. Adopted.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Board, the proper material was placed in the hands of the State Printer, and as soon as the work could be delivered, the machinery of the Board was put in motion.

The first subject to be considered was the organization of County Boards of Health.

The following Circulars were issued:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY N. C. BOARD OF HEALTH, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 24th, 1879.

Chairman of the County Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: By direction of the North Carolina Board of Health, I have the honor to call your attention to the law passed by the Legislature of 1879, entitled "An act supplemental to an act creating the State Board of Health, which is herewith presented.

It is earnestly desired by the Board that the auxiliary County Boards of Health be organized without delay. It is suggested that notification be served by the Chairman of the County Commissioners upon the physicians* entitled to membership under this act, and also to the Mayor of the County Town, and the City or County Surveyor, and that they proceed to elect from the physicians composing the Board a suitable person for Superintendent. As soon as this organization is completed the enclosed blank "List of Members" must be filled up and returned to this office. Upon receipt of this list, or as soon thereafter as possible, the necessary blanks will be furnished.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS F. WOOD.

Sec'y N. C. Board of Health.

The organization of County Boards was proceeded with in many counties, so that in September of the year 1879, the following counties had completed an organization:

Alleghany,	Dr. John L. Smith,	Superintendent.
	Dr. James Wagg,	
·	Dr. F. W. Potter,	
Buncombe,	Dr. M. L. Hilliard,	
	Dr. W. A. Collett,	
	Dr. W. C. McDuffie,	
	Dr. F. M. Henderson,	
	Dr. James R. Campbell,	
	Dr. J. C. Gidney,	

^{*}It may be necessary to explain that to be eligible to membership in the State Medical Society the physician must be a licentiate of the Board of Medical Examiners, or must have commenced the practice of Medicine before the 15th April, 1859. A copy of the Constitution of the State Medical Society, and the Board of Examiner's law, will be sent on application.

Columbus,Dr. M. R. Morrison,Superintendent.
Duplin,Dr. J. D. Roberts,
Edgecombe, Dr. A. H. McNair,
Franklin,
Forsyth,Dr. S. J. Montague,
Greene,Dr. W. C. Galloway,
Guilford,Dr. B. A. Cheek,
Granville, Dr. J. Buxton Williams, "
Gaston,
Halifax,Dr. Isaac E. Green,
Haywood,
Henderson,
Iredell,
Johnston,
Lincoln,
Macon, Dr. J. M. Lyle,
Mecklenburg,
Montgomery,
Martin,Dr. Joshua Taylor,
Mitchell,
New Hanover,
Nash,
Onslow,
·
render,
1 166, 11. Will. III. D. DIOWII
rerson,Di. 5. 1. Funet,
Polk,
Robeson,
Kichinond,
Nowah, Dr. 9. 9. Summeren,
Kandolph,Dl. W. A. Woollen,
Stokes,Dr. L. H. Hill,
Sampson,Dr, C. Tate Murphy,
Tyrrell, Dr. A. C. Alexander,
Transylvania, Dr. J. Cain
Union,Dr. Isaac H. Blair,
Wake,Dr. James McKee,
Wayne,Dr. M. E. Robinson,
Warren,Dr. Geo. A. Foote,
Watauga, "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""
Wilkes,Dr. R. T. Hackett,

During the year 1879, letters of enquiry were frequently

received by the secretary asking about the method of organization, and the following circular was issued:

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,

Office of the Secretary,

Wilmington, N. C., June, 1879.

To the County Superintendents of Health:

In reply to questions frequently received by letter, as to the duties of County Superintendents of Health, the following general items of information are given:

THE DEATH RATE.

Preliminary to all work, the death rate should be carefully registered. It will be impracticable for the Superintendent to know, personally, of deaths and their causes in his county; and in order to aid in the collection of these statistics, memorandum books are furnished for distribution, not only to members of the County Board of Health, but also to all practitioners of medicine in the county. In addition to this, No. 6, death certificate, is furnished for distribution. In some sparsely settled counties deaths occur and there is no attending physician to give the certificate. In such cases it is best to send a blank to the officiating minister, as an unprofessional record is better than the failure to get the return.

DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

When such diseases occur, all diligence should be used to make early enquiry as to the origin of the first case, and prompt means adopted to quarantine them according to Section 9 of the Health Law. The physicians' and householders' blanks are furnished for distribution to physicians and intelligent householders, that all items necessary to complete the history of the invasion of the diseases mentioned may be investigated and written up.

MEDICO-LEGAL POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

With a view to a uniform system for investigations under this head, a pamphlet containing minute directions, founded upon the German Law

of 1876, has been prepared, and it is earnestly desired that the returns of examinations will be made complete.

RLANK "B" RETURNS.

The blanks issued are intended to be returned annually. A careful reading of it will show the scope of the observations necessary to carry out the design. The work could be entrusted to the members of the County Board of Health from the different townships, to whom a blank may be issued with explanations. The advice of the city or county surveyor in the general report would aid the more accurate composition of the report. To elucidate the topography, sketch-maps of townships would be highly esteemed by the State Board of Health, with an ultimate view to publication. If these reports are fully made, the labor of making a sanitary map of the State will be materially lessened.

DRINKING WATER.

By consultation with Professor Ledoux, the Chemist of the Board, a plan has been agreed upon, which will enable him to make for the Board an examination of the drinking waters in the State. The secretary especially desires the co-operation of Superintendents of Health in this work. It is desirable that several specimens of drinking water should be selected from every county, keeping always in view the necessity of having representative specimens, that a general idea may be obtained of the condition of wells and springs in a given neighborhood, town or city. Specimens recommended by superintendents will have early consideration from the secretary. In every case the packing must be done in accordance with Dr. Ledoux's circular, and the freight expense borne by the applicant, as no means have been given the Board for this purpose.

VACCINATION.

It must be insisted on, that every person entering the poor-house, work-house and jail of the county shall be vaccinated by the superintendent upon his first visit after new inmates have been received, except in such cases in which he is satisfied that the persons are already protected. Our State has been so long exempt from visitations from small pox that it is highly desirable that vaccination, the only certain prophylactic known, should be generously employed, that we may have continuous exemption. A pamphlet is in preparation on this subject, which will

put before superintendents much of the neglected literature of vaccination brought down from the Jennerian times. Vaccine will be furnished according to the provisions of Section 11 of the Health Law.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

In proportion to the diligence and intelligence with which the County Superintendent carries out Section 10 of the Health Law will greatly depend the sanitary condition of towns. Blanks are issued for the purpose of notification, and will be furnished on application.

Superintendents of Health should furnish, as soon as practicable, a complete list of the members of the Board of Health in their county. This only includes those who are actually present at the meeting of organizat, on, or who connect themselves with the Board afterwards. To such members will be sent all the printed matter issued by the State Board, and their assistance and co-operation are earnestly desired.

PERMITS FOR BURIAL.

It will promote the accuracy of mortuary statistics if the County Boards of Health will use their influence to have a rule made by the city corporations and cemetery associations, forbidding the burial of any person until a certificate is given by the last attending physician of the cause of death. This plan is largely adopted already, and is not considered burdensome by any.

Letters of enquiry upon any matters connected with the work of the State Board will be promptly answered; and suggestions looking to the advancement of the interests of the North Carolina Board respectfully solicited.

THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D., Secretary,

The work of organization of County Boards of Health was fraught with numerous difficulties. When it was understood that the Superintendent of Health was not only the adviser of the people and officials in respect to the health of the county in which he served, but was also physician to the poor-house, work-house and jail, and was expected to keep a register of vital statistics, and make a monthly report to the Secretary of the State Board, very few physicians were willing to undertake the work, and

more especially as the pay for services was small in most counties.*

A few Superintendents commenced their work with zeal, but finding that their success was dependent upon the aid they could get from the physicians composing the county board, and that reports from these gentlemen were fitful and uncertain, they abandoned the work to others.

It was at first thought possible that a complete record could be obtained of all persons falling sick with certain diseases, dangerous to the public health, and that deaths would be accurately returned. This was very desirable, but the machinery proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the plan. Some physicians sent in their monthly statement of diseases and deaths with commendable punctuality, but the total number as compared with the failures in the counties not reporting, made the reports valueless for comparison.

The plan set on foot for the collection of statistics was as follows:

Every physician was supplied with a memorandum book, printed and ruled for every month in the year, with the request that every month he should send in his report to the Superintendent of the county. In addition to this, blanks were distributed to householders and intelligent eitizens in order to facilitate the collection of statistical items in regions where a physician was not at hand. This whole plan of reporting was too imperfectly done, for reasons to be hereafter explained, to be of any value. After careful consideration the method was changed, and the plan here

^{*}Note.—The law only gave the Superintendent such amount as was spent in the year 1878 for medical attendance on the jail and poor-house and work-house, and the amount paid for medico-legal examinations at coroners' inquests. In some counties this was nothing, and in many of them it was very small, and the Superintendents undertook their duties, impelled alone by their pride and the interest they had in the work which had been inaugurated by the State Medical profession.

[Sessio

substituted has been continued for the year 1880, with results as seen in reports on pages.*

The following circular was issued with instructions:

	Office of the Superintendent of HealthCounty.
_	of CountyPost Office,N. C of county townDate,188
	stary of the North Carolina Board of Health:
	onth ofthe prevailing winds have been
	been rainy days; there ha been
	ow; the average temperature has beendegrees.
The preva	illing diseases have been
	s of Small Pox ha occurred.
*********	Measles ha occurred.
*******	Whooping Cough ha occurred.
*******	Searlatina ha occurred.
*******	Diphtheria ha occurred.
•••••	Yellow Fever ha occurred.
*******	Typhoid Fever ha occurred.
	' Pernicious Malarial Feyer ha occurred.
********	Cholera ha occurred.
*******	' Hæmorrhagic Malarial Fever h occurred.
The diseas	ses among domestic animals, coming to my knowledge, are
as follows:	
There has	been 3 epidemic of 4 prevailing.
⁵ REMARKS	on Condition of Public Buildings:
There a	reprisoners confined in jail.
There a	reprisoners confined in work-house.
	reinmates of the poor-house.
* Refers to 1	pages of tabulated reports.

	Jail.	Work-house.	Poor-house.
Each has the following cubic space, in feet, The water served to each is			
The food served to each is			
The number giving evidence of successful vaccination, The number giving no evidence of successful vaccination,			
*The condition of the wells is The condition of the privies is The public school houses in thi built of logs; § are built of	s county are 8	in numb	er; ⁸ are
they sufficiently warmed?	Are they su	afficiently ven	tilated?
Are the privies of males and fin good condition? on the	emales separa ground ⁹	ite?"; ar ; with a vault	e the privies ; ?9; dry
Has there been any new work	upon drainag	e of streets in	county town
this month? Are any efforts being made to condition of county town? Give a detailed statement of a tention of the public towards printed matter issued by you	wards the im; of public .ny effort emp sanitary imp	provement of buildings?9 ployed by you provement, e	to get the at-
General remarks upon any mation of the county, and any sugtion of reports	gestions looki	ng to a more	careful collec-
¹ State the locality, such as on or mountains, &c., &c. ² State of known, otherwise, give it in no. ⁴ Name of disease. ⁵ To b sufficient quantity and quality. ously or offensively close to thor no.	river-course, the actual nun general terms e filled up mo ⁷ State whetl	undrained lanber of cases of a structure of cases of a structure of the control of the case of the cas	and, high hills of the diseases we word an or te whether in ard, or danger-

Note.—In cities where State buildings are located, a monthly report should be made of their sanitary condition.

^{*}Reference is here made to wells in the county town.

General remarks upon sanitary matters, explaining more particularly the foregoing references,

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HEALTH.

According to the law (section 5) the duties of the County Superintendent of Health shall be "to gather vital statistics upon a plan designated by the State Board of Health. He shall make the medico-legal post-mortem examinations for Coroner's inquests, and attend prisoners in jail, poorhouse and work-house. His reports shall be made regularly, as advised by the State Board through their Secretary, and he shall carry out, as far as practicable, such work as may be directed by the State Board of Health."

The collection of vital statistics has been already mentioned, and will be taken up more fully hereafter.

As the law made the County Superintendent the medicolegal examiner of the county, it was deemed necessary to prepare a manual on the method of performing post-mortem examinations, in order that these examinations should be uniform and accurate. Accordingly such a pamphlet was prepared and distributed in July, 1879. (See appendix A.)

In addition to this work, which also included the preparations of viscera, fluids of the body, &c., for examination by the Chemist of the Agricultural Station, the Superintendent was made, by law, the physician to the penal and charitable establishments of the county. So that, while being the sanitary adviser of the citizens of the county in which he served, his office was no sinecure, but a position requiring skillful and diligent service, without adding to the expense of the county.

PAMPHLETS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

In addition to the "Methods of Performing Post-Mortem Examinations," in June, 1879, as the summer season ap-

proached, a pamphlet was issued on "Disinfection, Drainage, Drinking Water and Disinfectants." (See Appendix B.) So much interest was awakened by the issue of this pamphlet, that Prof. William Cain, C. E., member of the State Board, was requested to prepare a paper elaborating the topics of the first. This was done in a pamphlet entitled, "Sanitary Engineering." (See Appendix C.)

Later in the year diphtheria became quite prevalent in many parts of the State, and Dr. R. L. Payne, member of the State Board, prepared, at the request of the Secretary, a pamphlet on the "Limitation and Prevention of Diphtheria."

So many demands had been made for Prof. Cain's first treatise, that he kindly consented to prepare a more elaborate work under the same title as the former:

"SANITARY ENGINEERING."—)Appendix C.)

This valuable work, of which a large edition was printed, was exhausted within a few months after its publication.

DRINKING WATER.

Believing the most important lesson to inculcated was the consideration of drinking water in its sanitary aspect, the attention of the public was called to the subject by means of the pamphlets already mentioned, and through the public press. One example served to excite attention to the subject. The circumstances are so interesting as to be worthy of recital at this place.

A family residing upon the summit of a sand-hill, on a rather thickly built street in Wilmington, had suffered severely from sickness during a long period. The house was of wood, surrounded by dense shrubbery. The well from which the family drew its supply of water was located in what was considered a favorable spot. The sickly condition of the children caused the head of the family great

anxiety. Shrubbery was cleared out to allow free access of light and air. The house was carefully cleaned underneath and whitewashed; its ventilation was improved; but still the sickness was unabated. Attention was called to the drinking water, not heretofore suspected, and a specimen analyzed by the Chemist of the Board.

The result of the analysis was the revelation that foul impurities, the leaching of a neighboring privy, were found in the water. The well was abandoned and the water supply secured from another source, and the result was marked.

This circumstance attracted the attention of others to their drinking water, and enquiries came to the Board from many directions.

The result of these examinations is given below.

The form for conducting the examinations was designed by Dr. A. R. Ledoux, Chemist of the Board of Health, as follows:

LABORATORY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, Chapel Hill, N. C., June 20th, 1879.

ANALYSIS FOR STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By an act of the Legislature of 1879, entitled, "An act supplemental to an act creating a State Board of Health," the Chemist of the State Experiment Station was made Chemist to the Board of Health. In compliance with the requirements of the law, the Station is prepared to make such analyses as may be approved by the Secretary of the Board. The following

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SENDING SAMPLES

must be carefully complied with by those wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the laboratory of the Station and provided by the law:

1. In cases of suspected poisoning, the Coroners and County Superinendents of Health must comply with special instructions which have already been sent them, or which may be had on application.

- 2. Analyses of articles of food, drugs, etc., examinations in cases of suspected adulteration of foods and medicines, and investigations desired in connection with the hygienic duties of the Superintendents of Health, will be undertaken when authorized by the Secretary of the Board.
- 3. Parties desiring a chemical examination of the waters of public or private wells must first write to Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Secretary State Board of Health, Wilmington, for permission. They will then proceed to obtain a sample according to the following directions. These directions will also be complied with by agents of the Board, taking samples of water by their order: Secure one or more glass bottles, or a demijohn, which will hold at least two gallons. These bottles must be PERFECTLY CLEAN (better new.) When possible, secure a sample by letting the bottle down into the well, being careful not to stir up the bottom or touch the sides. Cork tightly with new corks and seal with wax. Mark each bottle with designating numbers. Pack in saw-dust, straw or tanbark, and pre-pay the express charges to Chapl Hill.*

Having sent the samples, directed to THE EXPERIMENT STATION, fill out and send by mail the accompanying blank. Samples sent during the winter run great risk of freezing and bursting the bottles.

By order of the Board of Health:

A. R. LEDOUX, Chemist.

[Signed].....

BLANK.

SIR: I send by express to-day sample.. of water, drawn by order

D	r.	A.	R.	Led	oux	
---	----	----	----	-----	-----	--

of the Secretary of the Board of Health, on the of, 18, from
well, in the town of, and marked as follows:
·
REMARKS:
Yours truly,

The following analyses of drinking water were made for the North Carolina Board of Health and reported by the Chemist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, with his comments thereon:

^{*}The analyses will be made free of charge to the sender, but the Board of Health has no funds with which to pay express charges.

[Session]

SOME OF THE DRINKING WATERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Station having been for a considerable time occupied in examining drinking waters it will be, we think, instructive to report here in collected form our results.

The healthfulness of a water is determined by a partial analysis which determines the total solids, Chlorine, "Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, and the poisons metals."

Water containing undue amounts of organic filth are very injurious to health. They are often the cause of cholera, typhoid fever, diarrhea, &c. From the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia and of chlorine we are enabled to judge whether the water contains any such contamination.

Chlorine alone does not necessarily indicate a filthy water. More than five grains per gallon of chlorine, accompanied by more than 0.08 parts per million of free ammonia, or more than 0.10 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, is a clear indication that the water is contaminated with sewage—decayed animal matter, urine, &c. These are of course, the most dangerous waters.

More than 0.10 albuminoid ammonia, without much chlorine, or more than 0.08 parts per million of free ammonia, is evidence of contamination from vegetable matter—rather a bad water, though not positively so dangerous as that containing animal matter.

Free ammonia over 0.08 parts per million and albuminated ammonia over 0.10 parts per million render a water very suspicious, even without much chlorine.

Total solids should not exceed 35 grains per gallon in drinking waters. More than this, accompanied by an excess of albuminoid ammonia, renders the water very bad.

Our remarks upon the waters in the following tables are based on these rules. Look at the results and see what unhealthy, in many cases what dangerous, waters the people have in the places named been drinking.

Through the efficiency of our Secretary of the State Board of Health, we have been enabled to examine quite a large number of waters from Wilmington. It will be seen that they are almost uniformly bad. There is evidence of organic contamination in most of them. Some are positively dangerous from distinct sewage contamination.

Some of the waters examined from Durham show evidence likewise of organic contamination, though not quite so bad. Those from Goldsboro are rather better.

There are not as yet data enough to generalize upon, but these facts are sufficient to indicate that the proper surface drainage and cleaning of wells and springs are very much neglected in most cases.

See to it what sort of waters you are drinking! Send for our directions how to take a sample of water, and get the permission of Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Secretary State Board of Health, Wilmington, N. C., to have your waters analyzed.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr., State Chemist.

OF DRINKING WATER. ANALYSES

REMARKS.	Dangerous. Remarkably pure. Very suspicious. Not safe. Snapt sewage cont'ion Suspicious. Very bad. An abouninable water. Fairly good. Sox good. Suspicious. Suspicious. Suspicious. Not good. Not good. Not good. Suspicious. Rather suspicious. Suspicious. Rather suspicious. Rather good. Bagnerius. Good water. Rather good. Bad.	Not good.
Free Ammonia in parts per million. Albuminoid Am. in parts per million. Qualitarively. References	Dangerous. Carbonate of Line. Very suspicious. Carbonate of Line. Very suspicious. Carbonate of Line. Not safe. Carbonate of Line. Snspit sewage cont'ion of the control	30 Organic matter in susp
Albuminoid Am,	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0
Free Ammonia in free Amillion,	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	
per gallon.	84 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	139
grains per gallon. Chlorine In grains		22
Total solids in	441444444	+
MARKS.	From Wilmington. Can will water Case Smallbones. Case Well water Case Smallbones. Case Well water Case Smallbones. Case Well water Case Smith's Content of Case F. Wood Case F. Wood Case F. Wood Case F. Wood Case F. Wood Case F. Wood Case F. Wood Case F. Williams, Esq. Case F. Wood Case F. Williams, Esq. Cas	Sept. 3, 1880. F. W. Foster, Esq., No. 1, A, No. 1, A,
NAMR OF SENDER.	From Wilmington. H. G. Smallbones,	F. W. Foster, Esq.,
DATE WHEN DRAWN.	Sept. 2, 1879. Oct. 8, 1879. Oct. 9, 1879. Jan. 3, 1880.	Sept. 3, 1880.

Not good. Hardly good. Not good. Hardly good. Good water.	Susp't org. cont'nation Very bad. Quite suspicious. Hardly good,	Hardly good. Good water. Rather susplejous, Good water. Hardly good. Rather good.	Very suspicious. Absolutely unfit for Good water. [drink'g. Hardly good. Little suspicious.	Good water. Bad drinking water. Bad drinking water.	Suspicious, needs Dangerous. [clean'g.	Rather good. Rather good. Rather good. Rather good. Rather good. Rather good. Rather rec'd Rather Station. Rather Rather Rather Rather Rather	Extraordinary amou't [of salt,	Hardly good,
0.28 Organic matter in sup. Not good. 0.38	Susp't org. con		Apple	0.10 Good water. 0.16 Bad drinking water. 0.18 Bad drinking water.	0.18 Carbonate of Lime,	0.12 Rather good. 0.08 Rather good. 0.08 The purest wate		
	9000 1818 1818 1818						0.30	0.25
0.21 0.05 0.16 0.16 0.05	0.0000	000000	9.10 0.08 32.00 0.04 1.00 0.04 3.45 0.05 3.90 0.04	0.08 0.16 0.04	0.08	0.05		0.10
1.65 1.70 0.30 0.30		885888	32.00 1.00 3.45 3.90	1.60 14.00 8.50	0.50	0.00	38.10	1.60
4.60 6.70 7.70 4.10 2.10	25.25 25.25 27.55	6.00000 6.00000 7.00000 7.00000	26.80 4.00 10.64 21.50	14.14 76.30 78.90	13.20 79.80	2.10 2.94 1.19 7.42	91.00	8.96
No. 2. B. No. 4. D. Cistem water, Gistern water,	No. 2, well, 25,06 No. 3, well R. R., 25,06 C. J. S. C. 10,61 C. J. S. C. 16,61	No. 3 by warehouse well	Hill Pump, No. 1, 26.89 9.10 0 Hill Pump, No. 3, 27.28 32.00 0 Hill Pump, No. 3, 27.28 32.00 0 Hill Pump, No. 4, 27.29 10.00 0 Hill Pump, No. 5, 27.20 10.00 0 Hill Pump, No. 5, 27.20 0 10.00	Well A,	Spring water A, 13.20 0.50 Well water B, 250	Well of J. L. Lyerly,	A,	attending court in Bruns- wick county, G. W. Potter, Supt. Bood Heatth Bruns- wick county, N. C.,
V., Foster, Esq " " K. Walker, Esq DURHAM.	W. T. Blackwell & Co., " " J. S. Carr, Esq.,	B. E. Carry	a				J. M. Lauring, Esq., SMITHVILLE. Dr. Thos. F. Wood	
Sept. 1, 1880. Sept. 1, 1880. Sept. 4, 1880. Nov. 9, 1880.	reh,	Nov. 15, 1880	Feb. 24, 1880.	Feb. 24, 1880.		Sept. 29, 1879 Aug. 20, 1879.	Oct. 2, 1879. Dec. 19, 1879.	

ANALYSES OF DRINKING WATER.—Continued.

REMARKS,	Remarkably pure.
OTHER CONSTITUENTS QUALITATIVELY.	Remarkably pur
Albuminoid Ain, in parts per million.	0.07
parts per million. ni .grA bionimudlA	5.88 0.28 0.05 0.07 29.10 12.10 0.24 0.00
per gallon. Free Ammonia in	8 9
grains per gallon. Chlorine in grains	0.5
Total solids in grains per gallon.	5.88
MARKS.	EDGECOMBE COUNTY. Hon. K. P. Battle, Dunbar Plantation, Edgecombe 5.88 0.28 0.05 0.07 LINCOLN COUNTY. Well water, 29.1880. Alfred Nixon, Esq., Well water, 29.10 12.10 0.24 0.09
Name of Sender.	EDGECONBE COUNTY. Hon. K. P. Battle, LINCOLN COUNTY. Alfred Nixon, Esq.,
DATE WHEN DRAWN.	Sept. 29, 1880.

The lessons which these anylses taught were given from time to time in the daily papers. The public mind in Wilmington became agitated on the question of water supply, and the matter is to be remedied by the erection of waterworks at no distant day.

From this lesson, up to others quite as essential for the well-being of the citizens of North Carolina, it is the design of this Board to lead the people.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The perplexing subject of vital statistics has always recurred during our work. We were constantly beset with the fact that without a knowledge of the prevailing diseases and the extent of insanitary conditions, we could not act intelligently in pointing out special sanitary defects and their remedies.

In another view of the case, we deemed it essential to the success of the State in inducing immigration that we should be able to issue all the items we could collect for the information of the people who would be likely to seek for homes in America. We were well satisfied that the general statement that this or that county was "healthy" would have but little weight with persons casting about for new homes. Specific official statements would alone serve to assure such enquirers, and these were not to be had. We made application to do the work of collecting vital statistics to the Board of Agriculture, but it was decided that as desirable as the object was money could not be directed from its specific use without authority.

Not discouraged by this failure, we undertook the work alone, with no means save the very small sum of two hundred dollars a year appropriated by the General Assembly.

We submit the results below, not because we believe them to be what they should be, but to show how determined the Board has been to enter upon a work so essential to the interests of immigration.

I have tabulated, (see Appendix D,) for each county the reports collected from our Monthly Bulletin, quite conscious of their glaring imperfection as compared with what is desired and proposed to be done when our means are increased. I do not wish to disguise either the apathy or carelessness of some of those gentlemen who from their official connection with our work morally pledged themselves to its support, but who, when the drudgery of observing and reporting was requested by the Superintendent of Health in their county, did not put forth a single effort to sustain him, and what was worse, in one instance, took sides with the avowed opponents of the work.

The expenses of the Board paid by the Treasurer are as follows:

For 1879.

Jan.	2d, 7	raveling of	expenses	of]	Dr. Woo	od to Was	sh-		
		ington,					• • •	\$40	00
66	21st,	Traveling	expense	sof	Dr. G. <i>E</i>	A. Foote,		10	00
46	21st,	"	"	"	Dr. S. S	S. Satchwe	ell,	25	00
"	21st,	"	"	"	Dr. Tho	s. F. Woo	od,	16	00
46	19th	and 20th,	Telegra	ms,.			• • • •	1	50
"		"	"					2	77
Feb'	ry 4tl	ι,	"		•••••				95
May	24th,	Traveling	gexpens	ses t	o Dr. L	edoux,	• • •	10	00
Nov	,	2 years's	ubscrip	tion	Medica	d Journa	1,	6	00
		Express,	• • • • • • • • • •		••••		• • • •	18	20
		Postage,.						53	85
		Postal Ca	rds,			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		12	50
		Printing,						12	50
		Pigeon H						5	25
		Engravin	g,	• • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	14	50
		Clerk Hi	re,			,		240	00
							_		

Total for 1879,..... \$469 02

For 1880.

May	15th,	Traveling Expenses of Dr. Wood to		
		Washington,	\$40	00
66		Postage,	49	
44		Express and freight,	- 26	61
"		Office expenses,	7	00
66		Clerical help,	240	00
		•		
		Total for 1880,	\$362	97
		Total for 1879,		
		-		_
	Total	expenses for two years, 1879 and 1880,	\$831	99
Rece	eived a	ppropriation for 1879, \$200 00		
	"	" " 1880, 200 00		
			400	00

Balance expended from private means by Treasurer, \$431 99

I present herewith my statement of account of money received and expended. I found it necessary, in order to keep the machine in running order until help would come, to expend from my private means \$431.99. I did this, having full faith in the appreciation, in due time, of the great importance of the work. Economy has been our perpetual care.

The County Boards have cost only the amount heretofore expended for the necessary medical services in the different counties, and the analyses of drinking water, food, &c., were done by the Agricultural Experiment Station. In every way the Board has demonstrated its fitness to live and be sustained at the hand of our State.

At the last meeting of the North Carolina Board of Health, upon the suggestion of the Secretary, it was resolved that steps be taken to secure the registration of vital statistics at the annual tax listing. The appended draft for a bill embodies the suggestion.

AN ACT TO ENSURE THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF VITAL STA-

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each and every person annually, at the time when he or she or they shall list property for taxation, to to make out and sign and deliver to the township assessor, on a blank prepared and furnished as hereafter provided, a statement as follows, to-wit:

1st. Whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.

2nd. Number of births in the family within the year immediately preceding.

3rd. Number of deaths in the family within the same time, and the names of the diseases causing the deaths, as far as known.

4th. Whether any cases of the following diseases have occurred in the family for the year immediately preceding: Small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, cholera.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health annually to prepare and furnish to the commissioners of each county, at least thirty days before the time appointed by law for the listing of taxes, a sufficient number of blank forms, or lists, in which each tax-payer or lister shall make out the statement required by section 1 of this act, which said blanks shall be distributed by the commissioners aforesaid to the township assessors at least five days before the time appointed by law for the listing of taxes. The form of said blanks shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and may be accompanied by a circular from said officer giving instructions in regard to filling out the same and information desired.

SEC. 3. The blanks so made out and delivered to the assessors, as provided for in section 1 of this act, shall be forwarded by them to the elerk of the board of commissioners in each and every county at the same time required by law for the return of the abstract of the tax list to said elerk. And it shall be the duty of said clerk to forward at once all of said blanks so returned to him to the Secretary of State, who, after noting the same for record in his office, shall forward them to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT CREATING A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Proposed amendments are printed in italics.]

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Medical Society of North Carolina shall choose from its active members, by ballot, six members, and the Governor shall appoint three other persons, (one of whom shall be a civil engineer,) and these shall constitute the North Carolina Board of Health.

SEC. 2. That the North Carolina Board of Health shall take cognizance of the health interest of the citizens of the State; shall make sanitary investigations and enquiries in respect to the people, employing experts when necessary; the causes of diseases dangerous to the public health, especially epidemics; the sources of mortality; the effects of locations, employments and conditions upon public health. They shall gather such information upon all of these matters for distribution among the people, with the especial purpose of informing them about preventable diseases. They shall be the medical advisers of the State, and are herein specially provided for, and shall advise the government in regard to the location, sanitary construction and management of all public institutions, upon application of the proper authorities, and shall direct the attention of the State to such sanitary matters as in their judgment affect the industry, prosperity, health and lives of the citizens of the State. The Secretary of the Board shall make annually to the General Assembly, through the Governor, a report of their work for the year.

SEC. 3. The members of the Board of Health, as elected by the State Medical Society, shall be chosen to serve, two for six years, two for four years, two for two years. Those appointed by the Governor shall serve two years. In case of death or resignation, the Board will elect new members to fill the unexpired terms.

SEC. 4. The State Board shall have a President and Secretary, who shall be Treasurer, to be elected from the members comprising the Board. The President shall serve two years, and the Secretary and Treasurer six years. The Secretary and Treasurer shall receive such compensation a year for his services as shall be fixed upon by the Board at its annual meeting; but the other members of the Board shall receive no pay, except that while on actual duty at meetings of the Board, or on duty during the time special investigations are being pursued, each member shall receive \$2.00 a day and necessary travelling expenses. These sums shall be paid by the Treasurer on duly authenticated requisitions signed approved by the President of the Board.

Src. 5. There shall be an Auxiliary Board of Health in each county in the State. These Boards shall be composed of the physicians eligible to

membership in the State Medical Society, the mayor of county town, the chairman of the county commissioners, and the city surveyor, where there is such an officer, otherwise the county surveyor. From this number one physician shall be chosen by ballot to serve two years, with the title of Superintendent of Health. His duties shall be to gather vital statistics upon a plan designated by the State Board of Health. He shall make the medico-legal post-mortem examinations for coroners' inquests, and attend prisoners in jail, poor-house, and work-house. He shall be the sanitary inspector of the jail and poor-house of his county monthly making reports to the Board of County Commissioners. His report shall be made regularly as advised by the State Board through their Secretary, and they shall receive and carry out as far as practicable such work as may be directed by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 6. The salary of the County Superintendent of Health is to be paid out of the county treasury, upon requsition and proper voucher, as follows: The salary of Superintendent of Health shall be such sum as the county commissioners shall deem just and proper for his services as physician to the public charitable and penal institutions of the county and as a health officer.

SEC. 7. The organization of the North Carolina Board of Health shall be completed immediately after the passage of this act, and not later than six months after the passage of the same. The biennial meetings for the election of officers, shall, after the meeting of organization, be for the County Boards on the first day of January, and of State Board of Health on the first day of the annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina.

SEC. 8. Monthly returns of vital statistics, upon a plan to be devised by the State Board of Health, shall be made by the County Superintendents, and a failure to report by the tenth of the month, for the preceding month, shall subject the delinquent superintendent to a fine of one dollar for each day of delinquency.

SEC. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the County Superintendent of Health, who, acting by the advice of the local Board, shall see that diseases dangerous to the public health, viz: small-pox, searlet fever, yellow fever and cholera, shall be properly quarantined or isolated, (at the expense of the city or town in which it occurs). Any violation of the rules promulgated on this subject by the Superintendent of Health shall subject the offender to a fine of twenty-five dollars and imprisonment for not longer than twenty days in the county jail. In case the offender be stricken with disease for which he is quarantinable, he will be subject to the penalty on recovery, without, in the opinion of the Superintendent, it should be remitted. Quarantine of ports shall not be interfered with, but the officers of the local and State Boards

shall render all aid in their power to quarantine officers in discharge of their duties upon request of the latter.

SEC. 10. ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—Wherever and whenever a nuisance upon premises shall exist, which in the opinion of the County Superintendent of Health is dangerous to the public health, it shall be his duty to notify the parties occupying the premises, (or the owner of the premises if not occupied), of its existence, its character, and the means of abating it, in writing. Upon this notification the parties shall proceed to abate the nuisance, but failing to do this shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of one dollar a day dating from twenty-four hours after the notification has been served: Provided, however, That if the party notified shall make oath or affirmation before a magistrate of his or her inability to carry out the directions of the superintendent, it shall be done at the expense of the town, city or county. In the latter case the limit of the expense chargeable upon the town, city or county shall not be more than one hundred dollars in any case.

SEC. 11. VACCINATION.—The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall keep a supply of fresh animal vaccine virus at his command, and he shall issue quantities, in value not to exceed one dollar for one requisition, to county superintendents in case of a threatened outbreak of small-pox. The county superintendents shall vaccinate and re-vaccinate all applying for such service, free of charge, the virus for such purpose being furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Health. The county superintendent shall vaccinate every person admitted into a publie institution, (jail, work-house, poor-house, public school), as soon as practicable, without he is satisfied upon examination that the person is already successfully vaccinated. On the appearance of a case of smallpox in a neighborhood, all due dilligence shall be used by the superintendent that warning shall be given, and all persons not able to pay, to be vaccinated free of charge by him. Two hundred dollars are hereby annually appropriated for this purpose, to be accounted for by the Treasurer of the Board.

SEC. 12. Bulletins of the outbreak of diseases dangerous to the public health shall be issued by the State Board whenever necessary, and such advice freely disseminated to prevent and check the invasion of disease into any part of the State. It shall also be the duty of the Board to enquire into any outbreak of disease, by personal visits or by any method the Board shall direct. The compensation of members on such duty shall be five dollars a day and the necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 13. Special meetings of the State Board of Health may be called by the President, through the Secretary. The regular annual meetings shall be held at the same time and place of the State Medical Society at which time the Secretary shall submit his annual report.

membership in the State Medical Society, the mayor of county town, the chairman of the county commissioners, and the city surveyor, where there is such an officer, otherwise the county surveyor. From this number one physician shall be chosen by ballot to serve two years, with the title of Superintendent of Health. His duties shall be to gather vital statistics upon a plan designated by the State Board of Health. He shall make the medico-legal post-mortem examinations for coroners' inquests, and attend prisoners in jail, poor-house, and work-honse. He shall be the sanitary inspector of the jail and poor-house of his county monthly making reports to the Board of County Commissioners. His report shall be made regularly as advised by the State Board through their Secretary, and they shall receive and carry out as far as practicable such work as may be directed by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 6. The salary of the County Superintendent of Health is to be paid out of the county treasury, upon requsition and proper voucher, as follows: The salary of Superintendent of Health shall be such sum as the county commissioners shall deem just and proper for his services as physician to the public charitable and penal institutions of the county and as a health officer.

SEC. 7. The organization of the North Carolina Board of Health shall be completed immediately after the passage of this act, and not later than six months after the passage of the same. The biennial meetings for the election of officers, shall, after the meeting of organization, be for the County Boards on the first day of January, and of State Board of Health on the first day of the annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina.

SEC. 8. Monthly returns of vital statistics, upon a plan to be devised by the State Board of Health, shall be made by the County Superintendents, and a failure to report by the tenth of the month, for the preceding month, shall subject the delinquent superintendent to a fine of one dollar for each day of delinquency.

SEC. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the County Superintendent of Health, who, acting by the advice of the local Board, shall see that diseases dangerous to the public health, viz: small-pox, scarlet fever, yellow fever and cholera, shall be properly quarantined or isolated, (at the expense of the city or town in which it occurs). Any violation of the rules promulgated on this subject by the Superintendent of Health shall subject the offender to a fine of twenty-five dollars and imprisonment for not longer than twenty days in the county jail. In case the offender be stricken with disease for which he is quarantinable, he will be subject to the penalty on recovery, without, in the opinion of the Superintendent, it should be remitted. Quarantine of ports shall not be interfered with, but the officers of the local and State Boards

shall render all aid in their power to quarantine officers in discharge of their duties upon request of the latter.

SEC. 10. ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—Wherever and whenever a nuisance upon premises shall exist, which in the opinion of the County Superintendent of Health is dangerous to the public health, it shall be his duty to notify the parties occupying the premises, (or the owner of the premises if not occupied), of its existence, its character, and the means of abating it, in writing. Upon this notification the parties shall proceed to abate the nuisance, but failing to do this shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of one dollar a day dating from twenty-four hours after the notification has been served: Provided, however, That if the party notified shall make oath or affirmation before a magistrate of his or her inability to carry out the directions of the superintendent, it shall be done at the expense of the town, eity or county. In the latter case the limit of the expense chargeable upon the town, eity or county shall not be more than one hundred dollars in any case.

SEC. 11. VACCINATION.—The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall keep a supply of fresh animal vaccine virus at his command, and he shall issue quantities, in value not to exceed one dollar for one requisition, to county superintendents in case of a threatened outbreak of small-pox. The county superintendents shall vaccinate and re-vaccinate all applying for such service, free of charge, the virus for such purpose being furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Health. The county superintendent shall vaccinate every person admitted into a public institution, (jail, work-house, poor-house, public school), as soon as practicable, without he is satisfied upon examination that the person is already successfully vaccinated. On the appearance of a case of smallpox in a neighborhood, all due dilligence shall be used by the superintendent that warning shall be given, and all persons not able to pay, to be vaccinated free of charge by him. Two hundred dollars are hereby annually appropriated for this purpose, to be accounted for by the Treasurer of the Board.

SEC. 12. Bulletins of the outbreak of diseases dangerous to the public health shall be issued by the State Board whenever necessary, and such advice freely disseminated to prevent and check the invasion of disease into any part of the State. It shall also be the duty of the Board to enquire into any outbreak of disease, by personal visits or by any method the Board shall direct. The compensation of members on such duty shall be five dollars a day and the necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 13. Special meetings of the State Board of Health may be called by the President, through the Secretary. The regular annual meetings shall be held at the same time and place of the State Medical Society at which time the Secretary shall submit his annual report.

SEC. 14. When the county Superintendent of Health shall in the course of his investigation required at coroner's inquest, think it necessary, to subserve the ends of justice, that a chemical analysis of the viscera or fluids of the body be made, he shall carefully pack up and seal the suspected article in a proper receptacle in the presence of a witness and forward it to the chemist of the agricultural station for analysis. Such analysis shall be made free of charge, and be returned to the coroner of the county, such analysis having precedence over other matters of investigation not of a similar character, then in the labratory of the chemist. Analyses for purposes connected with the hygenic duties of the Superintendent of Health shall in like manner be made by the said chemist, upon requisition sighed and approved by the Secretary of the State Board of Health. Such analyses will include soil, drinking water, articles of food, air, &c., to be packed for transmission by direction of the chemist of the agricultural station.

SEC. 15. For carrying out the provisions of this act two thousand five hundred dollars are hereby annually appropriated, to be paid on requisition signed by the Treasurer and President of the State Board of Health, and the printing and stationery necessary annually for the Board to be furnished on requisition. A yearly statement shall be made to the Legislature of all moneys received and expended in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 16. All previous acts conflicting with this are hereby repealed upon the passage of this act.

It is proper to state in this report the extent of the movement in sanitary matters in other States and by the general government. Up to the time of the great epidemic disaster in the Valley of Mississippi, in 1880, there had been organizations in several States, viz: in Massachusetts in 1869; in California, 1870; in Michigan and Louisiana in 1871, and in Minnesota and Virginia in 1872. But it was the great epidemic of yellow fever in 1878, which demonstrated to the people of this country the importance of organizations, by which to avert the invasion of epidemics as far as possible or disarm their virulency and afford relief to the suffering when once established. As if by one great impulse, cities and States, even those remote from the scene of the epidemic, sent their representatives to unite with the AMERI-CAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, in their meeting in Richmond, Va., in 1878, an association already in vigorous work. ing order, to initiate a new era of sanitary education and reform.

Prof. J. L. Cabell, M. D., says of this meeting: "It will be remembered by those who attended this meeting, that all its proceedings indicated a prevailing impression that the time had arrived for immediate and earnest efforts to secure effective sanitary legislation, both by separate States and by the general government. Numerous resolutions foreshadowing some such result as an event near at hand, were referred to the executive committee, who were to have the aid and counsel of a special advisory committee, composed of one member from each State represented in the Association, and a representative from each of the three branches of the National Medical Service, together with the Commissioner of Education." From the conference of these committees came forth a bill, which essentially became the National Board of Health law.

Since the time of this meeting nearly every State in the Union has a Board of Health in some stage of development, and all these States have representation in the American Public Health Association. This Association meets annually, discussing the great problems of sanitary progress, and educating the nation in the work to be done. At its last meeting, in December, 1880, in New Orleans, the Honorable Erastus Brooks, of New York, presented a paper on "What the State owes the People." This paper was deemed of sufficient important to call forth a resolution, asking that the legislative bodies of the States be called especially. A copy of it is herewith transmitted. (Appendix E.)

The work of the North Carolina Board of Health has been then only a part, I fear a very small part, of the general sanitary movement in the United States. The field we found large enough to occupy all of our strength and time had there been means at our command to take advantage of our opportunities. We have shown our willingness to be pioneers in an undertaking which we deem essential to the future prosperity of our commonwealth. It now remains for this great State, so eager in the race for the supremacy among her sister States, to do her duty, and supply this Board with immediate and substantial means.

APPENDIX A.

METHOD FOR PERFORMING POST-MORTEM EX-AMINATIONS.*

The following directions for medico-legal post-mortem examinations are prepared for the use of the County Super-intendents, for the purpose of placing before them the latest and most approved plans for conducting such examinations, and to establish a uniform method throughout the State. The law makes it obligatory upon the County Superintendents (Section 5) to perform these examinations, and in order to make the monthly statistical returns of the greatest value, a careful observance of the following directions is desired by the State Board:

I.—GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

- 1. THE MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO ARE TO PERFORM THE EXAMINATIONS, AND THEIR DUTIES.—The examination of a dead body for medico-legal purposes is, in accordance with the existing law, to be undertaken by the County Superintendent of Health. The Superintendent performing the examination is charged with the duties of a medico-legal expert.
- 2. Time of Performance.—Autopsies should not, as a rule, take place until twenty-four hours after death; but the mere inspection of the dead body may be made earlier.

^{*}Adapted from the German regulations of 1877, by Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health. Translation from "Medical (London) Examiner."

- 3. Course to be adopted when the Corpse is in a STATE OF PUTREFACTION.—The presence of putrefaction is not, as a general rule, a sufficient reason for omitting the examination, and does not justify the Superintendent in refusing to proceed with his duties. For even if putrefaction be very far advanced, any abnormalities and injuries of the bones can still be ascertained, and likewise many other circumstances, such as the color and state of the hair, the absence of limbs, &c., which may assist in establishing the identity in doubtful cases. Foreign substances within the body may also be discovered, as also the presence or absence of pregnancy and of poisons. When, therefore, the question arises of disinterring a dead body for the purpose of gaining information with reference to conditions of this kind, it is the duty of the physician to recommend the exhumation, regardless of the time that has elapsed since death took place.
- 4. Instruments.—The Superintendent should be provided with the following instruments, which are requisite for the performance of the examination: Four to six scalpels—two small, with a straight edge, and two large, with a curved edge; one razor; two strong cartilage knives; two pairs of forceps; two double hooks; two pairs of scissors—one pair large, having one blade with the point rounded off, the other sharp—the other pair small, one blade probepointed, the other sharp pointed; one pair of scissors for laying open intestines; one blow-pipe; one thick probe, and two fine ones; one saw; a mallet and chisel; a pair of bone forceps; six curved needles of various sizes; a pair of calliper compasses; a tape measure or other measure; pair of scales, with weights up to 10 lbs; a good magnifying glass; litmus and tumeric paper.
- 5. Place for the Examination and Light.—For the examination a sufficiently spacious and light room should be chosen, where the body can be placed in a suitable position, and in a quiet situation. It is not best to perform autopsies by artificial light, except in cases which admit of

no delay. In such a case the fact must be expressly alluded to in the notes, and mention made of the reason which rendered the performance at such a time imperative.

- 6. Bodies that are Frozen.—If the body is frozen, it is to be brought into a warm room, and the examination is not to be proceeded with until the parts are sufficiently thawed. The employment of warm water or other warm materials for expediting the thawing is not advisable.
- 7. Transport of Dead Bodies.—In moving the dead body in any way, and particularly in moving it from place to place, the greatest care must be taken to avoid applying any great pressure to any portion of it; and the large cavities should be kept as nearly as possible in a horizontal position.

II.—PROCEEDINGS AT POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

8. The Judicial Objects of the Examination.—Those charged with making the examination should keep their attention fixed upon the judicial objects in view, and all things which are subservient to these objects must be investigated with minuteness and completeness.

Anything that appears important must be noted down in a minute book, which will be provided on application to

the Secretary of the Board.

- 9. Duties of those charged with the Examination with reference to the ascertaining of Peculiar Circumstances connected with the Case.—It is the duty of those charged with the examination, in cases where it appears to them to be requisite, before the examination is commenced, to request the magistrate for permission to inspect the place where the body was found, and ascertain the position which it occupied, and also to examine the clothes which were found on the deceased.
- 10. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.—In all cases in which a chemical examination is necessary, the directions issued by

the Chemist of the Board (Prof. Ledoux, Chapel Hill,*) should be strictly followed.

- 11. The Examination of the Body.—The examination of the dead body consists of two principal parts:—
 - A. The external examination (inspection).
 - B. The internal examination (the dissection).
- 12. EXTERNAL EXAMINATION.—The external examination includes that of the external surface of the body in general and of its separate portions.

With reference to the condition of the body generally, the following are the points to be noticed:—

- 1. Age; sex; size; bodily conformation; general state of nutrition; any signs of disease, such as ulcers about the legs, peculiar abnormalities, as spots, cicatrices, marks of tattooing, excess or deficiency of limbs.
- 2. The signs of death and of any decomposition which may be present.

Should the body be soiled with blood, fæces, dirt and the like, these must be washed off, and it must then be ascertained whether rigor mortis is present or not; the color of the skin generally must be noticed, and the kind and degree of any coloration or discoloration due to decomposition that may be present in any part, also the color, position and extent of the post-mortem stains, which must be cut into and examined carefully, in order to discriminate between such appearances and those due to extravasations of blood.

With reference to individual portions of the body, the following points must be attended to:—

1. When the body is that of a person unknown, the color, and other peculiarities of the hair (of the head and the beard), and likewise the color of the eyes are to be noted.

^{*}See note

2. The presence of any foreign substances in the natural apertures of the body, the state of the teeth, and the condition and position of the tongue.

3. Then are to be examined the neck, the chest, the abdomen, the back, the anus, the external organs

of generation, and lastly, the limbs.

Should there be an injury on any portion of the body, a description must be given of the shape, position and direction, with reference to fixed points; also its length and breadth in actual measurement. In this external examination, any probing of wounds and injuries is, as a general rule, to be avoided, inasmuch as the depth can be readily ascertained during the internal examination of the body and of the injured parts. If those performing the autopsy deem it necessary to introduce a probe, they must do this very carefully, and state their reasons for so doing in the notes of the proceedings.

When wounds have been discovered, the condition of their borders and surrounding parts is to be determined, and after the examination and description of the wound in its original state, it should be enlarged in order to ascertain

the internal condition of its borders and base.

When the body presents wounds and injuries which have clearly nothing to do with the cause of death—for example, marks made in attempts at rescue, bites of animals and the like—it is sufficient that such appearances should be summarily noted.

13. Internal Examination—General Directions.—In the internal examination, the three principal cavities of the body, viz., the head, the thorax and the abdomen are to be

opened.

The opening of the vertebral canal, or of separate joints, is never to be omitted in cases in which any information

may be expected from such examination.

When there is any definite suspicion with regard to the cause of death, that cavity is first to be opened in which the principal changes are supposed to exist; but in other cases,

the head is to be opened first, then the thorax, and lastly the abdomen.*

In each of these cavities, the first thing to be done is to determine the position of the organs therein contained; then the color and condition of their surfaces, the presence or absence of any unnatural contents, especially of foreign bodies, gases, fluids, or coagula; and with regard to the last two substances, their size and weight should be determined. Each separate orgon is finally to be examined both exterand internally.

14. THE CAVITY OF THE SKULL.—Unless there are any injuries which have to be avoided by the knife, and which would necessitate some other method of procedure, the head is to be opened by means of an incision carried across the middle of the skull from one ear to the other, the soft parts covering the head are then to be reflected backwards and forwards.

Attention having been paid to the condition of the soft parts and of the surface of the bones, these latter are to be sawn through in a circular manner and the skull-cap is to be removed. The cut surface, the internal surface, and the general condition of the cranial arch are to be minutely investigated.

In the next place the external surface of the dura mater is to be examined, the superior longitudinal sinus opened and its contents determined; the dura mater is then to be divided on one side and turned back and its inner surface examined, as also the condition of the exposed portion of pia mater.

After this has been done on the other side, the brain is to be carefully removed and the base of the skull is to be examined for any unusual contents. Attention must be paid to the condition of the dura and pia mater at the base and side of the skull, and to that of the large arteries.

^{*} With regard to new-born children see paragraphs 22 and 23.

The transverse sinuses are next to be opened and also the other sinuses (if there is any cause for so doing) and their contents are to be determined. The size and shape of the brain are next to be ascertained, and the color, the fullness of the vessels, and the consistence and structure of the organ are to be determined by means of a series of incisions through individual portions, viz., the hemispheres of the cerebrum, the great ganglia (the optic thalamus and corpus striatum), the corpora quadragemina, the cerebellum, the pons varolii, and the medulla oblongata.

In addition to this, attention must always be paid to the condition of the tissue and vessels of the Velum interpositum and choroid plexus.

The extent and contents of the different ventricles, and likewise the condition and amount of fulness of the various venus plexuses are to be carefully demonstrated, and the presence or absence of any coagular external to the vessels is to be determined.

Finally, the bones of the base and lateral portions of the skull are to be examined, for which purpose the dura mater must be previously removed.

- 15. The Face, Parotid Gland and Ear.—When it is necessary to lay bare the internal parts of the face and to examine the parotid gland or the ear, the incision carried over the head is to be prolonged behind the ears to the neck, and the skin is to be dissected forward, in order to spare it as much as possible. Particular attention is to be paid to the condition of the large arteries and veins.
- 16. The Vertebral Column and the Spinal Cord.—The vertebral column is, as a rule, to be opened from the posterior aspect. The skin and the subcutaneous fat are first to be divided exactly over the spinous processes; the muscles are then to be removed from the sides of these latter and from the arches of the vertebræ. Extravasations of blood, lacerations and other injuries, particularly fractures of the bones, are carefully to be looked for.

Then a chisel is to be taken, or a vertebral saw, if at hand, and the spinuos processes, together with the adjoining portions of the vertebral arches, are to be detached and removed. The dura mater is now exposed, and after its external surface has been examined, it is to be carefully slit open longitudinally and the presence of any serum. or extravasated blood or other abnormal matters is to be determined. The color, the appearance and general condition of the posterior portion of the pia mater are next to be noticed, and the resistance to pressure of the spinal cord is to be ascertained by gently passing the finger over it.

The roots of the nerves are next to be divided on both sides by a longitudinal incision; the lower end of the cord is to be carefully taken out, its anterior connections are next to be gradually separated and finally the superior extremity is to be removed from the occipital foramen.

In carrying out these directions, great care must be taken that the spinal cord be neither pressed nor bent. When removed, the condition of the pia mater on the anterior aspect is first to be examined, then the size and color (external) of the spinal cord are to be noted, and lastly numerous transverse incisions are to be made with a very sharp and thin knife, to determine the internal condition of the spinal cord, both of its white strands and of the gray substance. Lastly, the dura mater is to be removed from the bodies of the vertebræ, and the dissector is to examine for effusions of blood, or injuries or alterations in the bones or intervertebral cartilages.

TABULAR PLAN OF PARTS OPPOSITE THE SPINES OF THE VERTEBRA.*

7th. Apex of the lung: higher in the female than in the male.

1st. 2nd.

3rd. Aorta reaches spine. Apex of lower lobe of lung. Angle of bifurcation of trachea.

4th. Aortic arch ends. Upper level of heart.

5th. 6th.

7th.

8th. Lower level of heart. Central tendon of diaphragm.

9th. Esophagus and vena cava through diaphragm. Upper edge of spleen.

10th. Lower edge of lung. Liver comes to surface posteriorly. Cardiac orifice of stomach.

11th. Lower border of spleen. Renal capsule.

12th. Lowest part of pleura. Aorta through diaphagm. Pylorus.

1st. Renal arteries. Pelvis of kidney.

2nd. Termination of spinal cord. Pancreas. num just below. Receptaclum chyli.

3rd. Umbilicus. Lower border of the kidney. 4th. Division of aorta. Highest part of ilium.

5th.

17. NECK, THORAX, AND ABDOMEN.—GENERAL DIREC-TIONS.—In opening the neck, thorax and abdomen, it is generally sufficient to make one long incision from the chin to the pubes, passing to the left of the umbilicus. In ordinary cases, the incision is to be carried right into the ab-

^{*} Holden's Landmarks, Amer. Ed., p. 51.

dominal cavity, care being taken not to injure any of the contents. The best plan is to make at first a very small incision into the peritoneum. Notice must be taken whether any gas or fluid escapes. First one and then a second finger is introduced, the integuments are raised from the contents, and the further incision through the peritoneum is to be made between the two fingers.

Notice must then be taken of the position, color, and appearance in other respects of the exposed viscera, and of any foreign contents that may be present, and the position of diaphragm is to be determined by examination with the hand.

The examination of the abdominal organs is not to be continued at this stage unless there be particular reasons for believing that the cause of death will be found in the abdominal cavity (Section 13). As a general rule, the examination of the thorax must precede the further examination of the abdomen.

18. THE THORAX.—For opening the thorax it is necessary that the soft part of the chest should first be dissected back beyond the points of attachment of the cartilages to the ribs. The cartilages are then to be divided with a strong knife about a third of an inch internal to their attachments. Care must be taken to avoid injuring the lung or the heart. When the cartileges are ossified, the best plan is to divide the ribs with a saw or bone-forceps a little external to the attachments of the cartileges. The clavicles are then to be separated from the manubrium of the sternum by means of a crescentic incision, the knife being held vertically, and the junction with the first rib, whether cartilaginous or bony, is to be divided with the knife or bone-forceps, the greatest care being taken to avoid injuring the vessels lying beneath. Then the attachments of the diaphragm, between the ends of the two incisions, are to be divided close to the cartileges of the false ribs and the ensiform cartilege, the sternum is to be turned upwards, and the mediastinum cut through,

care being taken to avoid injuring the pericardium and large vessels.

After removing the sternum, the condition of the pleural cavities is to be determined; the presence, condition, and quantity of any abnormal contents, the state of distention and the general appearance of the exposed portions of lung are to be noticed. If, in the removal of the sternum, any vessel has been injured, this must be tied, or a piece of sponge must be applied to it to prevent the blood from escaping into the pleural sac, where its presence might give rise to mistakes. The condition of the mediastinum, the state of the thymus gland, and likewise the condition of the large vessels outside the pericardium (which vessels, however, are not yet to be opened) are now to be noticed.

Then the pericardium is to be opened, and its condition noticed and the heart examined. With regard to the latter, its size, the fulness of the coronary vessels and of its separate cavities (auricles and ventricles,) its color and consistence (post-mortem rigidity) are all to be noticed before any incision is made and before the heart is removed from the body. Then, while the heart is still unsevered from its natural connections, each ventricle and each auricle are to be separately opened and the contents of each cavity are to be determined with regard to their quantity, state of coagulation and general appearance, and the size of the auriculoventricular valves is to be tested by introducing two fingers from the auricle. Then the heart is to be removed; the condition of the arterial openings is first to be tested by pouring in water, and then, after an incision has been made, the condition of the muscular tissue of the heart is to be noticed with reference to its color and general appearance. If there be reason to suppose that the muscular structure has undergone considerable alteration—fatty degeneration, for example—a microscopical examination must always be made.

The examination of the heart is to be followed by that of the large vessels, but the descending aorta is to be left until the lungs have been examined. In order to examine the lungs minutely, they must be removed from the thoracic Their removal must be effected with great care, and the lung-tissue must not be torn or squeezed. If extensive adhesions exist, and particularly if they are old-standing, they must not be divided, but a portion of the costal pleura should be removed with the attached adhesions. After removal of the lungs, their surface is to be again carefully examined, in order that recent changes-for example, the commencement of inflammatory exudation-may not be overlooked. The capacity for air, the color, and the consistence of each portion of the lungs, are to be noticed; finally, large smooth incisions are to be made, and the following points attended to: the state of the cut surfaces; the amount of air, blood, and serum; the presence of any solid contents in the pulmonary vesicles; the condition of the bronchial tubes and pulmonary artery, with especial refererence to obstruction, &c., in the latter. For this purpose the air-passages and the large branches of the pulmonary artery are to be divided with the scissors, and followed out to their finer ramifications.

In cases where it is suspected that foreign matters have entered the air-passages, and where substances, the nature of which is not evident on simple inspection, are found in the air-tubes, recourse should be had to the microscope to determine their nature.

19. The Neck.—According as circumstances may require, the neck may be examined either before or after the opening of the thorax or the removal of the lungs. Those performing the autopsy, may, if they think fit, make a special examination of the larynx and air tubes, if such investigation be of particular importance, as, for instance, in cases of death from strangulation or drowning.

As a general rule, the best plan is first to examine the large vessels and the nerve-trunks, and afterwards to open the larynx and trachea by an incision carried along their anterior aspect, and to examine their contents. In cases where it is especially important to examine these parts, they should be looked to before the lungs are removed from the body, and pressure should be carefully made upon these latter organs in order to see whether any liquid matters, &c., ascend into the trachea.

The larynx is then to be removed, together with the tongue, the soft palate, the pharynx, and the œsophagus; each of these parts is to be incised, and its condition ascertained, the state of the mucous membrane being particularly noticed. The thyroid gland, the tonsils, the salivary glands, the cervical lymphatic glands, are all to be examined.

In cases where the larynx or trachea has been injured, or where important changes are supposed to exist in these parts, an incision is not to be made into them until they have been removed from the body, and they are then to be opened from their pesterior aspect.

Where death has resulted from strangulation, or presumably from suffocation, and the carotid arteries are opened in order to ascertain whether there is any injury of the lining membrane, the vessels should be examined while still in their natural position.

Finally, the state of the cervical vertebræ and of the deep muscles of the neck should be noticed.

20. The Abdomen.—In the further examination of the abdominal cavity and of its contents, a certain order of sequence is always to be adopted, so that the removal of an organ shall not interfere with the minute investigation of its relations to other parts. Thus the duodenum and biliary ducts should be examined before the removal of the liver. As a general rule, the following order of sequence is advisable:—The omentum. 2. The spleen. 3. The kidneys and suprarenal capsules. 4. The urinary bladder. 5. The

organs of generation (in the male subject, the prostate gland and vesiculæ seminales, the testicles, the penis, with the urethra; in the female, the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina). 6. The rectum. 7. The duodenum and stomach. 8. The gall duct. 9. The liver. 10. The pancreas. 11. The mesentery. 12. The small intestine. 13. The large intestine. 14. The large blood vessels in front of the vertebral column, their contents to be examined and determined.

THE SPLEEN.—The length, breadth, and thickness of the spleen are to be ascertained while the organ is lying free and not when placed in the hand, and the spleen is not to be compressed by the measure. A longitudinal incision is then to be made, and if any alterations of structure are manifest the organ should be incised in various directions. The quantity of blood is always to be noticed.

The Kidneys.—Each kidney is to be removed by a vertical incision through the peritoneum, external to and behind the ascending or descending colon, the intestine is to be pushed aside, and the kidney detached from its connections. The capsule is then to be carefully removed, a long incision being made into it over the convex border of the kidney. The surface thus exposed is to be noticed with reference to the size, shape, color, quantity of blood contained, and any morbid appearance that may be present. A long incision is then to be made through the kidney, as far as its pelvis, the cut surface is to be washed with water, and described with reference to the condition of the cortical and medullary substance, vessels, and parenchyma.

The Pelvic Organs.—The organs of the pelvis (the bladder, the rectum, and the generative organs therewith connected) are best removed together, but the bladder should first be opened in situ, and its contents determined. Then the parts should be further examined, the generative organs being taken last. The vagina should be opened and examined before the uterus. In examining the body of a woman who has died after delivery, special attention should be paid

to the condition of the veins and lymphatics, both in the nner surface of the uterus and in its walls and appendages, he size and contents of the vessels being especially noted.

The Stomach and Duodenum.—The condition externally f the stomach and duodenum is first to be ascertained while he parts are in situ. Then, with a pair of scissors, the duoenum is to be slit up on its anterior aspect, and the stomach long the great curvature; the contents are then to be exmined, the permeability of the gall duct and any matter ontained therein are also to be noticed, and then the parts re to be removed for further examination.

THE LIVER.—The external appearance of the liver is first to be described, and the organ is to be removed after the examination of the excretory ducts. Long, smooth incions are then to be carried transversely through the organ, and the amount of blood and general condition of the parenchyma are to be ascertained. The description is to contin a short account of the general condition of the lobules, are appearance of their centres and circumference being articularly noticed.

SMALL AND LARGE INTESTINES.—The small and large instines are to be examined with reference to a degree of stension, color, and other external appearances; they are en to be removed together, the mesentery being cut rough close to the intestines. After removal, the intestine to be slit up with the scissors along the line of the atchment of the mesentery. As this is being done, the contest of each portion are to be noticed and estimated. Then intestine is to be well cleansed with water, and the contion of the various portions noticed, particular attentioning paid to the agminate and solitary glands, the villi, divalvulæ conniventes of the small intestine. In every se of peritoneal inflammation, examine carefully the verform appendage.

21. Cases of Poisoning.—In cases where poisoning is spected, the abdominal cavity is to be first examined.

Before anything further is done, attention is to be paid to the external appearance of the principal viscera, their position and size, the fullness of their vessels, and also as to whether there be any odor perceptible.

With regard to the vessels, the points here to be deter mined, as in other important organs, are as follows: Are the vessels arteries or veins? Does the congestion prevail in the finer ramifications, or only in the trunk and branche of a certain size? Are the intervascular spaces of consider able extent or not?

Double ligatures are then to be placed around the ter minal portion of the esophagus, just above the cardiac orifice and two more around the duodenum, below the opening of the gall duct. The parts are to be divided between the lig atures. The stomach is then to be removed with the duc denum, care being taken to avoid injuring the parts. The are then to be opened as described in Section 20.

The contents are to be examined with regard to the quar tity, consistence, color, composition, reaction and smell, an placed in a clean porcelain or glass vessel, following the d

rections of the Chemist of the Board of Health.

The mucous membrane is then to be washed with water and its color, thickness, surface and consistence are to b noticed. Particular attention is to be paid to the state the blood vessels, and to the tissue of the mucous membrar generally, and of each of the principal portions of the stomach. Care should be taken to ascertain particular whether any blood that may be present is within the ve sels or extravasated, also whether it is recent or altered by putrefaction or digestion, and under these circumstances had penetrated by imbibition into the parts around. If extr vasated, its situation should be determined-whether of the surface or in the tissue, and whether coagulated or no

The surface of the mucous membrane is to be carefull examined for any breaches of continuity, such as loss of substance, erosions, or ulcers. The question as to whether 1881.]

the alterations manifested may have occurred after death, from natural decomposition, or from the action of the fermenting contents of the stomach, is to be carefully kept in mind.

This examination having been completed, the stomach and duodenum are to be placed in the vessel which contains the contents (see above,) and delivered to the Chemist of the Board, for further investigation. The coophagus having been tied in the neck and divided above the ligature, and subjected to examination, is also to be placed in the same vessel. In a case where the stomach contains but very little the contents of the jejunum should be retained in like manner.

Lastly, other materials and portions of organs, such as blood, urine, pieces of liver, kidneys, &c., are to be taken from the body separately for further examination. The trine is to be placed in a separate vessel. The blood is to be kept separately only in cases where a definite conclusion may be anticipated from spectrum-analysis.

Portions of organs reserved are to be placed together in one vessel.

Each vessel is to be carefully closed, sealed, and marked. If on simple inspection, the gastric mucous membrane appears particularly opaque and swollen, no time should be ost in examining it with a microscope, especial attention being paid to the condition of the peptic glands.

The microscope is also to be used in cases where the tomach contains any suspicious substances, such as portions f leaves or other vegetable matters, the remains of animal ubstances taken as food, &c.

Where trichiniasis is suspected, the contents of the stomch and upper part of the jejenum are first to be subjected o microscopical examination, but portions of the muscular issue (of the diaphragm, cervical and pectoral muscles) are to be put aside for further investigation. 22. New born Children: Determination of Maturity and Period of Development.—In the post-mortem examination of new-born children special attention is to be directed to the following points in addition to the abovementioned general rules:

In the first place, the signs indicative of maturity and

period of development must be ascertained.

These are—the length and weight of the child, the condition of the general integuments and of the umbilical cord, the length and state of the hair of the head, the size of the fontanelles, the diameter of the cranium (longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal,) the condition of the eyes (membrana pupillaris,) the state of the cartilages of the nose and ear, the length and condition of the nails, the transverse diameter of the body at the shoulders and hips; in male infants, the condition of the scrotum and position of the testicles; in females, the condition of the external organs of generation. Finally, we must examine the size of the centre of ossification (if present) in the inferior epiphysis of the femur. For this purpose, the knee-joint must be opened by means of a transverse incision below the patella, the joint fully bent and the patella removed; thin layers are then to be cut from the cartilaginous end of the femur, till the greatest transverse diameter of the centre of ossification (if present) be reached; this is to be measured.

Should the condition of the fœtus be such as clearly to prove that it was born before the completion of the thirtieth week, it is not necessary to proceed further with the exami-

nation.

23. Determination of the Question whether the Child has Breathed.—If it shall appear that the child has been born after the thirtieth week, we must in the next place ascertain whether it has breathed during or after birth. For this purpose the respiration test must be applied, and the proceedings conducted in the following order—:

- 1881.7
 - (a). Immediately on opening the abdominal cavity the position of the diaphram is to be ascertained with reference to the corresponding rib, and on this account in new-born children the abdomen is always to be opened first, and afterwards the thorax and cranium.*
 - (b). Before opening the thorax a ligature is to be placed around the trachea above the sternum.
 - (c). The thorax is then to be opened, and attention must be paid to the amount of dilatation of the lungs and their position dependent upon such dilatation, particularly with reference to the pericardium. The color and consistence of the lungs should also be ascertained.
 - (d). The pericardium is then to be opened, and its condition and that of the heart externally are to be ascertained.
 - (e). The cavities of the heart are then to be opened, and their contents to be examined, and the condition of the heart in other respects is to be determined.
 - (f). The larynx and the portion of the trachea above the ligature are then to be opened by means of a longitudinal incision, the condition of their walls is to be ascertained, and any contents are to be examined.
 - (g). The trachea is to be divided above the ligature and removed, together with all the organs of the thorax.
 - (h). After removing the thymus gland and the heart, the lungs are to be placed in a capacious vessel filled with clean cold water, in order to test their buoyancy.

^{*}The dissection, however, of the abdominal organ is never to precede the opening and examination of the thorax.

- (i). The lower part of the trachea and its sub-divisions are to be laid open and examined, especially with reference to their contents.
- (k). Incisions are to be made in both lungs, and notice taken whether any crepitating sound be heard, and also with reference to the amount and quality of the blood issuing from these cut surfaces on slight pressure.

(l). Incisions are to be made into the lungs below the surface of the water, in order to see whether any air-bubbles rise from the cut surfaces.

- (m). Both lungs are next to be separated into their lobes and these are to be divided into several small pieces, and the buoyancy of each of these portions is to be tested.
 - (n). The esophagus is to be opened and its condition ascertained.
- (o). Lastly, in cases where it is suspected that air cannot gain access to the lungs in consequence of the filling up of their cells and pessages with morbid products (hepatization) or foreign substances (mucus, meconium), the lung-tissue is to be examined with the microscope.

24. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.—In the last place it is the duty of those performing the examination to examine all other organs or parts not mentioned by name in the regulations, in any case in which the parts in question are found to be injured or otherwise abnormal.

25. END OF THE EXAMINATION—THE CAVITIES TO BE CLOSED.—The examination being cempleted and the body cleansed as far as possible, it is the duty of the Superintendent to close up carefully those cavities of the body which have been opened.

III.—MAKING THE REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION.

26. The Report of the Examination.—A report of everything connected with the post-mortem examination should be made out at once on the blanks furnished, adding additional remarks on the back if necessary.

27. Arrangement and Drawing up of the Report.—The technical portion of the report of the autopsy must be made out by the Superintendent of Health; it must be clear, definite and intelligible.

The appearances found must be accurately described as matters of fact and not in the form of mere opinions (e. g., "inflamed," "gangrenous," "healthy," "normal," a "wound," an "ulcer," and the like.) But the Superintendents may, if they please, for the sake of distinctness, add to the statement expressions in parentheses to indicate what they have actually observed.

In every case a statement must be given with regard to the quantity of blood in each important part, and what is required in a terse description, and not merely an opinion expressed in such terms as "intensely," "moderately," "somewhat," or "very reddened," "full of blood," "bloodless." In the description, the size, shape, color, and consistence of the various parts are to be observed and noted before making any incisions.

28. Opinion.—At the conclusion of the autopsy, if any particular facts influencing his opinion have come to his knowledge, whether from the proceedings or otherwise, these should be briefly mentioned.

If the cause of death has not been discovered, the fact must be expressly mentioned. It is never sufficient to say that the death has resulted from internal cause or from disease; the disease must be specified.

In cases where further technical examination is necessary, or where there are any doubtful circumstances, it is better for the Superintendent to postpone his opinion until more minute examination is made.

29. Supplemental Explanation with regard to Weapons.—If there be any injuries on the dead body which may have been the cause of death, and if it be suspected that a weapon that has been discovered has been used to cause the injuries, then the Superintendent of Health must institute a comparison between them, and must state whether and what injuries could have been caused by the weapon, and whether any conclusions can be drawn from the position and condition of the injury as to the mode in which the perpetrator has acted, and as to the force used.

Should weapons not be forthcoming, the Superintendents should express an opinion, as far as the appearances will permit, with regard to the way in which the injuries may have originated, and with reference to the nature of the weapons employed.

The report of the examination is to be signed by the Superintendent of Health, and if another physician has assisted at the autopsy, it should be stated.

NOTE.—Virchow's directions as to how incisions should be made.—It may serve as a useful hint, even to those quite familiar with old time methods, to quote from Prof. Virchow's "Method of performing postmortem examinations." "For all ordinary purposes of pathological dissection, I now grasp the handle of the knife in the palm of my hand, so that when I stretch out my arm the blade appears as a direct prolongation. I fix then relatively, if not absolutely, the joints of the fingers and hand, and make the cutting movements with the entire arm, so that the principal movements occur in the shoulder-joints, the secondary ones in the elbow. In this way I am able to make long and useful incisions, and smooth ones as well, for I can utilize the whole force of the arm, and especially of the muscles about the shoulder; and it is only on surfaces produced by such incisions as these that we are able to see anything really satisfactory." English Edition, p. 25.

" * * A good pathological anatomist is perfectly able to dissect all the viscera of one subject, or even of two, with one knife; a pathological 'layman,' holding his knife as he would a pen, requires three or four knives for one autopsy." p. 26.

"I maintain that a free incision, even when wrongly done, is, as a rule, to be preferred to a small though accurate one, and is almost always better than several or many small cuts. The large even cut is peculiarly the one for demonstration purposes. To make it, I look carefully at each separate organ, to find where I can get the largest surface on section. I therefore cut through a spleen from above downwards, over the middle of its outer (convex) surfarce, a kidney from without and within (from the external to the internal border), a liver from right to left in a horizontal direction; the testicle I cut into two equal parts in a perpendicular direction from its free to its attached border, and snap the parts asunder. I divide each lobe of the lung by a perpendicular incision directed from above downwards, and from its thicker border towards the inner (anterior, medial, sharp) one. Each hemisphere of the cerebellum I divide by an incision which commences in the fourth ventricle, in the direction of the crus cerebelli, and is carried obliquely outwards."

METHOD OF PROCEDURE IN CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

LABORATORY OF THE N. C. EXPERIMENT STATION, CHAPEL HILL, April 24th, 1878.

To the Coroners and County Superintendents of Health of the State of North Carolina:

I beg to call attention to section 14 of "An Act Supplemental to an Act creating a State Board of Health," passed by the late Assembly and ratified on March 14th. This section is as follows:

"Sec. 14. When the County Superintendent of Health shall, in the course of his investigation required at coroner's inquest, think it necessary to subserve the ends of justice that a chemical analysis of the viscera or fluids of the body be made, he shall carefully pack up and seal the suspected article in a proper receptacle, in the presence of a witness, and forward it to the chemist of the agricultural station for analysis. (Such analysis shall be made free of charge, and

be returned to the coroner of the county, such analysis having precedence over other matters of investigation not of a similar character then in the laboratory of the chemist.)"

The Board of Agriculture, recognizing not only the claims of the law but the claims of humanity upon them, have made arrangements by which the analyses in question can be made through the Experiment Station. Knowing that were I compelled to make such analysis in person it would occasion great delay and serious interference with my work, especially during my long absences from my post when testifying at court, &c., they adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Chemist of the Board be authorized to employ such additional labor as may be necessary to prosecute the analyses in cases of suspected poisoning, as required by section 14 of an act supplemental to an act creating a State Board of Health, at an expense for the same of not more than......dollars per annum."

In compliance with the above resolution of the Board, I have secured the co-operation of Prof. A. F. Redd, of the University, who will devote himself to any cases which may arise under the provisions of the law above cited. Prof. Redd has made all the analyses of this character that have been required in the State during the last two years, so far as I am informed. Your attention is called to the following instructions, which should be followed as nearly as possible to comply with the law and to secure an analysis which will stand in court:

1st. Except in special cases, it will be sufficient to place the stomach, the whole of the liver and spleen and the bladder each in a separate, perfectly clean glass jar, with tightly fitting glass top (a fruit jar serves well). Care should be taken that none of the contents of the stomach or bladder escape. No disinfectant or preservative should be added in any case. 2d. Seal each jar thoroughly and label distinctly with the name of its contents.

· 3d. Secure, if possible, any vomit or urine voided immediately before death, and also any liquids, powders or other substances which are suspected of having caused death, or any vials or other receptacles which may have contained the poison, sealing each as before.

4th. Let these jars be delivered at the station by some one, properly authorized, in person. Do not send by express. The person bringing the jars should never allow them (or the receptacle in which they may be packed), to get out of his sight, unless to go under a lock, to which the carrier holds the key. The messenger will bring the jars to the Experiment Station and deliver them to me, or to Prof. Redd in my presence.

The expense of these analyses will be defrayed by the Department of Agriculture, but the pay of Prof. Redd in attendance upon court will still be regulated by the laws specially providing for the remuneration of witnesses and experts.

Respectfully,

ALBERT R. LEDOUX, Chemist to the Department of Agriculture.



APPENDIX B.

CIRCULAR ON VENTILATION, DRAINAGE, DRINK-ING WATER AND DISINFECTANTS.

The months of August, September and October being the season of the greatest rain-fall attention is called to the condition of ceilars, drains, ditches, and wells. While it has not been settled that soil-soakage is the cause of diphtheria, or typhoidal diseases, it has been the experience in some of the sea-coast towns, that the greatest prevalence of diphtheria has been at this period. It is at this season that the malignant and simpler forms of malarial fever abound in alluvial tide water districts; that the cellars of houses are more apt to become harmful; that the water in wells oftener becomes contaminated by the rapid percolation of the soil by rain-water.

The fruits ripening at this season, too, have been thought to be the cause of disease, so that some persons avoid scuppernong grapes and melons, thinking that this is the secret of their escape from fever. Mullet and other fish have also the reputation of causing fever. It is hardly necessary to say it, but we repeat what many physicians say daily in their professional rounds, that fruit and fish in good condition are safe articles for those with whose digestion they

ordinarily agree.

VENTILATION.—Ventilation of the cellars of houses by freely opening the doors and windows, cleansing and whitewashing, and sprinkling unslacked lime in the moist places, is a prime necessity to keep the air of the house pure. The

drainage of the soil adjacent should be looked after, and especially should all waste pipes and sewer pipes be inspected with care.

A house imperfectly supplied with large enough windows and doors is not easy to remedy. But in most of our houses, the old fashioned broad fire place still has ascendency, furnishing a means of ventilation of a superior character. Now if care is taken that in the occupied rooms a little fire is built morning and night, a free circulation of air is effected, and the air of these rooms is made pure. This precaution has long been observed in the tide-water regions of this State. Even in the warmest days the hearth is made cheerful at night by the ruddy glow of the lightwood fire. The chief obstacles to ventilation in the average houses being too low ceilings and too small windows.

Where the simple construction we have mentioned does not prevail, and by mistaken economy stoves and grates have taken the place of the open fire place, ventilation should be remedied by the means mentioned in Mr. William Cain's paper on Ventilation, issued by this Board.

DITCHES.—It is a question that should be settled with thoughful deliberation, to what extent ditches should be opened in August and September, or indeed before the occurrence of frost. Nearly all Southern cities have adopted the rule of forbidding the disturbance of the soil to lay gas pipes, digging out foundations for building, and opening ditches between certain months, say from June until November. This is a good rule and should be adhered to most rigidly in sea-coast towns, especially where there has ever been an epedmic of yellow fever. So much stress, too, was laid upon this matter by the rice planters on the Cape Fear river before the war, that the negroes were not allowed to dig out the ditches in August after the crop was "laid by," and while the weather was hot, as less sickness was known to result from the same work in winter.

It is safe to say though, that ditches draining the site

upon which dwellings stand, should be opened even in August, if the necessities of the case demand, or the proprietor has neglected it in its proper time. It is far more prudent to turn up the soil than to have the surface water wash into the well, or that standing ponds, or constantly wet places should go unremedied. In cities, though, we would advise against this course. If the needed work has been neglected, the extent of work done should be limited to opening drains and ditches which have been plugged up by floating debris, or by caving; and for the more urgent reason of saving property from destruction, such as the undermining of the foundation of buildings and conduits.

Wells and Drinking Water.—Wells are so universally used that many cautions are necessary for their maintenance in such a condition as to be pure sources of water. The picture constantly before the eyes of the watchful saniarian is that of a well dug in porus soil, a few feet from the privy, and cow shed, and house; dug deeper than the uncemented vault of the privy, and serving as a drain into which impure water gravitates. Sometimes these views are looked upon as existing mainly in the imagination of the officers of the health department; "for," says the doubter, 'we have been drinking this water, and our neighbors come from distances to get it because it is cool and pure." Nevertheless, even in such cases, where the owner may have the atmost confidence that his well water needs no improvement, it is foul with the impurities which his perverted and blunted taste no longer detects.

One noteworthy instance among many others which have come to light since this Board commenced the analysis of drinking water was that of the well of a gentleman living in Wilmington. On a high sandy ridge his well had been dug many years ago. His neighbor to the east of him had an uncemented privy vault 20 feet off. His own privy was not twice the distance. The family, consisting of seven or eight, did not enjoy as good health as their neighbors. The

doctor's phæton was often at the door. The gentleman believing something to be wrong in the surroundings of his residence, caused all the undergrowth to be cut out. His house, which was a wooden structure, raised from the ground on brick pillars, was ventilated underneath, and lime sprinkled freely to dry up and purify the moist soil. The ventilation of the rooms was improved; articles of diet were carefully looked after, but no adequate improvement followed.

He was advised by the Board of Health to have his drinking water analyzed. This was done by the chemist of tho Board, revealing shocking impurities from the suspected sources. The well water was abandoned for drinking and cooking purposes.

A sanitary map of the city of Wilmington, for which material is being collected, shows the depressions in the soil, where, in the rainy days of fall, the water ponds, sometimes for weeks. One particular locality, bounded by McCumber's alley on the N. W., Ninth street on the E., and Chestnut street on the S. (very nearly), forms a basin or depression in the sand, upon which many small dwellings are crowded. The houses facing on Macumber's alley and those on Chestnut street, having their privies midway the triangular block, the wells of these houses being also in close proximity. Over this area, in times of great rain-fall, the soil-soakage was deep, the water standing in the three boundary streets to such a depth that it is necessary to dig ditches to carry it away to the regular ditches farther to the east. For several years the occurrence of diphtheria and enteric fever were so common that the casual relation between soil-soakage and these severe cases was a matter of discussion by physicians.

It is true that after this time diphtheria became quite prevalent elsewhere, even in the best drained portions of the city; but it was only after it had gained sufficient intensity in its original sites that it invaded the more salubrious quarters, and at no time was the disease so prevalent or so malignant as along the course of these rain pends.**

It would be folly for rational people to wait until, by direct proof of the casual relation between contaminated drinking water and the typhoidal diseases, they are convinced. It is much more to the purpose to accept such reasoning as we are able to give with our imperfect knowledge, to-wit: Sickness prevails in a family; all other sources of contamination are sought for with negative results; the drinking water is examined. It reveals albuminoid ammonia, living organisms—products of stercoraceous infiltration. The well is abandoned; pure water is secured; the family is restored. The neighbors around, who persist in using the water despite the warning, keep sick, and they, too, after abandoning it for pure water, are restored. These are the demonstrations reasonable persons will appreciate.

Furthermore, a natural disgust for impure water should cause householders to look carefully into this subject.

Prof. A. R. Ledoux, Chemist of the State Board of Health, has written an article on †Drinking Waters, from which we quote the following:

"The most dangerous poisons in well water are the drainings of sewers, sinks, yards and privies, and the refuse from towns.

"These organic poisonous matters ooze through the soil into wells and springs, and, as before said, may not show any bad effect for some time, but sooner or later disease and death will surely visit the unsuspecting household and the physician's aid be sought in vain; for with every draught of water which passes the fevered lips the sufferer imbibes new poison and hastens the inevitable end. Moreover, the germs of many contagious diseases, which feed on filth and

^{*} The objection that might be raised that diphtheria has prevailed where none of these conditions exists, we do not deny. The condition certainly intensifies the disease and increases the mortality.

[†] North Carolina Medical Journal, April, 1879.

multiply in foul water, are nurtured and preserved in warm climates through winter weather, by the equable temperature of wells and cisterns, and are ready to start anew on their errand of death when a favorable moment arrives.

"The city of Wilmington is no doubt above the general average of Southern cities in sanitary condition, but what a picture the February number of the Journal showed us Think of it!

"' There was one well two feet from the privy, two wells four feet from the privy, thirty-three wells ten feet from the privy, two hundred and twenty wells from twenty to thirty feet!"

"The soil upon which Wilmington is located 'being nearly

as white as the sea-shore and as permeable!!'

"It is not our purpose at present to depict the danger of such neglect of sanitary precautions, so much as to point to a remedy.

"1st. We say unhesitatingly, if a well shows signs of contamination by sewerage or other like matter, fill it up!

"2d. Build all sinks and privies as far as possible from the well.

"Through permeable soils and strata, dangerous liquids may ooze to a distance of many feet. We know of cases where wells have been used for years with no bad effect, when suddenly disease and death appeared. The poison, though slow in its course, had finally reached the well and a chemical analysis revealed contamination from privies thirty feet or more distant.

"The living organisms which are found in water are, some of them, injurious; some beneficial.

"Under favorable conditions of light, warmth, &c., countless millions of living things will spring into life in any water; the more impure the more abundant they will be. If the water is alkaline they will be animalculæ or infusoria; if acid, fungi, algæ, &c.

"They are never found in fresh rain water, but abundant in nearly every cistern. The office of infusoria is in water that of the buzzard on land: they are scavengers, and purify the liquid by feeding upon the decaying matters it contains. But the microscope reveals to us in water, contaminated with sewerage for instance, minute germs capable of motion, which, as in the case of the infusoria, live on the organic matter, but are believed to accompany, if not cause many forms of contagious disease, filling even the air in times of epidemic.

"To detect many of these impurities and dangers, chemical analysis and the microscope are sometimes indispensable, but the following rules may awaken suspicion and lead to a scientific investigation of the quality of drinking water in some cases:

"A good drinking water is perfectly colorless and transparent, without smell or noticeable taste and agreeable to the palate. It should not lose its clearness in boiling and should have a very smal residue on evaporation.

"Where impurities are suspected, an analysis should be obtained, if possible,* if not, filtering through charcoal or sand, or boiling, will often either remove or render harmless various dangerous ingredients."

DISINFECTANTS AND DEODORANTS.—There is much misapplied energy, and much money wasted, upon deodorants and disinfectants. The folly of making the various substances coming under this head take the place of thorough cleansing is seen daily, and more especially in the summer months, when there is apprehension of the visitation of epidemics. If the truth were correctly stated, it would have to be acknowledged that it is only in these seasons of apprehension that such work is done at all, and then all lapses into a state of neglectfulness not to be accounted for on any other ground than that of ignorance of the objects to be attained.

^{*}Analyses of suspected waters will be performed free of charge by the State Chemist on application to Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Secretary of the Board, Wilmington.

We quote from the circular issued to householders, city authorities, boards of health, &c., by the New Jersey State Board of Health, this season, the following on

Disinfectants and How to Use Them.

Drafts of air for all floating foulness;

Dry rubbing for all easily detached foulness;

Wiping and water scrubbing for all attached foulness in most cases admit of no effective substitution.

Submersion in boiling water is applicable to the cleansing of all garments, utensils, &c., admitting of such a method; and dry boiling heat or freezing cold will also neutralize infective particles.

To disinfect a room, ship or building so needing disinfection that its contents and surfaces cannot be easily dealt with singly: Close the room or building, its windows, doors, and chimneys, so as to exclude the outer air as far as possible. Vacate the house. Break roll sulphur in small pieces, place it on an iron plate or other metalic dish, and set this on a pair of tongs or other cross bar over an iron pot in which there is water, or over a large box of sand, so as to avoid danger of fire from small particles of burning sulphur. Light it by a few hot coals or some alcohol poured around the sulphur and lighted. Then leave and shut the door after you. A pound and a half of sulphur is sufficient for 1,000 cubic feet of space. The sulphur will convert all the oxygen of the air into sulphurous acid, and all organic particles are likely to be changed. Keep closed three hours after the burning has ceased, and then air well six hours before occupying. Clothing and bedding needing disinfection may be hung on lines and left in the room. Most furniture is not permanently injured, but needs dry wiping and then washing off afterward.

Chloride of Lime.—A valuable disinfectant, chiefly because it contains from 30 to 35 per cent. of chlorine, which is lib-

terated under proper methods of use. If purchased for cities, it should be tested as to the amount. It is not overrated as a disinfectant if only its quality is known and its mode of use is judicious.

It needs slight moistening, frequent stirring, and sometimes the addition of an acid, as vinegar or common spirits of salt. The test of its efficiency is that the odor of it be kept constantly perceptible.

Chlorinated Soda.—Usually known as Labarraque's solution, is a convenient liquid preparation valuable for use in saucers in the sick room or in utensils. Its odor should be perceptible to strangers entering.

Lime—Plaster — Charcoal — Dry earth — Sifted ashes.—All these have value, chiefly to be tested by the rapidity with which they correct odors. Fresh slaked lime should be scattered in all places of foul odor. It or charcoal or plaster may be scattered over heaps emitting foul odors. Calx powder is made by pounding one bushel of dry fresh charcoal and two bushels of stone lime and mixing them, and is of great practical use.

All these substances absorb foul gases and dry up moisture, and so help to retard decomposition, or else absorb its results. Where lump charcoal is used it may be refitted for use by reheating it.

Quick lime and ground plaster should not be used where they may be washed into pipes and form lime soap or obstruct by hardening.

The Metallic Disinfectants.—Sulphate of iron (copperas or green vitrol,) two pounds to a gallon of water, to be sprinkled freely in drains, cesspools, privy closets, soiled vessels or heaps of decaying matter which cannot be removed at once. One half of the strength will do where it is to stand in contact with the surfaces or in spittoons, water closets, houses, vessels or vaults.

One half pound of sulphate of iron (green vitrol), or one ounce of sulphate of zinc (white vitrol), or one ounce of sul-

phate of copper (blue vitrol), or one ounce of chloride of zinc, (butter of zinc), or one ounce of chloride of lime (bleaching powder), put to a quart of water—any one of these is available for neutralizing discharges or for sinks, used in quantities sufficient to cover the bulk they are inteded to disinfect.

Soiled garments may be put to soak in a half pound of sulphate of zinc (white vitrol), to three gallons of water. It will not stain or discolor most fabrics. One ounce of the chloride of lead dissolved in a pint of hot water and then a pailful of water added into which a handful of common salt has been thrown, serves a similar purpose. Also a half ounce of permanganate of potash to a gallon of water.

For washing, soiled garments should be put in boiling water, unless the character of the fabric forbids it. Powdered borax, one quarter of a pound to a gallon of water, is a good cleanser of clothing. Soiled hair, brushes, etc., are cleansed by it. Chloride of zinc, one quarter of a pound to a gallon of water, does not stain or discolor fabrics.

Parkes recommends two ounces of cloride of lime, or one ounce of sulphate of zinc, or one-half of a fluid ounce of chloride of zinc, to be added to each gallon of the boiling water in which the garments are thrown. On clothing that cannot be washed and does not need to be burned, after thorough shaking and airing, the sulphate of zinc or chloride of zinc solution may be sprinkled.

For general disinfection the following compound is available and valuable, and far better than most of the patented articles offered:

Sulphate of iron, (copperas,) forty pounds.

Sulphate of lime, (gypsum of plaster,) fifty pounds.

Sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol,) seven pounds.

Powdered charcoal, two pounds.

Mix well and scatter dry or wet it in small quantities and make into balls ready for use. Where a liquid is needed, stir in water in the proportion of a pound of the powder or ball to a gallon of water, and sprinkle when needed.

Carbolic Acid is valuable as an out-door disinfectant, to be added to the sulphate of iron solution, or to be used separately. Because of its own odor we cannot well test its effect in correcting other smells. We would test specimens or use only Sqibbs' Liquid, No. 1, because sure of its strength to be diluted by adding from fifty to one hundred parts of water, according to the mode of its employment. It is seldom required if the other articles named are properly used. Carbolic acid and cloride of lime must not be used together.

Remember that we do not know that any chemical disinfectants destroy the germs of a disease.

They only neutralize or suspend the action of those artificial disease producers or fertilizers which the bad administration of cities or householders, or interference with natural laws, or neglect of cleanliness has provided. We are to rely on these paliatives or correctives only while we are preparing for radical methods of prevention.

N. B.—The only reason why the death rate of your city or your township is over 15 to the 1,000, or why the sickness and invalid rate is a multiple of this, is because you are the victims of nuisances which admit of abatement.

Present Wholesale Prices of Disinfectants:

Sulphate of Iron (Copperas, Green Vitriol), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Sulphate of Zinc (Vitriol), 6 cents.

Chloride of Lime (in bulk), 2 cents per pound; in packages, 6 cents.

Sulphur Roll, 2½ cents per pound.

Carbolic Acid (No. 1 Squibbs), 30 cents per pound.

Zinc and Carbolic Acid, disinfectant of N. Y. Board of Health, 40 cents per gallon.

Permanganate Crystals, \$1.10 per pound.

Fifty per cent. solution Chloride of Zinc, 25 cents per pound.

Solution of Chlorinated Soda (Labarraque's), 10 cents a

pound.

The National Board of Health issued directions relative to disinfection and precautionary measures, from which we quote. This circular was prepared more especially for limiting the spread of yellow fever, but is marked with moderation and sound sense.

The National Board deems it prudent to adopt the word "germ" to signify that "something which is capable of growth and propagation outside the living human body that this germ flourishes, especially in decaying organic matter or filth, and that disinfection must have reference both to the germ and to that in or on which it flourishes."

1. Disinfection, when used in a place not infected, for the purpose of rendering filth, or foul soils, waters, &c., incapable of propagating disease germs, is a poor substitute for cleanliness, and is mainly useful to make the process of cleansing odorless and harmless. The best disinfectants for this purpose are sulphate of iron, carbolic acid, fresh quicklime, fresh charcoal powder, chloride of zinc, chloride of aluminium, and permanganate of potash.

"2. The two great difficulties in destroying the vitality of the germ of yellow fever are, first, to bring the disinfecting agent into actual contact with the germ; and, second, to avoid injuring or destroying other things which should

be preserved.

"When the germ of yellow fever is dry or partially-dried no gaseous disinfectants can be relied on to destroy it. It must either be moistened or subjected to a dry heat of not less than 250° F. to obtain security.

"4. In disinfecting or destroying infected clothing, bedding, or movable articles, move them if possible while dry.

Before disturbing them have them thoroughly moistened either with a chemical disinfecting solution or with boiling water, in order to prevent the diffusion of dried germs in the air in the form of dust.

"5. The best method of disinfecting rooms, buildings, ships, &c., is still doubtful, owing to the difficulty of destroying the vitality of dried germs.

The Board proposes to have this subject carefully investigated, and in the meantime advises thorough scrubbing and moist cleansing to be followed by the fumes of burning sulphur at the rate of 18 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected.

The sulphur should be broken in small pieces, burned over vessels containing water or sand, which vessels should be distributed in the closed space to be disinfected at the rate of one pound to each 100 square feet of area of floor.

"6. No patented compound known to the Board is superior as a disinfectant to the agents above mentioned, and none is so cheap. Some of these patent disinfectants are good deodorants, but the removal of an unpleasant odor is no proof that true disinfection has been accomplished.

It is important to observe in the above advice how much stress is laid upon the difficulty of destroying the infective principle of disease (germs) in houses occupied or on clothing worn by sick persons, when moisture is not previously applied, a thought that will lead to good results.

APPENDIX C.

SANITARY ENGINEERING,

BY WILLIAM CAIN, C. E.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

DEATH RATES LOWERED BY SANITARY WORKS.—We are told upon the best authority that in England there occurs annually upwards of four million cases of preventable sickness; and that 125,000 persons are premature cut off every year from a neglect of sanitary precautions.

Now if this be true in a country which has adopted the best known sanitary precautions, at great expense, how much more significant will the records in this State appear, where the only outlay that may be classed under the head "sanitary," is generally made in meeting doctors' bills and funeral expenses.

It is further stated that in England, since the sanitary precautions have been instituted, that the death rate has been lowered by from one-fourth to one-third, and is besides decreasing from year to year. The following table, referring to a few localities in England, taken from Latham's "Sanitary Engineering," speaks more forcibly than all the other arguments that may be presented, especially to those who have paid but little attention to sanitary subjects, and

are inclined to be skeptical as to the great actual saving of life that may be attained. I presume the table is made out for 1873, the date of the publication, and that the "works" are of the "water sewerage" kind:

Name of Place.	Population in 1861.	Average mortality per 1,000 before con'tion of works.	Average mortality per 1,000 since comple'n of works.	Saving of life. Per cent.	Reduction of typhoid fever. Rate per cent.	Reduction in rate of phthisis.
Banbury	10,238	23.4	20.5	121/2	48	41
Cardiff	32,954	33.2	22.6	32	40	17
Corydon	30,229	23,7	18.6	22	63	17
Dover	23,108	22.6	20,9	7	36	20
Ely	7,847	23.9	20.5	14	56	47
Leicester	1 68,056	26.4	25.2	41/2	48	32
Macclesfield		29.8	23.7	20	48	31
Merthyr	52,778	33.2	26.2	18	60	11
Newport	24,756	31.8	21.6	32	36	32
Rugby	7,818	19.1	18.6	21/2	10	43
Salisbury	9,030	27.5	21.9	20	75	49
Warwick	10,570	22.7	21	$7\frac{1}{2}$	52	19

A previous statement would indicate that the death rate is still being steadily lowered. As Latham states, the most healthy districts show but a small saving compared with the others; though nearly all show a marked diminution in certain diseases—typhoid fever and phthisis.

Similar results have attended the enforcement of sanitary measures in some of our American cities.

A striking illustration is St. Louis, where, it is stated, that from 1867 (when the Board of Health was organized,) to 1877, although the population had more than doubled, the death rate had decreased, so that actually in 1877 there were fewer deaths than in 1867.

The average mortality for this country is about 20, ranging from 17 to 30 in 1,000 generally; but St. Louis shows a death rate of only 11, which apart from its site, "must be ascribed largely to its excellent water supply and sewer system."

ECONOMICAL ASPECTS.—Apart from the humanitarian view of this question, it may be considered in its economical

aspects: thus Latham has taken Croydon, where the total cost of sewers, &c., was \$943,800, and estimated the saving in funerals, in sickness (allowing that for every life saved 25 would escape sickness, the saving being estimated at \$5 for every sick person,) and in the labor, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ years only, by the prevention of premature death, at a total of over \$1,000,000, which thus exceeds, in the short space of $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, the total cost of the sanitary works.

Yellow Fever Caused by Filth.—How much more striking would be the result, were we to take some of our own plague stricken cities in America! Where has the yellow fever its origin? In the filthiest port in the world, Havana, where "the tide being almost imperceptible, all the emptyings of the sewers remain in the harbor until they become a feetid and revolting mass of corruption." From there the seeds of the yellow fever are carried by ships to other ports; and when these are foul the scourge begins.

Gen. Butler at least has the merit of having to a great extent kept New Orleans clean and free from the epidemic during his occupancy of the city. In 1878, however, in consequence of the foulness of the city, she suffered the most terrible visitation; whilst in 1879, through the energetic workings of some of her most public-spirited citizens, in carrying out sanitary measures, the mortality from yellow fever was very much reduced.

Galveston was kept clean and escaped the plague. Huntsville, Ala., actually sheltered yellow fever victims with impunity; whilst Memphis, in 1879, again suffered from her foulness.

What more instructive lesson than the facts just given? ADVANTAGES OF KEEPING CLEAN.—If we keep clean there is less chance of dying, greater enjoyment of life from increased health, fewer bereavements, and a positive pecuniary gain to the community, even including the cost of sanitary works. Health, population, and money values also, generally go hand in hand, when other conditions are favorable.

On the contrary, if we disobey the Divine Will, by running counter to natural laws, we are punished for the sin of disobedience. Here we have rewards and punishments—both teaching their own moral lessons. Choose between them.

Is NORTH CAROLINA CLEAN.—Let us now inquire as to our own cleanliness, which, the Good Book tells us, is next to Godliness. The result of this inquiry would be, that typhoid fevers, diphtheria, and certain interic fevers that are now classed as "fitth diseases," are common, especially in the larger towns of the State; and that these diseases are sufficiently accounted for by bad wells, foul yards, privies and cesspools; the latter tainting the air with their gases and the water with their dissolved impurities.

There are but few privies in the State that ought not to be abolished, and some good system substituted in their place. It is one object of this paper to suggest such systems.

But it is not sufficient that our own house alone be free from reproach. The individual may suffer when it is only his neighbors who are to blame. The whole community, as a unit, must practice cleanliness.

The germ of disease, engendered amid the surroundings of filth, if wafted to the palace, can strike as deadly a blow there as in the dirty hovel, as recent examples show.

FILTH AND DISEASE GO HAND IN HAND.—Of the exact nature of the poison generated by filth we know little; but it has certainly been demonstrated in numerous cases that the ravages of epidemics are in direct proportion to the foulness of the locality. Thus in one city, diphtheria followed the line of bad sewers; in another, of bad wells. Bad water is one of the most efficient agents in spreading disease.

The cholera of 1853, in London, attacked districts furnished with unfiltered Thames water with $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the severity experienced by neighboring districts supplied with Thames water filtered through sand and charcoal.

It has become as it were an accepted truth in sanitary science that the fatal effects of epidemics may either be prevented, or their spread materially hindered by a proper attention to sanitary precautions. These precautions simply consist in the having, at all times, pure air, wholesome food, and good water. It is only the first and last of these requisites that will be considered in what follows, as they pertain more especially to the science of "Sanitary Engineering;" though it is to be observed that wholesome food is to a certain extent dependent upon the good water or milk used in the cooking.

By a disregard of these prerequisites to health—and they are more or less disregarded by us all—we enfeeble the system, suffer a loss of vital energy, and are thus fit subjects for an attack by the first epidemic.

The "debilitating effects" of large cities are mainly due to the poisonous gases, generated by the putrid matter of sinks, sewers, &c., which gases find their way into chambers through faulty pipes and traps, or are otherwise diffused through the atmospl.ere. When the debilitated person seeks the pure water and bracing air of the mountains, the relief is almost instantaneous, thus proving the life-giving qualitiei of pure air and pure water.

THE SCIENCE OF PREVENTION.—The Science of Medicine, so long confined to the art of healing alone, now declares in favor of the *Science of Prevention* as the higher philosophy.

Let us, then, state the principles of this latter science clearly and succinctly; not entering into many details, but giving mainly those principles and facts that should be known by every one. Any system proposed must be a simple one—the simplest is generally the best—to meet the needs and comprehension of all classes.

The law organizing the North Carolina Board of Health requires a monthly report from each county on vital statistics. It is of great importance that this law be faithfully carried out, so that the effect of the suggestions given below, where carried out, may be ascertained.

The same act requires that the Board "shall gather information, for distribution among the people, with the especial purpose of informing them about preventable diseases."

Disease may be prevented, other conditions being favorable, by a proper attention to drainage, ventilation, water supply, and the prompt disposition of sewage matters.

We shall consider the subject in the above order.

CHAPTER II.

DRAINAGE.

WET AND DRY SOILS.—The farmer well knows that when a wet soil is not drained, valuable plants refuse to grow, due to the land being "cold" and "sour;" and that by drainage such lands are often converted into the best quality of lands, owing to the replacement of the excess of water and vegetable acids by warm, dry air, so that the roots now find the proper amount of air, moisture and temperature to satisfy the conditions of growth.

The sun's rays now cause a healthy decomposition of organic substances, in place of the imperfect one that seems the necessary concomitant of moisture in excess; so that now neither acids are formed in the ground, nor dangerous organic impurities thrown off into the air.

It is the latter that produce, indirectly or otherwise, the intermittent and remittent fevers, so common over the whole South. The best cure is drainage.

"The fens of Lincolushire, in England, and marshy districts along the lower Thames were formerly greatly scourged with fever and ague and with malarial neuralgia. The extensive drainage operations carried on in these districts

have had the effect of removing these ailments entirely."

Where ground is water-logged, it is unfit for human habitation.

Drainage is especially necessary where sewers are laid, as the sewer gases readily penetrate the brick walls of the sewers, and then find access to cellars, etc. A dry soil will condense enough oxygen to burn these gases up, as will be more fully explained further on.

MALARIAL Poison.—It is generally believed that all damp places, as most ponds, marshes, swamps, river bottoms subject to overflow, etc., portions of which, along the banks, are alternately wet and dry, are such as originate malarial poison, and must continue to originate it so long as such conditions The occasional overflow of salt water aggravates the evil, as also the accumulation of leaves, decaying wood, etc., especially where thick vegetation causes a stagnation of the air, with dense shade. It is obviously correct, then, to cut down such vegetation immediately around the damp locality, drain it and put it under cultivation. If the rise and fall of the water, in the pond or marsh, alternately covers and exposes much of the banks—i. e., if the banks are not vertical, or made so-then the body of water must be entirely drained off if possible; otherwise the injurious decompositions due to wet soils will continue to go on and It is found that winds can transport malaria breed malaria. some miles. It is therefore best not to cut down open forests at a little distance from the damp localities, as they intercept the malaria to a considerable extent.

It is very often the case that dwelling houses, in city and country both, are surrounded with such a dense mass of shrubbery (perhaps intended to satisfy the æsthetic taste) as to cut off both fresh air and sunshine; thus rendering the house and yard damp and the air impure. Such vaults should be rendered habitable by the free use of the axe. It is not well to have too much shade in our cities; pure air and sunshine are the best purifying agents we have. It is

custom (but rarely "honored in the breach") to deny carnestly and with many asseverations that malaria effects he locality one lives in. Sad must be the condition of that berson, who, even if he admits an occasional malarial fever, annot point out another locality where the malady is ininitely more distressing.

Acting upon this recognized principle, it is suggested that whilst the mountains and hilly regions hardly ever originate ever and ague, that much of the remainder of the State is ubject to it to a greater or less extent, and therefore that horough drainage is one of the first requisites to increased realthfulness. Whilst thinly settled districts may not be able to institute proper precautions, yet the larger towns can drain the ponds, low places, roads, and mother earth tenerally, in their vicinity.

In the last column of the previous table is seen the reducion in the death-rate from phthisis of twelve English towns. This saving of life is ascribed to the effect of drainage works in drying the subsoil of those places."

In this State, Salisbury may be given as an instance where he drainage of a large pond near the town has very largely liminished the prevalence of malarial fevers.

Subsoil Drainage.—In the subsoil drainage of streets and roads, covered drains, formed of rock or tile, should be used in preference to open drains. Open drains, unless the oil is very tenacious, and can stand at a steep slope, take up too much space. Besides they are constantly needing repairs and often hold stagnant water and decayed filth; so hat in some countries their courses have been marked by excessive ravages of cholera over adjoining districts.

A given tract of land is best drained for agricultural purposes by stone or pipe drains of 1 to 2 inches diameter, running straight down the hillsides (when not too steep), in parallel rows, 25 to 50 feet apart, and 30 to 36 inches below the surface. These small drains discharge into larger intercepting drains, run down the hollows; and these, in turn,

empty into larger drains (that may often be open), that follow the courses of the valleys and perhaps serve as the water channels of small streams. Such draining necessarily ensures a deep, mellow soil, that not only satisfies the needs of agriculture, but is in perfect keeping with the requirements of health. Towns should at least keep the subsoil dry, by covered drains run along the streets and elsewhere at sufficient depths to drain the cellars thoroughly and to prevent standing pools of water.

Tile drains 2 inches in diameter, under the side-ditches or one 3-inch drain under the middle of the road, is sufficient generally. An outlet drain should run from the depressions in the road. A drain or culvert crossing the road should be large enough to pass 2 inches of rainfall in one hour when the drainage area is small, 1 inch for a valley

two to three miles long, and so on.

All streets and roads should be built higher in the middle than at the sides, and should have gutters deep enough to carry off storm waters, unless there are specially constructed large drains for this purpose (as to which see "Water Sewer

age," further on).

COMPLETE DRAINAGE.—If such drains (designed to carry off all the rain water, slops and waste water, that is not ab sorbed by the ground,) are contemplated, regard must be paid, in laying them, to the future sewerage of the town even if this is not carried on at the same time as the drain age system proper.

The drainage of large districts, swamp lands, low lands etc., varies so with the configuration of the ground that i is impossible to give any set of rules that apply in all cases As a rule, the district is intersected by a number of dykes often parallel, that drain into larger dykes or streams.

often parallel, that drain into larger dykes or streams.

Intercepting dykes are often dug around the whole area to

be drained to prevent the access of water from without.

As an illustration, the low "Landes" in France may be

as an illustration, the low "Landes" in France may be given. Here 260,000 acres of the richest lands in France

have been reclaimed, chiefly by cutting open canals 16 to 20 feet wide, following the natural slope of the plateau with a fall of 1 to 2 per 1,000. Of these canals 1,600 miles have been completed. For 75 miles along the coast, huge sandbanks protect the country from the sea, the drainage along them being received by a large collecting canal 40 feet wide. The works cost \$1,700,000, about; and the value of the reclaimed land is estimated at upwards of \$56,000,000.

"The fevers which formerly ravaged the country have disappeared, and the country may now be considered one of the most realthy in France."

If the land is beneath the sea level, as in Holland, then the water must be pumped out of the area, the latter being protected from the encroachments of the sea by an embankment.

Straightening the course of rivers, likewise, is efficient in causing increased scour, a lowering of the bed and a lessened liability to overflow.

Ponds are easily drained by simply cutting a ditch of the proper size through the natural or artificial embankment surrounding them. The greater the extent of the water shed, and the greater the rainfall, and the imperviousness of the surface, the larger of course is the ditch.

The so-called "wet weather" ponds, often on high ground, should never be tolerated, as they present the very conditions for fostering malaria—a largre area, alternately wet and dry.*

The natural division of a country for drainage purposes is into districts belonging to the same water shed, bounded, of course, by the ridges and streams. Considerable inconvenience has been caused in some thickly settled countries by a disregard of natural boundaries.

The extent to which drains exert an influence on the

^{*}See Kerr's Geology of N. C.. (Introduction) for an excellent presentation of the leading topographical features of the State, especially its swamps and pocosins, as relating to the matter in hand.

ground on either side depends on their depth, and the character of the soil, whether very retentive or porous. Their action is analogous to that of wells given further on, except that the bottom of the ditch does not generally reach the level of complete saturation of the ground as is often the case in wells.

It is best not to open new ditches from "June to November" in malarial districts, unless for house drainage. Cellars should be drained by leading a pipe from below the bottom of the cellar to some convenient exit to the open air at a lower level; or similar drains may be laid just outside of the building.

It is plain that greater attention should be paid to drainage in towns near our sea-coast than in the hilly regions, as decomposition is generally greater, due to increased moisture and temperature, not forgetting however that its neglect anywhere must cause pernicious effects.

CHAPTER III.

VENTILATION.

THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE AIR.—It has been found that in certain manufactories and machine shops that the air is so filled with certain impurities that 30 years is the maximum age attained by the operatives. Such instances (and they may be multiplied), though they indicate criminal neglect in the management, are fortunately exceptional, and need not be considered here.

The impurities that we shall consider under this head, as concerning ventilation, result from the breathing of men and animals and the burning of gas, oil, etc., in illumination and heating.

Country air, wherever analyzed, is found to contain in

volume nearly 1-5 oxygen to 4-5 nitrogen, with small variable amounts of aqueous vapor, ammonia, carbonic acid and certain microscopic organisms, besides dust, etc.

If phosphorus is burnt in a bell jar, placed over water, it combines with nearly all of the oxygen in the confined air, forming white fumes of "phosphorus pentoxide," that are soon entirely absorbed by the water, leaving nearly pure nitrogen in the jar. The water rises so as to fill about one-fifth of the original air space in the bell jar, thus showing that the substance (oxygen) abstracted is nearly one-fifth by volume of the whole. The gas (nitrogen) now remaining in the jar is colorless, inodorous, and does not support combustion or animal life. Pure oxygen gas, (which is readily obtained separately by heating mercury oxide or potassium chlorate, etc.), is likewise colorless and inodorous, but it supports combustion readily—iron even burning (oxidizing) in it with great brilliancy.

The oxygen is the life-giving principle of the air. An animal, however, exposed to pure oxygen gas is over-stimulated to such an extent that it soon dies. The nitrogen, therefore, acts as a diluent of the oxygen, and it is found that the above proportion of 4 to 1 cannot be much varied from without deleterious consequences ensuing. The oxygen is not chemically combined with the nitrogen, it is simply mixed with it as sugar is dissolved in water—the little atoms of the one penetrating the spaces between the atoms of the other without destroying the transparency of the medium.

Dr. Angus Smith has made a large number of analyses of air in various parts of Great Britain. The amount of oxygen by volume in 10,000 parts of air are given for various localities as follows:

Mountain air,	2099	parts.
Towns (average),	2096	"
Room (rather close),		
Pit of a theatre, 11.30 P. M.,		
Backs of houses and closets,		
G.		

6

When air contains only 1850 parts of oxygen to 10,000 of air, it will not support the combustion of a candle, neither will it support life long. The relative densities of oxygen and nitrogen are as 16 to 14, so that an average composition of air by weight in 10,000 parts is oxygen 2310, nitrogen 7690.

The invisible aqueous vapor exists in the air at all times in various quantities, often condensed as visible clouds, dew, etc. Its amount varies greatly with the temperature. Thus one cubic foot of air at 90° Fah. can hold 14.50 grains of aqueous vapor as invisible gas; whilst air at the freezing point, 32° Fah., can hold only 2.37 grains of water gas. The air in both cases is said to be "saturated," since it cannot hold any more water gas, as gas; any excess being precipitated as rain, or formed into the liquid particles constituting fog or cloud and becoming therefore visible. In fact suppose air, saturated at 90°, to be cooled down to 32° suddenly: then 12.13 grains of rain will fall for every cubic foot of air, leaving only a little over one-seventh of the original moisture in the air! It is upon this principle that the phenomena of rain, dew, etc., depend.

It will have been noticed by those who read the daily reports given by the signal stations, that there is a column marked "relative humidity." This gives the percentage of full saturation of the air at the time of observation. Thus "relative humidity 60," would indicate that the air contains 60 per cent. by weight of the water gas it can hold

without fog forming.

From Kerr's Geology of North Carolina, p. 87, we find the average yearly humidities of several places as follows Wilmington 57, Charlotte 65, St. Louis 67, London 80 and New Orleans 86; the first two giving only the mean from a little over one year's observations. Whilst in London for is common, on the coast of the Red Sea a cloud never forms the dryest air there during a simoon containing only one fifteenth of the saturating quantity.

Now it is well known that excessive moisture is deleterious to weak throats, lungs, etc. As to the effect of extreme dryness, I am not informed, save that these little red-hot, panting cast-iron stoves produce a bad effect on the air, which is very much ameliorated by evaporating water in vessels placed over them. The bad effect must be due largely to the drying of the air. Thus to take our previous example, if the air near the stove is heated only from 32° to 90°, and we suppose it "saturated" at the lower temperature, then at the higher one it has only the same amount of water gas, but it can hold nearly seven times as much; and if we suppose it only half saturated at 32°, then at 90° it will be nearly as dry as the air of a withering simoon, and at highest temperatures much dryer! Such extremes cannot fail to be unwholesome, and therefore if stoves are to be used, let them be large and heated as little as will give the necessary warmth.

Another important constituent of the air is ammonia, though it exists in comparatively minute quantities (about 1 in 1,000,000 of air); still it is mainly from this ammonia that vegetables obtain the nitrogen necessary to form their seeds and fruit. It is given off from urine and stable manure, unless gypsum is added to fix it. It is not injurious by itself in small quantities and need not be further considered.

The most important, by far, of the inorganic air constituents, next to oxygen, is carbonic acid. Its amount varies within wide limits; thus in Scotland, mountain air contained 3.2 at top of mountain, to 3.4 at bottom, in 10,000 volumes. In London it varies from 3 in open parks to 3.4 on the Thames, and 4, as a rough average, on the streets. In Manchester, the amount of 6.8 to 10,000 was reached during fogs, which is slightly over the extreme allowance considered advisable, which has been fixed by some at 6 in 10,000 volumes. Carbonic acid is formed by the chemical combination of carbon with oxygen. Thus when wood, coal, oil or

gas is burnt, earbonic acid is formed. It is also given off by the decay of wood, in certain decompositions, and in the breathing of animals. In fact, if the air in a jar is extracted and then returned from the lungs into the jar again, it will not support the combustion of a candle, although the amount of carbonic acid expired is only 5 per cent. The lungs and body likewise exhale organic impurities, about in proportion to the amount of carbonic acid thrown off, the nose readily detecting the vitiation due to this cause. It is thought by many that these organic impurities-fatty matters thrown off from the skin, particles of skin, odors, etc., from man and beast--although constituting only the one hundred millionth part of air in the country, or about the five millionth part in crowded cars, is still the most dangerous to man of the air constituents; for it is in every stage of decomposition, and must furnish food for the microscopical denizens of the air, some of which no doubt are scavengers, but others are thought by some to cause disease.

The Atmospheric Germs.—It is well known now that fermentation and certain chemical changes are brought about by minute vegetable or animal growths, whose natural habitat is the air. Tyndall has filtered air through cotton wool to put next the most decomposable substances, and found that no change occurred in them, whilst common air caused decomposition or fermentation to begin. These experiments pretty conclusively disprove the theory of "spontaneous generation." Whether epidemic diseases owe their origin to "atmospheric germs" is not certainly known as yet, but the theory is at least plausible, and explains many facts more fully than any other theory generally known.

We know this much, that sewer gas, even in the minutest quantity, is sometimes fatal, (which is not due to the chemical gases formed, for the chemist breathes them every day), at other times innocuous, especially when free ventilation has been secured. Similarly the discharges, and even gar-

ments of patients suffering with certain fevers can communicate the disease. Yellow fever, cholera, small-poxyetc., is transported in ships by mere clothing. These facts, in connection with the fact that certain organisms in the air seem to follow cholera (as was shown in Germany, and the microscope may reveal the same thing in connection with other epidemics), seem to point to the atmospheric germ as being connected intimately with certain diseases. While the truth is being worked out by scientists, let us make use of known facts and proceed to "scotch the snake" wherever its presence may be reasonably suspected.

VITIATION OF THE AIR BY BREATHING AND ILLUMINA-TION.—It is found that a man gives off somewhat over 6-10 f a cubic foot of carbonic acid per hour; that a lamp or wo lighted candles produce the same amount, and that a gas jet, burning 3 cubic feet of gas per hour, produces as much carbonic acid per hour as two or three people. It is rue that the gas gives off no organic impurities, but if not urning brightly the poisonous carbonic oxide is always ormed.

If we adopt 6 volumes in 10,000 as the safe limit of the mount of carbonic acid to air, then it follows that for very man or lamp or two candles in a room, we must suply at least 1,000 cubic feet of pure hair in every hour to ilute the 6-10 cubic foot of carbonate acid formed. A gas t will require two or three times as much pure air.

But since the admitted air contained carbonic acid, we nust supply more air to not exceed the maximum adopted; nus if the admitted air contain three volumes in 10,000 of arbonic acid, we must admit 2,000 cubic feet for every person, since the 6-10 of carbonic acid admitted, added to the -10 expired per hour, gives the ratio of 12 to 20,000 or 6 to 0,000 allowed.

It is said by some, that experience in hospitals shows that on 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air should be admitted every hour for each individual; whilst again we are

told that for a healthy person in a barrack room 1,200 cubic feet per hour will suffice, and that the vitiation, tested by the sense of smell, for hospitals is not perceptible when somewhat less than the 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet are provided.

No fixed standard has thus been agreed upon. In fact, it doubtless varies with the climate and the health of the person. The Laplander can breathe impure air better than we, probably because the organic impurities thrown off by him are not so readily decomposed as in our warmer air. The carbonic acid formed by combustion and respiration being heavier than air at the same temperature, would sink to the floor; but in consequence of its high temperature, it first rises to the ceiling; so that as much as 60 to 70 parts of it in 10,000 of air has been found at the top of an ordinary sized room in which two people were sitting and three gas jets burning. At the same temperature, however, we should expect to find the largest amount of it at low elevations, thus vitiating the lower strata of the atmosphere, or room, very greatly. Fortunately, however, gases have the power of "diffusion," so that a heavy gas will actually rise to mix with a lighter gas; further, it will pass through membranes and thin plates of stucco to effect the same object, so that the amount of carbonic acid is not generally a function of the elevation of a locality.

Where a room has no flue or chimney to keep up a constant circulation, then openings should be provided near the top of the room to let the warmer impure gases out, and not let them cool and descend again to vitiate the air we breathe.

VITIATION BY PERSPIRATION.—In addition to the carbonic acid given off by the lungs and skin of a man, there is exhaled a considerable degree of moisture, generally loaded too with organic matter, which produces smell. The amount has been estimated at from 1.5 pounds to 2.5 pounds per

day on an average. A high temperature, or exercise, causes greater perspiration, thus cooling the **p**erson somewhat.

The amount of moisture given off is considered by some in connection with the carbonic acid exhaled, to ascertain the theoretical amount of air to admit; but this theoretical amount for most houses is larger than healthy persons seem to require, according to certain experience. This is accounted for by the fact that opening doors and windows, especially if they are kept open for some time, the draft through cracks, &c., add very much to the volume of admitted air, though not considered in the computation.

LIME AS A PURIFIER.—If a house has been lately plastered or white-washed, the lime will, at first, take up the carbonic acid with avidity; so will any ordinary mortar; in fact, I have seen artificial stone made by passing the products of combustion of a stove (carbonic acid mainly) by a flue into a room where was placed the mortar, moulded into the required form. The lime of the mortar changed to carbonate of lime, which cemented firmly the grains of sand into a hard rock.

It destroys organisms to whitewash. It would seem, therefore, that a plastered wall whitewashed was better than either the "hard finish" or papering. The accumulation of filth in successive coats of papering in old houses is probably frightful. Most of us have seen the trunks of trees whitewashed. This seems to me a misdirected effort to promote health. Why should such indignity be practiced on our noblest growths, stopping up the porce of the bark and probably injuring the tree, in order to remove a little carbonic acid out of doors, where it is not in excess?

THE LEAVES OF PLANTS AS PURIFIERS.—The carbonic acid thrown off into the air by decomposition, lighting, heating and the breathing of animals, is taken up by the leaves of growing plants, where it is decomposed, by aid of the sun's rays; the carbon being appropriated to help make woody fibre, &c., and the oxygen being given back to the air to fit

it for respiration. We cannot imitate this process in ventilation schemes, but have to resort to heated currents or to fans to expel the foul air from our rooms and leave it to nature to carry the foul air by the winds to her millions of laboratories and return to us pure. If there was no vegetable growth, however, it has been computed that the breathing of animals would not vitiate the air perceptibly, over the whole globe, in some thousands of years.

LIMIT TO VENTILATION SCHEMES.—It is impossible to change the air, with comfort, in a room, as often as the winds do, out of doors; but we can easily prevent the air in the rooms from becoming too impure to breathe. Even when there is no special attention paid to ventilation, it is found that the hotter inside air is going out continually, through every possible outlet, and cool fresh air coming in to take its place. In very open houses, ventilation is often secured by the poor construction, in spite of the inmates, but it is often at the sacrifice of comfort.

VENTILATION BY THE OPEN FIRE-PLACE.—Let us now consider one method of supplying pure air to a room containing an open fire-place. A fire must be kept brightly burning in the fire-place, to heat the air in the chimney or flue, causing a difference of pressure in the external and internal air, so that the out-door air rushes in through every crack and crevice, even through the solid walls, and thus forces the foul air up the chimney.

It is found, however, by experience, that the openings mentioned are not generally sufficient to admit a sufficient volume of pure air. Hence our custom is, at intervals, when headaches or debility are experienced, to open the doors or windows "to let in a little fresh air." A wise precaution certainly; but it does not meet the whole case, for air should be admitted without draft—i. e., without the influx of sharply defined cold currents, which, as is well known, produce colds, with their attendant evils. The problem has

been solved, however, in several ways, the details of which are simple in the extreme.

Thus, if the lower sash of the window is raised a few inches and the opening below is completely closed by a strip of plank, there will still remain an opening between the sashes where they overlap, through which the air will pour, being necessarily directed upwards. It thus strikes the ceiling, and is then gradually diffused through the room without draft.

A common expedient of simply lowering the top sash allows the cold air to "trickle down" on our heads. In the latter case, however, a board may be placed at an inclination against the upper part of the sash, so as to give the entering current an upward direction.

Either of these plans is liable to failure when curtains or blinds are used. So that a more generally applicable method would consist in boring holes through the upper part of the doors or walls, and giving the entering air an upward direction by means of inclined planes of some kind; or tubes of wood or iron may be passed through the walls and turned directly upwards on entering. They should extend to at least 7 feet above the floor.

The air in all cases should be drawn directly from outdoors, and not from passages or other rooms. The openings, moreover, should admit of being partially or entirely closed on very stormy and windy days. All of the above plans have been tried in dwellings, club-rooms, etc., with complete success.

The proper size of tube or opening to use must be determined by experience. Two tubes, of two inches diameter each, may be tried for an average-sized room for two persons. It is stated that "two square tubes, 5x5 inches, will keep a good-sized club-room fresh."

Now, this method of ventilation is dependent upon a fire being maintained at the lower level of the room to cause the currents to enter with sufficient velocity. The system fails in summer, when, however, we do not object to the draft caused by opening the doors and windows.

Known Properties of Air.—The mathematics of this branch of the subject, (which is not given, as it seems out of place here,) depends upon certain known properties of air which may be briefly mentioned. Thus 12.4 cubic feet of air weighs one pound, when at a temperature of 32° F, the barometric height being about 30 inches, the average pressure at the sea level.

Since air is compressible, (its volume varying inversely as the pressue,) it follows that as we ascend, the weight of the same volume of air becomes less, since there is less air above us than before, so that the same weight of air is not compressed into so small a place.

Air likewise expands or contracts 1-491 part of its volume for each degree Fahrenheit above or below the freezing point, the pressure remaining the same; so that 491 volumes of air at 32° becomes 499 volumes at 40°, 509 at 50°, 519 at 60°, 529 at 70°, 539 at 80°, and 549 volumes at 90°, whilst the 491 volumes at 32°F. become 479 at 20°, 469 at 10°, and 459 at 0° Fahrenheit.

Again, it is found that one pound of air can be raised 1° F. by the same amount of heat that will raise 0.2374 lbs. of water through one degree, the air being subjected to constant pressure.

From such data, in connection with the heat afforded by different fuels, and the laws affecting the flow of gases, we are enabled to compute the velocity of the air flowing out of the chimney, which is thus a measure of the inflow of the fresh air. Suffice it to say that the higher the chimney or flue the stronger the draught, as thereby the difference of weights of the heated air in the chimney and a similar column outside the chimney is greater.

VENTILATION BY GAS JETS.—In theatres and closed halls, a series of gas jets may be used to create a current, the

heated air passing outdoors through flues placed directly over the gas jets.

It is stated that this plan has met with great success in two churches in New York, the size of one of them (Dr. Scudder's church) being 150x100, of the other (Dr. Hepworth's) 125x125; the first seating 2,200, and the second 2.400. There were 14 to 20, 12-inch round tin pipes, carried up in walls from near the floor to and above the roof. In each of these tubes was placed three gas burners, just above the registers that admit air from the outside. On simply heating some of these gas jets, the registers being opened the proper amount, there is caused a quick exhaust, under complete control, and an inflow of pure fresh air. There is an opening in the centre of the ceiling of the auditorium into an octagon shaped shaft 11 feet in diameter in one church, 16 in the other, extending above the roof, containing sashes and outlets to the outer air. Gas jets are placed under tubes in these shafts to increase the current. At other parts of the ceiling are similar shafts, etc. The numerous gas jets produce such a current that, in warm weather, the entire air of the church can be changed every five minutes. The churches are heated by hot air furnaces or steam coils. (See "Plumber and Sanitary Engineer," March, 1879.)

Ventilation by Fans.—Still another method of ventilation is by pumps and fans. Most generally, air is drawn from without by fans located in the basement, and is propelled along ducts—over steam pipes or furnaces, if it is to be heated—to openings into the various halls and rooms, from whence it escapes by suitable openings, generally placed in the roof. The air is often drawn from near the ground, but it is best, especially in densely populated cities, to draw the fresh air from a point 100 to 200 feet above the ground down vertical shafts. In Paris, the air is drawn down a shaft 180 feet in height, to supply the Assembly

room. (See Appendix III for a description of the ventilation of the N. Y. Lunatic Asylum.)

Good Effects of Ventilation.—It is evident how important a factor of health ventilation is in crowded school rooms; in fact in all places where crowds may congregate and speedily vitiate the air. The bad effects are everywhere admitted. The good effects of the systems proposed have been proved by mortuary statistics, especially in school houses and hospitals. In a Dublin hospital, in 1783, for 25 years when the ventilation was bad, 3,000 out of 18,000 children, born there, died within the first fortnight of their birth. With better ventilation in the succeeding 28 years, 550 died out of every 15,072.

The report of 1861 states that further improvements in ventilation have been made, and death from the "nine-day fits," which carried off most of the infants, was then almost unknown.

The record concerning ventilation in connection with lung diseases is equally striking. Such diseases thrive in cities where the smoke resulting from the burning of coal is charged with impurities, such as "hydrocarbons, sulphide of ammonium, carbonic oxide, and probably very minute quantities of arsenic." Even now the cry is going up from London for a purification of its amosphere from smoke. This evil we do not suffer much from in North Carolina, the populations being scattered and the cities small. But we need a thorough inspection of public buildings with a view to proper ventilation.

When it is known that 30 parts of carbonic acid to 10,000 of air is often found in theatres and public halls, which is five times the admissible amount, it will be admitted that reform is needed.

CUBIC SPACE ALLOWED.—The amount of space per head allowed in the room by various authorities, varies from 300 to 1,000 cubic feet, the amount being smaller when the room is only occasionally filled with its maximum number.

It is true that the air can be changed in a small room more frequently than in a large one to maintain the proper degree of purity, or rather impurity, but the increased draught may be objectionable. The amount of space actually given per head in various school houses varies from 70 to 100 to 200 cubic feet. The effect is that 12 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 (double the admissible amount) is common, and even 20 and 50 parts are not unknown. The effect upon both teacher and pupils is of course headaches, listlessness and debility.

LIGHTING.—The proper lighting of school rooms is as necessary as ventilation. The light should come from behind the pupil on to the book or blackboard, when possible, and the windows should be high, as most of the available light comes from above the level of our heads. Lighting directly from the top is probably the most efficient means of all where practicable. The light should come mainly from one side—the side opposite the blackboards—and the pupils should sit with their backs to it. The desks should be at such heights that the book or paper, &c., shall not be too near the eyes, so that the tendency to near-sightedness may be prevented. This defect is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and the teacher should insist upon the pupil reading with the book at the proper distance to suit his vision, at all times.

Useful Hints—Finally, let it be impressed upon all that the sense of smell when coming from outdoors into a room should warn us when our rooms are foul, and that doors and windows should be opened when convenient, and articles of clothing and bedding should be aired frequently to purify them.

Also let it be remembered that even brick walls can transmit gases. "Pettenkofer got 2,650 to 3,320 cubic feet of air through the brick walls and crannies of his room, when the difference of temperature inside and outside was 34° F. When all the crannies had been carefully stopped up, 1,000

cubic feet per hour still came through the walls." Therefore, never allow filth about any room or cellar of the house, nor against the outside walls, for such filth will contaminate the air that comes into the room, and has been found to cause sickness. If the house is liable to such contagion from adjoining buildings, endeavor to make it as air-tight as possible, after providing for the admittance of the purest air that can be obtained through proper openings. The floors of all houses should be as tight as possible.

HEATING.—Intimately connected with ventilation is heating; in fact the two have generally to be considered together. In cold weather we require more heat than our bodies generate to make up for the loss by radiation; at the same time we need fresh air to breathe.

How admirably are these two conditions realized around a good camp fire, on a still, cool night! The active worker has just enjoyed his hearty meal, as only a worker can, and with feet stretched to the fire—that heats him by direct radiation—and body well clad, inspires the cool, fresh air of the country that invigorates body and mind.

Cool air to breathe is as refreshing as cool water to drink, whilst air too warm may be compared with tepid water in its effects. This fact is universally admitted, and yet it has got to be the fashion, at the North especially, to heat houses by puffs of hot air from furnaces that would seem more properly in keeping with a drying house. Let us understand clearly the physical differences in the various methods of heating, and we can then form a more intelligent judgment as to the merits or demerits of each particular device.

THE OPEN FIRE heats solid bodies in front of it, by direct radiation of heat rays, which pass through the intervening air with scarcely any loss. Tyndall has shown that air, consisting simply of oxygen and nitrogen, intercepts but an extremely small number of heat rays passing through it. The aqueous vapour, found in all air, intercepts 30 to 100 times the heat that pure air does. Carbonic acid, per-

fumes, etc., increase the absorption of heat by air. The water gas in the atmosphere, although constituting only, say ½ per cent. of it, yet intercepts nearly all the heat rays of the sun that do not reach the earth; and again prevents their too rapid radiation at night from the earth. As Tyndall says, "Aqueous vapour is a blanket, more necessary to the vegetable life of England than clothing is to man." The amount of heat, however, intercepted by the air between the fire of a room and solid objects in front of it, although small, yet does increase the temperature of the air somewhat, though it is usually neglected altogether. air of the room is mainly warmed by "convection," from coming in contact with the solid objects that have a higher temperature; the air next the solid body being heated first, then rises, to be replaced by other air, which operation is repeated indefinitely, or until the whole mass is heated to the same temperature.

There is thus a continual circulation of the air in a room heated by an open fire place, and generally an efficient draught to keep the air from being too much fouled.

If the room is heated by STEAM OR HOT-WATER PIPES, the case is different. The direct radiation is small, as any one can test by trying to warm his feet at the pipes without actual contact. The warming is mainly effected, as in the case of stoves (not over-heated) or hot air furnaces, by the air being warmed by the heated pipes, stoves or furnaces, by convection, and this air by its circulation heats the room and its occupants. The air is thus warmer than the furniture in the room; whereas in heating by the open fire-place, the furniture, etc., is often warmer than the air. A person in the room would thus be continually radiating heat, unless the air was too warm for comfort. In addition to the objection to the warm air, per se, it has been previously explained that heating air causes it to become too dry; so that whilst the "relative humidity" out of doors may be 80, in doors it may be much less—a disproportion that cannot be conducive to health. In fact, as a writer humorously remarks, such drying houses "are drying the very flesh off the bones of the Americans."

Still, in large buildings it is generally impracticable to heat by direct radiation, and the inmates have to submit to be dried. Again it is stated that the rigor of the Northern climate requires that the air, even in dwelling-houses, be heated somewhat before being admitted. If so, then it is still practicable to heat it only to 50° or 70° F., and supplement with the open fire-place.

Summary of Modes of Heating in the Order of Merit.—We shall conclude this popular exposition of the subject by a condensed summary of the various modes of heating in vogue, in the same order of merit as that given by Prof. Fleming Jenkin, in "Healthy Houses" (Harper's Half Hour Series), a book that every one should have.

The open fire-place is best, although most expensive, as it heats by *radiation*, and secures ventilation.

Next follow, in the order of descending merit, hot water pipes, porcelain stoves, hot air pipes, cast iron stoves, and last and worst gas-stoves with no chimney. These pipes and stoves heat largely by convection—i. e., by heating the air next to them, which rises and is diffused through the room, the cold air taking its place to be in turn heated, &c.

Iron stoves, especially when over-heated, emit a bad smell, supposed to arise from the charring or decomposition of organic substances in the air by their contact with the heated sides of the stove and pipe. Moreover, if the stove is red hot, the poisonous carbonic oxide and other gasses will pass through the red hot iron and thus enter the room. The air is charred and dried too much by iron stoves. The porcelain are far preferable. Hot air pipes are better, and moreover distribute the heat more uniformly; though if the furnace becomes red hot, poisonous carbonic oxide will pass into the pipes. Some describe the "hot air" as having the "life taken out of it." Hot water pipes are better than hot

ir pipes; the air is not over-heated, and a uniform temperture is preserved for a long time. It is much used in hotnouses, baths, drying-rooms, etc.

Exits must be provided for the foul air where the hot-air ystem, the water pipes or the gas-stoves are used. For omfort and cheerfulness, no device can equal the open fireplace, fed with coal, or oak and hickory wood, not ignoring ither the historic pine.

The fresh air then comes in through the walls, tubes, etc., old, with plenty of oxygen and perhaps ozone in it, and is radually diffused through the room as it becomes heated, give up the proper amount of oxygen required for respiation and combustion. What excuse can there be for close ooms, that breed debility of various kinds, when pure, fresh ir can be obtained by us at such a small cost?

CHAPTER IV.

WATER SUPPLY.

All of our supplies of water are derived from rainfall, art of this rainfall evaporating again, part running off into ne streams and thence into the ocean to be again distilled nd sent back to us as clouds and rain, and part sinking to the earth and forming the small subterranean streams hich furnish the water of our springs and wells. ing over or through the ground, this water takes up such lts as it meets that are soluble; Some of these, together ith the air and carbonic acid dissolved, giving the pleasant ste to our usual potable waters.

Other salts and gases, derived from decaying organic matr-dead bodies, manure, filth, etc.—are harmful in the ghest degree, and have bred mischief and death in innuerable cases.

The rain as it leaves the clouds is pure water 'generally but in falling to the ground, it not only carries with it mechanically much organic matter and dust that is floating in the air, but it dissolves various gases, as oxygen, nitrogen carbonic acid and ammonia (the usual constituents of the atmosphere) besides nitric acid (often formed in the air by the lightning's flash), and in the vicinity of manufacturing towns, the gases evolved in the processes used in the particular manufacture. Water readily dissolves certain gases. On simply shaking it up with air, the latter is readily dissolved. This principle is made use of in ærating the pure water that has been distilled from the salt water of the ocean, on board ships, thus making it drinkable.

The amount of oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid and ammonia commonly found in waters is small, particularly the ammonia; which last, it may be observed, water can dissolve in large quantities. All of these gases are easily expelled by simply boiling the water.

Rain water generally contains far less organic matter than river water. River waters, though, differ greatly in the amount and character of the matter, in solution and suspension, as regards potability. Thus, if water drains over an impervious stratum, as a granitic formation, the water is apt to be soft, and to contain but little solid matter in solution. Some waters of this character contain only from three to five grains of solid matter to the gallon; they possess a high solvent power on lead and iron pipes, but are otherwise of the best character.

Where the rocks consist largely of carbonates of lime or magnesia, the waters are apt to be hard, their action on lead and iron pipes is small, and they require a greater expenditure of soap in washing, but are not otherwise objectionable unless the carbonates are greatly in excess.

It is stated that the health and physique of hard water districts is better than in soft water districts; the water fur-

nishing an abundance of material needed in the formation of the bones.

Each "degree of hardness" (i. e., each grain of chalk or sulphate of lime, dissolved in a gallon of water) will entail, nowever, the additional use of two-and-a-half ounces of soap for every 100 gallons of water; so that it is well to get rid of the carbonates in solution, if possible. This may be partially effected in two days; either by boiling the water, or by adding milk of lime. Both methods depend on the fact the water can dissolve only two grains per gallon of carbonate of lime, unless it contains carbonic acid in solution, when it can dissolve very much more.

Boiling expels the acid; thus reducing the amount of carbonate of lime in the water in solution to, at most, two grains per gallon. By the second, called "Clarke's process," the added lime-water combines chemically with all the free carbonic acid, forming carbonate of lime, which thus settles to the bottom, together with much of the original carbonate of lime, leaving only about two grains per gallon still in solution of carbonate of lime.

The milk of lime is made by shaking up a small quanity of quick lime in water.

Permanent hardness of water is caused by the presence of sulphates of lime and magnesia. Neither boiling nor Clarke's process can soften such water.

Wells and Springs.—Where wells or springs are used as the source of water supply, great care should be taken that the surface in their vicinity be kept free from organic matter, which by oxidation and putrefaction readily forms soluble nitrates, ammonia and chlorides.

Such waters are often clear, pleasant to the taste, sparkling from the excess of carbonic acid and cool from the effects of the nitrates. Hence the senses cannot be relied on, without the aid of a chemical and microscopical analysis to decide whether our well water is fit to drink. Even when all filth, slops, etc.,

are removed to a distance, we can only infer that there is no probable contamination.

The geological structure—stratification, faults, character of the earth, etc.—should be studied in this connection. Thus it was found in a certain locality that wells very near a grave yard gave good water, whereas wells on the opposite side, several hundred yards off, in the direction of the dip of the strata, were polluted to a dangerous extent. The explanation is simply that water has a tendency to a flow along the planes of stratification, where the strata are well defined.

Numerous cases of fever, cholera, &c., have been traced to bad water; localities with wells situated on the subterranean current that flowed past the diseased refuse, cesspool, etc., being attacked, whilst neighboring localities were free from the epidemic. It is needless to specify particular instances. Let no wells be placed where kitchen refuse, slops, manure or any kind of focal matter can drain into them. Where no stratification exists, then, if possible, place the well two or three times its depth from any offending matter. A well can just as properly be dug next to the house as elsewhere, provided slops and kitchen refuse are emptied some distance from it. In one instance soapy water was found by analysis in one well, whose sparkling waters would never have suggested it. The whole of the slops of the establishment were thrown where they drained directly into the well.

It must be carefully borne in mind that the well is the point of least resistance to the numerous little streams entering it and that it may induce a flow from a considerable extent of the surrounding earth. Chemical analysis can only show if some of these little streams have been polluted; in fact, whether a well is the drainage receptacle of the filth on the surface or of the rotten cesspool—the disgrace of any land where it is found.

It is not intended to convey the idea that, before wells are dug, the underground water is necessarily flowing in

little streams. On the contrary it is generally otherwise, particularly in very absorptive strata. Very hard rocks, of course hold but little water, except in the crevices, whilst very porous and absorptive strata, as the London chalk, are fully saturated with water from near the surface downwards, and only need tapping to afford it in large quantities.

The water thus contained in the ground is known as the "soil" or "ground" water. Where the earth is porous, absorptive and uniform in character, much more of the rain water passes into the ground to flow off along subterranean channels to some outlet, to appear at the surface again as springs, or to be pumped out of wells, than where the surface is more impervious.

The imaginary line connecting the water level of springs and wells (when not used) is called "the line of saturation." It has been found that in uniform earth this line of saturation generally rises with the ground, so that generally as we recede from the sea-coast, or a stream, the water level of the well rises, whilst its depth beneath the surface increases. This rule is often true even when there is a want of uniformity in the strata or in the configuration of the ground, though so much depends upon the inclination the beds have, and their relative permeability, that it is impossible to lay down any precise rules as to where water may be struck in any but the simplest cases.

This is still more evident if the rocks are contorted, fissured or faulted.

Some special cases may be given however. Thus if a porous stratum overlies an impervious one, the water decends through the former until it reaches the latter. Now as the lower stratum is level, or slopes towards its outcrop, or is depressed in the middle, the water which soaks through the porous stratum will eventually appear in the form of springs near the upper line of the outcrop of the lower stratum, or be mostly stored in the depression mentioned of this stratum. Unless the porous stratum is very shallow,

wells may be dug in it, especially in the last case mentioned, with the expectation of getting a good supply of water.

Where the porous stratum is covered by an impervious one, it holds less water than in the previous case, for it now receives no water except along its outcrop.

Where such porous strata, however, are of great extent and have a considerable outcrop (it may be in remote districts) a good supply of water may be expected.

In the latter case, if the porous stratum is again underlaid with an impervious one which is depressed in the middle, large quantities of water will collect in this basin under considerable hydrostatic pressure. If this pressure is sufficient to send water to the surface through a well-hole, the result is an artesian well, which wells are much resorted to in some countries.

In this State we need have no fears of a water famine in the various sources are utilized. In the Quarternary sand of the eastern portion of the State, wells only 15 feet deep are common, though the underlying Tertiary marls and older rocks may cause exceptional features. In the middle and western portion of the State, the rocks are sandstones, slates and various crystalline rocks, which are often fissured, faulted, contorted or intercepted by trap dykes; thus causing abnormal features: still, as the dip, except in the sandstone formation, is often considerable, there is not generally much difficulty in finding water on digging for it; so that the "diviner" with his witch hazel twig generally finds his predictions verified. Perhaps it would be the same if he did not invoke its mysterious powers to assist him! In the older rocks the water often collects in fissures. Instances are known where pumping from one well affects a remote one; whilst, on the other hand, owing to faults, dykes, change of dip, etc., wells very near together seem to have

As a rule, the wells are deeper in the older rocks; for, as the latter are more impervious than the sands of the later formations, less water is absorbed by them—more running off into the streams—therefore we should naturally expect to go deeper for a constant supply. Other things being equal, the deeper the well the purer the water, as it has filtered through a greater extent of earth.

The earth is thus a vast sponge, ready to afford water when tapped, that is generally of a better quality too than lake or river water in the vicinity.

Prof. Nichols (see "Filtration of Portable Waters,") has observed, that even when the well is situated near a stream, that "the water is generally clear and colorless, of a nearly uniform temperature, and differs in chemical character from that of neighboring streams or ponds, generally being somewhat harder."

On lowering the level of the water in such basins by pumping or otherwise, the ground water level is lowered next the basin to the same extent; but it is found that as we proceed from the well or basin, that this level is lowered less and less, until we reach a point which is not affected when the level of the water in the basin is kept at a certain minimum height, the friction and capilarity balancing gravity here; supposing always the rainfall not subject to much variation. In case of drought, of course the whole ground water level should be lowered.

As an illustration of the above principle, it was found on the Elbe, that when the water in a well, dug in an alluvial deposit, was kept constantly 8.2 feet below its normal level, that the height of the ground-water was affected in every direction for two hundred feet only.

Large basins, near streams, are often used as the source of water supply of whole towns. Now it is evident that if the water level is lowered in such a basin that since the water level in the intervening bank is lowered, that the river water will have a tendency to flow towards the well to make up the deficiency, unless the bottom and sides of the river have become coated with clay to such an extent as

to be impervious, which is very apt to be the case unless the stream is very clear, or has a rapid current. Known examples seem to show little or no contamination from the river water when the basins are built 100 to 200 feet from the river. The basin is constructed next a stream, as there is apt to be a greater flow of ground-water there; beside the water in the stream can make up any deficiency by use of proper constructions.

FILTRATION.—This natural filtration of water through the soil, when the latter is good, is more efficient than any system of artificial filtration, which, when practiced on a large scale, generally consists in passing water through layers of sand and gravel about six feet deep. The finest sand is put at the top, the upper portion of which catches most of the suspended matters, and by the oxygen condensed in its pores, frees the water of a small portion of its organic matter.

As the sand becomes clogged, it is scraped off at top and fresh sand added.

It is well not to cause the water to flow through the filter at a rate greater than fifty gallons per square foot of surface per day. The water is usually several feet deep on the filter bed. The beds are scraped about a dozen times a year, oftener in summer than in winter.

When possible, it is best to construct settling-basins where the water can deposit much of its sediment before passing on to the filter beds.

In some rivers, the particles of clay in suspension are so fine as to readily pass through sand and even filter-paper. In such cases, charcoal pounded fine is the only resource. The action of a sand filter is two-fold, mechanical and chemical:

1st. Mechanical, in that suspended matters too large to pass through the pores of the filter are caught, as in a net; likewise much sediment that would otherwise pass through sticks to the grains of sand, due to the property of adhesion.

2nd. Chemical, for although sand filters have practically no action on dissolved mineral matter, yet an appreciable quantity of organic matter in solution, particularly certain kinds, are removed by filtration through them.

An experiment that any one can perform will illustrate this: Add a few drops of sulphate of indigo solution to some clear water; the water assumes an intense blue color, which color it retains on filtering through an ordinary filtering paper. But if we strew over the filtering paper some powdered charcoal (animal charcoal is best) the water comes through perfectly colorless. If we use earth in place of the charcoal, the water that passes through it is slightly colored, thus showing that earth is not so powerful an agent as charcoal. Now, evidently, here the earth or the charcoal have exercised a different influence from the filter paper alone. The filter paper will catch suspended matter. Thus muddy water passed through it may become clear, but it does not alter chemically the substance in solution. We have just seen, though, that earth or charcoal does, and the usual hypothesis to account for this fact is that "porous substances condense gases-air, oxygen, etc., in proportion to the extent of their interior surface," and this oxygen actually destroys by slow combustion the substance in question. The enormous amount of surface to volume of porous charcoal or piles of earth permits the condensation of a large amount of gas which stands ready to attack any chemical body that can be decomposed or altered by it.

Of course this chemical action must diminish the more the longer the filter is in action, as the oxygen is not so readily replaced when the filter is covered with water. If water is really polluted by sewage matters, it has been shown that it may be improved materially but not perfectly purified by filtration. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, what amount and kinds of organic matter found in water render it unfit for drinking?

Evidently, we must consider the two questions together.

Organic matter, per se, cannot always be deleterious, otherwise soup would have to be ranked as poison. It is stated that the water of the Dismal Swamp, saturated with organic matter, is actually preferred by sea-going vessels to purer waters. Chemistry is perfectly able to determine the mineral salts dissolved in water, and medicine can pronounce upon the amounts that may be taken into the system without injury. Chemistry can likewise determine the amounts and kinds of organic matter in any water, and if the source is known to be bad, or the organic matter (especially the albuminoids) in excess over good potable waters in the vicinity, the chemist is able to form an intelligent opinion, at least as to the "possible amount of germ" or disease-producing power of the water.

London drinks Thames water principally, though "above the point where the supply is abstracted the river is contaminated by the excrements of more than 200,000 human beings."

Those who favor this water, claim that a polluted river purifies itself in its onward flow, the noxious matter being oxidized as it is tossed to and fro by the current and thus rendered innocuous, besides being more and more diluted. Again, fish eat fresh focal matter, and vegetation can abstract large quantities of it. Still, it is doubtful if this natural process is continued long enough to thoroughly destroy the hurtful part of the sewage.

Now can this Thames water be regarded as a fit source for water supply, having once been contaminated to a certain extent? "The noxious part of sewage is that which is held in mechanical suspension, and these globules are beyond the reach of the chemist, and, to a great extent, of the microscopist. There are only two processes by which it can be effectually removed; the one is boiling for a long time, and the other is by distillation, both impracticable on a large scale." "No process of filtration that has yet been devised will remove choleraic dejections from water." (Humber's Water Supply, p. 19.)

1881.7

The organic matter is not then considered as fatal in itself, but as dangerous, when of certain kinds, as affording a refuge and breeding ground for the poison germs that attend an epidemic. A person may drink even diluted sewage with but slight inconvenience until this germ is once planted in it, when at once his beverage changes to a rank poison.

Whether we accept the germ theory or not, it is admitted that drinking foul water and breathing impure air debilitate the system and thus render it less able to withstand epidemics. Let us then follow the natural instincts and avoid polluted air and water, especially as North Carolina can afford the pure articles in such abundance.

LEAD Poisoning.—There is one source of poisoning that may be considered by itself—lead poisoning, due to the use of lead cisterns and lead pipes.

Soft waters that contain oxygen oxidize the lead and then dissolve the lead oxide formed. Hard waters, containing free carbonic acid, form, on the contrary, carbonate of lead, which is only soluble to the extent of one part in seven thousand, unless there is much free carbonic acid present. Clarke's softening process lessens the action of water on lead. Peaty matters form a sort of protecting coating on the lead pipe that is very efficacious in preventing further action on the lead. One-tenth of a grain of lead per gallon of water may produce lead poisoning in time.

The presence of lead in water is easily detected by passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through a deep column of the acidified water. If the liquid becomes tinged of a brown color, it is due to the formation of lead sulphide. What is the remedy if the water is found to act continously on the lead? Simply abolish the lead cisterns for slate, or stone ware, or galvanized iron cisterns, and replace the lead pipes by wrought iron pipes with screw joints. The tin lined lead pipe has not proved satisfactory; a small flaw

exposes the lead, a galvanic action between the two metals is commenced and the water is speedily poisoned.

It is of the greatest importance to observe that no cistern or water pipes should be placed where sewer gases may pass either through or over them, in contact with the water, since water is very absorbent of such gases.

CISTERN WATER.—Where rain water is used as the source of supply, it is collected from the house roofs and stored in cisterns of wood or brick in cement. The cistern, if of wood, should have a circular form; if of brick, any convenient form can be used, provided the earth is well rammed behind the walls, to enable the latter to withstand the outward pressure of the water. The cistern should be covered and ventilated.

The rain water as it descends brings down many impurities from the atmosphere, such as soot, acid fumes, oil, etc., particularly in the manufacturing centres; besides if organic impurities in the shape of dust, such as horse manure, etc., cover the roof, the water is further contaminated before it reaches the cistern. The character of the roof likewise, whether lead painted, formed of new shingles or decayed ones, etc., must be considered. We thus see that cistern water is not necessarily perfect, though it is probably better than well waters, for while it has not had the benefit of the natural filtration of the latter, still it has taken up no new salts from the ground, and has certainly escaped sewage contamination.

Nevertheless it should be filtered before being used. This is effected in various ways. One plan, when the brick cistern is used, is to divide the cistern by a porous wall into two equal parts. The foul water, let into the larger division, filters through the porous wall into the smaller division, from whence it is pumped over the house. The porous wall may be made of soft bricks, or of some filtering material, as porous tiles or blocks of animal (bone) charcoal, that

may be placed in a frame which can slide in groves and be readily replaced when the filter has become clogged up.

The brick wall, although very efficient at first, becomes clogged up in a few months by solid matter, consisting, amongst other things, of insects, worms, etc.; so that the filtration then is rather an injury than a benefit, as chemical analysis has demonstrated. The solid matters that settle at the bottom of cisterns should, of course, be removed whenever practicable.

Domestic Filters.—With regard to domestic filters of any kind whatsoever, it may be observed that the filtering material requires renewal every few months.

The following is an extract from the "Sixth Report of the River Pollution Commissioners of England:"

"It cannot be too widely known that, as a rule, domestic filters constructed with sand, or sand and wood charcoal, are nearly useless after the lapse of four months, and positively deleterious after the lapse of a year."

"Of all material for domestic filtration, with which we have experimented, we find animal (bone) charcoal and spongy iron to be the most effective in the removal of organic matter from water."

"The removal of mineral constituents, and the consequent softening of the water, ceases in about a fortnight, but the withdrawal of organic matter still continues, though to a greatly diminished extent, when the filter is much used, even after the lapse of six months."

"We found that myriads of minute worms were devoloped in the animal charcoal, and passed out with the water when the filters were used for Thames water, and when the charcoal was not renewed at sufficiently short intervals, a serious drawback to its use."

The spongy iron is free from this trouble, but the filtered water, especially the first portions filtered, contain iron; and the softer the water the more iron dissolved.

On the whole, it would seem that for hard waters "Bis-

chop's Spongy Iron Filter" is best, though the animal charcoal is an admirable material, when renewed every few months. Chemical analysis can alone tell when the filter has ceased action.

Both materials (spongy iron and animal charcoal,) remove about the same quantity of "albuminoid ammonia," say one-fourth, as a means of some very careful experiment, (Nichols on Filtration of Potable water), this substance being taken as the measure of the suspicious organic matter in solution.

From an analysis of Bischof (Humber's Water Supply) it would seem that the spongy iron (a metalic iron reduced from an oxide without fusion, and hence in a loose spongy state) was a more efficient agent than "magnetic carbide" and "selicated carbon," two other materials that have been used with success.

If animal charcoal is used, it should be in lumps in preference to blocks, though the latter gives good results. An admirable filter, that may be used in any cistern, consists of a metalic vessel with a perforated bottom, filled with animal charcoal and having a pipe leading from the top, which must be below the level of the water in the cistern. The water of the cistern passes up through the perforated bottom, then filters through the charcoal and is drawn off by the pipe when it is needed. The advantage of this arrangement is this: the suspended particles are caught mostly at the bottom of the filter and may become detached from the filter, especially if water is forced through it from the top in a downward direction at intervals. The filter can of course be taken out at any time and the material ærated or renewed. Many other materials have been used for filters of small size—sponge, sand, cotton, flannel, earthenware, common charcoal, etc. The small size filter acts simply as a strainer in a short time, and requires frequent renewing, otherwise it is worse than useless. Makers of all kinds of filters, however, do not hesitate to aver that they are selfcleansing, perfect, etc., etc., which, we have seen, is opposed to the best and latest scientific research on the subject. Let the householder be guided by the facts.

Where nothing better is at hand, water may be filtered through a box perforated at the bottom, containing clean quartz sand, resting on a plate of porous earthenware or on bricks placed on top of the charcoal. Expose the filter to the air from time to time.

Public Systems of Water Supply.—It will probably not be long before our cities will demand purer water than can be supplied by the wells and springs now used; many of them being, without do ubt, polluted by the many impurities thrown on the surface. This involves a public system of water supply, with its attendant system of reservoirs, filter beds, pipes, hydrants, etc. In view of such contingency, it may not be out of place to mention some of the requirements that such a system should fulfill.

The water may be obtained from lakes, rivers and streams, springs and wells, impounding reservoirs often being used to collect that which falls on the hill-sides into one place.

This water may be conveyed for distribution (Rawlinson's Suggestions to Local Sanitary Boards, England, p. 20,)—By means of open conduits (before filtration);

" " covered* conduits (always after filtration);

" cast iron pipes under pressure."

A water supply may be gravitating, or the water may be pumped by steam power. The relative economy of one or the other form of works will depend on details of cost and quality of water; as a rule, gravitating works require the largest capital. The annual working expenses of a pumping scheme may, however, be greatest. Reservoirs for service distribution should be covered.

If filters are used, the water should not be exposed in open reservoirs and tanks after filtration.

^{*} Covered, to prevent the growth of vegetable organisms.

Cast iron pipes, properly varnished, should be used for street mains. Lead should not be used with soft water, either in service pipes or in cisterns. Wrought iron tubes with screw joints may be used for home service.

Water at and below six degrees of hardness is considered soft water; above this range, water is termed "hard."

These "suggestions" of Mr. Rawlinson, (Chief Engineering Inspector to the local government board, London,) are valuable, especially as they represent the best modern thought on this subject, and may tend to prevent fatal mistakes in designing water supply systems.

As he says, "The great modern improvement in water supply is the delivery by constant service and at high pressure, over the entire area of a town, and into every house, cottage and tenement, and should be secured where practicable."

The "constant supply at high pressure" permits consumers to draw water from the pipes at any time, and can be made so efficacious in the extinction of fires as to diminish their destructive effects most materially. Fire engines are not needed with such a system. It is said that in Paris, owing to the excellent organization of the fire department a destructive fire is almost unknown. The "intermittent supply" does not offer these advantages. House cisterns are required to stow the daily allowance of water, which is only supplied at certain hours. The cisterns, if neglected, may not be supplied with water, or they may leak, or absorb foul gases, and finally suffer from want of cleanliness.

There is besides the high pressure due to a sufficient elevation of the reservoir above the town, the "Holly System" of maintaining this high pressure in the pipes by steam power. The pumping machinery is placed near the water, which is pumped directly into the mains, the pressure being kept constant, or increased or diminished at will.

This system is highly spoken of wherever it has been tried.

Source of Supply. Available Rainfall.—In any one of these systems, it is first requisite that the source of supbly shall be constant and unfailing. Where a large stream s used as the source, the amount that can be depended on n the dryest seasons may be estimated with some degree of ertainty. Where small lakes, springs, wells and small treams are used as the source, we have to depend, more or ess, on the observed rainfalls for the different seasons, in onjunction with the measured flow of the streams, if any, o form, at best, only an approximate estimate of the yield. Such observations should be conducted over a period of wenty years if possible, to include all fluctuations; but as rule, in this State, we have only a few years' observations of rain fall, and only one or two of the flow of streams, to ound an estimate upon the probable yield of water over a iven drainage area.

Let us suppose that an embankment is thrown across a alley, to form a reservoir, into which shall be stored all he water that drains into the valley from its "catchment round," whose area can be readily computed, as it is bounded generally by well defined ridge lines and the empankment in question. Now the yearly rainfall in different portions of the State varies from 20 to 60 odd inches he average being high, over 45 inches certainly. If al of this could be collected into reservoirs, the amount would be given by simply multiplying the catchment area by the lepth of the rain fall; thus, if the catchment area was one quare mile, 27,878,400 square feet, and the depth of rain all one foot, we should have 27,878,400 cubic feet in a year or 76,379 cubic feet in one day for the supply. But in practice we are very far from securing the whole rain fall, he reason for which can be made plain by the following considerations.

Let us first suppose the catchment ground to be imperneable and free from vegetation; then any rain that falls all flows into the reservoir, except that lost by evaporation; the latter being less as the surface is steeper, the temperature lower and the drainage area smaller.

If, however, the surface of the ground is pervious, as it usual, then a portion of the rain fall sinks into the ground to appear again as springs, and thus drain ultimately interested the reservoir, or else to pass off by some subterranea stratum to other outlets. In this case the amount lost be evaporation is less as the ground is more absorbent an abetter drained, the slopes steeper, and the temperature and area smaller. If now we suppose the earth more or less clothed with vegetation, the latter absorbs and partly evaporates still more water. The conditions of the problems are thus seen to vary greatly for different localities with the season of the year, and it may be added, also with the wind and relative humidity of the atmosphere.

In England, where observations have been conducted for years over many distinct catchment basins, the loss due evaporation and absorption, has been found to range from nine to nineteen inches per annum, and it is the practice consider as available no more than the mean fall for three consecutive dry years, (which is found to be, as a rule, less than the average rain fall,) after subtracting the lost by evaporation. Thus, if the mean fall for three consecutive dry years is about forty inches, and if the loss by evaporation and absorption is put at 20 inches, this would leave 20 inches of rain fall that could be utilized if it was extered.

Observations on Lake Cochituate, Mass., water shed 12,077 acres, from 1852 to 1875, gave a yearly rain fall varing from 35 to 69 inches—average 50, and the percentage of this received into the lake 25 to 74—average about 4 It is nevertheless recommended by some good enginee that not over 12 to 15 inches of rain fall be counted on available in the United States, which is less than Humb allows.

The evaporation from the surface of the water in the rese

oir, in dry seasons, averages about 1 inch daily in England, whilst it is as much as \frac{1}{2} inch in some localities in India. The annual loss in England is put at 20 to 25 inches. It is, of course, much more in small and shallow ponds, which an be more readily heated, than in extensive reservoirs or akes. Trautwine says that the daily loss from evaporation n the three warmest months of the year will rarely exceed inch in any part of the United States. This is probably oo high, for the same authority found in the tropics over a bond 8 feet deep, a loss of only 2 inches in 16 days, or \frac{1}{8} nch per day. The thermometer reached 115° to 125° in he sun every day. It is evident from the foregoing the mportance of early making observations in each locality or as long a period as possible, in order to ascertain the ratio of the "available" to the "total" rainfall. Rankine ays that this ratio is about 1 for hard rocks, roof surfaces, paved streets, &c., 8 to 6 for pastures, 5 to 4 for flat cultivated country, and 0 for chalk. It follows that a catchment pasin is best located in the older formations, consisting of nard rocks, whilst wells suit best the more previous and ecent deposits. London is even now preparing to give up he Thames water altogether and to draw her supply from er underlying chalk beds.

It is important to note that the most reliable method of ascertaining the available rainfall is to measure the actual discharge of streams that drain a given water shed. Then by comparison with the total rainfall on the water shed, we find the actual amount lost by evaporation and absorption of the ground.

No town which contemplates a public water supply should neglect to have such observations made, covering a period as long as possible, to take proper accounts of lroughts, &c.

Consumption per Head.—Statistics show that in Engand the daily amount of water used in the towns and cities varies from 15 to 50 gallons per head—30 being regarded as a

full allowance. In the United States the daily consumption per head varies from 25 to 120 U.S. liquid gallons of 231 cubic inches (1 cubic foot—7.48052 pallons); and it is recommended by some to allow 40 to 50 gallons per head for smaller cities, and an increasing amount as the population increases.

It is very plain, from the records, that an enormous waste occurs in our cities, and special attention is now being directed to it. Where inspections, or water meters have been tried, the amount consumed has often been reduced to half and even one-third the original amount. Humber estimates that 20 to 25 gallons is a liberal allowance. Even if we assume double this, it still behooves us to take every precaution to avoid waste by the use of meters or otherwise; else the large yearly cost of the water supply may be needlessly doubled or trebled.

RESERVOIR CAPACITY.—Well, assuming, say 45 gallons the daily demand on a reservoir is made up of the 45 gallons x number of population, plus the daily evaporation from the surface of the water, plus any compensation water to mill owners or others. Subtracting from this the dry weather flow of the streams discharging into the reservoir. we get "the excess of the demand over the supply" in dry months; and this multiplied by the number of days storage of the reservoir, gives its available capacity, or the volume it must contain between its highest and lowest working levels. Some advise that every storage reservoir should, if possible, contain six months of the excess of the daily demand above the daily supply for the dryest consecutive six months. Some English engineers formulate the following rule, as the result of considerable experience: "The number of days storage of reservoir" equals the number 1,000 divided by the square root of the rainfall in inches for three consecutive dry years. Thus, if this rainfall is 36 inches, the reservoir should contain 1,000÷6=166.7 days storage; that is, 166.7 times the excess of the demand over the dry weather supply. The following table (see "Engineering News," August 3, 1879) will show the great disparity between the least ad greatest flow of streams:

Name of Dance		FLOW OF CUB. FT. PER SQ. MILE.	
NAME OF RIVER.	Square Miles.	Greatest Flow.	Least Flow.
nnecticut	10,234 4,136	20.27	0.51 0.53
huylkill ne, England	1.800	30,23	0.21
ssaicoton ncord	339	20.23 74.87 12.64	0.23 0.15 0.17
dburydbury	84 76	41.60	0.34 0.05
oton, West Branch	20	54.43	0.02

"These figures show that on large drainage areas the proortional flow is less in freshets and greater in dry seasons an on small areas."

The "least flow" given above is probably the least flow any day of the dry season. If, however, our reservoir is contain, say six months supply, then we desire to know the least average flow for any six months during twenty or ore years. Suppose this to be 0.2 cubic feet per second for square mile of drainage area, or 17,280 cubic feet per ay per square mile.

Suppose a population of 10,000 consuming daily 6 cubic et (45 gallons, say) per head, or 60,000 cubic feet in all; and that the loss by evaporatian from the reservoir of 10 cres say, is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch daily, or about 5,000 cubic feet. The stal daily demand is thus 65,000 cubic feet, which is about 3,000 cubic in excess of the supply from the stream; so not if the reservoir is to contain 6 months=180 days of this access, its available capacity must be $48,000 \times 180 = 8,640,000$ abic feet, or an average available depth over the 10 acres of 6 feet.

It is evident that if the daily demand, as above, is 65,000 abic feet, the yearly demand thus being 23,725,000 cubic

fcet, that but little over 10 inches of rainfall over the 1 square mile of drainage area has been secured, since 10 inches on a square mile gives only 23,232,000 cubic feet. This is certainly within reasonable bounds.

No allowance is made above for compensation to mill owners.

Of course, by building the reservoir of sufficient capacity the whole of the rainfall, minus the loss by absorption evaporation and leakage, can be utilized; but it has no been found desirable to build such huge reservoirs in actual practice, so that much of the rainfall is purposely allowed to run off.

Sources of Water Supply in North Carolina-Main TENANCE OF PURITY.—This State is abundantly supplied with unfailing sources of water supply in her many rivers and lakes not to speak of the underground water, which hitherto has been the only source used in the supply of her largest towns What a contrast to the rivers and streams of Englandmany of them fouled to inky blackness by the refuse o thousands of manufactories-present to our own waters teeming with fish and drinkable almost everywhere. It i to be hoped that the enacting of wise laws will maintain their purity, by forbidding any injurious waste or crude sewage from entering them. If this system is inaugurated from the beginning, much trouble may be avoided. Eng land now is making a brave effort to regain the pristine pu rity of her streams; let us be careful not to lose this thing o beauty in our own waters.

The foregoing notes are very brief, but they may contain some useful hints to our larger towns and cities, who will sooner or later abolish the polluted well and adopt a public system of water supply.

CHAPTER IV.

WATER SEWERAGE.

Then will likely follow the complex system of water soverage, which is now regarded as the best for the largest cities; hough it is admitted that it is a delicate machinery and requires the greatest care in its manipulation.

This system has been so thoroughly studied that a sufficient literature exists on the subject to answer the needs of practice; so that it is needless to enter into any very tech-

nical discussion of it here.

Conditions that the System should Fulfill.—The object to be accomplished by the system is to carry all offensive matters underground, and as rapidly as possible, out of the city, by the aid of the water used in the houses and the rain water that falls. The proper carrying out of a system of this kind requires the aid of enlightened sanitary engineers of experience; above all, in the general design. Jenkin's "Healthy Houses," already referred to, is sufficient to show the general reader, not only the cause of many failures, but the remedy; in fact some of the conditions that the system should fulfill. Let it be borne in mind by any town contemplating the water system, that an error in design, like the bad foundation to a structure, is often very difficult to remedy.

Special emphasis is laid on the principle, that the sewage should be carried out of the town limits quickly—say in 24 hours, or less, when practicable. This is effected by a correct adjustment of the size and shape of the sewer to its fall, having assumed the total amount of sewage that is to be provided for daily. The question is one of hydraulics, and may be solved by the use of well known formulæ for the flow of water in channels.

Example.—As an illustration, take the following, from "Rawlinson's Suggestions": "The sewage of a town or village will consist of waste water and excreta from the houses, and the volume, in round figures, may range from 100 to 250 gallons per day from each house. This volume will probably flow off in about eight hours, so that the sewers must provide for not less than three times this volume, if even every drop of roof and surface water can be excluded. As this cannot in all cases be accomplished, the sewers should provide for not less than 1,000 gallons from each house; or for a town of 1,000 houses (5,500 population) have a delivering capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons (daily). An outlet sewer of 2 feet diameter, laid with a fall of 5 feet per mile, will deliver upwards of 2,000,000 gallons, flowing a little more than half full. Lesser diameters will answer where there are greater falls."

A 2 feet sewer thus provides for doubling the population in a few years.

Now 100 to 250 gallons per day, from each house containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons, corresponds to from 18.2 to 45.5 gallons per day for each person, which figures represent about the extremes in English practice; 30 gallons being the usual allowance, excluding rain water.

In the case above, the velocity of the sewage of 11,000 persons is about 2 feet per second, which is the minimum velocity in order that so small a sewer may be self-cleansing.

As the velocity is less for the real population of 5,500, especially if they use less water than 1,000,000 gallons, the inclination of the sewer should be increased if possible, or "flushing" will have to be restored to, or the sewer must be made smaller than the 2 feet diameter, to secure the proper velocity to make the sewer self-cleansing, and to prevent the formation of the poisonous sewer gases, which are always formed when the progress of the sewage out of the town is slow, in spite of all the ventilation schemes that may be tried.

A circular sewer, one foot in diameter, running half full,

at an inclination of 1 to 600 will discharge 46.3 cubic feet per minute, at a velocity of 118 feet per minute, equivalent to a discharge of 167,000 gallons (in round numbers) in 8 hours. This is slightly over the discharge of 5,500 persons, allowing 30 gallons to each person, so that this one foot sewer would suffice if rain water is to be disregarded.

Amount of Rain Fall to Pass into Sewers.—Let us next ascertain the size of a sewer on the supposition that the town is one square mile in area, and that a rain fall of one inch in 24 hours actually drains into it. The rain fall is 2,323,200 cubic feet in 24 hours; or at the rate of 1,613 cubic feet in one minute. By use of proper formulæ, it is found that an egg-shaped sewer, $3\frac{1}{3}$ by 5 feet, running full, will discharge the water at a velocity of $3\frac{2}{3}$ feet per second, the inclination being taken, as at first, at only 5 feet to the mile.

We can now readily see, by this particular example, how much the size, and hence the cost, of sewers is increased by making provision to receive the rain fall. It is, of course, far more expensive to provide for the exceptionally heavy rain falls (as "6 inches in 2 hours," etc.,) which sometimes occur. Sewerage systems in this country do not provide for such exceptional rain falls.

The London sewers were construed to carry $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rain fall in 24 hours, at the time of maximum flew of sewage, larger amounts being provided for by storm water overflows.

It is found that different soils, or surfaces, have not the same absorptive power; thus in London the sewers in some sections deliver one-half the rain fall, whilst in entirely paved streets, nearly the whole of the water is drained into them.

Latham says that in Croyden, the soil being porous, gravel overlying chalk, "the amount of rain contributed by a storm of .72 inch in 12 hours, did not yield more than one-tenth of it to the sewers." More impervious districts required the full allowance of 1 inch in 24 hours, together

with the sewage. In Dantzic, which is sandy and flat, \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch in 24 hours, together with 2 cubic feet of sewage in 8 hours, was assumed as the basis for computations.

It is plain from what precedes, that any town contemplating a sewerage system, should be able to form some judgment as to the amount of rain water to be admitted to the sewers, if any at all.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST EXCLUDING RAIN WATER FROM SEWERS.—The reasons for and against separation of the rain water may be stated as follows:

For Separation.—It is urged that even if a distinct set of sewers is used to convey away the rain water, that it is cheaper; since the rain water sewers can discharge into the nearest stream (thus giving it its natural volume) and can thus be made shorter than the sewage conduit, which is often carried a considerable distance; besides the sewage conduit is very much smaller and therefore cheaper in this case. Again, on account of the small size of the conduit, the sewage is carried out of town much more quickly; thus preventing that stagnation which sometimes occurs in large sewers, having only athin film of sewage flowing slowly over the bottom, much of the solid material being deposited to decompose and generate the most hurtful gases.

Likewise, the manurial value of the sewage is increased and any expense of pumping very much diminished.

Against Separation.—It is urged on the other side, that chemical analysis shows that, in large cities, the storm waters wash away so much filth as to render the water as impure as the sewage; so that, at least, the first portions of the rain fall should be admitted into the sewage conduits, though the balance may be passed into the streams. Also there are objections to the use of so many pipes in the streets; two sets of sewage pipes, with smaller drains often crossing, besides gas and water pipes; the drainage pipes, too, having to be laid everywhere with a fall. It is plain, however, that if the surplus of the rain water is to be allowed to go where

it can, that the old channels should at least be so much improved as to prevent flooding of cellars and formation of any stagnant pools anywhere. So much separate drainage should at least be insisted on.

It is certainly in the line of simplicity to adopt but one set of sewers; and experience shows that in most towns it rarely causes any inconvenience from flooding.

If drainage pipes have already been laid, they should not be abolished, even if sewers are afterwards projected.

Subsoil Drainage.—If there is but one sewer system, then the subsoil must be drained by small pipes, simply butted together at the ends, so that the subsoil water can enter. The pipes must be placed on top of the sewer pipe to prevent any infiltration from the sewer, which often happens if they are placed below the sewer. This subsoil drainage is especially necessary in a retentive soil, to render the soil porous, so that it can more effectually do its work of oxidation on any gases that may pass through the sewer.

The latter should be rendered as impervious as possible, for leakage through bad sewers into the ground soon saturates it with the vilest poison, that invariably produces harm as soon as it can find an outlet to the outer air.

Form, Inclination and Ventilation of Sewers.—Small circular sewers can be made of earthenware pipe, larger ones of brick in cement or of concrete, and egg shaped, to give a greater velocity to a small flow. Main sewers should not be laid at greater inclinations than cause a velocity of six feet per second, if possible, to avoid the cutting out of the bottom of the sewer by grit and other solids. The location of the main outlet sewer determines, to a great extent, the positions of the other sewers, and should receive special study. House drains should be trapped and ventilated between the house and sewer. The main sewers should be ventilated by direct communication with the external air, at least every 100 yards. This prevents that partial and noxious decomposition which occurs in close places having a limited

amount of air. "In fully ventilated sewers the sew air is purer than that of some stables, or even in a crowded public room."

Nothing is so much insisted on in the best modern practice as thorough and complete ventilation of all sewers and house drains and pipes.

HOUSE PIPES.—Above all, in this water system, the house connections require the greatest care in their construction, and design to keep the lurking poison out of the house; and it is regretted that want of proper diagrams necessitates the ignoring of this branch of the water system in this paper.

Disposition of Sewage.—Having briefly considered some points of general interest in connection with the design of sewerage works, let us next enquire what is to be done with the sewage.

The plan most in vogue in this country is to discharge the sewage matter into some stream, which may thus be regarded, in one sense, as the continuation of the sewer.

In the case of tidal waters, however, if the refuse is emptied near the city it floats up and down the city, past it, giving anything but an air of cleanliness to the eye, or of satisfaction to the nose.

In England, the law now "requires that rivers and streams are not to be polluted by the admission of crude sewage, even from existing sewers.

Rawlinson states that up to October, 1878, "there are about 87 towns, districts, parishes, and places whose sewage is disposed of by irrigation. There are 23 towns, &c., whose sewage is disposed of by precipitation, treatment with chemicals, and partial land-filtration. There are 24 towns, &c., whose sewage is disposed of by ruder and more imperfect modes of filtration, as through charcoal, wicker work and straw. There are 16 towns, &c., whose sewage is disposed of by mechanical subsidence only." The sewage is first carried by the outlet sewer to the "sewer farm," where, if nec-

essary, it is pumped into large tanks, to be then treated according to some of the methods given above.

IRRIGATION AND FILTRATION.—The best method probably is irrigation, or filtration through a porous soil.

This plan might be carried out by passing the sewage at intervals from large tanks, where it is collected, through hundreds of earthenware pipes, loosely jointed, placed about one foot below the surface of the ground and in parallel rows. The sewage leaks through the joints into the surrounding soil, which purifies it by absorption and oxidation. A better known method consists in simply passing the fluid sewage on to ground deeply drained. The purified water runs off in the drains.

By distributing the sewage over a sufficient extent of surface, it is found that the soil does its work perfectly; being aided, moreover, by the growing vegetation taking up much of the sewage through its roots. The purification, though, is principally due to the earth, which has the property of absorbing and condensing gases, such as air, &c.; so that each little particle of earth is surrounded with condensed oxygen, which acts upon the sewage matter the instant it comes in contact with it, and oxidizes the organic part,throwing off some of it into the air-not as poisonous effluvia, which is the result of decomposition with a limited amount of oxygen, as in close drains, but as harmless aqueous vapor, carbonic acid and ammonia. The amount of oxygen absorbed by the soil is not large, but it seems to be replaced as rapidly as it enters into combination, and thus to furnish an indefinite supply to the matter with which it combines. (See Johnson's "How Crops Feed," pp. 218, 168, etc.)

It must, then, be distinctly understood that the putrescent substances are not simply absorbed (as usually stated) by the earth or charcoal, or other porous material; but are chemically changed—oxidized or burnt up—so that their objectionable features are no longer perceived; the nitrogen, etc.,

is thrown off into the air, or passes off in the water as nitrates, or nitrites, so that the earth ultimately has about the same constitution after its use in the manner indicated as before.

At Merthyr the effluent water from the filter beds was analyzed by Dr. Frankland, showing that when 230,500 and 1,200 people were draining on to them per acre, the effluent water was respectively 30, 16 and 3 or 4 times purer than the standard of fair potable water, so far as chemical analysis is taken as the criterion.

It is thus seen how effectually surface soil, where there is plenty of air, does its work. It is warmly advocated by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., (see "the Sanitary Condition of Dwelling Houses," Van Nostrand,) to get rid of all liquid refuse, about the country or town house, where there is no system of sewers, by passing it through loosely jointed pipes, laid about one foot below the surface in the back yard. He states that the system has been found to work admirably, winter and summer, wherever tried.

It may be stated that the efforts that have hitherto been made to utilize the fertilizing properties of sewage have not been profitable, unless in the way of irrigation. Fine crops have been raised on such sewage farms; so that where intermittent filtration is adopted, it is advisable to combine sewage farming with it to lessen the expense.

THE CHEMICAL PROCESSES used so far have not been found to purify the sewage thoroughly by themselves, so that natural or artificial filtration must supplement any chemical treatment. Besides this objection to the chemical method its cost and difficulty of manipulating the accumulations of sewage sludge both make against it; still much of this sludge must be removed in some way before filtration can be employed.

In seaboard towns, the natural outfall for the sewage is the sea. If possible the sewage should be carried to such a distance as not to be brought back to the town by wind

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tides or current. The same remarks apply to towns situated on tidal streams and estuaries.

CAUTION TO OUR CITIES.—Most of our large towns have a clean slate for sewerage systems. Let not a single sewer be built until a competent engineer plans the entire system, otherwise the sewers may have to be torn up eventually, or the engineer may be considerably embarrassed in his designs. The Secretary of the Board of Health, Dr. Wood, writes of Wilmington, that "there is an incipient sewer system here which promises to be a great nuisance, from the beginning they have made with it." It seems a pity for Wilmington to make a botch of it the very first move.

THE LIERNUR SYSTEM.

In a paper read before the Austrian Society of Engineers, Vienna, (see Baldwin Latham's "Sanitary Engineering," Am. ed.) Mr. J. Chailly says:

"The two conditions of removal without producing disagreeable odors, and carrying off the matter in short periods, are almost entirely fulfilled in Lieurnur's Pneumatic Sewerage system, in which the iron waste-pipes, which are watertight and air-tight, are united to a system of iron pipes which run into a central station, where the air-pump is placed which pumps all the matter into a reservoir. The collection and sale of this matter does not usually cover the cost of the labor. The reports on this system are conflicting, and yet the majority of them speak in its favor."

Mr. C. Norman Bazalgette, in a late paper to the London Institution of Civil Engineer, says of this system from the experience gained at Leyden, Amsterdam and Dodrecht, that "it was supplementary to, and not substitutive of, a water carriage system, extremely costly, and its mechanism was extremely complicated and liable to get out of order. The accumulation of sewage residium in the central reservoir, and its subsequent decanting into barrels, were opera-

tions which could not fail to be objectionable and offensive. In conclusion, the system—though it might have a partial province in the tide-locked cities of the Hague, where no system of sewerage was available—should never be imported into an English town."

It would seem that there would be considerable difficulty experienced in the case of repairs to the pipes being needed.

THE ROCHEDALE PAIL SYSTEM.

This consists simply in half-barrels or pails being placed under the seats of the closed privy to receive the fecal discharges; the pails being removed about once a week, after putting on a hermetically tight cover, empty disinfected pails taking their place. The matter is carried out of the town at night, and may be spread on old fields, a slight covering of dry earth being used to keep down the smell; or the matter may be sold for manure. It is well to add dry earth, ashes or charcoal every day to the pails in use, and moreover to ventilate the privy.

This system is an excellent one for most of our towns and small cities. Having to carry the pails through the house or yard to the street is an objection. It is now being tried on a large scale in New Orleans, where the water system cannot be readily used.

All of our cities and towns can introduce this system with such a small outlay of capital, that it would seem to be the one just now to be most highly recommended.

The corporation should bear the expenses of the transportation of the excrementitious matter, as well as of other refuse and filth found in all towns, due to various causes.

THE DRY EARTH SYSTEM.

The great advantage offered by the "dry earth closet" is well known, and its admirable adaptability to the sick room.

The system proposed is founded on this, and consists in the same pails used in the preceding system, placed in closed privies, on firm and dry plank or concrete foundation. The only difference is, that in this system greater care is used in spreading charcoal or dry earth over the night soil, so as to burn it up as quickly as possible, and that the pails are emptied in a tight vault on the premises, a little earth being thrown on top of the emptied mass, to keep down odor and continue the work of exodation to completion.

There appeared an excellent article on "Village Sanitary Work" in Scribner's for June, 1877, by George E. Waring, Jr. The writer says: "In the autumn of 1876, I had brought to my house, where only earth closets are used, two small cart loads of garden earth, dried and sifted. This was used repeatedly in the closets, and when an increased quantity was required, additions were made of sifted anthracite ashes. The amount of material now on hand is about two tons, which is ample to furnish a supply of dry and decomposed material whenever it becomes necessary to fill the reservoirs of the closets. The accumulation under the seats is discharged through valves into brick vaults in the cellar. When these vaults become filled—about three times in a year-their contents, which are all thoroughly decomposed, are piled up in a dry and ventilated place, with a slight covering of fresh earth to keep down any oder that might arise. After a sufficient interval these heaps are ready for further use, there being no trace in any portion of foreign matter or any appearance or odor differing from that of an unused mixture of earth and ashes. In this way the material has been used over and over again, at least ten times, and

there is no indication to the sense of any change in its condition."

The same earth can be used over and over again, thus doing away with what was once urged as the principal objection to the earth closet system—the continual removal of large bodies of earth.

A chemical analysis showed that there was no more organic matter in the used earth than in fresh earth, thus proving that in this case 800 pounds of nitrogen, etc., had gone back to the air in a harmless state, the solid organic matter being estimated at 800 pounds, of which some 230 was nitrogen.

The powerful disinfecting properties of *charcoal* are well known. When there is odor about a dead body, there is nothing better than carbon in some of its forms to destroy it. The smoke from burning tar, coffee, dried apples, etc., have all been successfully tried.

A covering of charcoal will preserve tainted flesh of any kind; the dog instinctively acts upon this principle when he buries a bone in the earth to make a repast upon some days or weeks afterwards. In all these cases it is not the charcoal or earth, but the oxygen contained in its pores that destroys the odors and burns up the substance.

As Mr. Waring says, "earth is not to be regarded as a vehicle for the inoffensive removal beyond the limits of the town of what has hitherto been its most troublesome product, but as a medium for bringing together the offensive ingredients of this product and the world's great scavenger, oxygen. This oxygen does its work of liberating the organic elements so well that, according to Professor Vælcker, "the use of the same earth four or five times over, although perfectly successful in accomplishing the chief purpose of deodorization, fails to add to it a sufficient amount of fertilizing matter to make it an available commercial manure."

This agrees with the analysis previously mentioned. If

the earth does its work thoroughly, the manure is lost, for, in truth, this is the object to be accomplished; to drive the organic elements back again, uncombined, or at least in harmless combinations, to the air; and this the condensed oxygen accomplishes.

One advantage of the system is that the privy or "commode," may be attached to the house; in fact the best earth closets may be kept in the chamber, without any other odor being perceived than that of the earth used, which should be *fine*, *dry* and *sifted*.

This dry earth system is familiar to soldiers of the late war, the sinks used by them receiving daily a slight covering of the very earth thrown out in their construction. This effectually prevented deleterious effects; and in exact accordance with the theory and facts previously adduced, the organic matter was so soon dissipated—when the system was carried out faithfully—that the earth was not worth removal as manure. This fact I know from experience; and it agrees with all other experiments and analyses referring to this point. When the earth covering is too slight, or it is neglected at times, the result will be more manure but diminished healthfulness. There can be no hesitation in the choice.

Where the dwelling place contains a garden, the used earth may be put on it, for it is quite probable that even when most, or all of the organic matter, has been driven off, that the chemical changes effected may have liberated potash or soda, etc., in the original soil, thus rendering it more valuable than before to plants.

It may be interesting to know that there is biblical sanction for this method; the Israelites being required to carry out the system whenever they went outside of the camp to ease themselves. (Deut., xxiii: 13.)

It is admitted that this system does not admit of the same public control as the preceding; but it may be made eminently serviceable by those who desire it. It is especially applicable to country houses and smaller villages.

I know of this system being carried out and satisfying the daily wants of from 70 to 100 persons—the room being almost entirely free from odor at all times. If sulphate of lime is added, it fixes the ammonia that would otherwise be driven off, and thus renders the product of some use as a fertilizer.

When epidemics prevail, then in addition to usual methods of sewage disposal, disinfectants should be used, as to which see another paper issued by the Board of Health on the subject.

CONCLUSIONS.

In taking a retrospective glance at what has preceded, we cannot but be impressed with the benificence of those laws that tend, in one eternal round, to the purification of what man has made unclean. Foul sewage is thrown into a crystal stream, whose hitherto transparent waters now blush at the pollution. She invokes the aid of the ever constant winds and of the animal and vegetable life she bears in her bosom. They respond, and, in time, she is once more pure and undefiled. The pure water falls from clouds, cleanses our soil and passes into the earth, foul, to again issue in wells or springs, generally free from the taint of man's works.

Mother earth condenses gases that oxidize and liberate noxious, waste elements in harmless combinations. We breathe into the air a hurtful gas; but the winds and the rains bear it from us, or the vegetation reaches out its leaves, with their million little mouths, to absorb it and give us in exchange the life-giving oxygen.

Is it asking too much, should Nature call sometimes for man's assistance to expedite results, in order that he may add to his days and happiness? If not, then ponder well on the means that have been proposed to assist nature in her work of purification, and act on them.

It is not intended that the foregoing brief summary of "means" is complete. It was not intended to be, though fundamental general principles, proper to be known at present, it is hoped have been stated clearly and fairly.

Burton says that most men make books like apothecaries make medicine, by pouring from one bottle into another. This one belongs to that class—successful experience has been inculcated rather than novel theories. The solutions used have been standard ones—often huge bottles have been poured from, even the crude materials of the still have been obtained and digested before using. Most of the elixirs mixed beautifully, forming clear solutions; others did not, and had to be specially treated to remove the antagonistic elements, whilst others, as my "germ" bottle, would not pour at all scarcely, the fluid being dark and viscid.

The object of such papers as this is to advise the public, who cannot be thinking all the time about sanitary matters, with regard to efficient means of protection against sickness, and especially against epidemics. The county boards of health are looked to as the authorized agents in introducing more effective sanitary measures. But it is well known that such organizations cannot go far ahead of public opinion. We need the aid of the press, the great educators of public opinion, to assist in the good fight for health.

Let some of the systems for the disposal of sewage matters be faithfully carried out simultaneously with a proper attention to ventilation, drainage, water supply, and the general cleanliness of streets and yards, and it is believed that the death rate will be lowered and that epidemics will be almost unknown.

Let every open privy and cesspool be abolished, with their pestilential odors; it follows that the source of contamination of the wells will be gone, and that zymotic diseases will have their usual channels of attack effectually cut off.

Let us, then, advance towards that higher civilization which demands pure air and wholesome water, not simply as a luxury to be enjoyed only on the cool mountain's sides, but as a necessity, to be enforced in city and village by stringent laws and requirements.

SECTION I.

The following table may prove a convenience to those who use cisterns. It gives the capacity of a cylindrical cistern, for one foot in height, and the diameters given, in U. S. liquid gallons (of 231 cubic inches each), the nearest whole number being taken:

DIAMETER. Feet.	CAPACITY. Gallons.	DIAMETER. Feet.	CAPACITY. Gallons.	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	147 211 288 376 476 587 711 846 993 1,151	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	1,322 1,504 1,698 1,903 2,121 2,350 2,591 2,843 3,108 3,384	

Multiply these tabular numbers by the height of the cistern in feet to get the capacity of a cistern corresponding to that height.



SECTION II.

The cuts represent in order the natural drainage from open privies and sinks, into wells that are placed too near them; sections of common privies and sink hole, both polluting the soil around them; and lastly, three plans for privies based upon the dry earth system.

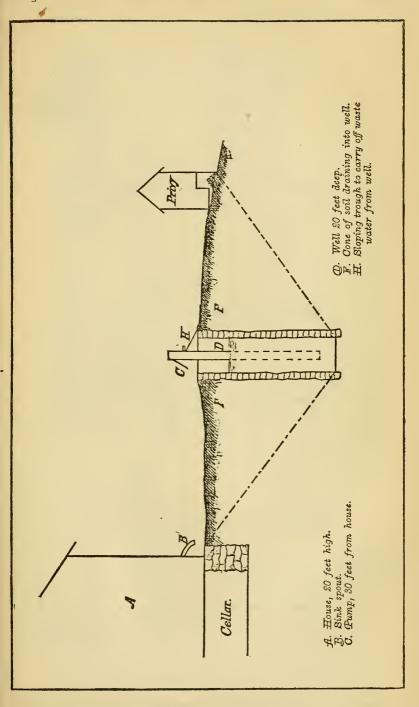
It is to be observed with respect to the latter, that the conditions are simply that the pails used be completely under cover and placed upon a dry foundation, so that no matter from the pails shall ever reach the ground below them, thereby poisoning the air with its effluvia and the wells with its drainage.

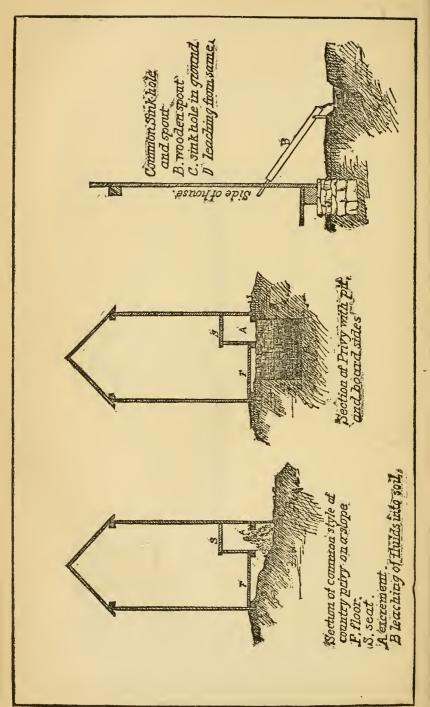
It is necessary that the earth, charcoal or ashes be kept in a dry place and under cover, the most convenient place being an apartment just to the rear of the pails, from which it can be readily shovelled into the pails *under* and not through the seats as when the ashes, etc., are kept in the privy room proper.

An ordinary open privy can generally be transformed into one closed from the access of rain, by cutting out a space in the weather-boarding of the back, nearly as high as the top of the seats, and replacing this boarding by a door working on vertical or horizontal hinges, as shown in one of the figures. On opening this door, the half barrels or pails can be set under the seats, and every morning charcoal, etc., can be thrown over the contents so as to keep down all odor. The pails should be set upon a plank or stone foundation—at least upon a few blocks or bricks—to elevate them a few inches above the ground, so that water may not reach them. As the pails are filled they should be emptied

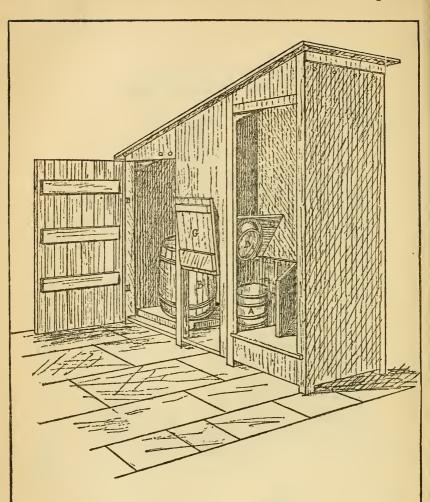
under a shed and dry earth, etc., strewn over the contents, the action of which in destroying the organic matter has been already explained.

Where wells are at a distance, the contents of the pails might be emptied on cultivated ground for their manure, a slight covering of earth being again used to keep down any odor that might arise.









Rochdale Corporation Pattern Pail closet.

A excrement pail,

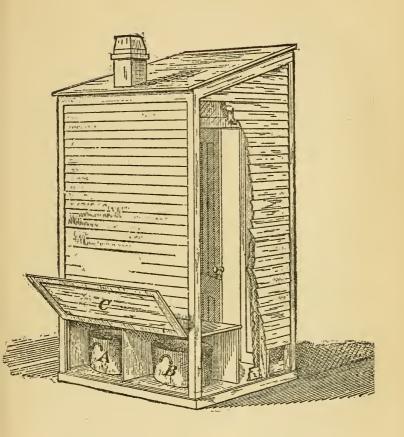
Bash tub.

C. seat cover (raised)

D iron collar below seat reaching slightly into pail when cover is down.

F. hinged upright of seat

G door admitting from outside to excrement pail.





SECTION III.

The following lucid description of the ventilation of the State Lunatic Asylum of New York, located at Utica, N. Y., is taken, by permission of its author, Dr. John P. Gray, from the "Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum."

It is prefaced by a short extract from the report:

"The managers consider the method of heating and ventilation of the institution to be the safest, most economical, and best. Information is frequently sought as to the system adopted. Recently an application made through the State Department by the British Government for a detailed statement concerning the appliances and method, was referred to Dr. Gray, the superintendent of this institution, who made a report which was submitted to this board before transmission. The managers deem it such a clear and succinct statement of the method adopted, that they embody it as a document worthy of permanent record for use and reference.

Mode of Ventilating and Heating.

- 1. The mode of ventilation adopted is that of forcing air into the building by the use of two centrifugal fans, a drawing and description of which accompany this communication.
- 2. The air is delivered from the fans to all parts of the building.
- 3. First: Into the large channel or basement air duct, or air plenum, which is continuous under the whole building.

- 4. Second: From this air duct or air plenum, the air passes by flues into the various wards and rooms to be supplied. Each flue is independent; that is, it has an exit at but one point. These flues open into the wards or rooms to be supplied at a point above the level of the top of the windows and doors, so that no air movement caused by opening a window or door will disturb the current of the incoming air. The air is thus distributed uniformly through every part of the building.
- 5. From the corridors and rooms flues are constructed, starting just above the base-board, each flue passing independently into the attic air chamber. Over part of the building there is ridge ventilation. Over other parts of the building the exit is through ventilators fixed at regular distances.
- 6. Each fan delivers at each revolution 1,000 cubic feet of air. They can be driven to supply almost any desired quantity. They are here driven night and day, and supply 5,000,000 cubic feet of air per hour, which is a little over 100 cubit feet per minute to each occupant of the house, night and day.
- 7. The main air duct or plenum is large enough to contain any quantity of air desired, without the need of a rapid current. The area of the flues leading from this duct to the wards and rooms is equal to forty-two inches for each occupant. The exit flues from the wards and rooms to the attic chamber is equal to sixty-four inches for each occupant the exit area through the ridge ventilation and ventilators equals seventy inches for each occupant.
- 8. In every single sleeping room there is a flue for the exit of air of sixty-four inches area. In associate sleeping rooms the area of the several flues is equal to sixty-four inches for each occupant. The flues for the supply of air open on the corridors at the height already stated. The sleeping rooms receive the air from the corridors at or near the floor. In some of the wards there is no threshold under the door,

and the doors are shortened at the bottom to allow a space between them and the floor of sixty-four inches area. In some the air enters the sleeping rooms through a register in the bottom rail of the door. In the associate sleeping rooms, where sufficient air could not thus be obtained for several patients, openings are made through the walls at points near the floor. In a few of the rooms for the feeble the flues for the supply of air open into the rooms.

- 9. This mode secures the most abundant supply of fresh air. It secures what ventilation means practically: that is such constant *dilution* of the body of the air contained in the building by fresh air sent in as to make it for all practical purposes pure.
- 10. I do not use the words "fresh and foul air flues." In reality, this method secures a constant flow of pure air through the building, from its entrance to its exit, and the gradual enlargement of the areas facilitates the passage and exit of the air, and compensates for the frictional resistance in passing through the building.
- 11. It is stated in paragraph four that the air is introduced at a height above the doors and windows. While this is undoubtedly best, it is not absolutely necessary to success in ventilation. It is proper to say that in a hospital for the insane, it is advisable to have the air enter above a point where patients would be likely to throw articles into the flues, and also to avoid the evil of patients crowding about the flues and impeding the thorough distribution of the air. In the offices of the institution, in the residence of the officers, and some of the rooms not constantly used in the hospital proper, the air is introduced just above the baseboard, and in some instances through the floor; but in all cases, no matter where the air is introduced, the exit flues should start from near the floor as already described. Where the air is thus introduced, it is important to locate the flues so as not to have them opposite windows.

- 12. Where the rooms are large, as in cases of parlors and sitting rooms, and require two or more flues for the introduction and exit of air, it is important to distribute them so that all parts of the rooms shall be supplied uniformly.
- 13. Heating is combined with ventilation. warmed to the degree required by being compelled to pass over cast iron radiators, through which steam is circulate d on its way from the fan to the occupied parts of the building. These radiators are placed in the main air duct or plenum, and are in separate blocks directly underneath the flues leading from this duct to the occupied parts of the building. There is a box of radiators for each set of three flues, one flue leading to each story. Each block has an independent connection with the main steam pipe, so that each block can be used separately. Each block is cased in on the sides, leaving the bottom open for the free passage of air over the radiators. By this arrangement the air is warmed at the nearest point of its delivery for use, and the heat is not wasted by absorption into the walls of a large general air chamber, and the temperature of the air sent into any special part of the building can be regulated as may be desired, simply by introducing more or less steam into the individual blocks.
- 14. These radiators are so constructed and connected as to make what is called a "steam coil," and the blocks are so arranged and connected that steam can be turned upon one-third, two-thirds, or the whole, as the atmospheric temperature may require. Of course, there is no impediment to the passage of the air through these blocks for summer ventilation when heat is not needed, as the space between them is sufficient for the passage of the largest volume of air required.
- 15. This large body of air entering and distributed in the manner described produces no appreciable current. It is not found necessary to raise the temperature of the air introduced higher than 100 degrees at the point of entrance

to the wards and rooms, in order to secure a general temperature of seventy degrees throughout. Thus the air is not rarified, expanded, or dried, to a degree that interferes with healthfulness and comfort.

16. This system does not require registers to control the temperature of the room by closing and unclosing them. The amount of air delivered over each radiating block is warmed to the temperature there required, and as the volume of the air delivered is uniform and constant, thorough ventilation is obtained. Registers in the wards of a hospital would be likely to be used to close off the flow of air if it was too warm, that being easier done than to give information to the engineer having control of the heating blocks. Registers are used in the offices and residences of the officers.

17. It is possible to determine the exact amount of coal necessary to raise a given amount of atmosphere one degree, and this gives the key to the necessary amount of coal to be burned in the steam boilers to raise the whole quantity of air introduced to any desired temperature. The engineer by observing the temperature of the external atmosphere, and knowing the volume of air delivered, can, with sufficient acuracy, supply the necessary amount of heat.

18. To illustrate: The cubic capacity of the wards and rooms of this asylum is, in round numbers, about 5,000,000 feet. Five million cubic feet of air sent in by the fans per hour night and day. Twelve pounds of coal will raise this atmosphere one degree per hour. At this writing the average outside temperature for the past twenty-four hours has been ten degrees below zero. The temperature of the wards has been maintained at from seventy to seventy-two, and we have burned 8 tons and 1,280 pounds of coal, an average of 720 pounds per hour; the actual number of occupants 722.

DESCRIPTION OF FAN.

The fan and its support are of iron, the casing of wood; the rotary or operating part of the fan consists of a shaft with eight radial arms set back on a curve at the extremities of which are fastened iron wind boards, three feet wide and five feet long, in the direction of the axis; the extremities of the wind boards are six feet from the center and consequently describe a circle of twelve feet diameter. The shaft extends beyond the casing and rests on pulley blocks, and on the driving side it is lengthened six feet to receive the driving pulley and remove all obstruction to the easy entrance of air to the fans; the motion is imparted by a belt passing over the pulley, four feet in diameter, with teninch face on the end of the shaft, the arms and boards revolve within the wooden casing, the circumference of which instead of being concentric with the shaft, describes a curve of increasing diameter and forms outside the wind boards a channel of constantly enlarging capacity towards the point of delivery. The casing is therefore scroll-shaped, this space being six inches in front and enlarging to three feet at the bottom. The height of the casing from the floor is eighteen feet. The cross-sectional area is equal at the point of delivery to forty-two square feet. The opening in each side of the fan-casing, for the inlet of air, is six feet in area. This whole machinery is placed in a room, the floor of which is on a level with the floor or the main air duct, and the air is admitted through a large open space, double the area of both inlets, and properly guarded.

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Table Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health. APPENDIX D.

Compiled by Thomas F. Wood, M. D., Secretary. TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF ASHE COUNTY.

		Conditi'n of privies,	toler. Imp. good t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	
		Conditi'n of wells.	ந்த சாவு வள்ளள்ளது நித்த சாவு வள்ளது	-
	BUILDINGS.	No. giving no evid nee of vacel-nation.	tol. tol. tol.	
	LIC BUI	Food served Poor House.	s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	-
	CONDITION OF PUBLIC I	Food served to jail.	s and s and s and s and s	
	DITTON	Cubic space each,	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	
	CON	Prisoners Itsl ni		
		Cubic space each	125	
		Inmates in Poor House,	100 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	
		Diseases of Domestic Animals.	Distemper in horses.	
		Prevatling Diseases,	Measles	
Ì		Snow, Average temp'atur	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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		Mouths.	Jan	Doc

Population of county 14,46. Population of Jefferson 198.
REMAINES.—No sunitary improvement has been undertaken in Jefferson. In May there was some improvement made in the jail,
There are seventy-five school houses of logs and boards. Ventilation good, Water good, but no proper arrangements for privies.

DR, James Wags, Superintendent of Health. Sexes are not separated

TABILLAR VIEW &C OF BIRKE COUNTY

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Population of county Population of Morganton No reports as to school houses. No sanitary work done in Morganton.

DR, W. A. COLLETT, Supt. of Health.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF CATAWBA COUNTY. APPENDIX D.—Continued.

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		RONTHS,	Jan. Feb. March April May June August. Sept.
			Jan. Feb. Mar May May June Sept Oct.

Population of county 15,000. Population of Newton 600.
REMARKS.—The report of sanitary work in Newton shows that in all the months, except Jan., September and October, it was prose-There are fifty-two school houses, logs and frame, with good ventilation and water, adequate privy arrangements, and the sexes are DR. J. R. CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Health. cuted

separate,

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF CLEVELAND COUNTY.

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Whooping Cough, Catarrh Hog eholera	Wh. Cough, Catarrh, Pneu'nia None	Catarrh, Pheu'nia, Wh. Cough None	Catarrhal and Dysentery Hog cholera	Bil. Remit Fever. Dysentery None		(Typho, Mal., Reinit, Fever, None	Typo Malarial None	Nov 21	
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Jan	Feb	March	May	June	July	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

REMARKS.—No sanitary work or improvement of public buildings reported since January. There are ninety school houses of logs and boards. The ventilation and water supply are good.

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None рD þſ 0.0 0.0 දර 60 þ£ 7608 8094 2008 TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF BUNCOMBE COUNTY. 27 16 15 15 15 : 6 50 Influenza and Bronchial Distemper Diarrhea and Dysentery......[None ,, ; 9. 7, Typh., Bil. Fever, Diarrhea Dysentery and Billious Fever Typhold Fever..... and Chol, Infantiun..... Diarrhoa, Dysentery and 5 ... 65 ... 67 89 s e n e n e Φ

Population of Buncombe county Population of Asheville
REMARKS.—In June, September and November the drainage of the streets was looked affer. In May and September efforts were

Nov.

Sept

August...

July

May. June REMARKS.—In June, September one condition of Asheville.

made towards improving the sanitary condition of Asheville.

There are eighty-six school houses in the county. The ventilation and drinking water, and privy system are good.

There are eighty-six school houses in the county. The ventilation and drinking water, and privy system are good.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF CABARRUS COUNTY.

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Population of county H.964. Population of Concord 1.262. REMARKS — In March and May some sanitary duly was performed in Concord. There are fifty-four schools of logs and boards, of which the ventilation, water and privy arrangements are good.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF COLUMBUS COUNTY.

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REMARKS.—There was some draininge done in Whiteville in February, but otherwise no sanitary work. The report of school houses DR, M. R. MORRISON, Superintendent of Health, Population of county 8,474. Population of Whiteville 500. is not made.

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Conditi'n of Privies,	Į::::::::
	Conditi'n of wells.	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
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REMARKS. - Sanitary work has gone on in Payetteville during the entire year, and the public buildings are reported in good order. There are seventy-five school houses, log and frame. The ventilation and water are good. There is no adequate arrangement, and sexes are not separate. Population of county 25,000 Population of Fayetteville 5,000. the sexes are not separate.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

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REMARKS.—No sanitery work done. Improvements in public buildings during the year. The number of school houses not reported by their condition of to confination water smally and milying renorted good. Dr. J. D. Roberts. Superintendent of Health. Population of county 18,000. Population of Kenansville 400.

TABULAK VIEW, &C., EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

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		None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Epizootic (horses)		Epizootie
Pulmonary and Intestual.	Pneumo'ia, Dysentery, Mal.	Eronchites and Pheumonia,	Bronchites, Dys'tery, Measles. None	Intermit. Fever, Diarrhea No and Dysentery.	SMeasies, Cont. Fever, Rose-	78% Remit. Fever and Measles.	Typh'd, Bil. and Remit. Fev'r. None	Typh., Inter. and Relit. Fev'r. None	Sphoid and Intermit, Fever. Epizoc	Pleu'sy, Neumon, Mala'l Fev.	Neumon, Pleu'sy, Bronchites, Epizootic
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January	Feb	March sw & n	April s & se.	May	June s s e.	July s & s w.	August	Sept	Oct n nes	Nov n ne se [17] 1 48	Decln ne

REMARKS.—During the year, except in May and October, sanitary work of some sort was going on. In January, June, August and Population of county 25,000. Population of Tarboro 2,000,

There are fifty-six school houses, frame and log, and the ventilation, water supply and privy arrangements are reported good, * Two cells, 8x10. September there were improvements made in public buildings. * Two cells. 8x10.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF GASTON COUNTY.

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S S M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Jan	Feb	March	May	June	July s w	August	Sept

Fobulation of county 14,50%. Topusation of Dance 3.2%.
REMARKS,—No sanifary work done in Dallas for the year, and no improvement in public buildings.
Seventy-four school houses reported, log and frame, with tolerable ventilation and fair drinking water.
DB, E, B, HALLAND, Superintendent of Health. Population of county 14,500. Population of Dallas 420,

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

		Conditing of Privies,	paq	good	ъr	fair	<i>5.</i> 0	р	q	a.s	20
		Condit'n	ශ්ර	;,	"	q	රුල	fair	0.0	0,0	
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TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF GRANVILLE COUNTY		Diseases of Domestic Animals. Animals.	Stomatitis distemp'r	Stomatitis in Sasses.	Epizootic among Horses.	None,	3	37	Chicken cholera.	Epizootic (horse).	Epizooticand chol'ra Epizootic.
		Prevailing Diseases.	Rubeola and malarial fever, estar'l fev. and whoop, e'gh.		Whooping cough, measles, pneumonia and rubeola.	Dysentery, measles and whooping cough.	Malarial, tyhpho, pneumonia and dysentery.	(Typho remittent and Informittent fever.	Reinit, typho and mal. fev'rs Chicken cholera.	Intermittent and remittent fevers, neuralgia, &c.	Intermittent fev., pneumonia Epizooticand chol'ra Pneumonia, diptheria.
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		,shtvold	Feb	March	April	June	July	August	Sept'ber	October	Nov'ber Dec'ber.

Population of county 31,049. Population of Oxford 1,339.

Sanitary Improvement was commenced in February, and with the exception of October continued through the year. The public buildings were in satisfactory condition.

Eighty-nine school houses are reported, with good ventilation and good water, but with inadequate privy arrangements.

Dr. J. B. Williams, Superintendent of Health.

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Lung fev. am'g hors's		None,	None.		Epizootic.		
Jan s w 4 609 Malarial fever and measles. 1,728 1 65 Measles and catarrhal fever. Lung fev. am'g hors's	Morbilli and pertussis. Diarrhea and dysentery.	Dysentery. Remittent fever and pertussis None.	July s w 12 80 Intermittent and remit, fev rs None. 2 800 4 400 g and s g and s g aod	Remittent, intermitt'nt and	-	Remit, and intermittent.	Dec
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Example 1. The problem of the problem of the pear but general sanitary improvements were made in January. April and October. There are 42 school houses in January, April and September. There are 42 school houses reported, frame and log, ventilation and water good, and privy arrangements good; sexes separate. Dr. W. C. Galloway, Superintendent of Health. Population of county, 10,044. Population of Snow Hill, 369.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., GUILFORD COUNTY.

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	Distem. and hog chol.	Distemper in Horses.	Allorse distemper and hog cholera.	Chieken, hog chol'ra.	None	,	Hog cholera	***************************************
of Chicken pox, measles and malarial fever.	Cotambol	Mild malarial and catarrhal. Distemper in F	Dysentery, diarrhoea, mal- (1) arial fever.		Malarial and intermit, fevers. None	Malarial fevers and catarrhal.	Oct neenw 11 11 48 (Catarrhal. Hog cholera Hog cholera g g fai	Pulmonary.
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Jan n & n e 3 500 }	Feb	April	May	.Iune	July s & W	Sept	Oct Nov. neænw 11	Dec n & e 7 3

REMARKS.—Sanitary work has been carried on in Greensboro the year through, except in December, and the public buildings are reported in good sanitary condition. The number of school houses is not reported. The material is logs, frame and brick. The venillation is good, drinking water good, and in most cases the privy arrangements are satisfactory. Dr. Er. Er. Errussay, Supt. of Health.

DR. ISAAC E. GREEN, Superintendent of Health.

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., HAYWOOD COUNTY.

	Conditn of Privies,	not g good good med fair
	Condit'n of Wells.	
DINGS.	No. giv- ing no evidence of Vacci- nation.	101 good g
LIC BUIL	Food Served Poor House,	pood
OF PUB	Food Served to Jail.	good com'n g and s good
DITION	Cubic Space each.	101 1,071 240
NOC	Pris'n'rs firt ni	ಚಲ್ವಡಗಲಯ
	C'ubic Space each, Pris'n'rs	25 8,000
	Inmates in Poor House,	8 18
	Discases of Domestic Animals.	None 25 8,000 Epizootic. 21
	Prevailing Diseases.	Whoop, cough and pneumn'ia Fever, Catarrhal rheumat,
.e.	griov A mi'qmoT	នឧននន
	Rainy Da	
-	Prevailin Win	gust s w
•5	HTVOM	May August Oct Nov Dec

Population of county 10,263. Population of Waynesville 216. No sanitary inprovement has gone on in Waynesville. Fifteen school houses are reported, and in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

TABULAR VIEWS, &c., HALIFAX COUNTY.

Jan	п	18	2 5	10 Catarrathal,		30	3,220	21 12	2,500	202	25	3.4		
Feb.	S W	4	1 4	3 Disease of lungs and roseol	а.		3,220	13 2	22,500	002	30	25		:
March	n	10	:0:	9 Pulmonary and malarial,		38	3,220	00	22,500			17		
April	SAW	50	6	4 Malarial and dysentery.			3,220	-1 01	22,500	U.	30	17	soft	good
May	υΩ	22		75 Diarrhea and dysentery.		33	3,230	6 2	22,500	s and g	g pue s g	21	soft	boog
June	S & W	=	œ ::	9 Dysentery and cont. fever,	None.	35	3,220	:			SC;	+	3.6	good
July	02	15	· ·	1 Typhoid and typho mal. fé	,, I,A	56	5,320	9	000,22	7/2	œ	23),51	good
August	202	12	11	7 Diarrhora, typho and m	al.	56	3,220	11 2	22,500	702	0/2		රුව	good
Sept	n & w	60	72	Typho and malarial fevers.	3	56	s'f'nt	6 81	uffi'nt	g and s g and	g and s	14	8.0	good
Oet	n & w	33		s Malarial (mild).		8	3	× .	3	ss	SS		5.0	good
Nov	II & W	=		g		56	:	00	1,071	:	:		-	
Dec		:	-	Jec			:	-	•					:
Marin Company									-	-				-

Population of county, 30,289. Population of Halifax, 476.
REMARKS.—Sanitary work and improvement in public buildings were commenced in April and continued until November. There are 40 school houses, frame and logs, ventilation and water good, and privy arrangements good, says separate.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

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an	Feb.	March	April	May	Tune	August s a

Population of county Population of Henderson Rifty school houses of logs and boards, with good ventilation, good drinking water, but no provision for privies.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF IREDELL COUNTY.

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None			None	7,7	"	***************************************	77	Epizootie	***************************************
Pneumonia and Pheumatism	None		Diarrhea None	Wh. Cough, Diarrh'a, Dys'try	Sillious, Intermittent Fev. Sum'r compl't with children		None	Bil. and Remit. Fever, Epizootic.	Bronchial
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Jan	Feb	March	April	Mar	June	July	"ngust	Oct	Nov

REMARKS.—Very little sanitary work has been done in Statesville of a public character. There are eight log and four briek school houses, well ventilated, privies are provided but the sexes are not separate.

Du. Thos. E. Anderson, Supt. of Health. Population of county Population of Statesville

1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF JOHNSTON COUNTY

	Condi- tion of privies,			pad	pag	۵,	Ω,	Ω.	2		
	of wells.		à	ධ්ර	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0		
LDINGS.	No. giv- ing no evid'nce vacina- tion.		:	:	:	:		:	:		
CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS	Food served Poor House.	02	02	02	502	v.	02	5/2	υ <u>α</u>		
OF PUB	Food served to jail.	sc	202	sc	7/2	oc:	502	30	υΩ		50
NOITION	Cubic space each.	009	009	1500		1500	1200	003	008	202	1200
CONT	Prisoners linjail.	ෙ	ক্	30	90	Ü	5	Ü	T	:	3
)	Cubic space each,	006	900	1200		1200	1600	1600	1200	1200	1600
	Inmates in poor house,	1	-1	9	9	1~	9	9	21	:	9
	DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS	None			None	77	77	77	33		
	Prevailing Diseases.	Measles.	Measles and Pheumonia	Measles and Wh'ping Cough.	Meas., Bronchitis, Wh. Cough	Inter and Remit Fever		Malarial Fever	Typo Malarial Fever		One case Typhoid
1.6	Average temperat	50	50	56	62	:	:	36	:	:	65 65
·s/	Rainy day	:	3	27	7	:	9	5	:	6 1	0 4
	Prevailng Wind		Sasw	SSWW 1	s a se	s a sw	Sasw	Sasw		n nw 1	n ws 1
	Montii.	Jan	Feb	March	April	June	July	August .	Oct	Nov.	Dec

The ven-REMARKS.—No sanitary work done in Sehna except in January and December. The number of school houses not given. The victor is good, drinking water good, privies not in good order. tilation is good, drinking water good, privies not in good order.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

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None			None	lc. Mem. Stoma'tis. None	Chicken Cholera	None	None	None	,	Murrain & Epizo'ty	
Pulmonary and Wh. Cough None	Catarhal		Dysentery, Cholera Morbus None.	Dysen'y, Ulc. Mem. Stoma'tis.	Dysentery, Typho, Mal. Fever.	Enteric and Remit, Fever None	Malarial None None	Malarial Fever None			
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REMARKS.—The sanitary condition of Lincolnton did not require public work, and the public buildings are in good condition.

There are fifty-three public school houses, well ventilated and properly provided with drinking water and prives.

Dis. J. M. LAWING, Superintendent of Health.

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s a s w 1 Bronchitis, 40 cases Mumps	Colds	Catarihal None None		Dysentery and Typhoid Fev.	Fevers, Disorder of Digestion	Spenmonia, Bron., derange-	Innes and Inflammatory Enizonty
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LADULAN VIEW OF MACON COUNTY

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August... Sept

REMARKS.—There has been no attention given to sonitary condition of Franklin. There are twenty-five school houses in the county well provided as regards ventilation, water and privies.

Population of county Population of Franklin

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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REMARKS.—Sanitary work was done in Charlotte in January, February, March, April and May, and some improvements in public buildings in January and February. The number of school houses is not given, but are of logs, frame and brick, well ventilated and supplied with water, but with no privy accommodations.

Dr. H. M. Wilder, Superintendent of Health. Population of county 34,100.

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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	Condit'n of Wells.		;	:	5.0	5.0	t.0		50
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CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	Food	s and g sand g	g and s	G)		gands	3.6	5.0	ρĽ
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	Prevailing Diseases.				:	erìa	rìa		
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*8	MONTH	April	May	June	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

BEMARKS.—No sanitary work in Troy. No report of number of school houses given, but they are well ventilated and provided for h good water and proper privies. with good water and proper privies.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF NASH COUNTY

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eb	March .	April	May	June	July kw	August	ept.	Oct	NOV.
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REMARKS.—Sanitary work was done in July and August, and improvement in public buildings in April. There are severaty school uses with good ventilation and good drinking water. houses with good ventilation and good drinking water,

1 60.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. APPENDIX D.—Continued.

1 55 3 Whooping cough, None 25 39 28 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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9 65 3 M M M M M M M M M
9 65 3 M M M M M M M M M
1 - 55 Whooping Cough. None 25 1 1 - 55 3 Whooping Cough.
9 - 55 Influenza, whooping cough. None 11 - 55 Whooping Cough. 14 - 55 Whooping Cough. 15 5 17 Wh. cough, Diarrheri diseases None 16 - 77 Malarial, remit, inter, fevers 16 - 77 Malarial, remit, inter, fevers 17 4 Malarial fever 18 34 Malarial fever
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Jan

Population of county Population of Wilmington 17,600

REMARKS.—Drainage of streets and general sanitary work has been continued throughout the year, and the court house and city hall much improved. The poor house is not in a good sanitary condition, but it is to be improved by making more room for immates, the sick being provided for in the hospital about to be erected. The question of the disposal of garbage is still in its infancy, and the small amount of sewerage in a wretched condition. An analysis of drinking water shows that the wells give poor, and sometimes harmshiftly and the states. This is to be remedied by the erection of water works. There are fourteen frame school houses, mostly outside of the city, with good light and ventilation, and drinking water and privy accommodations.

Dr. J. C. Walker, Supt. of Health,

List and causes of Deaths in New Hanover County for twelve months, ending December, 1880.

NAMES, NAMES, Jan Feb. March. April. May. June July. August. Sept. October Nov. Dec.	2161:::::::	C. W. C. W. C. W. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.	Names, Jan Feb. March, April. May. June Jul
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List and eauses of Deaths in New Hanover County-Continued.

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Total white, 100. Total colored, 283-383,

Very respectfully, J. C. Walker, Superintendent of Health.

APPENDIX D.—Continued,

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF ONSLOW COUNTY,

	Condit'n of privies,	ගේ සේ යන් යන් ය
	Conditi'n of wells,	
MINGS.	No. giv- lng no evidence of yac- einati'n.	PD
IC BUILI	Food poor house.	s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s
F PUBL	Food served to jail.	sand g sand g sand g and g and s g and g and g and g and g and g and g and g and g and g and g and g and s g and g and s g and g and s g and g a
TTION 0	Cubic gpace each.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
ONI	Prisoners in Jail.	
	Culaic space each,	
	Ininates in poor house,	<u> </u>
	DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	hooping cough————————————————————————————————————
	Prevailing Diseases.	Pheumonia. Measles, whooping cough
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·sA	Rainy day	
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	SHTZOM.	Feb. March April July August Fept Oct

Population of county 10,000. Population of Jacksonville 200,

REMARKS.—In July some attention was paid to drainage, and in July and September the general sanitary condition of the town. In January and October some improvement was made in public buildings. Number of school houses not reported, but they are reported as being well ventilated, larving good water and good privies. Number of the Dr. W. J. Movrrour, Superintendent of Health.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF PENDER COUNTY,

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Population of county 13,525. Population of Burgaw 200,

REMARKS.—There was attention to the drainage of streets in January, June and November. Some sanitary work was done in April, June and November. The public buildings are shabby temporary ones, and no effort is made to improve them. There are thirty-six school houses of logs and boards, with good yentilation, tolerable drinking water and no conveniences in the way of privies for either Dg. M, E, ENNETT, Superintendent of Health, Sirio di

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF PERSON COUNTY.

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ver,								
and the nearlest cough, influenza	_	_						
Population of county 13,000. Population of Rexpore								
REMARKS.—No sunitary work done in Roxboro. Number of school houses not given	s not gi	ven.	A	R. J. T. F	ULLER	DR. J. T. FULLER, Supt of Health,	Iealt	H,

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF PITT COUNTY.

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Population of county, 17,276. Population of Greenville, 6th.
REMARKS.—No sanitary work has been done in Greenville, and no report has been made of school houses.
Dr. W. M. B. Brown, Superintendent of Health.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Population of county, 17,551. Population of Ashborough, 182. Remarks.—Sanitary work and improvement in the public buildings reported for March, July, September and October. The number of school houses was not reported, but judging from the imperfect report, the privy accommodations were good.

Dr. W. A. Woollen, Superintendent of Health,

APPENDIX D—Continued.

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Conditi'n of Privies,	None	:	None		3	3	3	3	=
	Conditi'n of wells.	5.03	: :	: :		:	:	3	3	3
CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	No. giv- ing no eviden'e of vac- cinati'n		5.0	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	sc	s g and s None.	s
LIC B	Food Served Poor House	good	and g a and	00%	2008	good	good	s g and	gand	s g and
OF PUB	Food served to jail.	good	a and g	good	good	good	good	gands	g and s	g and s
NOITION	Cubic spaçe cach.	504	504	504	₹	504	504	504	504	504
NOX	Prisoners ling ni	2	7		o	61	Ç3	-Jr	7	භ
	Cubic space each	2345	2345	2545	CF97	2345	2345	2245	2315	2345
	Inmates in Poor House,	12	133	13		12	12	13	12	==
	DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,			Distemper, hog ch'a.		None,		None,	None,	Epizoaty.
	PREVAILING DISEASES,	Pulmonary and malarial.	1	Catarrhal and malarial.	Diarrhoea and dysentery.	[Inter, remit, typh,, df'rhea	Malarial fever, diarrhæa,	<u>e</u> .	Bilic	Catarr'l, bronch's, wh. cough
-	Average temperative	650	-		_	84	88	88	65 65	26
-	Rainy days	 ea		· · ·	-	10	: :	- :	4	6 1
-	Prevailing sbuiw	DY & SAU	W 2 3 3	nan w	S W	SESW	SASE	s & s e	W & S W	n w
	'sHTroM	Ian			May		July	August.	Sept	Dec

Population of county, 18,000. Population of Rockingham, 1,000.
REMARKS.—In January, February, May and July drainage of streets received attention, During the whole year the general sanitary condition of the town was looked after; and in January, June and December the public buildings received attention is paid to school houses in this county, the buildings frame and logs. The ventilation and drinking water are good, but no attention is paid to school houses in this county, the buildings frame and logs. The ventilation and drinking Covingrox, Superintendent of Health,

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF ROBESON COUNTY.

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None. None. Hog cholera. None,
o Pulmonary. Pulmonary and malarial. Malarial and catarrhal. Diarr. and bowel affections. Mal. fever. bowel affections. Malarial fever.
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Sanitary

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None.

Oct..... | var'ble| f | ... | 61 | Malarial fever. Nov..... | | | m | 2 | 41 | Malarial and pulmonary.

Population of county, 23,936. Population of Lumberton, 561
RENARKS.—In January, February, March, May, June, October and November the drainage of the streets was looked after. Sanitar work was done in all the months except May, September and November, and the public buildings received attention when necessary.

DR. R. F. Lewis, Superintendent of Health.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Jun s w, n e 1 . 48° Catarrhal	n e	Ξ.	1 48		12 2	12	-	77					123	m'te
March ne.nw 6 50	n w	9	50	l, whooping cough									0	
		_		and scarlet lever.									:	:
April n e, s w 3	S W	: :	56	Catarrhal and malarial. None.	ne.	83	:	16		g and s	g and s	28 16 g and s g and s soft good	soft	good
May 2	:	c1	75	Bowel complaints in chil- Hog ch , chicken ch. 25	g ch, chicken ch.	22	:	-	:	g and s	g and s	1 g and s g and s g	5,0	:
June \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	S W,	· · ·	92	Ch'ra infantum, wh. eough, Nor mumps, typho mal, fever,	ne.	18	:	4	:	g and s	g and s	4 g and s g and s soft good	soft	good
July	# C = C = C = C = C = C = C = C = C = C	8 W & f 84 57	84	S Typhoid fever bowel com-		18	suf.	10	suffi't.	suf. 5 suffi't, good	good None.	None.	5.0	boog
August 8 83 1	:	.:	88	* .		16	:	20	3	good	boog	3	ы	good
Sept ne,	11 W	37	3	Malarial fever.		11	:	00		suffi't.	suffi't.	;	5.0	good
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Nov nne	WS.	nne,sw m	:	Catarrhal. Epi	zooty.	5	:	=	:	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	II	5.0	ď
Dec n e, nw n	иW	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	Catarrhal, pneumonia and bronchitis.		53	:	77	suffi't.	boog	good	13 4 suffi't, good good	≿.o	fatr
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Population of county, 22,000. Population of Salisbury, 2,800.

REMARKS—In January and June drainage of streets was attended to. In January attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the town. Public buildings received attention in January and April. The number of school houses not reparted. They are log and frame houses and one brick house. The ventilation and drainage is good, but there has been no attention paid to the privies. DR. J. J. SUMMERELL, Superintendent of Health.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF SAMPSON COUNTY

Distemper, hog chol 12 1314 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

REMARKS—In October only was drainage of the streets, general sanitary improvements and improvement of public buildings attended to. There are 100 school houses of logs and boards, of inferior construction, and without privy accommodations. Direction of the alth. Population of county 22,000 Population of Clinton, 650.

APPENDIX D.—Continued. TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF STOKES COUNTY.

		Condit'n of Privies,	good	: :	3			ක	3	"	;
		or Wells.		තා දැර	5.0	i		soft	;	5.0	5.0
	CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	ing no giv- ing no evidence of Vacci- nation.			:			:	:	:	-:
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	DITION	Cubie Space each.									
	CON	ar'n'sirq Jist ni	3:	:70	3				31	9	Ç.)
)		Cubic Space each,	1728							1728	oc .
		Inmates in Poor House.	य च	eo 10	5	3	5	5	494	771	
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	eroup Distemper	Dist., chick., hog chol None	3	Chicken, hog cholera	19 19	ev., dys'y None	None	l. Pneumonia Hog cholera	
		Prevalling Diseases.	Diphtheria, pulmonary	Pneu., inter. fever, diphthe'ia I Measles, whooping cough		Measles, wh cough, dyscn'ty	Meas., dys, inter., typhoid fev	Diph., inter., typho, fev., dys'y 1	S Typhoid, inter. fever, wh	Inter., typhoid, Pneumonia	
	e re•	Average fitanet	æ.75	74.25 26.27	83	77%	75	17/3	89	F 9	**
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		Prevailin	s a s w	wasw	:	3	s a w	wan	varia'e	s waw	nanw
		Action.	Jan. Feb.	March	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oet	Nov.

REMARKS.—During the year drainage in county fown has been attended to in all the months but January and February. Sanitary improvement of the town has been attended in six months of the year, but in two of these imperietly. There was noted improvement in public bullings in January. There are twelve school houses of log and frame, with good ventilation and good drinking water. The pity accommodations are adequate; sexes separate. Population of county 15,354. Population of Danbury 108.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF UNION COUNTY

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Population of county 18,000. Population of Monroe 1,600.
REMARKS.—Drainage was done in January and August. Throughout the year, excepting October, November and December, efforts were made at sanitary improvement of the county town. There are ninety-seven school houses, log and frame buildings, with good were made at sanitary improvement of the county town. There are adequate and the sexes separated.

Wentilation and good drinking water, The privies are adequate and the sexes separated.

Dr. Isaac H. Blair, Superintendent of Health. boog 5.0 7195 10 15520 10 15520 Nov...... | variab | 19) | 145 | Typhold, eatarrhal...... | Epizootle...... | Dec...... | Epizootle......

TABULAR VIEW, &c., OF WARREN COUNTY.

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good		boog	1	g and s		g and s		good	g and s	g and s		2000 good	good
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Distemper and hog	Distem'r am'g horses	. Dis., quin'y a'g	(Pneum'ia and 1	. < fever amo'g h	(cholera in hogs.	None.	"		**	3	**	Epizootle,	
	Pulmonary,	Pneum'a, influenza, measles		April wnw, e 3 144 Mal., pneum, infl'a, wh. e'gh. \ fever amo'g horses,		May n n c 52 Inter. fev., diarr., dysentery. None.	Mill Comme of manifely and Comme	Mild form of remittent lever.	Mild malarial typho.	M'd malarial, typho-mal, fev.		Malarial fever.	Pulmonary and billous.
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Jan	Feb 88 W, n 9	March		April W1	_	May n		June	July 6. W. sw 13	August., Sasw 16.	Sept.	Oct. es	Dec nn e, w 17 5

Remarks,—Drainage in county town was attended to except in the months of January, October and December. Efforts at sanitary improvement were confinuous throughout the year, and also of the public buildings. Fifty-six school houses, of log and frame buildings, with good ventilation, good drinking water, but Inadequate privies.

DR, GEORGE A, FOOTE, SuperIntendent of Health,

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

TABULAR VIEW, &C., OF WAYNE COUNTY.

	Conditi'n or privies,		::::	toler	not g	72	5.0	تد	ىد	تب	نب	toler.
	Conditi'n of wells.	q	-	_	-	_	'n	د	ಜ	5.0	د	\$10 B10
CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	No. giv- ing no evid'nce of vacci- nation.		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:								
LIC BUI	Food Served Poor House.		:	5.0 >	:	> 50		> >		> ¤	> >	
or Pub	Food served to jail.		:	\$0 \$:	_	_	_	_	_	_	5.00
DITION	Cubic space each,			5780			5780		5780			5780
CON	Prisoners in jail.	23	5	=	च	00	4	30	9	1	9	
	Cubic space fach.	:	:	32000	32000	3200	33000	32000	32000	35000	32000	
	Inmates in Poor House,	10	2	=	17	2		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	15	ಪಪ
	DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	Hog cholera			None	None	None	None	None	None	None	meastes
	PREVAILING DISEASES.	Influenza, malarial	Fulmonary	Pulmo'ry, measles, diarrhœa	Meas, wh cough, diar, dysen'y	Dys, diar, fev. meas, wh cough	Typho. mal. dyse'try, diarrh'a	Malarial	Malarial, typho malarial	Mal, fever, some diphtheria	Malarial, diphtheria	•
1,6	Average temperatu		:	:	:	85	200	æ	85	:	:	
·8.	Rainy day	: 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
'sr	Prevailing wind	2	502				:				:	-
	Month.	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov. Dec.

Population of county 25,178. Population of Goldsboro 3,800.
REMARKS.—For the morths of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and December drainage, sanitary condition of public buildings was looked after.

DR. M. E. Roberson, Superintendent of Health.

APPENDIX E.

WHAT THE STATE OWES THE PEOPLE—PUBLIC HEALTH IS PUBLIC WEALTH.

BY HON. ERASTUS BROOKS, OF NEW YORK.

That "the world is governed too much," is a maxim that may wisely be accepted by both the people and the government; and especially is the maxim true in a republic like our own, where the people, when notified of their duty, are reasonably considerate and intelligent. The declaration of ndependence, the constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of the several States, all begin with some reference to the people's rights and welfare. The great object of government is the diffusion of knowledge, and the enactment of laws for the regulation of states, communities and persons, and among the first of these duties are provisions of law for the safety of the people. To secure "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is a principle of government older than the constitution, and as such it was embodied in the first record of our national existence. It is safe, therefore, to say, in the beginning of what we have to present to the American Public Health Association, that there can be no real life or happiness where the public health is not provided for by law; and that the state is only in the discharge of one of its first duties, when it seeks, under reasonable laws, to maintain the chief end of its existence.

In the Congress of the United States, and in the legislatures of the several States and Territories, it is exceptional to find members of the medical profession. Here and there, it is also true, only are found men who unite an interest in the political and physical welfare of the state. In a certain way we all seek that "good digestion which waits on appetite," looking for "health on both." But far more than in what we eat and drink, and put on and off, we digest our words and thoughts. Our laws are digested, and have been from the order of the Roman Emperor Justinian, now nearly 1,400 years since, to the present time. In food for the body, as in light and air for the abodes of men, the work to be done is to arrange, classify, dissolve and distribute, whatever in the one case is nutritious, from whatever is otherwise; and in preparing, if I am correct, whatever is put into the stomach for conversion into blood and into chyle or chyme; and in the other case, the work to be done is to arrange, classify, work over and distribute for the use of others, whatever is necessary in books and letters for the instruction of mankind.

For more than forty-five years of my life, as proprietor, editor and legislator, I have been engaged in the second class of this kind of work. To most of you belongs the more important work which may be presented in the three aspects of reducing the mortality among the people at large, of saving the people from physical pain, and of curing the sick. If to do all this is not to make "a voyage of discovery," and "a circumnavigation of charity," then no such voyage can be taken in the journey of life. I can recall no work of equal value, nor any kind of labor calculated to promote so much human happiness.

In political governments the people are bound to seek and to enjoy, if they can, their political preferences for principles and for persons. Whether in majorities or minorities, one side will govern and the other side will obey. The two sides are essential to the welfare of the state; but while this is true, there are in all states and communities, unities and necessities, still more essential for the public good, and upon which there can be no safe divisions of opinion as to the proper uses of the authority of the state. We may have

diversities of opinion as to the causes of diseases, remedies for their cure—as to climates—and exposures, as to habits of living, the safety of buildings, the best methods of drainage, sewerage and ventilation in dwellings and work-shops; but science and experience will in time solve all these differences into one practice or system, while in all that belongs to duty to be performed, or to culpability for neglect of duty commanded to be done in questions relating to the public health, there can safely be no divided counsels.

I place the subject of health as among the first, if not the very first, in the science of political economy. It is a question which belongs to the wealth of the nation and to the prosperity of the people. The man or scientist who is capable of discovering or curing disease, and whom by custom we define as a physician, is, in the established meaning of words, an experimentalist in physics, and a natural philosopher. The doctor, in brief, is a person recognized in law and practice as one skilled in the art of healing the sick through the agency of proper medicines, and it is this healing of disease in its effect upon communities which covers and governs a material fact in political economy.

We know what ravages yellow fever has produced in this country and in the world, how many lives it has destroyed, how much misery it has produced and distributed, and how much wealth it has diminished. The lessening or removal of the prevalence of this great calamity has been partly the work of physicians, and a large share of it belongs to the nursing of liberal and intelligent men and women. This work, often a volunteer service, was inspired by the noblest motives, and has again and again, and especially in this section of the country, produced the grandest results.

The state politically, but not in the sense of party politics, and the people personally, in every sense I need not say, have the deepest interest in what is called state preventive medicine. Disease among a large class is often but another name for poverty, pauperism, orphanage and bankruptcy.

In Philadelphia in 1871–'72, some 4,500 people perished from small pox. The reported loss in business there at the time, and from this disease, was \$16,000,000, besides a cash value in human lives of \$5,000,000 more. New York City was also a great sufferer at the same time and from the same cause, while Baltimore, Boston and Providence and other cities resisted the disease and prospered greatly, owing to a timely and thorough vaccination of the inhabitants.

The state imposes certain qualifications not only upon dealers in drugs, but upon physicians, before they can practice in the great art of prescribing suitable remedies for disease. A more important state duty is the enactment of wholesome laws to prevent disease. This is done without infringing upon the personal or political rights of any citizen.

The first duty is to remove the cause of all pestilences and epidemics, foreign or domestic; and where these unfortunately prevail, the second duty is, by vigorous administrations of proper laws, to prevent their spread and put an end to their existence. When the pleuro-pneumonia came into the United States from Holland-once the great depot of this disease in Europe—and when, to an alarming extent, it was carried into England, the realm, the state and the Federal governments did not hesitate to act forcibly and promptly for its removal. Holland, profiting by experience and energy, reduced by inoculation the disease to one or two per cent., and finally stamped it out. If Massachusetts and other states have accomplished a great work in preventing the lung plague in cattle, what ought not all the states to do in preventing even a worse disease in men, women and children? To a woman of Massachusetts is due the honor of suggesting the first Board of Health in the United States. A decent care for the people by the state and a decent respect for the government by the people establishes reciprocal relations which no party can neglect. The lives, health and happiness of all classes of citizens depend upon these mutual observances of duty; and hence the existence of State Boards of Health, all created by law to present, discuss, and enforce obedience to the laws passed. The law, in all its provisions, is for the common good. It is a simple application of the science of medicine in the form of remedies or preventions to the people of the state. It teaches mankind not only the inestimable blessings of light, and air and water, of ventilation and drainage in dwellings and places of business, but the absolute need of the best use of these great gifts in nature, chemistry and discovery.

It is demonstrated in the city from whence I come, by the President of the City Board of Health, that thousands of young lives have been saved yearly for ten years and more by the enforcement of health laws passed by the State. Recent laws relating to the tenement houses will impart great comfort to their poor occupants and add largely to the number of lives saved. The death-rate of the city now numbers between 20,000 and 30,000 each' year, and one-third of this number of lives could be saved if the health laws could be enforced. Eminent physicians, verbally and in their written reports, assure me that one-third or more of the prevailing sickness in town and country could be prevented by the observance of sanitary laws. Mr. Edwin Chadwick stated three years ago, to the British Scientific Association, that both the sick and death-rate had been reduced onethird by the practice of sanitary laws, and that the deathrate in the old districts had come down to sixteen or seventeen in each thousand deaths; and he declares that in new districts, with no overcrowding, and with a proper supply of water and surface cleansing, that the death-rate can be reduced to ten in the thousand, which is nearly two-thirds less than the mean death-rate among the general people.

More remarkable than even this encouraging promise, but resting upon the common sense rules of fidelity in public service—and adding, perhaps, a becoming sympathetic interest in the happiness of mankind—is the statement that in well-governed institutions for children between the ages of three and fifteen years, the death-rate can be reduced to two-thirds of the number generally prevalent, or to three in each 1,000 children, and with a corresponding immunity from all common epidemics. Even in the British reformatory prison, by the careful use of preventive medicines, the death-rate has been reduced to three in the thousand, with a general exemption from diarrhea, dysenentery, typhus fever and eruptive diseases. The diseases belonging to the respiratory organs are also reduced by care to one half.

The cholera epidemic which prevailed in England in 1832 frightened the people there into the necessity of securing more of the decencies of life than had before been enjoyed. The panic of a scourge, like most other panics, prompted many of the people to put on their thinking caps, and from the consequences of the cholera came, in the course of ten, twelve and fifteen years, valuable government reports and laws. These laws, if Dr. Bowditch be correct, are in advance of the laws of all other countries; and one man, Dr. Farr, has been the bright particular star in this work of sanitary reform, not only for Great Britain, but in many other parts of the world. If disease spreads by contagion, so also good example and benevolence inspires imitation and secure their reward. The great pioneers of the world in discovery and work have proved its greatest benefactors, and to the good beginnings at home and abroad we owe to day the existence of twenty-four State Boards of Health in the thirty-eight States of the Union, and all these have been established within twenty years. Lord Beaconsfield spoke the truth for his own country when he said, as Prime Minister of England, three years since, that "the health of the people is the first duty of the statesman." This sentiment is at least equally true in a country of such enormous proportions as our own, and daily increasing, not only from its

own inherent growth, but as the destined home of so many millions of people in the old world.

The government and the states are not asked for what so often excites and thrills the body politic by the possession of place, patronage and power, but simply to engage in the paternal works of saving the lives and promoting the health of the people. The appeal is to the common sense and practical humanity of members of Congress and of the Legislatures of the states, some of whom, as in Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, have already performed a work of moral and social importance, not only to the people of their own states, but in the way of example to all non-acting states. The motives for the needed work are the highest of our best-natures, "since the greatest good to the greatest number of the people" is all that is asked.

If, when governed by such considerations, the people refuse to act, the law here as abroad must take its course, and penalties imposed for its violation. Nor is it enough, as expressed a hundred years ago and more by Edmund Burke,. that "men mean well. It becomes them to Do well." You are asking nothing new of states. Centuries ago the republics of Greece and Rome had their sanitary laws, and the argument then as to-day, as a part of the important work of the period, was that physical culture would secure physical health. The old Romans had their systems of ventilation. drainage and sewerage, their splendid aqueducts, baths and pavements, and all of them promoted the comfort, convenience and health of the people. Sanitary law also was a part of the Mosaic law, and in practice better at times than the customs in very many of our own American towns and cities in the closing years of the nineteenth century of the. Christian era.

Among the lost arts and blessings of mankind unfortunately were the lost codes of laws relating among other things to the public health. The code of Justinian and the laws of Lycurgus, with laws for justice and health, went into

decay, and for a thousand years and more books and learning, and in a certain sense, deeds of practical charity, were confined to the monks. It was long a forgotten lesson among general teachings that "cleanliness was next to godliness," and therefore a very close neighbor to all kinds of practical piety. Hence, and clear up to and far into this nineteenth century, came agues, malaria, small-pox, cholera, scurvy, plagues and pestilences, and all the inherited ills of life to which, from negligence and ignorance, flesh and blood are exposed. Happily for the world public opinion is now aroused in the interest of the public health, and the subject reaches us to day in the three-fold form of economy, thrift and morals.

If, as alleged by way of criticism, the health service is costly, it can be proved to be the best possible investment to meet the cost. We begin in the New York State Board this year with an appropriation of \$15,000, and it may be more or less hereafter. The City Board of New York asks for the year 1881 the sum of \$253,363, and it is money so well invested that in buildings, institutions, in saving health and lives, it will save more money to the city, in income and taxes, than any investment of the most skillful financier in Wall street. If to this result the money value of life is counted, the five or six thousand lives yearly saved will run into some millions of dollars. In Great Britain they place this kind of value upon human existence, just as we say in the United States that the cash value of every able-bodied immigrant from the Old World is \$1,000 There Dr. Farrperhaps the highest authority in the Old World-placed, in his reports as the registrar-general of the government, the money value of each man, woman and child in the United Kingdom at \$795. The neglected preventable deaths in England and Wales during the school period, apart from infant mortality, makes a loss to the state of \$95,000,000! The British life insurance companies and friendly societies also give the money value of work lost by siekness.

every death there were, as proved on careful investigations by the government, two persons always sick and disabled, thus making a loss for each death of 730 days in each year. This result is reached by placing the minimum of the entire population at the sum of \$795 here named, and to these figures are added 50,000 lives lost annually in the school age in England and Wales, which might be saved. But such statistics are exhaustless, and I must soon leave them for more practical conclusions.

In considering the subject of State law and personal work it will be wise to recognize the principle in regard to disease—especially is this true in cases of quarantine—that it is not places, but *principles*, which secure public health. This rule applies alike to the ship, the shop and the home. Ship fever under proper treatment and practice has become what Dr. Vanderpoel has called almost a mythical disease and by simple cleanliness it is now easily mastered.

Cholera, though not mastered by being stamped out in the same way, is often under control, and its spread into towns and states, and along the coasts and rivers, can be prevented. It always comes from importation. Importation, if need be, can be forbidden, and by law and care its spread, if it should come, can be prevented. When in 1832, 1848-'49, 1854, 1865-'66, it entered the United States and Canada, it traveled as fast as travelers could be borne by steam to the far West, and left its footsteps of sorrow all along the road from New York and Quebec. 1848 it entered New Orleans from Havre, and forced its way all along the Mississippi, reaching towns and cities 1,000 niles apart, and, surviving the winter, it pursued its ravages over land and water in 1849-'50. Had the United States, or Louisiana alone, possessed powers given them under existing laws, no such disaster could have occurred.

Sanitary laws properly executed, I need not say in this place, have prevented and can prevent the spread of cholera. The law, however, must be supreme, and not only supreme,

but cover districts, precincts, towns, counties, states and governments, even to the interposition of international authority. There must be the cordon sanitaire, as along the vast frontiers of Russia, and maritime law in the hands of faithful officials, and these officials must be sanitary officers, as we have seen them upon the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, at Medina and Mecca, keeping back and pushing forward the hundreds of thousands of Mussulman pioneers, who, but for the law and its vigilant observance, would bear disease and death wherever their footprints are found.

What John Stuart Mill calls "the limits of the province of government" we must agree, whether spoken of the state or of the citizen, excludes no good work. It may and should exclude all those needless forms of non-intercourse common to the middle ages and to later periods of time, and all oppressive methods of administration, as when petty despots govern the people; but whatever is needed for the absolute good of the people in establishing and maintaining the public health must be done. If the law is a bad one, repeal it because it is a bad law, or amend it until it becomes wise and timely. In New York we have a compulsory law requiring vaccination, but it is a dead letter except in a single city, and vaccination is generally reduced to deeds of charity or to simple individual volition, even when the public welfare requires obedience to the public statute. It is the cost to the state that some people complain of, but as a question of state economy I hope I have removed this objection. The real state cost in all the United States at present is less than \$5,000 for each million of inhabitants, and the saving covers the cost ten times over. The civil war destroyed 600,000 persons. Sickness wastes more than war-20,000 a year in London and 120,000 in the United Kingdom, and if recorded figures from medical men are true, 700,000 years of individual human life are yearly lost by preventable neglect among the 5,000,000 of people in the State of New York, and 70,000 years of human life are also wasted every year there by sickness, and New York is no worse off than other States of the Union. These lives fall short ten years each of what they should be. So in England, also, we read the important truth, that in the healthy districts of the kingdom persons who reach the age of twenty years pass on to the good old age of three score and three years and nearly a half; while in the general districts death comes within forty five years. The annual money loss of this single death record, coming from ignorance neglect, and crime, is stated at nearly \$50,000,000, besides the loss from impairment of health and from poverty among those not positively dead.

When it is known that in small-pox, isolation and vaccination provide a certain cure for a loathsome disease, the existence of which is concealed where it notoriously is, the law or its officers are at fault. When it is also known that bad air produces bodily and mental disease, and that proper ventilation, heating and water supply are remedial measures, it is the duty of the law put in practice to point out and remove the evil. The law, in some of our cities at least, prescribes where houses shall be built, of brick or stone only, and if it is a wise law may not the construction and drainage of dwellings and work-shops also be regulated by law? Mr. Edwin Chadwick says that by following out a correct principle three houses may be well drained at the present cost of one, and Mr. Edward Atkinson, also good authority, declares that unsafe buildings cost more to construct than fire-proof buildings. It is proposed in England to guarantee dwellings as safe to live in on the score of health, and simply by evidences of proper construction and drainage. When sewer gas poisons the blood and produces dysentery and malaria in other forms, who shall condemn any proper law intended to prevent poison and self-inflicted murder? So in regard to adulterations of food. Take, for example, the simple article of candy, much of which is reported to be made from grape sugar, glucose and terra alba; the latter being sold at one cent a pound, and the former at four cents a pound, where granulated sugar costs, by the barrel, ten and a half cents—the cheaper candy may be impaired by impurities from fifty to seventy per cent. It is a public duty to resist all impurities, both in the food we eat and in the contaminated air we breathe; in all dwellings, and all work-shops, and in all that is around them; and let me say in speaking, alike for the state and citizen, that obsta principiis is the only safe rule of action.

This subject addresses itself to the hearts, minds and bodies and estates of every man and woman in the land. The real wealth of a nation is counted not in mines of gold, silver and coal, nor in the more useful metals of iron, lead, copper and tin; nor yet in the millions of acres of land cultivated by between five and six millions of our people; nor in the work produced by half this number of persons employed in the manufactories and workshops of the people; nor yet alone in the treasures brought up from the depths of the sea, or borne upon the two oceans which surround us; nor from or upon our grand lakes and large or limited rivers. These are vast, grand and stupendous sources of material wealth and of physical greatness. But, as far above them all as the heavens are from the earth, as a simple question of value, is the general health of the people. Here alone is true manhood, real civilization, contentment in life, peace and rest in the family, pervading happiness and substantial good will among men. Here alone the personal man is the temple of the undying soul, and only the purified abodes of men are fitting habitations for this vital principle.

We sum up, in conclusion, the duties of the Federal Government and of the State in the following order:

First.—Supervision over the health of the entire people; peaceably if it can be done, forcibly if necessary. Where the Federal Government has authority, as upon the sea, lakes, rivers, over forts and arsenals, over the army and navy, in the legislation for commerce, international and in-

ernal, especially in regard to infected vessels, over animals exported and imported, this authority belongs to Congress. t has been proved, I think, after the most laborious invesigations for nearly two centuries past in this country, that he epidemics appearing among us have been traced to importations. If epidemics in this and other gulf cities seem o disprove this fact, the seeming exception is due to the bad sanitary condition of the localities named, or to the fact, as stated by Dr. Vanderpoel, to the germs of disease concealed and dormant in some cellar or room not reached by the ourifying air of heaven in the place where the disease exists. The port of New York, for four months of the year, has been s much exposed as New Orleans to yellow fever, and it has been kept away from New York, not by any system of nonntercourse, but simply by the practice of correct principles of quarantine by vigilant and capable officers of the state.

Second.—State governments are clothed with power over the health of the people within the commonwealth and over all the territory where the Federal government is without urisdiction. The colleges and schools of the state, its institutions of charity and learning, its prisons and reformacories, its codes and laws, all that belongs to roads, avenues, parks, canals, docks, piers and even to public and private lwellings, when legislation is needed for health, belongs to he parental care of the state. Epidemics are to be treated ike public enemies, and often they are worse than armed oes because more insidious and beyond observation. They come in foul sewage, polluted streams and corrupted wells of water. They come also like a thief in the night and steal away hose jewels of the household, the little ones, whose lives are nore precious than all the wealth of the state. To prevent idulterations in food and drugs—not practiced I hope and believe to the extent reported or suspected—is another of the state duties. To clothe boards of supervisors and trustees in owns and villages, and mayors, common councils and health poards in cities, not only with ample power in regard to

health, but to require them to pass and enforce ordinances, is a positive duty of the state. A state department of health is essential to secure these results, and in its actions it must be impartial, effective, vigorous, determined, and take no step backward.

Third.—While Federal and State governments are bound to do what is here suggested, a higher law of duty rests upon the women of the household and upon faithful men of business. When a woman suggested the first Board of Health in the states, the appeal only came when a typhoid fever was discovered in a seminary of learning at Pittsfield. The state cannot secure obedience to law without the sympathy and co-operation of the people. Light and air, cleanliness and order, are the great preservers of health, and the wives, mothers and daughters, as the necessary mistresses of our dwellings, can best serve the state when they secure the greatest possible health in their own homes. Dr. Farr prescribes the right remedy when he says, that "health at home is health everywhere," and when he adds as his conclusion from experience that "the whole future sanitary movement rests for permanent and executive support on the women of the country." If it be true, as stated by the President of the State Board of Health for Connecticut, that "the predisposing causes of insanity in the United States can be traced to malign influence on childhood," no wonder that we have from Dr. Wilbur, of New York, the startling record that there are 50,000 lunatics in the country, nor that we are behind England, Germany and the age in which we live in our treatment of this class of unfortunate people.

Finally, a word as to quarantine. Commerce cannot be forbidden, but it may be regulated when hurtful to health. At best, however, state law is only a relative guarantee of the public safety. Quarantine and commerce are naturally enemies, and the state must regulate the relation between the two—the state always insisting that, as far as possible, the public health within its borders shall be permanent. Every nation and every state has the right to use intelligent

ways and means to preserve health over all its borders, and the Federal Government also has rights which must be respected and laws which must be obeyed. There are natural, legal, wise and conservative lines between nations, states, municipalities and towns. Where the death-rate in England is 19.9 in the 1,000, in Austria 31.3, and close on to the latter number in all parts of Italy, official action is demanded in the name of public safety.

Drawing, then, only the proper lines between nations, states and local authorities as a question of commerce, all in established authority may, under the administration of wise laws, be able to say to Congress for all rivers passing between different states, and for all lakes bordering upon these states, and for the great highways on the ocean touching our American land—

Bid harbors open, public ways extend;
Bid temples worthy of the gods ascend;
Bid the broad arch the roaring flood contain,
The mole extended break the roaring main;
Back to her bounds the roaring sea command,
And roll obedient rivers through the land.

APPENDIX F.

LIMITATION AND PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

BY R. L. PAYNE, M. D.

In consideration of the fact that diphtheria has been prevalent in many sections of North Carolina at various times since the year 1861, bringing suffering, death and woe to many a happy household; and because it is again committing its ravages in some parts of the state, the State Board of Health deem it their duty to publish the following circular, hoping thereby to admonish every citizen not to neglect any precautions which may be calculated in the least degree to prevent the spread of the disease, and hoping to impress every one with the possibility of limitation and prevention.

While there are some things still unknown, and unsettled as to diphtheria, its law of contagion and its spontaneous origin, yet a sufficient number of facts respecting its prevention have been deduced from the very large experience which has been accumulating for the last eighteen or twenty years in this country, to warrant the publication of the best known of them.

Contagion. Is diphtheria contagious? This is still a mooted question, and, while some good observers deny it, the weight of testimony is very largely in favor of it. From a large experience with, and close observation of, the disease in different epidemics, we cannot for a moment doubt its contagiousness, and we hope that in our present state of knowledge no theories, however plausible, will be suffered to beguile the householders of our state into the belief of its non-contagiousness. If we be still to some extent in the

dark, as a matter of prudence let us hold fast to the safer side until the dawn of greater light.

It is true that the contagiousness of diphtheria differs essentially from the more familiar examples of it in measles, small-pox, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, etc. In these diseases the time which elapses from contact with the person affected and the seizure of the person exposed, is fixed and well known, so that we can speak definitely of the laws which govern them; but our knowledge of diphtheria is not yet so definite. However, it is confidently believed that it will be shown in the future to have its fixed period of incubation too.*

The first manifestations of the disease are nearly always either in the throat, nose or mouth, and this would seem to indicate that the causative elements invade the body through these most exposed channels, leading to the inevitable conclusion that the breath of diphtheria patients is dangerous, and that the contagious elements may be conveyed in the air. It is a zymotic, or constitutional disease,—that is, the blood is always poisoned in those affectend with it. An eminent writer, speaking of it says:

"Zymotic in its nature it tends to fasten upon whomsoever is debilitated by previous disease, or by a constitution naturally feeble, and artificially effeminized, or whose vitality is lowered by the depressing influences of luxury, indolence and inactivity; and the habitual defiance of physical and hygienic laws. * * * * Finally, all we can affirm is that, as a general rule, anti-hygienic conditions of any kind favor the invasion of diphtheria, as well as of other similar epidemic diseases."

Unlike most other specific diseases, one attack does not exempt the person from subsequent attacks, but appears rather to render such a one more liable to be smitten again.

^{*}The writer was attacked with diphtheria just a week after a piece of membrane from the throat of a patient came in contact with the mucous membrane of his own mouth.

Consequently the cautions which follow are as applicable to these persons as to those who have never had the disease.

LIMITATION.

Can any means be resorted to which will in any measure prevent or even limit the spread of this terrible scourge? We believe this question may be safely answered in the affirmative, since already most encouraging results have followed such attempts in various localities. Therefore, we believe it to be our bounden duty as philanthropists to redouble our efforts in this direction!

It has been shown (as far as our enquiries have extended,) that in the Southern States, the season of the greatest prevalence and malignancy of diphtheria, is during the time of the greatest soil-soakage, that is, during and after the usual autumn rains. The connection between the appearance and spread of this disease, and the soil saturated with rain, and holding in solution all of the foul washings from the surface of the earth, as fecal matter, decomposing vegetable matter, garbage, &c., has not yet certainly been established, but enough is known to lead to the belief that there is some connection. Of course, the same soil-soakage, etc., existed in North Carolina before diphtheria became epidemic, and did not beget the disease. Once introduced, however, and having this pabulum to feed upon, it spread from house to house, and we have no doubt that such a condition of foul decomposition tends materially to promote its spread, yet we freely grant that we have seen many a severe case of diphtheria during the prevalence of dry weather.

Our confrere, Thomas F. Wood, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has prepared a very excellent diagram of the death rate of diphtheria in Wilmington, N. C., from which it appears that the greatest death rate in that city happened about and soon after the seasons of the greatest rain-fall, and most extreme heat.*

Drainage. What we say of drainage is applicable to all infectious diseases. Perfect drainage is the precedent condition of prevention in all of them. A badly drained city, cown or locality, runs risks which are proportionate to the nefficiency of its plan of drainage. The soil of any situation which is soaked with stagnant water, is sure to be soaked with foul water, and all water which is rife with animal and vegetable decomposition, is a most prolific hot-bed of infectious diseases.

One of the paramount conditions then, of pure water, is that it shall have free circulation, shall flow freely, and one of the essential conditions of harmless soil, is that it shall have a free circulation of ground air. Thorough drainage, therefore, becomes a most potent factor in limiting the spread of diphtheria, and should never be neglected.

VENTILATION in and under dwellings should be secured and made effectual, because nothing contributes more to good health than pure air! Pure water, pure air, and a plenty of sunlight are of the utmost importance in a hygienic point of view. As much sunshine as possible should be let into the damp shady corners, and such places as cannot be remedied by drainage should be frequently covered with unslacked lime, charcoal or solutions of green vitriol.

Well or Spring Water must not be used if there be any reason to suppose that the water is impure, unless there be no other source of water supply, and even then that for drinking purposes should be boiled before using. All wells or springs near a privy should be suspected, because although we may not be able to detect anything wrong either by taste or smell, such water is very probably most impure. Ditches and drains should be so constructed that all the surface washings shall

^{*}See Dr. Wood's paper and diagram in the N. C. Medical Journal for March, 1878.

be carried as far as possible away from wells and springs, and the habit common in some parts of the State of allowing children to urinate, and sometimes, even empty the bowels behind the well house, or near the well or spring, should be immediately abandoned, since these excrementitious matters are washed into the well or spring by the rains, and thus become fruitful sources of disease.

Your Privy should be carefully attended to. Destructive deodorants, such as unslaked lime, copperas water, (1½ lbs. to the gallon of water,) or if nothing better is at hand, common wood ashes should be applied every day, or at least every other day. Dry earth may be used for the same purpose, but is not so effectual, because it cannot penetrate deep into the mass.*

DIPHTHERIA IS A DISEASE DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH,

Therefore the County Superintendent of Health should be notified as soon as a case occurs in the county.

AVOID THE CONTAGION.

In the first place, all persons should endeavor to keep out of the way as much as possible; and secondly, all persons sick with the disease should be promptly separated from the rest of the family and the public, and should have no one about them except such as are absolutely necessary. Carpets, curtains, and all other textile fabrics not necessary, should be removed at once. Bare floors are to be preferred, and widows without curtains let in needed sunlight. Fresh air should be freely admitted into the room of the sick, care being taken not to expose the patient to draughts, and a fire should be made morning and night, and in damp weather

^{*}See Circular on Drainage, Ventilation, Water Supply and Disinfectants.

should be kept burning all the time, because a fire dries up the dampness, and promotes the circulation of pure air.

ALL DISCHARGES FROM THE PATIENT

Should be carefully destroyed. Those from the nose, throat and mouth may be received upon soft rags, and these should not be suffered to accumulate, but should be burned soon after using. The evacuations from the bowels and bladder should be received in vessels and immediately disinfected with sulphate of zinc, chloride of zinc, copperas, or some other destructive disinfectant, and then be buried as far as possible from the well. Perfect cleanliness of patient, nurses, floors, furniture, clothing, utensils, etc., etc., should be scrupulously attended to! The bed-clothing, and the clothing of the patient, must be often changed, and those taken off should be immediately put to soak in water having in solution of chloride of zinc or chloride of lime, and allowed to remain in soak several hours. Spoons, cups, and all other utensils used by the patient, should be cleansed in the room, and be confined entirely to the use of the sick, and the dish-water, after being disinfected, should be buried with the excrement.

The condition of the yard, garden, stable-lot, and all other surrounding lots should be frequently inspected, and all garbage, and filth of every description carefully removed, or destroyed by being well covered with unslaked lime or dry earth.

The kitchen, smoke-house, poultry-house, pig-sty, and stables, should be kept as free from filth as possible, and all such out-houses should never be built near the well or spring. Cellars should be kept clean and dry, and have plenty of sunlight. The slop-tub should not be suffered to become a nuisance.

VISITORS TO THE ROOM OF THE SICK

Should be limited to the physician and the nurses. All others will be in the way, and might be the means of spreading the disease. Children should not be allowed to go near one sick with diphtheria; and during the prevarence of the disease, at least, the foolish custom of kissing should be prohibited. Even with these restrictions the well children of the household where there is diphtheria should not go to school, or visit other children.

CONVALESCENT PATIENTS

Should be considered dangerous as regards the possibility of conveying the disease, and should not attend church, school or any public assembly, and should not visit other children until some competent physician declares it safe for them to do so.

FUNERALS.

Public funerals of those dying with diphtheria should be discountenanced. In truth, such funerals should be made as private as possible. Only those who are necessary to bury the dead decently should follow the body to the grave. Kissing the dead body, however much the custom, should be abandoned. The pall-bearers, if any are chosen, should be from among grown persons, for as in this disease one attack affords no immunity from a second, of course it would be impossible to select persons not liable; but the nearest approach to this will be in selecting grown men as being least liable.

The body should be buried without unnecessary delay, and it is advisable that it should be taken from the room in which the death occurred to the cemetery, thus obviating the chances of infecting any other room.

After a death or recovery from diphtheria, the room in which the patient has been confined, as well as all clothing, towels, etc., used, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

All articles of apparel, bed-clothing, towels, etc., should be spread out so that the greatest amount of surface may be exposed, and every opening to the room securely closed, so that the fumes of the disinfectant may not escape. We believe one of the cheapest and best disinfectants to be used in rooms infected with diphtheria, is sulphurous acid gas, and this may be readily generated by putting live coals of fire into a common iron pot already partly filled with ashes, and then sprinkle sulphur in powder, or in small particles upon the coals. The room should be subjected to this fumigation for several hours, and afterwards thoroughly aired by opening all the doors and windows. "A pound and a half of sulphur is sufficient for 1,000 cubic feet of space." If chlorine be preferred, take four ounces of the peroxide of manganese, place it in an earthen dish or crock, and add to it one pound of muriatic acid. Used in this way, chlorine will be evolved, and the process may be repeated as often as necessary. Care must be taken not to inhale either of these gases.

For further directions upon disinfectants, the reader is referred to Circular on Ventilation, Drainage, Drinking Water, and Disinfectants.* We believe that if the foregoing precautions are strictly observed, the spread of diphtheria will be greatly limited, if not entirely prevented.

^{*}The writer is greatly indebted to Dr. Thomas F. Wood for his MS. notes on diphtheria, which have been freely used in the preparation of this paper.



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[Session 1881.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE N. C. INSANE ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1880, AND THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTION.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

In obedience to chapter 161, Laws of 1879, the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum beg leave to submit their report, with that of the Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom, to the General Assembly.

Complying with the law imposing their duties, the Board have held quarterly meetings and inspected the affairs and condition of the Asylum and its surroundings, and are gratified to report that its administration has been as satisfactory as the limited appropriation would admit of. The patients have been well fed, clothed and attended. Many comforts, amusements and recreations, important in a curative point of view, could not be given them for want of means. Many improvements and repairs, which for the same cause could not be made, are becoming more and more imperative. For a detailed statement of these, the Board beg leave to refer you to the Superintendent's report.

The Board would particularly commend to your careful consideration the views expressed in said report upon the

subject of the care and treatment of the Chronic and Acute Insane. They are believed to be in accordance with and sustained by the experience of the best and wisest superintendents of asylums for the insane.

The recent destruction by fire of one of the costly asylums for the insane of the State of Minnesota, and the consequent loss of life among its helpless inmates, warns us to secure additional means of protection for the patients and public property under our charge, by the purchase of Chemical Fire Engines, which we have been heretofore prevented from doing by the want of money.

We respectfully recommend that an appropriation of not less than fifty thousand dollars annually, to be applied to the maintenance of the Institution, and seven thousand five hundred dollars annually for necessary improvements and repairs, be made by the General Assembly.

Approved by the Board, January 13th, 1881.

P. M. WILSON, Clerk.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: The time for the 25th Annual Report of this Institution has arrived. During its career of a quarter of a century it has enjoyed the confidence of the public and the support and sympathy of its official managers. The public eye turns in this direction for relief from the great burden of distress now so heavily taxing their sympathies and resources, individually and collectively, in every locality of the commonwealth and every position in life. rank can shield, no wealth exempt from, no genius escape, no lovliness can charm away, no innocence avert the destrover; with a firm reliance on the blessing of Providence upon the instruments placed in her hands the State must stand forth protector, guardian and savior. To relieve such suffering, both of body and mind; to rescue helpless men and women from practices discreditable even to a barbarous age; to lead back the wandering mind out of the darkness and mazes of disease into the unclouded light of reason; to remove from many a home some stricken one whom all the arts of affection only serve to embitter rather than console and heal; to lighten the burden of those who have exhausted their strength and their means in caring for some cherished member of the family circle; to improve the ministry of the disordered mind by the intelligent application of medical science—such are the ends which it belongs to institutions like this to fulfill." The statistics of the annexed tables show the operations of the Asylum since its

opening on the 22d of February, 1856. Thirteen hundred and sixty-eight patients have been admitted and treatedsome of them for a period of nearly twenty-five years. Of these three hundred and sixty were restored. According to the life tables, these three hundred and sixty (less those who relapsed) lived, or will live, an average of twenty-nine years, making an aggregate, (counting all) of 10,440 years of regained health. These years of usefulness, of labor and of self-sustenance that have been given back to these patients, to their families and to the community, cost the State an average of nine months treatment, at an expense in each case of not more than \$25.00 per month-making an aggregate sum of \$\$1,000. These 360 who were restored would have lived, according to the average life of the insane, 17 years, an aggregate of 6,120 years, if their maladies had not been removed, and would have cost for their support, at \$100 annually for each, (the allowance heretofore made for those not in the Asylum,) the sum of \$612,000. The Asylum has done this double work; it has taken away a burden and given back a support. It has cut off these 6,120 years of insanity and replaced them with 10,440 years of health and usefulness. It has removed this heavy tax upon the sympathies, and draft upon the resources of families and the community, and returned in their stead a rich income of joy and comfort to the one and of aid and labor to the other. Besides these, 144 have been discharged "improved." Their violence has been calmed, their pains assuaged and their delusions controlled in such a manner that they could live at their homes, be comfortable in their families and neighborhood, and partake of some and even many of the blessings of society. The institution is crowded to the fullest capacity compatible with the comfort and safety of its inmates.

There are only 224 rooms for patients, while we have had a daily average of fifty-five more than this during the year. The whole number treated has been 333. The largest num-

ber at any one time was 286, and the smallest 273. With over two hundred applications for admission on file, we have been able to receive during the year only 56. The discharges, cured, improved and unimproved, have been 31 in number, and the deaths 29.

The death per centage is rather large, but the cases were generally chronic and complicated with physical diseases necessarily fatal. There are eight cases now at home on probation, awaiting the result of a temporary return to friends before a final discharge. The new year begins with 273 under treatment, including those on probation. Table 8 shows 194 applications for admission on file awaiting their turn according to section 14, chapter 161, acts of 1879. Alas! to most of these, with the present accommodations, their turn, I fear, will never come this side the grave.

THE ACUTE AND CHRONIC INSANE.

In view of the approaching completion of the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton, and the opening of the Asylum at Goldsboro for the colored insane, and the vast expansion of the interest of the State in the domain of charity, it may be well to examine anew the basis of their maintenance, and what is proposed as their end and object.

It has been suggested that it would conserve the public welfare if the chronic and incurable insane were gathered together in one of these institutions, leaving the acute and curable cases to management in the other. Such a disposition of the insane is, to many minds, at a first glance, a happy and desirable classification, but the experience of the wisest men, who have given their lives to the special labors of the profession, in this branch of medical work, speak forcibly and conclusively against the separation of the chronic and acute cases of insanity; and the entire specialty of Alienists in America have placed on record their declaration against it as unwise and inhumane in its benev-

olent aspects, and equally so as part of the financial policy of a State. As early as 1844, the question was discussed by the eminent Dr. Brigham, and disposed of for reasons which Dr. Gray, of Utica, pronounced as sound, decisive and comprehensive as ever, and embracing the whole philosophy of the subject. Dr. Brigham says:

"No one can determine, with much accuracy, which patients are and which are not, incurable. Of those in this Asylum, we cannot say of at least one-third, to which of these classes they belong. We still indulge hopes of their restoration, but probably shall be disappointed in a majority of them. But the hope we have and which encourages us in our efforts to cure them, would be destroyed by sending them to an incurable establishment. The fact that the chances of recovery would be diminished to even but a few, is enough to make us hesitate before we establish such Asylums. Many that are incurable are deranged on but one or two subjects and sane on others. Such, surely, should not be deprived of any comforts that are afforded the curable class, among which the greatest is the hope of again being restored to society, which would be destroyed if they were sent to an incurable asylum. Among the incurable insane there would be no certain means of ascertaining the neglect or abuse of them. In all asylums the fact that some are well and soon to leave the Asylum, is the greatest safeguard against abuse. No possible good could arise from such distinct asylums, except they might be conducted at less expense; but how so, if they are to have proper officers, physicians, &c.? And if they do not, why are they better than poor-houses? There are no facts in favor of such establishments. * * * We hope never to see such institutions in this country. On the contrary, let no asylum be established but for the curable and to this the incurable, the rich and the poor, should be admitted; let all have the same kind care and let all indulge the same hope, even if delusive to many, of ultimate recovery, but do not drive any to despair and destroy the little mind they still possess, by consigning them to a house over the entrance of which Dante's lines on the gates of hell might well be inscribed:

'Leave hope behind, all who enter here."

Dr. Bell, so eminent by reason of his investigation into the organization and management of insane hospitals in Europe, declares, as the fruit of his experience—

"The principle is, there is no such thing as a just and proper curative or ameliorating treatment of the insane in cheaply constructed and cheaply managed institutions.

* * If it is worth while to have any institutions beyond these receptacles in which the most patients, or rather the most sufferers, can be crowded together at the least charge, it is worth while to establish such as will accomplish all of cure or relief which is practicable."

In reference to this subject, I may quote the following language from one of the most distinguished authorities in the specialty, in the medical world of Europe or America, Dr. Kirkbride, for forty years Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Philadelphia:

"I have been trying for years to ascertain how we are to keep the chronic insane more cheaply in separate institutions than we have been keeping them when all classes were received. Why, they have got to have the same amount of air, fresh air I mean, and warmth—the same amount of clothing and the same amount of food, How, then, are you to keep them cheaper? I have never seen any mode suggested by which you are to reduce the expense, except by lowering the scale of treatment. You must give them room; what is necessary in one institution is necessary in another. My friend near me suggests that the expenses would be greater if the recent and chronic are separated. He is right, I have little doubt. * * I do not know that it is necessary to say one word more, only to

remark, that I do not believe it can ever be economical to do wrong. And to revoke the decision of the association, or to put up institutions for incurables, would be a wrong step. * * * It is better and cheaper to cure a man at any cost than to support him as an incurable."

In my report of November 1st, 1874, I had the honor to use the following language: "After full and free discussion, and efforts of years to obtain the most reliable data to govern a decision, the Association of Superintendents resolved, "That insane persons considered curable and those supposed incurable, should not be provided for in separate establishments." As often as recurring necessities in different States have forced inquiries upon this topic, this judgment has been reiterated, fortified by repeated experience, that any institution that departs from the management of a curative hospital, or is founded merely as an alms-house for the hopeless insane, invariably degenerates and finally becomes a disgrace to the management, an eyesore to the public and a gulf of despair to the wretches immured therein.

All history shows that, whatever may have been the character of the original institutions, to this aspect must it come at last. The reasons for such degeneracy lie deep in the constitution of human nature.

Says the venerable Dr. Chipley, of Kentucky, who superintends an institution the first patient of which he received in person half a century ago: "If you start out with a certain principle as a basis of action, that principle will permeate everything connected with the institution you are to establish. The one grand idea in the proposed scheme is cheapness. The gentleman who may be placed at its head will, from the moment of his connection with it, understand that his institution is established for the purpose of saving money. (He has no medical reputation at stake, as it is conceded that the patients are incurable, and therefore no stimulus to effort in the proper line of his profession.) His

credit can only rise just in proportion as he can diminish the expenses. Now, any one who will reflect for a moment, must see how such an organization will work the utter destruction of those placed in his charge."

Again, it has been well said that a powerful reason for the difference in the constantly diverging character of the institutions may be assigned as follows: In the present asylums there is a constant stream of visitors; friends of the patients are looking into their condition, and the officers and employees have the knowledge that persons are recovering and going out into the world and reporting the condition of the institution, and the treatment they receive. True, the sense of duty, which every man should feel, ought to lead him to do right, whether his conduct is exposed to the world or not. That is quite true in principle; but we have to deal with all classes of people in these institutions, and it will not do to rely upon the conscientiousness with which men ought to perform their duties. It is a great deal better, in addition to whatever principle and whatever amount of faith we may have, that there should be a little watching. Nothing of this kind occurs in institutions exclusively for the chronic insane.

There are very few persons who will suffer their friends to go there if they can help it, and persons sent there as a matter of necessity will not be likely to receive great attention from their friends. Based on the principle of frugal, if not parsimonious expenditure, such institutions cannot command the services, for officers, of men of superior qualifications, and even if they could, in rare cases only could the mass of incurable diseases within its walls present sufficient stimulus to retain the men who feel that their noble mission is to relieve the infirmities of their fellow-creatures. The same influence would finally affect boards of managers, interest would flag and neglect would follow. While it may possibly happen that this should not occur, is it not wisest

to fix upon conditions the most likely to insure effective management?

Besides, there lies back of these considerations the impressive facts as the lamented Dr. Brigham observes, that we have no certain knowledge what patients are absolutely incurable, and in cases of remission it would operate with terrible effect. It would cut off all hope, and so inevitably deprive us of its vital stimulus in moral treatment. The patient would feel that he was doomed, and no longer struggle in the descent to final intellectual death, and his friends would receive it as a sentence of life-long imprisonment. Who can tell, in every asylum, how great the influence of cheerful hope, excited by the gradual recovery of associates and their departure for the glad welcome by the home fireside once more?

The degeneration of our system to the keeping of mere alms-houses for the chronic insane, would not fail to strengthen the prejudices of that portion of the community who have never visited an asylum and examined its beneficent workings as a hospital, but even yet confound it with the gloomy receptacles of former times. The legitimate results of such treatment may be witnessed in the asylums for the chronic insane, to be found in some parts of Europe, as, for example, at Genoa, where the clashing of chains, the howlings and groans and curses, revive all that is dark and fearful in past history, and the affrighted visitor looks upon the torments of the doomed, never to cease until hushed by the pitiful hand of death.

But if it were practicable in a medical point of view to build separate establishments for the two classes of insane, after the difficulty of designating the proper cases for isolation, wherein is the economy to be secured? Will not the chronic insane require about as much food, about as much clothing, about as much warmth in winter and about as much fresh air as the curable insane? If so, we can take

care of the chronic insane with really more economy on the present plan than in a separate institution.

Will any man say that his father, or mother, or friend, because calamity deepens over his head in the lapse of years, should be deprived of the comforts he now enjoys and exist upon the barest necessities to avert famine and freezing? Does he enjoy too many privileges at the present rate of support? Compare the annual cost per patient in this Asylum, as now constituted, with the average of the institutions of every character throughout the Union, and note how it falls below that average, and is equaled in economy by very few.

There is another consideration of much weight in the cost of attendance. An experienced Superintendent says: "It is my firm belief that the cost of the maintenance of the whole number of patients will be greater in separate institutions than when you treat them all together. For example, in an institution accommodating 250 patients, 150 are supposed to be incurable. We have an incurable establishment to which we remove the 150, leaving the 100 acute cases, or cases supposed to be curable. Now, does any one suppose that having removed the 150 chronic cases, you can reduce the number of employees for the other 100? Does not every one know, from his own experience, that absolutely fewer employees are required with the 250 patients of chronic and acute cases than for 100 acute cases simply, under treatment? You will absolutely have to enlarge your pay roll. Of course you will not require as extensive supplies for the 100 as for 250, but that does not matter, for the 150 must be supported elsewhere. The paid labor for the 100 will be greater than for the 250, because of the chronic cases included in the 150 there will be a very considerable number who will actually prove a benefit to the institution-doing a very considerable amount of work and saving a very considerable amount of expense. Every one knows that there are a large number of little things which are constantly being done about an institution, by the chronic insane, which would have to be paid for in an establishment from which they had been removed."

While I am not prepared to go as far as these figures would indicate, because of the settled rule in the institution of which I have charge, which forbids the intrusting to any patient of the responsibility which duly belongs to the attendant, yet I cannot forbear to add the testimony of an experience to the quieting and soothing influence of the chronic insane upon the acute cases, as in a great measure replacing the enlarged number of attendants necessary to give a cheerful and healthful tone to a ward where there are many patients of recent cases, disposed to exciting grief or violence.

Many of the most interesting and agreeable companions in the wards of an insane hospital are those who have long been considered incurable, and the moral effect of their ready obedience to salutary regulations for the comfort of the whole is incalculable; the violent case of recent admission finds himself met on either side by the impalpable cushion, as it were, of patience and quiet, and not unfrequently the most tender relations of friendship and sympathy spring up between these unfortunates, and aid in the rest and nutrition of the brain, upon which all hope of recovery must depend.

EXPENDITURES.

The detailed monthly reports of expenditures herewith exhibited show for each month the following sum:

For	January, \$	3,389	06
	February,		
66	March,	4,074	09
	April,		
	May,		

F
6
6
6
6
6
•

It is not necessary that I should say to the Board that the appropriation for the past two years has been insufficient to pay the employees just wages for their services, to keep the institution up to its proper standard of excellence and usefulness and to make the necessary improvements and repairs, so as to prevent deprecation and decay. Without speedy relief in these particulars great damage and lasting injury must result. Among other serious inconveniences are the occasional injudicious purchases, arising from the unwise rule of making the Steward the sole purchasing agent not only in his own department, but also in those of the Engineer and Matron, and of medical supplies, with which, of course, he cannot be familiar. In the same catalogue may be mentioned the employment of convict labor upon the premises. The constant exhibition of criminals, surrounded by armed guards, is anything but soothing to diseased minds, already oppressed by painful delusions, and filled with the fears and auxieties of gloomy forebodings. They ought rather to be cheered by pleasant associations and soothed by calm reflections. The use of convict labor here with the hired labor of the employes, is more or less demoralizing to the latter.

The amount paid by the Institution to the Penitentiary guards for overseering the convicts employed hereamounted

during the year 1380 to \$353.50, as will be seen from the following tabular statement:

20110	111115	cen area .	, cee c				
Feb.	7-4	guards,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	days ea	ch, 10	days	@ \$1.00,\$10.00
Mar.	11-2	"	5	"	"	"	" 10.00
66	20-2	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	7	"	" 7.00
"	27-2	**	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
Apri	1 3-2	66	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
46	10-2	"	2	"	4	"	"· 4.00
44	10-3	"	2	"	6	"	" 6.00
May		"	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
"	15-2	ш	4	"	2	46	" 8.00
"	15-2	"	1	"	2	46	" 2.00
Ju'e	26-4	"	2	"	8	"	" 8.00
66	26-3	"	1	"	3	"	" 3.00
July		"	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
"	12-2	"	5	"	10	"	" 10.00
46	17-3	"	5	"	15	"	" 15.00
"	17-1	"	2	"	2	46	" 2.00
44	24-2	"	5	"	10	46	" 10.00
"	31-2	"	6	"	12	44	" 12.00
Aug	. 21—2	"	5	46	15	"	" 15.00
"	28-3	"	6	64	18	"	" 18.00
Sept	. 4—2	46	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
"	4-1	44	3	"	3	"	" 3.00
"	11-2	66	Ü	"	12	"	" 12.00
"	11-1	"	1	66	1	6.	" 1.00
""	18-2	"	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
"	25-2	"	6	"	12	66	12.00
Oct.	22	"	6	"	12	"	" 12.00
"	9-2	"	G	"	12	46	" 12.00
"	16-2	"	5	"	10		" 10.00
e c	30-3	ŧř	5	"	1 5	"	" 15.00
"	30-1	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	" 3.50
Nov.	_	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	9	"	······ 9.00
"	13-2	"	6	"	12	46	" 12.00
Dec.	4-2	"	31/2	"	7	-44	" 7.00

FUTURE REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Besides the many minor repairs constantly required on the main building and outside premises, and which are considered as provided for in the general appropriation annually, there are some that will require a special appropriation, repairs that cannot be longer delayed without serious damage to the property of the institution.

First and most important of these are repairs upon the main building. In many places the boxing at the eaves has rotted, letting the water in from the rains, and seriously damaging the timbers protected by them.

Some of the corridor floors, also, require being re-laid, and almost the entire wood work of the building needs repainting. For want of paint the timbers are beginning to decay, and this decay will rapidly progress unless the remedy is soon applied.

A new barn for storing feed, and new sheds and stalls for stock are absolutely demanded at an early day. The present excuse for a barn, with the stables and cow sheds, have been standing for many years; constructed at first for mere temporary use and of inferior materials, have reached such a state of dilapidation and decay as to be totally unsafe for housing the stock or taking care of their feed. The location, too, of the stables and cow stalls, at present, is a strong argument for a change of them, being situated as they are almost under the male wing of the building and surrounded by the lodging rooms of the outside employees, the effluvia arising from them in summer is not only often very offensive, but is absolutely deleterious to the health of the patients and to others lodging in the vicinity.

These constitute the most important and pressing repairs

and improvements now requiring attention, and which can not be delayed without serious damage to the property of the Institution. It will cost more now to make these repairs than it would have done two years ago, and two years hence it will cost a great deal more than it will now. For these repairs an appropriation outside of that for ordinary subsistence will be required.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

There will be needed for this department, for 1881, about 1,500 feet of tin guttering, for the main building, wash house and engine house. Considerable repairs will be required on tin roofs, one new range for the kitchen, two new retorts for the gas house, and considerable repairs to the washing apparatus.

The force pump and boiler at Rocky Branch will have to be repaired, and a new arrangement made for obtaining a supply of water, as the present arrangement is uncertain, troublesome and expensive. A canal from beyond the Haywood road, with piping across the ravines, is recommended. The fire pump at the engine house will require considerable repairs and should be placed on a stone foundation. Also, the wood work of the large fan for driving heated air through the building, and the wood work under the main sewer pipe will have to be repaired or replaced. These repairs will require an appropriation, also, outside of that for ordinary sustentation.

The whole institution, both patients and employees, have enjoyed the ministerial services during the year of Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Rev. J. E. C. Smedes, Rev. W. S. Black and Rev. Dr. Skinner.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE GRISSOM.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1881.

Supt.

Approved by the Board January 13th, 1881.

P. M. WILSON, CLERK.

APPENDIX.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (INCLU-DING CURES, IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED AND DEATHS) AND THOSE REMAINING FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

			Dis				
DATE.	Admissions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved	Deaths.	Total.	Remaining:
1856,	90	อั	3	0	2 7	10	80
1857,	96	15	10	6		38	138:
1858,	56	26	7	9	9	51	141
1859,	83	22	11	7	10	50	176
1860,	76	23	2	25	23	73	179
1861,	61	21	4 2 4 7 1 4 5 7	14	8 15	47	193
1862	44	17	2	8	15	42	195
1863,	41	9	4	7	21 27	41	195
1864,	40	14	7	7	27	55	180
1865,	41	9 1 5	1	19	45	74	147
1866,	65	15	4	14	14	47	165
1867,	85	13	5	13	21	54	198
1868,	72	18	7	11	17	53	217
1869,	27	7	3	$\frac{2}{2}$	7	19	225
1870,	29		4 5	9	9 8	22	$232 \\ 245$
1871,	44 43	$\frac{9}{14}$	9	14	18	31 55	233
1872,	50 50	17		5	13	41	242.
1873,	29	13	6 8 5		16	39	242.
1874,	42	16	5	2 5	14	40	249
1875,	42	11	6	9	9	$\frac{40}{29}$	264
1876, 1877,	53	13	8	2 5 3	15	39	278
	42	14	11	10	19	54	266
1878, 1879,	44	14	4	2	13	33	277
1880,	56	17	$\hat{7}$	7	29	60	273
Total,	1,368	360	144	202	389	1,095	273.

TABLE II.

Total number of Admissions and Discharges since the opening of the Institution, February 22d, 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions,	637	593 458 135	1,368 1,095 273

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Asylum, Jan. 1, '80, Received,	146	131	277
	27	29	56
	173	160	333
	35	25	60
	138	135	273

TABLE IV.

Discharges, classified for the year ending December 31st, 1880.

,	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured, Improved, Unimproved, Died,	3 5	10 4 2 9	17 7 7 29
Total,	35	25	60

TABLE V.

Showing the history of each case admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1880.

11	~ ×		Day.	112
	DATE OF ADMISSION.		Month.	Jan
	AD.		Lear.	1888 Jan 1880 Jan 188
	<u>z</u> –	Z	Days,	
	DURATION	ISSIC	Months	
	DUR	ADMISSION	Years.	
		SUPPOSED CAUSE.		Alleghany, 55 Female, Widowed Mania Financial trouble 10 Forsyth, 29 Female Single Mania Typhoid fever 14 Davidson 22 Female Single Mania Typhoid fever 14 Davidson 22 Female Single Mania Typhoid fever 14 Davidson 22 Female Single Mania Religious excitement 14 Claswell 22 Male Single Mania Hereditary 15 Chatham 22 Male Single Mania Hereditary 15 Chatham 22 Male Married Mania Unknown 15 Chanden 20 Female Single Mania Unknown 15 A She Single Married Mania Hereditary 15 A She Single Mania Unknown 15 Married Married Mania Unknown 15 Married Married Mania Unknown 15 Married Married Mania Unknown 15 Married Married Mania Unknown 15 Wilkes 40 Male Married Mania Unknown 15 Wilkes 40 Male Married Mania Unknown 15 Wilkes 40 Male Married Mania Unknown 15 Cumberland 24 Female Married Mania Unknown 15 Wilkes 40 Male Married Mania Unknown 15 Wilkes 40 Male Married Mania Unknown 15 Wilkes 40 Male Married Mania Melancholia
		APPARENT	OF DISEASE.	Mania Mania Mania Melancholia Typbo-mania Mania holia Mania Mania Mania Melancholia Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania Mania
		CIVIL	CONDITION.	Widowed Single Married Single Married Single Single Single Single Married Married Married Married Married Married Married Married Married Married
		SEX.	VGE.	Alleghany, 55 Female, Single Single Sangle, Single Sangle Single Sangle Single Sangle Sangle Single Sangle
			ADV	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		COHNTY.		Alleghany, 55 Female, 29 Female, 29 Female, 29 Female, 29 Female, 20 Female, 20 Female, 22 Female, 22 Male, 24 Female, 24 Female, 26 Female, 26 Female, 26 Female, 27 Female, 28 Female, 28 Female, 29 Female, 20 F
		В.	маким	- 0 2 4 10 2 12 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

TABLE V.—Continued.

Showing the history of each cash admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1880.

~ z		Day.	-	3 3	10	5		200	χ <u>ε</u>	15.	20	10	9	75	18	21	601
DATE OF ADMISSION		Month.	880 May	June	;	"	\$:	; ·	λln f	33	3	Aug't	: :	; ;	:	3	Sept.
AD.		Year.	1880	; ;	"	9 :	39	; ;	; ;	3,9	;	•	9	; ;	9,9	9 :	: :
N	Z I	Days.	1:	:	: :	:	:	=	:		21	10	: ;	77	: :	:	: :
DURATION BEFORE	ADMISSION	Months	က	:		П	က	unk now n	3	9		:	_	0.	03	_	0 0
DUI	ADM	Years.		014	10	:			0.6			i	:	-	1		_ V
	SUPPOSED CAUSE.		Mensturation		Siekness.	Financial trouble	Melaneholia Uterine disease	Unknown		Widowed Mania III health	Religious excitement			Uterine disease		Financial trouble	37 Fasquotank,
	APPARENT FORM	OF DISEASE.	Mania			Mania	Melaneholia	Melancholia	Single Melancholia	Mania.	Melaneholia	Married Mania	Married Melancholia	Married Dementia	Widowed Melancholia	MarriedMania	Dementia Mania
	CONDITION		Married	Married	Single	Married	Married	Widowed	Single	Widowed	Married	Married	Married	Married		Married	Single Married
	SEX.	53 Female	48 Male	Male	Male	Female	42 Male	42 Female	Female	40 Male	37 Male	56 Male	34 Female	Female	Маlе	Female	
		AGE.	53	48	31	07	48	45	42		40	37	56	34	36	43	19
	COUNTY.	20 Cumberland,	21 Meeklenburg, 48 Male	New Hanover, 31	Robeson,	25 Nash, 48 Female	Clay,		Catawba	Cleveland,	Caldwell,	Franklin,	34 Franklin	35 Franklin, 36 Female	36 Rowan, 43 Male	37 Pasquotank,	
	.H2	NONBE	02	21	23	24]	25	$\frac{56}{2}$	700				33	34	35	36	38

ABLE V.—Continued.

Showing the history of each case admitted during the year ending December 13st, 1880.

14	<u>20</u>	28	C1	s	12	13	22	<u> </u>	11	54	-	c 5	9	င	13	15	29
6 '' Sept. 14	•	3	Oet.r	"	99	3	9,9	Nov.	,	33	Dec.	9,	7,	9.	"	93	99
3	•	1,	9,	,	99	"	"	3	7,9	33	7,9	9,9	3,	9.9	3	9.9	3
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9	:	က	:	3	00		:	4	ank now n	10	20	:	ဢ	::	2	now	3 61
	7	:	:		:	:	4	4	nnk	oo		တ	:	13	3	unk	:
24 Female Married Mania Uterine disease	Masturbation	Mental application	Hereditary	Fright	Juknown	Religious excitement	Jasturbation	Intemperance	Unkaown	Epilepsy	Hereditary	Hereditary	Unknown	Domestie trouble	III health	Uterine disease	reditary
Iania Ut	ementia Ma	Melancholia	Mania IIIc	_		Melancholia Re	:	Monomania Int	Mania	Mania E _F	Mania He	Mania He	:				Iania He
Married				Married	Married		Single	Single	Single	Single	Married	Married	Married Mania	Married Melancholia	Single	Widowed Mania	Married Mania
24 Female	25 Male Single	60 Male	53 Female	:		:			[a]e,	Iale	60 Male	33 Female	63 Female	45 Female	:	45 Female	30 Male
39/Franklin,	40 Greene					15 Union			18 Buncombe.	:				:	:		E G Randolph.

TABLE VI.

Showing the history of each case discharged "Cured, Improved" or "Unimproved," during the year ending December 31st, 1880.

11	Day.	112222222222221
Date of Discharge.	Month.	Jan Feb March April June August
	Year.	0881
ii .	Day.	26 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Time in the Asylum	Month.	66611888111484175166
Tr.	Year.	110102222201010101010101010101010101010
on ad-	Day.	
Duration before ad- mission.	Month.	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Def D	Year,	20000 100000 100000 1000000 1000000 1000000
MENTAL	WHEN DIS- CHARGED.	
GEROGER	CAUSE.	Unknown Hereditary Unknown III health Amenorrhoo Jealousy Jealousy Joknown Unknown Jealousy Unknown Jealousy Unknown Jealousy Unknown Jealousy Unknown Jealousy Unknown Jealousy Unknown Jealousy Jealousy Unknown Jealousy
APPARENT	FORM WHEN ADMITTED.	Single Mania Mania Malancholia Malancholia Married Mania
NOITION.	CIVIL	Female Single Female Single Female Married Female Married Male Single Male Single Male Single Male Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single Female Single
1	SEX,	33 Female Single 39 Female Single 30 Female Married 18 Female Single 18 Male Single 40 Male Married 41 Male Single 21 Male Single 22 Male Single 23 Male Single 24 Female Married 25 Female Single 26 Female Married 36 Female Married 37 Female Married 36 Female Married 37 Female Married 38 Female Married 39 Male Single
	YGE.	33.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3
	COUNTY.	Davidson 33 Female. Single 30 Female. Single 30 Female. Single 30 Female. Single 30 Female. Single 31 Female. Single 32 Female. Single 32 Female. Single 32 Female 32 Female 32 Female 32 Female 33 F
• 1	ИОМВЕК	168466786016846678

TABLE VI.—Continued.

Showing the history of each case discharged "Cured, Improved" or "Unimproved," during the year ending December 31st, 1880.

ı	133	138	23	28	28	_	7	15	15	9	2	24	24
		20 Meeklenb'rg 47 Female Wido'ed Melancholia Domestic trouble Cured 2 5 10 11 13 " October	9	,		7		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
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	0161	20 M	21 W	22 1	23 P	24 F	25 G	26 8	27 72	$\frac{28}{6}$	29 M	30 D	3110
	•		-										

TABLE VII.

Showing the history of each case who died and the cause of death, for the year ending December 13st, 1880.

,	CAUSE OF DEATH,	3 Consumption. 8 Heart disease. 11 Typho-mania. 12 Dyssntery. 14 Dyssntery. 15 Heart disease. 16 Barrhoca. 16 Dharrhoca. 17 Hoarr disease. 18 Heart disease. 19 Heart disease. 11 Typho-mania. 22 Dharrhoca. 22 Dharrhoca. 22 Dharrhoca. 23 Exhaust'n ehro-mania. 24 Consumption. 16 Apoplexy. 16 Aralysis. 25 Meanosis. 25 Meanosis. 26 Meanosis. 27 Exhaustion mania. 28 Pepplexy. 36 Consumption. 37 Pepplexy. 46 Consumption. 38 Consumption. 38 Consumption. 47 Diarrhoca. 48 Consumption. 48 Evantysis. 48 Evantysis. 48 Evantysis. 49 Consumption. 40 Consumption. 40 Consumption. 41 Exhaustion. 41 Exhaustion.
of h.	Day.	000 00 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Date of Death.	Month	Jan Feb April May July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.
	Year.	&:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
the	Days.	881 9 11 9 12 8 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Time in the Asylum.	Month	σω400 100 ααανισι 45Lυ 110 40000 W
Tin	Years.	201 21 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
on ted.	Days.	M M H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H
Duration when Admitted.	Мопећ	ω 44 ω 61 μω 10 π 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1 μ 1
Pu	Хезг.	11 823211234442 B 17 14 2 8228 H2
SUPPOSED FORM OF	MENTAL DISEASE.	Franklin Si Fem'le Single Melancholla Hereditary Si Fem'le Single Melancholla Gillord Single Melancholla Gillord Single Melancholla Gillord Single Melancholla Gillord Single Manie Gillord Gillord Single Manie Gillord Gillord Single Mania Biowan Gillord Single Mania Biowan Gillord
APPARENT	FORM.	25 Fem'le Single — Mejancholia— 16 Male — Married. Melancholia— 28 Male — Married. Typho-manla — 28 Male — Single — Manla — Married. 29 Fem'le Married. Domentia— 29 Fem'le Married. Manla — Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Dementia — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Manla — Married. Married. Manla — Married. Married. Married. Manla — Married. Marrie
.voitie	CIVIL	Hem'le Single Male Married. Male Single Male Single Male Single Fem'le Married. Male Single Male Married Male Single Male Married Male Single Male Married Male Single Male Married
SEX.		Separate Separate
	AGE,	<u> </u>
	COUNTY.	Franklin S Fem'le 4 Male 4 Male 4 Male 4 Male 4 Male 4 Male 5 Male 4 Male 5 Male 4 Male 5 Male 6 Marren 6 Marren 6 Male 6 Marren 6 Male
, ac	ИОМВЕ	10004001000100010000000000000000000000

TABLE VIII

Applications for admission now on file with a partial history of each case.

	1	-				Du	RAT	ION	1	
			DATE OF			_	0F			
			AP:	APPLICATION			SEAS	SE.		
.:						-	1	1		
NUMBER.	COUNTY.			2			v.		FORM OF DISEASE.	
B				Month		502	Months		(Supposed.)	
×		AGE.	Year.	E .	Day.	Years	1	Days.		
5		g	0	1 2	8	ě	10	ಡ		
2		4	1	<i>A</i>	\vdash	1	~	\vdash		
1	Catawba	45	1879	March	14		3	15	Mania.	
5	Madison	38	46	64	91		7	10	Melancholia.	
3	Stokes	69	66	44	24 26		8		Mania.	
a A	Northampton	51	66	April	20	i	8		Mania.	
- 5	Northampton Robeson	28	66	112	2	5			Mania.	
6	Robeson	44	66	64	7	40			Imbecility.	
7	Grauville	57	+4		8		1		Mania.	
8	Alexander	42	66	- 66	18	6			Epilepsy.	
9	Meeklenburg	68	66	"	29	20			Mania.	
10		46	66	46	26	10			Mana.i	
11	Alamance	44	66	"	29		4		Mania.	
12	Union	45	66	May	6	2			Mania.	
13	Pitt	26	1 "	April	15	6.			Epilepsy.	
14	Randolph	40	64	May	19		$\frac{2}{2}$			
15	Chatham	49	14	"	13	1	8		Mania.	
	Beaufort	36	1.6	"	30	5			Mania.	
17	Chatham	28 21	1 44	16	19	;::	9		Mania.	
18	Sampson	15	14	44	19	15	••••••		Dementia.	
19	Sampson Randolph	19	44	44	19	5	i		Epilepsy.	
20	Mandolph	30	66	44	22 9	i	1		Puerperal.	
21 29	MooreCatawba	25	66	66	12	7			Hereditary.	
22 23	Columbus	20	+6	June	29		kn'	wn	Melancholia. Mania.	
$\frac{23}{24}$	Polk	65	46	44	4	30		** 11	Dementia.	
25	Orange	37	66	66	27	15			Mania.	
$\tilde{2}_6$	Guilford	45	66	46	4	un	kn'	wn	Hereditary.	
27	Polk	47	66	66	$\tilde{4}$	25			Dementia.	
28	Hertford	40	46	46	9	25			Epilepsy.	
29	Polk	33	66	44	13	2 3			Intemperance.	
30	Hertford	28	44	44					Opium eating.	
31	Pasquotank Halifax	59		"	12	6		••••	Mania.	
32	Halliax	-10	44	"	12	40		*****	Hereditary.	
33	Polk	5 55	4.6		4 2	30	3		Unknown.	
34	Transylvania Alexander	31	66	July	8		3		Mania. Melancholia.	
35 36	Wilson.	35	8.5	66	4	18			Mania.	
	Davie	40	4.6	44	28	nn		wn	Mania.	
37 38	Johnston	33	66	44	17	8			Mania.	
39	Wake	42	46	"	27	un	kn'	WD	Mania. Mania.	
40	Lenoir	53	44	Aug.	11	10			Homicidal.	
41	Guillora	56	66	**	16	3			Mania.	
42	Johnston	37		44	5		4		Mania.	
43	Union McDowell	21	16		30	8			Paralysis.	
44	McDowell	30	"	Sept.	5		kr'	wn	Mania.	
45	Martin	29 33	46	66	6	15			Mania.	
46	Martin	18	66	46	6	15			Mania.	
47	Martin	18	66	66	6	10	len?		Epilepsy.	
	Harnett	38	66	66	$\frac{1}{16}$	un	KII	WH	Unknown. Injury.	
50.	Columbus	38	64	64	16	12		•••••	Epilepsy.	
51	Bladen	55	64	66	20				Melancholia.	
52	Orange	28	46 .	46	28	6			Unknown.	
53	Davidson	59	66	Oet.	1	4			Mania.	
54	Pasquotank	33	66	66	li	15			Mania.	
55	Edgecombe	37	14	4.6		3			Mania.	
56	Edgecombe Cumberland	34	66	66	7 7 1	3			Mania	
57	Mecklenburg		46	44			kn'	wn	Unknown.	
58	Pasquotank	19	44	44	11		1 4		Unknown. Violent.	
59	Richmond	36	66	66	15		$\frac{2}{2}$		Excited. Puerperal.	
60	Caldwell	28	.,	66	22		7	*****	Puerperai.	

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

Applications for admission now on file with a partial history in each case.

,				DATE OF			RAT OF SEA		
NUMBER,	COUNTY,	AGE.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Years.	Months.	Days.	FORM OF DISEASE. (Supposed.)
61	Alamance		1879	Oct.	22	un	kn'	wn	Unknown,
62 63	Staniy Lenoir	$\begin{vmatrix} 16 \\ 55 \end{vmatrix}$	"	"	26 31	3	1	15	Mania. Mania.
64 65	Gates Richmond,	27	44	" Nov	15 3	6.9			Melancholia.
66	Polk	34	44	- 44	6		6		Hereditary. Intemperance,
67 68	Columbus Johnston	19 38	46	Oct. Nov.	10 15	un 9	kn'	wn	Epilepsy.
	Caldwell Caldwell	37 41	66	46	24	11 10			Unknown. Violent.
71	Caldwell	15	"	"	24 24	10			Mania. Imbecility.
72 73	CaldwellGranville	26 36		"	24 10	$\frac{7}{3}$			Imbecility.
74	Caswell	$\frac{28}{24}$	66	Dec.	9		3		Unknown. Mania.
76	Person	28	44	44	10	14	6		Imbecility. Mania.
77 78	RobesonForsyth	25 29	44	44	$\frac{18}{30}$	1	3		Epilepsy.
79	Lincoln	29 30	66	"	31		8		Unknown, Unknown,
80 81	IredellNash	25 38	66		20 20	8			Mania.
82 83	Nash	51 30	66	44	18 24	20			Unknown. Imbecility.
84	Nash	50	66	"	22	40			Unknown. Imbecility.
85 86	Nash Nash	54 36	66	44	16 18	22 8			Hereditary.
87 88	Nash	46 13	**	44	25 25	39 12			Unknown. Imbecility.
89	Rockingham	47	1880	Jan.	1	un	kn'	wn	Imbecility. Mania.
90 91	Northampton Watauga,	42 22	44	"	2 3	2	6		Violent.
92 93	Franklin		4.6	44	1		$\frac{1}{3}$	15	Mania. Hereditary.
94	Guilford Cumberland	$\frac{49}{21}$	44	44	16 6		1		Mania.
95 96	New Hanover Forsyth	46 33	44	44	25 27	$\frac{6}{1}$			Syphalis. Violent.
97	Camden	21	66	44	27	1			Violent. Unknown.
99	Randolph Iredell.	26 65	46	Feb.	29 1	20 20	ь		Imbecility.
100	Chatham	16 40	46	44	8 8	8	<u>.</u>		Imbecility. Unknown.
102	Rockingham	22 36	44	66	10		3		Unknown. Imbecility.
103	Beaufort Stokes	24	6.	"	14 18	7		21	Unknown.
105	Stokes	38 53	44	66	$\frac{20}{20}$	15	 5		Imbecility. Unknown.
107	Wake	42	44	March	2	2			Unknown. Unknown.
108 109	HalifaxChatham	36 12		. "	4 11	12		•••••	ldiotic.
110 111	Mecklenburg,	62 58	66	"	15	2	4		Unknown. Mania.
112	DuplinRutherford	22	44	66	15 23	····i	6		Mania
113 114	Chatham Hertford	25 35	66	"	$\frac{26}{23}$	12	·····i	 15	Imbecility. Mania.
115	Wake	19	44	April	6	nņ	kn'	wn	Epilepsy. Dementia.
117	Mecklenburg New Hanover	75 32	44	"	9 7	1	8		Puerperal.
	Robeson Mecklenburg	29 28	"	46	25 24	$\frac{6}{3}$			Melancholia. Mania.
120	Yadkin	60	"	"	14				Imbecility.

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

Applications for admission now on file, with a partial history of each case.

				DAME	-	Du	RAT	ION		
			DATE OF APPLICATION.			Di	OF ISEA	SE.		
نہ	Commun				_		1			
UMBER.	COUNTY.			غ ا		١.	38.		FORM OF DISEASE. (Supposed.)	
2		e ²	Ľ.	l it		LIS	nt:	Si	(isupposed.)	
		AGE,	Year.	Month	Day.	Years,	Months	Days.		
4								<u> </u>		
21	Union	22 54	1880	'April	17		10		Melancholia.	
22 23	Orange	21	"	44	19 24	2	6		Unknown. Epilepsp.	
24	Wayne Yancey	21 38	44	Aug.	26	$\frac{1}{2}$			Injury.	
25 26	Yancey	36	44	March May	15 15	5	2		Unknown.	
27	Macon Cherokee	25 21 24	66	"	15	14			Hereditary. Epilepsy.	
28 29	Person	24 41	44	"	21 21		3		Melancholia.	
30	Union	30	+4	44	27	5	5		Suicidal. Monomania	
31	Halifax	26	44	46	30	5			Masturbation,	
32 33	Iredell Mecklenburg	35 40	44	"	30 17	4	10		Melancholia. Mania.	
34	Chatham	44	66	Jan.	1		1		Mania.	
35 36	RutherfordGranville	14	44	May June	31 18	4	2		Epilepsy.	
37	Pitt	24 32	44		14	. 17				
38	Edgecombe	50	"	July	5	8			Melancholia.	
$\frac{39}{40}$	Warren	26	44	June	13 3		7	••••	Epilepsy. Unknown.	
11	Lincoln	35	44	"	3	6			Mania.	
	Dare Rowan	19 50	"	"	11 11	4	3	•••••	Mania. Mania.	
14	Mecklenburg	70	44	July	5		3		Mania.	
15	LincolnUnion	19	"	April	30		2		Unknown. Mania.	
10 17	Craven	33 41	46	July	20				Mania.	
18	Craven Caldwell	24	66	May	25	23			Imbecility.	
19 50	Johnston	36 49	44	Aug. July	3 17					
51	Montgomery Northampton	42	44	"	17				Mania. Mania.	
52 53	Cleveland Currituck	26 63	44	"	$\frac{19}{26}$		1	15	Mania.	
51	Mecklenburg	66	44	66	19				Imbecility.	
55	Lenoir	22 17	44	6.	20 20	1			Mania.	
56 57	Yadkin Halifax	35	66	"	9	9			Imbecility. Mania.	
8	Halifax Richmond	28	44	Aug.	14	11			Unknown.	
59 50	Person Burke	50 21	44	44	21 29	21			Monomania. Mania.	
11	Edgecombe	60	66	**	21	12			Dementia.	
32	Stanly Rockingham Yadkin	16 32	"	Sept.	20				Masturbation. Melancholia.	
1	Yadkin	27 38	**	"	2	12			Dementia.	
51	Roneson	38	"	Aug.	30	1	10		Mania.	
6	Cabarrus Northampton Alamance	47 10	"	Sept.	31	6			Mania. Imbecility.	
8	Alamance	20	44	. "	14	1	6		Melancholia.	
$\frac{9}{6}$.	AnsonBuncombe	35 58	1	Aug.	27 20	24			Hereditary. Dementia.	
ĭ	Lenoir Pasquotank	52	1	Sept.	8	7			Mania.	
		45	66	Nov.			4		Mania.	
3 4	Forsyth	39	44	Oet.	25 15	16			Unknown. Imbecility.	
5	Forsyth	45		Nov.	20		- 3		Mania.	
6 1 7 1	Union	33 60	- 1	Oct. Nov.	14		2 8		Mania. Mania.	
SI	5 G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	49	"	"	7	14].			Dementia.	
91	Warren	33 23		Sept.	24	8	. 1		Mania. Mania.	
NI	O17	401	- 1	Oct.	41.		Ţ	11	mailia.	

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

Applications for admission now on file, with a partial history of each case.

		DATE OF OF DISEASE						
COUNTY.	AGE.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Years.	Months,	Days.	FORM OF DISEASE. (Supposed.)
181 Wake	27 40 29 28 52 40 61	46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 4	Oct. " " Nov. " Sept. Oct. Dec. Sept.	29 20 4 19 2 8 10 6 15 29 7 4 21 29	14 4 un		wn	Mania.

Of the above applications 83 are for males and 111 for females.

TABLE IX.

Products of Farm and Garden for 1880.

sparagus	7	Bushels.	
ipples	4	"	
Beets	28	"	
Butter Beans	41	"	
Beef	1.415	Pounds.	
Cabbages	1.899	Heads.	
Sucumbers	17]	Bushels.	
Zanteloupes	731		
Celery (estimated)		Bunches.	
Gelery (estimatea)	£,100 &1	Bushels.	
Field Peas	27	"	
arden Peas	24.	"	
Grapes		Dozen.	
Green Corn		Tons.	
Green Grass and Clover			
rish Potatoes,	00	Barrels.	
Lettuce	2,776	Heads.	
Milk	26,994	Quarts.	
Okra		Bushels.	
Onions	32		
Peaches		"	
Parsnins	30	66	
Pork (estimated)	4,500	Pounds.	
Radishes	. 9	Bushels.	
Red Pepper	. 4	1 "	
Rutabagas	130	"	
Salad	169	"	
Strawberries	. 67	Quarts.	
Snap Beans		Bushels.	
Sweet Potatoes	843	"	
Sweet Polatoes	0.10		

Soap	5,877	Pounds.
Salsify	8	Bushels.
Squash		"
Tomatoes		"
Turnips	560	"
Vegetable Eggs		"
Watermelons		"

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: I submit the following as my annual report, embracing receipts and expenditures of the Asylum for the year ending December 31st, 1880:

DR.

Balance in my hands at last Annual Report,		
January 6, 1880	\$ 528	24
Received of State Treasurer, annual appropria-		
tion, under sec. 15, chap. 161, Laws of 1879	45,000	00
Received of State Treasurer on account of the		
special conditional appropriation under same		
section	€,179	55
-		

\$51,707 79

CR.

Paid vouchers filed in this office, covering expenses for the year, on account of annual and special appropriations above mentioned.......\$51,707-79

There is no balance in my hands this date.

Very respectfully,

J. M. WORTH,

Treasurer ex-officio N. C. Insane Asylum.

Approved by the Board, January 13th, 1881.

P. M. WILSON, Clerk.

January 12th, 1881.



DOCUMENT No. 22.]

[Session 1881.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. THOS. J. JARVIS, DELIVERED, JANUARY 18, 1881, BEFORE BOTH THE HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Fellow-Citizens:—Every change in the progress of a state brings to the statesman new duties and responsibilities. Amidst these changes, the public good must be ever in his mind and the constant subject of his study and solicitude. To correct existing evils in the body politic; to remove im pediments to the further progress of society; to aid established industries; and to develop new interests are obligations of the very highest nature resting upon those, who, under our form of government, have been elevated, by the suffrages of the people, to position and power. This power, under our system of government, rests upon no claim of It is a delegated trust for the benefit of the people, and a trust which our institutions were framed to enforce. These duties are always weighty, often burdensome; the responsibilities inseparably connected with power are frequently a source of embarrassment and trial. In such a position, the line of duty is not always clear; the judgment may often be misled by feeling the most honorable to our nature. What, then, must be the emotions of him, who, after a term of office more than ordinarily beset with difficulty and trial, finds himself, by the voice of a free people, again reinstated in his high position, again reinvested with the same high trusts? Such emotions it would be in vain to attempt to express. Let it suffice to say that, to a generous mind, such a tribute carries the highest reward that could be bestowed.

With a new administration comes new duties. To present these plainly, to appreciate them fully and to state the grounds upon which they rest, will be my object to-day. Were I called upon to formulate these duties into one sentence, it would be "North Carolina, the development of there resources and the education of her children."

The changes introduced by the war are many and various. Of one of these only is it my purpose to speak now. It is clear that the commonwealth moves with a quicker life now than formerly. The genius of the former state of things was repose; that of now is activity. The disasters sustained by our property-holders, while crushing and even fatal to a few, inspired the many with a determination to retrieve as far as possible their losses.

The youth of our State entered life with the knowledge that their future lot depended upon their own exertions. That class of our population—about one-third in number which was born, brought up and lived under the control of others, found themselves at the end of the war free agents, and possessed of the largest latitude of action. The scope of individual energy was thus expanded almost indefinitely. These newly developed and newly released energies flowed, some into the old, some into the new channels of business. Meantime, the drain upon our population which had so long gone on by emigration, particularly the emigration of our young men, nearly ceased. Meantime, also, an accession of population was gained by the incoming of many from the neighboring States. This accession was small in each instance, but in the aggregate very considerable. From these causes combined, our population has increased beyond any former ratio in the same period; business has been diversified and pushed on with exuberant energy, and a spirit of

enterprise pervades all sections. The proofs of this meet us on every hand, in the expansion of our old staple crops and in the introduction of new industries; in the erection of cotton mills; in the multiplication of tobacco factories; in the amount of deposits in our banks; in the growth of our towns; in ways, indeed, without number.

But while individual prosperity is the rule, the progress of the State in its aggregate capacity leaves much to be desired. He who loves his State cannot reflect without a feeling of pain upon the fact that of the 32,500,000 acres or thereabouts embraced within the bounds of the State, a little less than one-half lies unimproved. And the fact even more painful, meets us in our survey of the State—the fact that so large a proportion of children of the State are growing up without the advantages of education. In these two facts lies the weakness of our commonwealth, and to these it behooves us to direct our attention.

What State can compare with ours in climate? Placed, as it were, on the border land between the North and the South, she knows the extremes of neither, while she possesses many of the advantages of both. No country better rewards the toils of the laborer. Her cereal crops are excelled by none, when they are cultivated with equal care. Her cotton ranks with the best. Her bright tobaccos have no rival in any market. While she produces materials for manufactures so abundant in quantity, so excellent in quality, her water power for propelling machinery is inexhaustible. The spindles of all the States may be driven by her streams. Her ores and minerals, if they alone were regarded, would, if developed, make her one of the richest of States. In her forests she has an almost boundless source of wealth; for here is found timber alike suited for the useful and the ornamental arts. We possess in very truth a goodly land. But of what avail is it to possess these unlimited resources of wealth, if they are to remain, as they have so long remained, practically dormant and undeveloped? If the rivers are forever to flow idly to the sea, the rich veins of ore to lie hidden in their earthen beds, the lands to sleep unvexed by the plow, it is folly for us to dream of a hopeful future. Who does not feel that it is an imperative duty to develop these resources and make them tributary to the comfort and wealth of our people and the world, according to the manifest design of Providence? How this development may be facilitated is a comprehensive question with which practical statesmanship must deal, and upon which I will risk a few observations.

They must be advertised. So little are they appreciated at home and so little are they known abroad, that it is necessary that their location, extent, value and all other facts connected with them, be published and circulated till they are sought after, as they will be when fully realized. Individuals advertise the superior advantages they offer to the public, and so must States. Many of our sister States, acting upon this business principle, spend large sums of money annually in publishing and distributing information about their resources; and for the sums thus expended they get large returns in capital and labor. We have done but little thus far in that direction. Until the Board of Agriculture was established, almost our total work in that regard consisted in the publication of a few geological reports, which, although valuable in themselves, found their way into the hands of but a few. So little have we felt its importance, that it has been seriously discussed for years that even this publication should be stopped; and but for the existence of the Board of Agriculture, it is likely it would have been done by the last Legislature. To show how little our resources are known and how important it is that we advertise them, I beg to mention a circumstance that occurred less than a year ago. Our State Geologist, with my approval, went to Pittsburgh, the great iron center of this continent, and delivered a lecture before the chamber of commerce on our iron ores. There he found the furnaces using

each year hundreds of thousands of tons of ore, brought all the way from Africa to Baltimore by sea, and then inland four hundred and fifty miles by rail; while in many counties in North Carolina, not the distance of the length of the State away from these furnaces, inexhaustible quantities of better ores were to be found. When Prof. Kerr made known to them this fact and showed them samples of the ores and their analysis, they stood amazed. Just think of it for a moment. The iron men of Pittsburgh knowing more about the ores of Africa than of North Carolina! This is no reflection on their intelligence, but on our want of enterprise as a State. There is no lack of capital in the money centre seeking safe and profitable investments; for we have seen the rate of interest decrease from year to year until four per cent. bonds of the United States command a high premium, and the three per cent. British consols sold at par. Make known to capitalists our great resources, the advantages they offer for safe investments, and the work of their development is well advanced. This must be done by the State.

We need more people. If we would realize our want of population, let us compare our State with that of Massachusetts. These States were settled at no great distance of time from each other. At the census of 1870, Massachusetts, the only natural productions of which are ice and granite, had a population of one hundred and eighty-seven to the square mile. North Carolina, which, as shown by the same census, produced every crop then grown in the United States, had only twenty-one to the square mile. North Carolina, compared with her capacity to sustain population, may almost be regarded as uninhabited.

We need immigration on many accounts. The embarrassments created by the war have not been wholly cleared away from the landed interests; the sale of surplus lands would liquidate liabilities, and render the operations of the proprietor with the residue far more effective for his own

and the general interests. Proprietors who are unembarrassed have a great excess of land. Immigration would enable them to dispose of this excess, so that lands now unimproved would at once become productive. At the same time, the capital they liberated could be turned to manufacturing pursuits. We have a large extent of land which has undergone partial exhaustion and now lies waste. For this state of things, immigration presents the speediest remedy. The methods of culture in the old world are much more thorough and pains-taking than with us. These exhausted lands would, under these methods, soon become fertile and fruitful. Immigration would bring among us new arts and new industries, and thus retain among us the money now paid out for the productions of other countries. Immigration brings wealth, and wealth stimulates all the elements of high civilization. We want immigration, in fine, because it is necessary to give to the State due weight in the councils of the country. If North Carolina possessed a population in proportion to her extent and resources, her wishes and wants, so far as the Federal government is concerned, would be at once met and supplied.

To the immigrant the State of North Carolina holds out unequalled inducements. Her laws are good, and nowhere are laws better administered. The two races which make up her population maintain each with the other relations of amity and even kindness. Labor complications, often formidable in the Northern States, generally a source of trouble and difficulty in the States to the South of us, have been almost unknown here, and have now wholly passed away.

While the investment of capital and the introduction of immigration into the State will greatly hasten the development of her resources, yet she must rely chiefly upon the labor and devotion of her own sons and daughters for the wealth and glory and power, which, of right, belong to her and will surely come. Labor is the creator of wealth and is

honorable of all men. The man who, in the sweat of his brow, makes the hidden properities of the seed, the soil and the air, under nature's wondrous guidance, to grow into golden grain or fleecy cotton; or who, with fire and furnace, transmutes the rough ore into serviceable metal; or by forge and anvil, sill further transforms the metal into tools for man's use, and with them builds houses and cities, creates the wealth of the State.

There is too great a tendency, I fear, among our young men to leave the farms and work-shops of the country; some for employment in what they think the more honorable vocations in cities and towns; others, more ambitious, for the supposed ease and glory of professional life. Public opinion is not altogether blameless for this mistake, and should hasten to correct it; for it often leads these young men into failures and failures into vices. The successful farmer or mechanic is none the less honorable or useful than the successful lawyer or doctor; and how incomparably greater in both is he than the failure in the profession. I cannot forbear, in this connection, to refer to the example of a young friend of mine as worthy of imitation, and to ask young men to study it. Although a son of a distinguished ex-Supreme Court Judge and a nephew of one of the State's most useful Governors, he went into a work-shop as a boy, worked at his trade, and is now the master-machinist of a railroad company. The example of such men in any community is valuable, and will give to labor the dignity and respect it deserves.

But while it is imperative to encourage every known method for the development of the resources of the State, it is just as important to guard against anything calculated to retard it. If this be so, then it becomes the duty of the law-making power of the State to see to it that the lines of transportation operating in the State do not, by their discriminating charges, transfer to other States the industries that properly belong to ours. I do not join in the whole-

sale abuse of the railroads that some heap upon them, but I do believe they ought to be required to do exact and equal justice to all sections. This I think to be their interest as well as their duty, and if they refuse, I have no doubt about the power of the State to compel it. But these lines of railway have been the great agency in the development of the State, and we ought to be just as careful to see that we do not treat them unjustly as we are to see that they treat us fairly. The most amicable as well as the most effective tribunal to adjust these matters, which has thus far been tried, is a first-class railroad commission. Such a commission, elected by the general assembly every two years, with proper powers, would, in my opinion, be of great service to the people.

THE EDUCATION OF HER CHILDREN.

No scheme for the advancement of North Carolina and the development of her resourches can be successful or permanent that does not encompass the education of her children. This I regard as of the very first importance; for without it, all our efforts will be in vain. Capital, proverbially timid, will not look for investments in a land of ignorance, nor will immigrants seek homes where there are no school-houses and churches.

Of the present state of education it is difficult to speak with moderation. It is difficult to refrain from trespassing beyond the bounds of temperate language, when we think of the hundreds of thousands now growing up in our State in utter ignorance. It is an evil so tremendous in its nature and consequences, that all the energies of the State should be brought to bear to correct it.

It was a maxim with the founders of republican government, that such government could not live unless based upon the intelligence of the people. The education of the people was enjoined as a sacred duty by the framers of our constitution in 1776, and it is so enjoined in our present constitution. Unless we are to discard the opinions of those whose wisdom we have so long venerated—unless we are determined to set aside the positive mandates of our constitution we must make some adequate provision to carry out this injunction.

The duty of providing education for our people rests, however, not upon authority, venerable though it be. It is enjoined by other considerations of the very highest nature. The church, recognizing this obligation second only to the demands of religion, has worked for education with a zeal that has brought its reward in good to the church, to society, and to the State. It has provided the Sunday school, fostered the common school, built academies and supported colleges. The educated men and women it has sent out from these schools and colleges have helped to make the State what she is. Their lives and their works speak praises for the churches that established them that no tongue can utter. Dumb be the tongue and palsied the arm that is ever used to belittle or strike down one of these denominational colleges.

Individuals, too, moved by these high considerations, as well as the hope of reward, have done effective work in this great cause. By them high schools have been dotted about over the State like beacon-lights, whose value cannot be estimated or good influences told. The men who labor in these schools rarely grow rich or great, as the world estimates riches and greatness, but they lay the foundations upon which others do.

But as much as we admire the zeal of the church, and commend the enterprise of the individual in behalf of education, the State cannot afford to leave this, her greatest interest alone to their care. Among the heaviest burdens which she has to bear, are those which have their origin in crime. It presses upon the community with a deadly weight in the penitentiary, the jail and the criminal calen-

dar of our courts. Much of that burden which we sustain in our asylums has its origin in crime. Every dollar expended in an effective system of education would be returned to us with ten-fold interest, in a higher moral tone and a healthier mental action of the community. It would be seen, too, in the decrease of those infirmities for which the institutions are intended to provide.

It is susceptible of proof that education is a source of wealth to a State. The difference is inconceivable between the efforts of an untutored mind and the efforts of the same mind quickened and trained by education. It is observable in the humblest sphere of labor, for labor is nothing but contrivance, and contrivance without intelligence is but the groping of the blind. In every other respect its effects are striking and everywhere visible. We have but to go into any State or country where universal education exists, to find in its improved agriculture, its ingenious mechanic arts, its prosperous commercial interests, its solid institutions of learning, the wider range of thought and discussion in its papers and magazines, (for these are made to suit their readers), its better mode of living, and its higher tone of manners and conversation, unmistakable evidences of its advantages. One other point: Among the recent experiences of our people, no lesson has been more favorbly impressed than the vicissitudes of fortune. The war, in truth, only impressed upon a larger scale what the common experience of life makes so manifest. We have seen that the possessor of an ample estate to-day may to-morrow be struggling with straitened means, and be dependent upon the public institutions of learning for the education of his children. This is a consideration which appeals to the hearts of all men; for what is so powerful, so constant, so irradicable as paternal affection? That these institutions, then, should be at once put upon a footing which should prepare the children of every citizen for extended usefulness, becomes in this view an instinct of self-preservation.

The State, however, can only advance in this matter through her Legislature. It alone can establish this efficient system of common schools, which are peculiarly the people's schools. It is here that the children of the poor are to learn, or nowhere. Cut them off from these, and you doom them to grow up in ignorance, to grope in mental darkness, and it may be, die in disgrace. My fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, a grave responsibility rests upon you in this matter. How will you meet it? Will you send back the word to your constituents there is no hope, or will bid them say to their children the school-teacher is coming? Will you continue to crowd your penitentiary and jails with criminals rather than your school-houses with children? Decide, I pray you, in favor of intelligence and virtue, against ignorance and vice. That virtue is the companion of intelligence, and vice of ignorance, our own observation, as well as the statistics of our penal institutions demonstrate. If you doubt it, go to your penitentiary and search its records, so full of instructive lessons. Since it was first opened in January, 1870, up to Nov. 1st, 1880, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two convicts have entered its gates. Of this number, there were three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine that could not read, three thousand two hundred and fifty-seven that could not write, while only fifteen had a good, one an ordinary, and two a collegiate education. Your jails and your criminal courts furnish the same overwhelming testimony. It is either taxation to support the schools or taxation to support the penitentiary and jails. It is either money for the child or money for the criminal. Which shall it be?

The time for a bold, onward movement in the great cause of education is propitious and the surroundings favorable. It is the beginning of an administration with no embarrassments. There are no works of internal improvements to be provided for. Our public debt, by its adjustment, is small and can no longer frighten us. Less than one hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars will pay its annual interest. Our rate of taxation is exceedingly low, as compared with other states. I have obtained officially the rate in twentyseven states, and in them all it is higher than in ours, and in most of them greatly so. I do not know the rate in the others. Our assessments of property for the purposes of taxation, as everybody knows, is exceedingly low. If all the property was honestly listed and fairly valued at its cost value, the property of the state would be at least \$300,000,-000, instead of the \$156,268,241, as now returned. Public sentiment is prepared for a large increase of taxation for schools and will sustain it. A triend of mine wrote me a few days ago, "I especially approve of your suggestions as to education, and am glad to find you are not afraid to advise necessary taxation. I had much rather pay taxes to educate people than pay taxes to support the penitentiary; for as long as our people are ignorant, the penitentiary will be full." This gentleman is one of the largest tax-payers in the state, and I think fairly represents public opinion on that subject. But whether the people are ahead of us or not, they will go with us in this holy warfare for the redemption of the rising generation from the bonds of ignorance and vice, if we will but lead the way.

North Carolina has now reached a point when she must avail herself of every means of advancement and re-organize her institutions to the demands of the age, or else be content to occupy an humble place in the march of progress now going on among the States. I appeal to-day, as I have a right to do, to all her citizens, whatever may be their position, to come up to the full measure of their duty. My appeal is to all the people, without regard to party or to race, as all alike will be the objects of her care and bounty.

Now, my democratic friends, a word with you before I close. While I appeal to all men of all faiths and creeds and parties to work for "North Carolina, the development of her resources, and the education of her chil-

party, afford to stand still. The State must go forward, and if you will not seize this golden opportunity to guide and direct her progress, the people will look for leaders outside of your ranks. If you expect to receive popular support in the future, you must do so on works performed for the public good. If, under the administration which has to-day been inaugurated, peace and harmony shall continue, agriculture be fostered, immigration introduced, industries encouraged and schools established, the future of the party in the State will not be uncertain.

There is no cause for despondency, as a people or a party, because of your failure in the late canvass to elect your candidate for the Presidency. You failed, it is true, but barely so. Twenty-five thousand more votes in a city which could have given twice that number, had not its majority been thrown away in a selfish revolt against lawful authority for personal ends, and success would have been yours. For one, I do not take a gloomy view of the future. With a party having a majority in the Senate, a powerful minority in the House, and half of the voters of the country, to watch over the liberties of the people, the ruling party can do no harm, if they would. If our party leaders will look alone to the public welfare, and not to their own promotion or revenge, our standard shall again float in the sunlight of victory, and beneath its ample folds, all men of all sections chall dwell together in peace and unity. The party has stood defeat and it shall yet again endure success. It was born of the principles the fathers held, and as long as the principles live it cannot die. Some of its followers may be weak enough to desert it, others wicked enough to betray it but none shall be strong enough to disband it.







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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROHIBITION.

To the Hon. C. M. Cooke,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—The undersigned, being a committee appointed for the purpose by the Prohibition Convention which met in the city of Raleigh on the 12th and 13th inst., have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying address of the Convention to the General Assembly, and beg that you will, present it to them on the behalf of the committee.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

T. E. SKINNER,
A. S. MERRIMON,
ISHAM COX,
L. L. POLK,
J. RUMPLE,
J. A. McDonald,
R. H. WHITAKER,
ROGER MARTIN,
CHAS. N. HUNTER,
A. SHEPARD,
S. H. MANNING,
JAS. ATKINS,
N. H. D. WILSON,

F. R. Howell,

John E. Ray,
H. A. Gudger,
E. G. Reade,
J. S. McQueen,
W. S. Ball,
N. B. Broughton,
G. S. Smith,
E. R. Stamps,
W. C. Kerr,
F. H. Ivey,
J. S. Carr,
T. B. Hyman,
C. E. Graham,
Central Committee.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

That intoxicating drink is an evil, indeed that it is the greatest evil that afflicts society and the State, is almost universally admitted. Any attempt to portray it in language falls so far short of its reality, that the attempt seems tiresome and the language tame. The strongest presentation of it is to say:—There it stands, look at it!

To *mitigate* the evil, persuasion has long been tried, and here as everywhere else, tried almost in vain: to *eradicate* it, requires the *force* of *law*.

We conceive that legislators desire to know and to represent popular sentiment; and therefore we call the attention of your honorable body to the following statement of facts as indicating the popular will on this subject.

The Baptists in their Convention and the Methodists in their Conference have both unanimously declared in favor of legislative prohibition. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians are active in the movement, and so are all the other denominations as far as we know. Every religious paper in the State advocates it; and no secular paper in the State that has fallen under our observation opposes it, and all that have taken sides favor it.

In view of this overwhelming manifestation of the popular desire, and in order to give expression to it, measures were taken to call a Convention which would represent the whole State. This was only some two weeks before the meeting of your honorable body; yet the call was sent out, and, to use the language of an influential paper in our largest city, Wilmington, the uprising in its favor was "volcanic." This Convention, now assembled in the city of Raleigh, is in response to that call. The large number of delegates here present, have brought with them, as their eredentials, the petitions of thousands upon thousands of our best citizens, and from nearly, if not quite, every county

in the State; and the number would have been many times greater but for the excessively bad weather and want of time. We assure your honorable body that there is the greatest earnestness among our people in this movement for the suppression of the unspeakable evil of intemperance. Every woman in the land is at our right hand. Every child is clustered around us. The prosperity and grandeur of the State are before us, virtue and religion support us, vice and immorality alone oppose us.

We address you with the more confidence because we know that we are face to face with our friends. We have not to convince you; you are already convinced. We have not to persuade you; you are already persuaded to do your duty. We have only to hold up your hands while you do this great work—and we will hold them up.

We call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that there has been frequent legislation on this subject, such as prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink at certain times and places, without submitting it to the people; and also local option laws. And although these laws have been in existence for years, yet there has been no effort, worthy of notice to repeal them.

We are much pleased to see that the Governor's message is strong in denunciation of the evil, and urges some more efficient legislation. We also notice with pleasure that a large number of petitions have been addressed directly to your body. And we cannot sufficiently express our gratification at the unanimity with which you raised the large and intelligent committee on the subject.

We desire to recite to you an incident highly creditable to our colored citizens. When the prohibitory liquor law association was forming in Raleigh, the Grand Lodge of colored masons was in session, and unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of it. This endorsement from such an intelligent and influential portion of the race, indicates that they will support it. Since then we have received the

names of a large number of their ministers, and of thousands of petitioners. We are also much pleased to see that the venerable and distinguished Bishop Lyman, whose acquaintance is all over the State, has published a strong letter in favor of the movement.

How to accomplish this great good is the difficulty. While we do not object to submitting the question to the popular vote, and have no fears as to the result, if it be lawful and practicable to do so, yet we do not concede its necessity and we scarcely concede its propriety, because those who suffer most from the evil cannot vote, while those who inflict the evil can vote.

If schoolmasters carried their cowhides and sent the children home bruised and bleeding, and the question were before you, whether they should be punished for their brutality, would you submit it to the vote of the school masters? If every woman, wife and maiden, were subject to the assaults of men of the basest passions, would you submit the remedy to the vote of these same men? When any great evil is to be destroyed, will you trust it to the men who by it have their living? If those who have no votes suffer, must you not protect them, although every voter in the State say no?

The evil has a new feature in North Carolina. The U. S. direct tax on all liquors made in the State is 90 cents a gallon, the sum of which is much greater than all the State taxes combined. If its manufacture were forbidden, it would prevent that sum from going out of our State; and if that sum were turned into the common school fund, it would educate every child in it. It would also prevent the very serious conflict which may arise between the State and the United States. Probably the greatest danger of all has yet to be mentioned. The U. S. tax was a war measure, and may soon be repealed. Before that tax liquors were sold at 25 cents a gallon. Remove the tax and it is likely to be so again. If liquors were 25 cents a gallon, with our

mixed population, and the passions and prejudices of races, and our small and unprotected families, who can contemplate the probabilities without horror.

After the most anxious and careful deliberation and the fullest discussion, in view of the above and many other weighty considerations, which cannot fail to occur to your honorable body, we have adopted the following resolution as embodying our best and maturest conclusion, and we believe also the wish of the great body of our people:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina be respectfully requested to pass an absolute and unqualified prohibitory law, imposing penalties for the manufacture and sale of intoxication liquors as a beverage.

H. A. GUDGER, Pres't.

R. H. WHITAKER,

J. S. HAMPTON,

T. B. ELDRAGE,

E. L. PELL,

C. N. HUNTER,

Secretaries.







DOCUMENT No. 24.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

STATE'S INTEREST IN THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

Hon. J. L. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution passed by your honorable body:

Resolved, by the senate, that his excellency, the governor, be requested to communicate to the senate what interest, if any, the State of North Carolina has in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal company."

In my regular message you will see on page 24, that I have already communicated this information to the general assembly in these words: "The state still holds two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of stock in this company."

Then in the report of the board of internal improvements, on page 5, you will find the market value of this stock given at eight dollars per share of one hundred dollars.

Not knowing what further information was desired by your body, I am somewhat at a loss to know how to respond to the resolution, and have therefore concluded to give a synopsis of the history of the company.

The company was chartered in 1856-'7, and their property lies partly in Virginia and partly in North Carolina.

The state subscribed to the capital stock of the company \$350,000, and issued in payment for this stock her coupon bonds to the amount of \$350,000. The canal was open for trade in an imperfect condition just prior to the outbreak of the war, and during the first year of the war was used chiefly by the confederate government. After the evacuation of Norfolk till the close of the war, it was in the hands of the federal government. When it was turned over to the company, after the war, it was partly filled up, with its dredges, barges, boats and everything else destructible destroyed. To repair these damages and put the work in condition for use, it became necessary to put a mortgage of \$400,000 on the property, which was done, and first mortgage bonds of the company issued to the amount. These bonds fell due in July, 1879, and but for the energy of the officers would have been sold out under it. They were, however, able to renew this debt, and for this purpose and for further improvements, a mortgage of \$500,000 was made in 1879, and the first mortgage bonds of the company issued therefor.

An act was passed in 1879 authorizing the treasurer of the state to exchange the state's stock for the bonds of the state; and under this act one hundred thousand dollars was exchanged; and this accounts for the reduction of the state's interest from \$350,000 to \$250,000. That act expired on the 1st day of January, 1880, and for this reason only \$100,000 was exchanged. In my opinion it will be advisable to pass an act giving the company the power to return to the treasurer the bonds of the state, recognized by the act to compromise and settle the state debt, and to receive therefor the stock of the state.

This canal has been a source of inestimable benefit and convenience to northeastern North Carolina, and but for its advantages that section must have suffered greatly. To fit it in the greatest degree for the demands of trade, the company has expended all its surplus earnings in deep-

ening and improving its navigation, and will likely continue to do so for some time to come.

Nearly every legislature, since the war, has sent a committee to examine into its management, and in this way considerable sums of money have been paid out of the state treasury for no practical good. Such continued investigation has affected the credit of the company abroad and its usefulness at home. I think I may safely say more money has been spent looking after this \$350,000 than after the millions the state owned in all the other works of internal improvements.

I strongly advise that no more money be uselessly spent in that direction, but the stock of the state be exchanged for the bonds of the state, if the company can be induced to make the exchange.

Very respectfully,

THOS. J. JARVIS.



DOCUMENT No. 25.]

Session 1881.]

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

MIDLAND NORTH CAROLINA RAILWAY—OPIN-ION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General's Office, Raleigh, January 22d, 1881.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 20th inst., requesting me to examine the charter of the Midland North Carolina Railway Company, and report to the House, whether or not the same has been forfeited by non-user; and in obedience thereto I respectfully submit the following reply:

The act creating the corporation was ratified on the 12th day of February, 1873, (chapter 54, laws 1872–73,) and by section one, vested it "with all the powers, rights and privileges for nine hundred and ninety-nine years," &c., and by section twelve, "with the exclusive right" to construct the contemplated line of railway "for fifty years, provided this company complete such line within ten years." So the result is, that the time within which such right can be

claimed is limited to ten years from the date of the ratification of the act.

There is no power expressly reserved in the act itself by which the legislature could declare the charter forfeited, and the established rule of law in such cases is, that where any cause is alleged to be a ground of forfeiture of a franchise, such as neglect or abuse of the same, a dissolution of the corporation can only be had by a judicial determination of a court of competent jurisdiction, upon an inquiry into the charges made. See Attorney General v. Petersburg Railroad Company, 6 Iredell, 456; and Field on Corporations, Sec. 482.

The forfeiture then must be judicially ascertained and declared, before the State can resume the franchise conferred in the creation of a corporate body of the character under consideration; unless it be, that the power to alter or repeal given to the legislature by the constitution of 1868, Art. 8, Sec. 1, (and retained in the amended constitution of 1875,) should be adjudged to supply the want of such power in the original grant of the franchise to this corporation chartered after the adoption of that constitution, and be held to constitute an element in the contract between the State and the company. W. N. R. R. v. Rillins, 82 N. C., 523. As this question, however, is not directly but incidentally involved in the inquiry submitted, I will only refer to cases where the principle governing it is discussed— Mills v. Williams, 11 Iredell, 558; Tomlinson v. Jessup, 15 Wallace, (U. S. Reports,) 454; Miller v. The State, Ibid, 478; Holyoke Company v. Lyman, Ibid, 500. See also upon this subject the opinion in Simonton v. Lanier, 71 N. C., 498, and Angell & Ames an Corporations, Sec. 767.

For the reasons above given, I do not think the charter of this company has been forfeited by non-user. And the weight of authority seems to be, that *mere* non-user of its franchises by a corporation will not warrant a court in inferring a surrender from an abandonment of the fran-

chises in intention only. Angell & Ames, Sec. 773. There must be a *total* non-user and not a mere refusal to act as a corporation. Field on Corporations, sec. 459. And a distinction is drawn as to the applicability of the rule to public and private corporations, in the case of *Attorney General* v. Simonton, 78 N. C., 57.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. KENAN,
Attorney General.



DOCUMENT No. 26.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT BATTLE TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, January 29th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate the report of the President to the General Assembly, with such recommendations in regard to the subject of educating needy and meritorious youth as he may think fit."

In accordance with said resolution, I have the honor to herewith transmit said report, and to call the attention of the members to the matters therein discussed. In this report will be found a fuller and more complete statement of the work of the University and its condition than any other source to which I could refer you. As to the duty of the

General Assembly to provide a proper support for the University and the means for educating the needy and meritorious youth of the State, I have already expressed myself so earnestly that there is nothing more that I can say in regard to these subjects. Were it possible for me to add anything else to give additional emphasis to what I have already said, I would gladly do so.

I have the honor to remain, Yours, very respectfully,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, January 22d, 1881.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor, as President of the University, again to present before you my annual report of its condition and prospects; and as Treasurer, to make an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Since the beginning of the academic year, eighty-three new students have been admitted into the University, and the total number of matriculates up to date is one hundred and eighty-two, being an increase of eleven over the number of last year. The present roll will undoubtedly be still further increased before the close of the collegiate year. It is gratifying and encouraging to observe that the new students display a higher average of scholarship and attainments, and a greater degree of maturity than did their predecessors one year ago.

CONDUCT OF STUDENTS.

The college record for the year has been on the whole highly creditable to the entire body of students. Not only have they pursued their studies, as a rule, with diligence and success; they have also in their habits of life and daily conduct shown in many ways an earnest and intelligent appreciation of the opportunities that the University affords them. I wish to acknowledge the great indebteduess of the Faculty to the students for their invaluable co-operation through the Literary Societies in preserving so elevated a standard of decorum and morality as prevails in the University. The spectacle of a body of young men establishing among themselves, of their own accord, a firm moral code, and enforcing it by systematic regulations supported by a strong public sentiment, is a remarkable proof of the integrity, intelligence and earnestness of our students. I am sure it cannot be exceeded in this country. It is a spectacle that should put to blush those that so persistently and wantonly characterize the University as a nursery of dissipation and bad habits. I do not believe that there is a collection of one hundred and eighty young men anywhere in America with a better standard of honor, sobriety, economy and deportment than prevails in the University.

THE FACULTY.

Since the work of the year began, the members of the Faculty have all been at their post and actively engaged in performing their duties. The assignment of work is the same as heretofore, except that Prof. F. P. Venable has taken charge of the departments of general, analytical, agricultural and industrial chemistry, in place of Prof. Redd, whose resignation was accepted by the board in June last. Under the authority of the executive committee, the Faculty

continue to employ Mr. R. P. Pell to give instruction in English and history. They have also employed Mr. R. W. Winston (A. B., 1879) to instruct the scientific Latin class. Messrs. Pell and Winston are both members of the University, the former as a senior in the academic department, the latter as a student of law. These gentlemen receive for their services their tuition fees and fifty dollars each per annum. It gives me pleasure to commend them both in high terms. for the fidelity, skill and success that have characterized their labors. I wish also to acknowledge my deep appreciation of the extraordinary labors of the Faculty, both within the class-room and without. They have performed their work with cheerfulness, harmony, energy and thoroughness. They are likewise studious and ambitious; and they are steadily improving the quality of instruction and elevating the standard of scholarship required of our graduates.

FINANCIAL CONDITION-NECESSITY FOR STATE AID.

The income of the University is still less than its bill of expenses. I have been enabled to borrow money from time to time to supply its pressing necessities, and the members of the Faculty have not been paid their salaries due them. The indebtedness of the University for borrowed money is \$5,600, and the indebtedness to the Faculty is over \$4,000. It will thus be seen that the question of finances is assuming a serious aspect. It cannot be expected that the Faculty of the University should supply the deficiency out of their salaries. The quality and extent of their labors, and the fact that nearly all of them are dependent on their salaries for a livelihood, would seem to justify them in relying upon prompt, certain and full payments. What shall be done? To diminish the size of the Faculty would be to cripple the University. To diminish the salaries still further would be to lose our best men. I cannot think of any plan by which

the expenses of the University may be curtailed without losing more than is gained by the process Our efforts should be directed to increasing our income. I had hoped that the income from tuition fees would be sufficient by now to meet the expenses of the institution; and indeed they would be far more than sufficient if our students all paid tuition fees. The report of the Bursar shows that out of 171 students on the roll during the last year, 86 paid no fees whatever. Since the re-organization in 1875, the University has given free tuition to 272 students. These have been, for the most part, county representatives whom the Legislature requires the University to instruct free of charge. These young men have generally been deprived of the advantages of thorough training in good preparator schools; and therefore their instruction involves a greater degree of labor and a larger number of professors than would otherwise be necessary. Many of them are preparing to be professional teachers; and nearly all of them are of advanced age, steady character, earnest purpose, and constant fidelity to duty. Their presence in the University, enjoying, by the bounty of the State, and by the strictest personal economy, the very best opportunities for a finished education, is a guarantee for the future of North Carolina that will make any heart glad and hopeful. Some of these young men become, before finishing their course, the best scholars that we have, distinguished for their learning and culture. The University is sending out annually many trained teachers among the people. The character of the instruction, is so arranged in obedience to the act of the Legislature requiring the admission of county students, that the University is really doing the work of a permanent normal school. In fact, many of our students supplement their education at the University by attending the summer Normal School, and thus are better equipped for teaching than if they had spent four years at a normal school.

I mention these facts to show that while the State is sending so many young men to the University to receive all the advantages of a regular Norman School and of the University combined, and while this work is of incalculable value to the State, the University is crippled financially by doing this very work. I cannot believe that the people of North Carolina will allow such work to stop for the want of a few thousand dollars a year. The capacity of the University should rather be increased, so that every boy in North Carolina, able to pay his board, may come to Chapel Hill and find instruction. The Faculty have been careful to cultivate among the students habits of economy, so that it is not a matter of extraordinary difficulty for any earnest young man of energy and willingness to submit to sacrifice to secure great results, to obtain an education at the University. Very many students by clubbing together get their board at from \$6 to \$8 per month, and other expenses are proportionately small.

I respectfully recommend that the Board adopt some measure for bringing before the Legislature the work of the University, and appealing for aid. Should this fail, it will be necessary for myself or some one else to appeal to the friends of the University and remain constantly in the field. The University will be compelled to close its doors against beneficiary students unless help is obtained somewhere. I respectfully beg your honorable body to give the subject earnest consideration, for I am deeply impressed with its gravity.

REPAIRS.

The increase in the number of students renders it necessary to provide heat for the new East and new West buildings. The furnaces have been found insufficient to heat the entire buildings. I recommend that two chimneys be built, the one at the east end of the new East, and the other

at the west end of the new West building. The cost will not be great, and 14 additional rooms will be provided. The furnaces will then be able, I hope, to heat the body of the buildings by cutting off the wings.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The University Normal School was held during the summer in the University buildings. It was the universal testimony of teachers and pupils that it was the pleasantest and most profitable session ever held. I therewith submi my report as President of the school, and declare my belief that it is doing more to educate the people than any other agency at work in the State.

FERTILIZER CONTROL STATION.

The University Experiment Station continues to perform its work, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture. The University provides it with rooms, fuel and service. The present director, Dr. C. W. Dabney, has shown himself to be entirely qualified for his work, and a valuable addition to our Faculty and society.

VANDERBILT DONATION TO DEEMS FUND.

I congratulate your honorable body that the University has been the recipient, through the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, of \$10,000 from Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, to be added to the Deems' Fund. Dr. Deems has already added \$200 to the original \$300. This generous bounty will enable many a poor lad to exchange a life of darkness and unfruitfulness, and may be of crime, for a career of useful labor and honorable service. The distinguished donor has added another jewel to the brilliant crown of his splendid charities. I believe that his generosity will stimulate others within the

State and without to give of their means to the education of our people.

A letter from Dr. Deems, proposing some modification in the rules for loaning this fund, is herewith submitted.

PRIVATE AID.

In compliance with the wishes of the Board unofficially expressed, one year ago, that I would undertake the soliciting donations for the University, when in my opinion there would appear fair prospects of success, I made a beginning in this work, raising a few hundred dollars. But I found it to be the clear conviction of the intelligent and liberal gentlemen approached by me on the subject that the State should make an annual appropriation for the mainthenance of the University as commanded by the Constitution. This is the opinion of Governor Jarvis, and he has won the undying gratitude of all friends of our institution and of education generally by a recommendation to the General Assembly to give us \$7,500 per annum, which would not only relieve the institution of its floating debt, but enable it to give additional instruction in several departments now much needed. I fully concur in the opinion that private individuals should not be asked for help until the General Assembly has been called on and has refused aid to an institution of the State which the Constitution requires them to maintain and increase. I found by experience that our failure to apply for this aid is an obstacle to our success with individuals. I have therefore postponed further action on my part. I have full faith that the General Assembly will favorably respond to the enlightened recommendation of the Governor, if the trustees and other friends of the University will take proper measures to express their approval.

LAND GRANT ACT OF 1862 AND WHAT IS BEING DONE UNDER IT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

It having been suggested that the University is not carrying out the Land Grant Act of 1862, I desire to show that the Trustees and Faculty have exercised extraordinary care in this matter.

Shortly after my election, in June, 1876, the Executive Committee requested me to visit some of the leading institutions to whom the land script had been granted and report on the subject. I accordingly investigated in person the workings of various universities and colleges, north of us, having full conference with their chief officers. The Faculty received my report and likewise studied the catalogues of the chief institutions of this character in the United States. The result of our deliberations was a programme submitted to the Trustees and approved by them in which the utmost care was taken to carry out our obligations under the act.

This programme I explained in addresses made at various agricultural fairs and during court week in many counties—eighteen counties in all. Moreover, when the State Grange requested of me an explanation as to our plans I replied in a letter which was published in the newspapers, giving the same programme. I sent copies to the members of the General Assembly. I afterwards addressed the General Assembly, carefully and at length unfolding our construction of the act, and our intention in regard to the same. During all this time I never heard a single objection, official or otherwise, to this construction, and we rightfully concluded that it met the approval of the public and of the General Assembly.

In my opinion our construction is undoubtedly correct. The act does not command the formation of an "Agricultural and Mechanical College." The preamble may seem to

do so, but any lawyer knows that the preamble cannot be interpreted to violate the plain words of the statute. The act is clear and simple. It requires that "the classics" i. e. Latin and Greek shall be taught. It does not prescribe the teaching of Agriculture or the teaching of Mechanics. It does not prescribe the keeping of an experimental farm. It does not prescribe any manul labor on farm or in shop. It explicitly commands "the teaching of such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," not "agriculture and mechanic arts," but "the branches of learning" relating to those subjects.

Now what are the "branches of learning relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts?" Is not Chemistry, including Agricultural Chemistry, one of them? Are not Botany, the science of plants, Physiology, Zoology, relating to animals, Geology, teaching of soils, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, &c., branches of learning relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts? Are not Physics, teaching the laws of Meteorology and Mechanics, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, included in this classification? As the leading publications on agricultural subjects are in French and German, are not those language included? Should not a farmer's son know his own language? Certainly; and so a Professor of English languages and Literature is essential. Should not a farmer's boy know the principle of the Moral Law? Certainly, and so ethics must be taught. Should not a farmer understand the Constitution of his State, and of the United States? Of course. Should he be an ignoramus on the subject of books and taxes and tariffs and the general laws of trade? Of course not. And so his boy should study Constitutional Law and Political Economy. So I might name other departments. We have all these things and more taught at the University. Our financial troubles come from the necessity of having so many Professors to teach the branches of learning relating to Agriculture. No institution has ever done better, I believe not as well, with so little money. Where some other institutions have the same Professor in charge of Chemistry and of Natural History, we have two Professors, one in charge of each; and so we have a separate professor in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, where some other institutions have one for both. So we have two teachers of English branches, where others have one. It is the intention of the act of Congress to elevate the business of the farmer and mechanic, to make theirs as much a "profession" as any other, and in that line the University throws itself with enthusiasm.

Numerous institutions have been inaugurated on a narrower basis, treating the farmer as a tiller of the soil only, with limited special instruction, turning out a farmer's boy with an education inferior to that of others. They all have failed. The strong sturdy sense of the farmer scorns such education. They send their sons where they can get good rounded culture, equal to the best. Some of those half Colleges, although of large endowments, dwindled to a single student in the Agricultural department. They have been repudiated by the intelligent agriculturists and have been turned over to other institutions, or have retraced their steps after wasting large sums. They have for the most part substantially adopted the general plan of instruction existing at the University, where they have large means going into subjects which our small income prevents us from teaching.

Some mistakes and omissions in the execution of our programme have been made, but we have promptly corrected them, and I give my deliberate conviction that as at present constituted the University is earrying out the spirit and letter of the Land Grant Act of 1862 and Act of the General Assembly transferring the funds, as well as any Agricultural College in America. I do not believe that any institution with as limited an income as ours is doing nearly as well.

Respectfully submitted,

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Extract from minutes of proceedings of Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, 26th January, 1881.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate the report of the President to the General Assembly, with such recommendations in regard to the subject of educating needy and meritorious youth as he may think fit.

W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Ordered to be Printed.

P. M. HALE and EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., State Printers and Binders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES, ACCORDING TO THE U.S. CENSUS OF 1880.

This statement is still subject to possible corrections, by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplications of names in the lists of inhabitants returned. Total for the State 1,400,047.

Alamance, 14,613	Chowan, 7,900
Alleghany, 5,486	Cleveland, 16,571
Anson, 18,000	Columbus, 14,439
Ashe, 14,436	Craven, 19,729
Beaufort, 17,471	Cumberland, 23,836
Bertie, 16,401	Currituck, 6,476
Bladen, 16,158	Dare, 3,245
Brunswick, 9,390	Davidson, 20,333
Buncombe, 21,910	Davie, 11,097
Burke, 12,811	Duplin, 18,771
Cabarrus, 14,964	Edgecombe, 26,179
Caldwell, 10,288	Forsyth, 18,070
Camden, 6,274	Franklin, 20,829
Carteret, 9,785	Gaston, 14,254
Caswell, 17,825	Gates, 8,897
Catawba, 14,946	Graham, 2,335
Chatham,	Granville, 31,285
Cherokee, 8,182	Greene, 10,034

Guilford, 23,584	Pender, 12,468
Halifax, 30,300	Perquimans, 9,468
Harnett, 10,862	Person, 13,719
Haywood, 10,271	Pitt, 21,790
Henderson, 10,280	Polk, 5,063
Hertford, 11,843	Randolph, 20,836
Hyde, 7,765	Richmond, 18,245
Iredell, 22,672	Robeson, 23,882
Jackson, 7,343	Rockingham, 21,744
Johnston, 23,462	Rowan, 19,965
Jones, 7,493	Rutherford, 15,198
Lenoir, 15,344	Sampson,
Lincoln, 11,061	Stanly, 10,506
McDowell, 9,836	Stokes, 15,353
Macon, 8,064	Surry, 15,301
Madison, 12,810	Swain, 3,785
Martin, 13,140	Transylvania, 5,340
Mecklenburg, 34,180	Tyrrell, 4,545
Mitchell, 9,435	Union, 18,056
Montgomery, 9,375	Wake, 48,209
Moore, 16,821	Warren, 22,619
Nash, 17,731	Washington, 8,928
New Hanover, 21,387	Watauga, 8,160
Northampton, 20,032	Wayne, 24,943
Onslow, 9,828	Wilkes, 19,181
Orange, 23,698	Wilson, 16,064
Pamlico, 6,324	Yadkin, 12,420
Pasquotank, 10,386	Yancy, 7,693





DOCUMENT No. 28.7

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printer,

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, January 31st, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit to your honorable body a certified copy of an act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, a copy of the letter of the Governor of that State, forwarding the same to me, and a copy of my answer thereto; all of which will explain themselves.

The exact location of the boundary line of this State on the south, west and north is in many places unknown, or uncertain. Virginia some years ago asked for a commission to determine the location along her borders, but I think no response was made by this State. It is important that the exact location of the dividing line between this and the adjoining States be known and marked.

I therefore advise that an act be passed by this General Assembly authorizing the State Geologist to act in conjunction with a representative of the adjoining State in locating and marking the line, and if, at any time, there be a disagreement, they shall report to their respective Governors, who are authorized to appoint arbitrators.

Whether you will require the work to be approved or not before it becomes binding, is for you to consider. It cer-

tainly ought to be reported to the Executives of the States and properly recorded.

I have honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 24th, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of the State of North Carolina:

My Dear Sir: I beg leave to enclose you a certified copy of an act of the General Assembly of this State in reference to running anew the boundary line between North and South Carolina, and in accordance with said act, have the honor to request you to appoint, on the part of the State of North Carolina, a suitable person to act in conjunction with the surveyor on the part of this State.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JCHNSON HAGOOD,
Governor of South Carolina.

[COPY.]

Executive Department, Raleigh, January 31st, 1881.

To His Excellency, Johnson Hagood, Governor of South Carolina:

My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge yours of the 24th,

with certified copy of an act of your Legislature, in reference to locating the line between our States, enclosed.

I will communicate this act of your General Assembly to the General Assembly of this State now in session, and will inform you of any action taken by that body concerning the subject matter referred to in your letter.

> Im am, very truly yours, THOS. J. JARVIS.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE AND REQUIRE THE RE-RUNNING AND RE-MARKING OF A PORTION OF THE BOUNDARY LINE BE-TWEEN THIS STATE AND THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and required to employ a competent surveyor on the best terms possible, to re-run and re-mark the boundary line of the State between this State and the State of North Carolina, beginning at a point on the sea-shore about a mile and a quarter east of the mouth of Little River, and running in a northwest direction sixty-four and one-half miles to a point two miles northwest of one of the branches of Little Pee Dee River; thence in the same direction twenty-two miles to a stake in a meadow, thence in a direction due west, a distance of sixty-two miles to a point where the said line intersects the Charleston Road (at sixty-one miles), near the Waxhaw Creek, thence along the line extending from this point to the corner of York county on said State line, as provided in Part I, Title I, Chapter I and Section I, Revised Statutes, page 2.

- SEC. 2. That the work, provided for in section one of this act shall be done within one year from the passage of this act.
- SEC. 3. That when the work is done as herein provided for, the Comptroller General is hereby authorized and required, upon the certificate of the Governor, to issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount of the expenses incurred in re-running and re-marking the boundary line, as herein provided for, and upon the warrant of the Comptroller General as herein provided the State Treasurer shall pay the sum to the party or parties in whose favor said warrant may be drawn.
- SEC. 4. That the Governor shall, within thirty days after the approval of this act, notify the Governor of North Carolina of the same, and request him to have a similar appointment made on the part of the State of North Carolina, to act in conjunction with the surveyor on the part of this State; and that he shall furnish to the Governor of North Carolina at the same time a certified copy of this act, under the Great Seal of the State.

Approved, 24th December, 1880.

[L. S.]

JOHNSON HAGOOD, Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, R. M. Sims, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an act on file in said office.

Witness my hand and the seal of State at Columbia, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1881, and in the 105th year of American Independence.

R. M. SIMS, Secretary of State. Doc. No. 29.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Your committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, have performed that duty and ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

Your committee have visited and carefully examined this Intitution in both its departments. Everything connected with the Institution bespeaks for it a prudent, economical and efficient management. Its financial department is thoroughly systemized and well guarded. No money can be paid out unless the same is audited by the Auditor, approved by the Principal and Executive Committee, composed of three members of the Board. A duplicate of all purchases is kept by the officers of the Institution, the original being filed, by the party collecting the money, with the Treasurer of the State, who is ex-officio Treasurer of the Institution. In addition to this precaution, two books are kept at the Institution, in one of which is entered the name of party, date and amount of account; in the other, under

proper headings, is entered each item purchased, date, and from whom purchased, &c. At the close of the year, the books show the exact amount of each article used, together with cost, date, &c., &c.

The buildings and grounds present an attractive, neat, cleanly appearance, free from the presence of anything calculated to produce ill health or generate disease. The rooms at the colored department are now all occupied; any increase of pupils at that department will necessitate an increase of room for their accommodation. In fact, room for hospital purposes is needed there now. The heating apparatus for that department is insufficient and must be enlarged at an early day.

The literary department seems to be well managed; the pupils cheerful, obedient, contented and happy, and the different classes officered by competent and efficient teachers. Two new features have recently been introduced into the Institution - one cooking as a science; the other articulation. By the latter it is intended to teach the deaf to talk and lip-read, this is being practiced in many of the leading Institutions of the different States; and the class which began at the opening of the present session has made such proficiency as to remove all doubts respecting its practicability. A little boy, a congenital mute, can speak and write more than one hundred words, and read these from his teacher's lips; another, some sixty words, and various others from forty to sixty. A young lady, semi-mute, can cary on a conversation with ease, reading the lips to understand what is spoken to her. Upon the whole, we think it well established here and are ready to pronounce it a success in this Institution.

The State, in our opinion, should make a liberal appropriation for these, its unfortunate wards.

Under the wise management of the Board of Trustees, and efficient Principal, we feel assured that any money

given will be judiciously spent in the interest of the Institution. We therefore submit the accompanying bill, with the recommendation that "it do pass."

BENJ. F. MEBANE, Senate Branch Committee. McCLURE, House Branch Committee.



DOCUMENT No. 29.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General's Office, Raleigh, Feb. 1st, 1881.

To the Honorable, the Senate

and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—The Joint Resolution requesting me "to examine the school law in regard to district committeemen, as to whether it is meant for one board of committeemen to have charge of two districts, white and colored, or for each district white to have its own committeemen, and each district colored to have its own committeemen, and report to the House," has been received and the subject considered.

The present law in reference to schools may be found in the acts of 1876-'77, ch. 162, and it will be observed that the provisions thereof, so far as they are applicable to this question, are as follows:

Sec. 17. For each school district there shall be biennially elected a school committee of three persons.

SEC. 21. The county board of education shall lay off their respective counties into convenient school districts, consult-

ing the convenience of the neighborhood and the wishes of persons interested.

SEC. 22. And shall consult the convenience of white residents in settling the boundaries of districts for schools for white children, and of colored residents for schools for colored children; and in case there are two sets of districts in a county, they shall be separately designated and numbered as school districts for the two races.

Construing these sections together, as they relate to the same subject matter, the rule deducible therefrom is:

- 1. The county board of education shall cause to be laid off the boundaries of the school districts in their several counties, consulting in so doing the convenience and wishes of the white and colored residents therein, and shall elect for each a school committee of three persons.
- 2. Where the same is practicable or advisable, the white and colored districts shall occupy separate and distinct territory; but where that cannot be conveniently done, the same territory, or a part thereof, may embrace a school district for white, and a school district for colored children.
- 3. In either case, that is to say, where there are two sets of districts as indicated in section 22, the different districts shall be designated and numbered separately, and have a distinct and separate board of committeemen for each.
- 4. Therefore, there may be two school committees in the same territorial limits, but distinct in their jurisdiction—the one over the white district alone, the other over the colored district alone.

It is not competent then for "one board of committee men to have charge of two districts."

> Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> > THOS. S. KENAN, Attorney General.





DOCUMENT No. 30.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR IN RE-LATION TO THE NORTH CAROLINA DEAD AT WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, February 8th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I feel it to be a duty I owe to the memory of our brave comrades, to forward to you copies of letters I have received recently, in reference to the Confederate dead, who lie buried in unmarked graves at Winchester and Sheperdstown.

The graves of these heroic Carolinians ought to be marked by some enduring monument, to show that the State does not forget those who do battle at her command and die in her service.

Very truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

SHEPHERDSTOWN, JEFFERSON Co., VA.,

To Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis,

Governor of the State of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, have been appointed a special committee by the Southern Memorial Association of Shepherdstown, to solicit aid in erecting permanent headstones, to mark the graves of the soldiers from your State, who are interred in our soldiers' cemetery, embraced within the limits of "Elmwood Cemetery." Our Association, at considerable cost and trouble, have purchased the grounds and erected thereon a handsome and imposing monument, with appropriate designs and inscriptions—being the first monument erected to the Confederate dead in the far-famed Valley of the Shenandoah. The wooden headboards which now direct to the dead of your State, are fast rotting away, and the inscriptions thereon will soon be entirely obliterated by the action of the weather. The association now propose, as they put it a duty incumbent upon them, to raise a sufficient sum of money to erect suitable and permanent headstones with appropriate inscriptions, specifying name, company, regiment, brigade, division, and State to which each soldier belonged; and in order to enable the Association to do so, they very earnestly and respectfully appeal to your Excellency and through you, to your Legislation, or the people of your public-spirited and patriotic State, as well as the relatives of these fallen heroes, to aid us in this good causeone that justly claims the attention and the sympathy of all good citizens. We, the survivors of our fallen comrades, feel that we have not entirely discharged the duty and love we owe our fallen brothers in arms, until we erect these head-stones to transmit to posterity their noble struggles

and powers in arms; and we also deem it a duty we owe to the citizens of your good old State, to bring this subject to their attention. Elmwood Cemetery is located near by Shepherdstown, on high commanding ground, containing about twenty acres within its enclosure. It is beautifully laid off and studded over with handsome monuments; is regularly divided into lots and planted with handsome evergreens, rare and beautiful flowers, trees, &c.; the whole being surrounded by a high and permanent fence, the front being a handsome and expensive iron-railing. We have appealed to the following States, who have worthy representatives buried and cared for here in our soldier's cemetery, viz: Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Texas, and we hope and confidently expect their cordial co-operation and assistance.

The names of those from your State who are buried here, and whose graves are annually and sacredly bedecked with fresh and rare flowers, typical of lasting love and affection, by the good and patriotic people here, are: A. Miller, Co. B, 52nd N. C.; J. Allen, Co. K, 6th N. C.; B. Thomson, 2d N. C.; A. Repley, Co. I, 14th N. C.; S. J. Thomson, Co. K., 5th N. C.; E. P. Holliday, 5th N. C.; C. E. Eason, Co. E, 33d N. C.; John Rheinhart, Co. B, 57th N. C.; W. B. Daniels, Co. E, 55th N. C.; J. Garden, Co. F, 48th N. C.; W. D. Patton, Co. C, 1st N. C.; Adison Rinehart, Co. B, 20th N. C.; J. E. Edwards, Co. F, 2d N. C.; T. J. Witherspoon, N. C.; W. B. Eason, Co. D, 2d N. C.; T. W. Horntruckle, 13th N. C; O. Ten, Co. C, 2d N. C. Besides, there are many unknown, whose graves will have to be provided for and marked in this sad and melancholy manner. We, the Committee, therefore, appeal to you for assistance in the discharge of a duty we all owe these our fallen heroes, who gave up their lives here in defending the very gates and threshold of the Southern Confederacy.

Any amount you may be pleased to send will be thankfully received and promptly acknowledged; or, if you desire,

or the relatives of the fallen heroes and soldiers so wish, you can forward to this point any head-stones of any design they may wish erected, to mark the last resting place of their friends, and we will see that they are carefully and properly erected.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we have the honor to be

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

COL. WM. A. MORGAN, CAPT. H. F. BARNHART, H. M. LYONS,

Committee.

[COPY.]

BALTIMORE, MD., 15th December, 1880.

To His Excellency Governor Jarvis, State of North Carolina:

Your Excellency:—I trust that the fact of my addressing you on the following subject needs no apology, and that I am not trespassing too far on your valuable time.

It may reasonably be supposed that the memory of the Confederate soldiers who perished during the late civil war is still revered by those whose views they died to defend.

Circumstances, however, in the majority of cases, prevent the due exhibition of that feeling, and the cemetery at Winchester, Va., affords one of the few opportunities of giving it tangible form.

There the interred Confederates represent the whole of the Southern States, and there, consequently, is afforded an appropriate site on which to commemorate their self-devotion.

So far, the States of Virginia and Maryland only are rep-

resented, but the acknowledged generosity of the Southern people forbids that it shall long remain so.

North Carolina's gallant dead, numbering 447 (of whose names I am in possession), are remembered only by perishable head-boards, fast going to decay, while the handful (17) from Maryland have not only a noble monument, but tombstones, to redeem their State from the stigma of ingratitude.

A suitable monument to the dead interred there, belonging to any particular State, can be furnished at such a reasonable cost, as forbids the rejection of an appropriation by the legislature of any State; for such a purpose and it is natural to suppose that the erection of such a work would be commended, as giving expression to a feeling hardly possible to present in any other manner.

Enclosed are copies of the monuments already erected at Winchester, Va., which I furnished at the cost marked on them, and in the event of the State under your government wishing to erect any such memorial over their dead at Winchester, Va., I shall be most happy to carry out its wishes, with a strict regard to excellence of work and moderation of price.

The style and dimensions of a monument would, of course, depend on the amount to be expended, but head-stones, to represent the dead individually, could be furnished, inscription, &c., complete, and of the following dimensions, viz.: three feet high, one foot wide, two inches thick, at a cost of \$5.00 each.

Hoping that the foregoing will obtain your favorable consideration, and that you will honor me with an answer when time serves, I am, sir, with every respect,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB WEINMANN.

[COPY.]

Baltimore, August 4th, 1880.

To the Governor of North Carolina:

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—The State of N. C. has a lot in the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester, Va., in which are interred the remains of the soldiers from your State who fell in the war in that section.

I thought that commemorative of your dead in said cemetery, through you a movement could be started to erect a monument over their remains by an association, general contributions, or such other plan as your judgment might suggest. I was the sculptor and associate contractor of the work erected over Maryland's Confederate dead, dedicated on the 5th of June last. I herewith send you a photograph of it, and a copy of the "Baltimorean," conveying to you some details of the matter; and as an artist "what manner of man" I am.

Should I be entrusted to execute similar work for your State lot, I would keep in view the pleasure I would have of rendering it in every way worthy of my commission.

If further correspondence should follow this, I shall be glad to furnish original design and estimate, conformable to what you may propose.

I am your Excellency's ob't serv't,

JOHN O'BRIEN, Sculptor,
No. 14 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.





DOCUMENT No. 31.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printer.

AMENDMENT TO RAILROAD CHARTER—EFFECT OF—OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RESOLUTION OF ENQUIRY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN REGARD TO THE TAXING OF RAILROADS.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of North Cavolina, That the Attorney General be and is hereby instructed to inquire and report to this House whether or not any railroad company or companies in this State, exempt from taxation under the old Constitution, have, by reason of accepting any amendment to their charter, fallen under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina taxing all property ad valorem.

Attorney General's Office, Raleigh, February 12th, 1881.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution of the House instructing me "to

inquire and report whether or not any railroad company or companies in this State, exempt from taxation under the old Constitution, have, by reason of accepting any amendment to their charter, fallen under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina, taxing all property ad valorem."

The general principle in reference to an exemption from taxation contained in a charter of a railroad company is laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. v. Reid, Sheriff, 13 Wallace, 264, in which the Court say: "It has been so often decided that a charter of incorporation granted by a State creates a contract between the State and the corporators, which the State cannot violate, that it would be a work of superogation to repeat the reasons on which the argument is founded. It is true that when a corporation claims an exemption from taxation, it must show that the power to tax has been clearly reliquished by the State; and if there be a reasonable doubt about this having been done, that doubt must be solved in favor of the State. If, however, the contract is plain and unambiguous, and the meaning of the parties to it can be clearly ascertained, it is the duty of the court to give effect to it, the same as if it were a contract between private persons, without regard to its supposed injurious effects upon the public interests." And in Mills v. Williams, 11 Ired. 558, it is held that the contract thus formed cannot be modified, changed or annulled by one party without the consent of the other.

This is the rule applicable to railroad companies chartered prior to the Constitution of 1868. Those chartered subsequently to the adoption of that instrument are under its controlling force and subject to the repealing power of the Legislature. W. N. C. R. R. v. Rollins, 82 N. C. 523. See also R. R. Co. v. Com'rs, 81 N. C. 487. So the contract must be viewed in the light of the law existing at the time the parties enter into it.

And it is my opinion that no amendment to any charter (whether granted before or after the adoption of the present Constitution) can have any other or further effect than to modify or change the provision in the original charter to which it is applicable, and then, not until the same is accepted and consented to by the other contracting party. It certainly does not operate to create a new corporation. This question (which I take to be the one presented by the purport of the resolution of the House) was raised in R. R. Co. v. Brogden, Governor, 74 N. C., 707-but not noted in the syllabus of the case. In that case, the plaintiff prayed an injunction against the collection of taxes levied upon property of the corporation, alleging that under the provisions of its charter, the said property was exempt from taxation. The answer was that the corporation (the N. C. Railroad Company) had lost the benefit of exemption contained in its charter by having accepted an amendment thereto, passed by the legislature of 1874. And it was insisted in the argument that the amendment made, in substance, a new corporation and placed the charter under legislative control, by virtue of that clause in the Constitution which gives the legislature the power to alter or repeal laws creating corporations. Art. 8, sec. 1. But the court held that the words of the constitution confined the legislative power, in such case, to laws passed after its adoption; and that an amendment to an old charter did not work an entire change, and put the whole charter at the will of the legislature; nor did the company by accepting the same waive any of its privileges under its charter, save such as are embraced in the amendment.

An application of the principle above announced to eases where amendments have been made to the charters of the various railroads in the State, would involve a research so extended as to prevent a prompt reply to the resolution of your honorable body, and I therefore respectfully submit

the above as being sufficiently responsive to the inquiry contained therein.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, THOS. S. KENAN, Attorney General. Doc. No. 32.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders,

PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE THE STATE'S INTEREST IN THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Feb. 12th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to herewith transmit for your consideration, a proposition for the purchase of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

I also send you copies of all the correspondence I have had on the subject. This correspondence and the proposition embraces all I know about the matter.

As you are in session, I did not deem it my duty to make any investigation into the proposition itself, or the standing of the parties making it, before transmitting it to you.

It may be that such an impetus may be given to the development of the iron interests of the State in the next two years, that her best interest will be subserved by a sale of her stock in this road to parties that will speedily complete it.

It will be wise, in my opinion, for you to put the State in a position to take advantage of such an opportunity, if it shall come. As the Legislature does not meet again for two years, and as that is the only body that can deal with the subject, I suggest that you give such directions concerning it as you, in your wisdom, may think best. If you shall, in response to the suggestion in the proposition, appoint a commission with full power in the premises, I have no doubt about your being able to select one in whose hands every interest of the State will be safe.

Very repectfully yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

No. 1.—TELEGRAM.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1880.

(GOVERNOR JARVIS:

Can the State sell its its interest in Yadkin road without further legislation?

. Answer Carrolton Hotel, Baltimore.

E. K. HYNDMAN.

No. 2.—TELEGRAM.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24th, 1881.

E. K. HYNDMAN,

Carrolton Hotel, Balt., Md:

It will require an act of the legislature to sell State's interest. No one has the authority to do so without such legislation.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

No. 3.—Telegram.

BALT. MD., Jan. 24, 1881.

THOS. J. JARVIS:

Have instructed Imboden to write you. Our Company should own the Road for the mutual good of State and Road.

E. K. HYNDMAN.

No. 4.—Telegram.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24th, 1881.

E. K. HYNDMAN,

Carrolton Hotel, Balt., Md.:

Will await Gen. Imboden's letter and will give it prompt attention.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

No. 5.

Bristol, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1881.

His Excellency,
GOVERNOR JARVIS,
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—After parting from you on Saturday, Mr. Hyndman and myself were informed that it was probable the State of North Carolina would sell the 5,500 shares of stock she holds in the Yadkin Valley Railroad Co., at something like the present market value of the private shares held in the company, say \$8 to \$10 per share, to any responsible parties able and willing to complete the road. We

discussed the matter very fully, and before we parted about came to the conclusion that it would be to the interest of both the State and our proposed "South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Co.," that our company should own and complete the line at both ends, as a good outlet for our coals, both for local consumption in your mining regions, and for export from your coast. When we parted, it was agreed that if some of our monied friends in the proposed new company concurred in these views, Mr. Hyndman should telegraph me here authority to open negotiations for the purchase. I have just received such a telegram from him, and as our charter is not yet a law, and time is important in such matters, I make you the following proposition on behalf of Mr. Hyndman, to wit:

That he will give you \$55,000 for the 5,500 shares of the State, being at the rate of \$10 per share.

That if you, or other competent State authority in the premises, are willing to accept this offer, I will immediately return to Raleigh and deposit \$5,000 in your State Treasury as earnest money, to be forfeited to the State if default is made on the final payment of \$50,000.

That this final payment shall be made in gross on, say the 1st day of May, 1881, which will give ample time for the transfer, and for any legislation that may be needed, as well as for the full organization of our South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Co.

On receipt of this letter, will you kindly telegraph me here as early as possible *this* week, whether the proposition is, or likely to be, acceptable. If so, I will immediately repair to Raleigh and make the deposit, and do whatever else is essential to conclude the purchase.

Yours very respectfully,

J. D. IMBODEN,

Agent and Att'y for
E. K. HYNDMAN.

[COPY.]

No. 6.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, January 27th, 1881.

GEN. J. D. IMBODEN, Bristol, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th received, and I reply by first mail. The subject matter of your letter is too comprehensive to be treated about by telegraph; and even by letter my answer cannot be definite, because I have not the authority to make it so. I have no authority to either accept or decline your proposition. In this letter I can only suggest the way of getting at an authoritative decision of the matter. The General Assembly is the only body that can authorize a sale of the stock of the State in the road. That body is now in session, and after it adjourns about the first. of March, will not meet again in two years. If Mr. Hyndman desires to purchase the State's interest in the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., I suggest that he, or some one fully authorized to act for him and his company, come to Raleigh at once and make a proposition in detail for its purchase and completion. I think the completion of the road will be the consideration to which the State will chiefly look in any contract to sell her interest; and I suggest that you make your proposition explicit on that point. It ought to set out to what points you are willing to contract to build and by what time. My opinion is, that the State would be willing to part with her interest in the road upon liberal terms, if satisfactory guarantees are given for its completion. tainly I would advise such a course as best for the State, the sections to be benefitted decidedly by the road, and for your enterprise.

I shall be glad to receive further and fuller communications from you on the subject, and when the proposition is put in proper shape, to transmit the same to the General Assembly. There is but little time for delay, as it is not likely the Legislature will be in session longer than the first of March.

I am very truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS,

[COPY.]

No. 7.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 7th, 1881.

His Excellency Thos. J. JARVIS,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: On the 4th day of the present month, an act of the North Carolina legislature was ratified, entitled "An act to incorporate the South Atlantic and Ohio Railway and Construction Company." The objects of that corporation are fully set forth in the preamble and several sections of the charter, and need not be repeated here.

Acting as the general agent and attorney of those to whom that charter was granted, I have been instructed to organize and place in the field immediately a corps of engineers to locate the line of the proposed road from the Tennessee State line, on the borders of Watauga or Mitchell county, to some point east of the Blue Ridge mountains, from which a convenient connection with the coast may be obtained for the shipment of coals and other tonnage.

I expect the engineers to enter upon the surveys during the present week; and that, within three months, they will have obtained the necessary data to enable the Company to select the best route across the mountains, and commence the work of construction early in the coming summer.

The first route surveyed will be from Patterson in Caldwell county, crossing the Blue Ridge at Cooke's Gap, and

thence down the water-shed of the Watauga river to the Tennessee line, and to a connection with the Company's works in Tennessee and Virginia.

Another route will then be surveyed from Cranberry in Mitchell county, across to the waters of Linville river, and thence to some point on the Western N. C. R. R.

These surveys being completed, the Company I represent will select the one or the other route, as may appear most conducive to their interests.

Should the first-mentioned route, with its eastern terminus at or near Patterson, be adopted, it may, and doubtless will become a matter of great moment to the Company that the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. shall be speedily completed and connected with their road across the mountains. My principals, understanding that the State of North Carolina owns five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. Co., the possession of which, by those I represent, would be desirable as an inducement for them to complete that road into Caldwell county, within the next two years, I have been instructed to make the State the following propositions, to-wit:

That the present legislature shall pass an act, authorizing a sale of the State stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. Co., fifty-five hundred shares of the par value of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at the cash price of ten dollars per share, amounting to fifty-five thousand dollars, to be paid into the State Treasury, by or for the South Atlantic & Ohio Railway Construction and Operating Company at the time the stock is transferred.

That said purchase shall be consummated, and the money paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1881; otherwise the right to purchase by said South Atlantic & Ohio Railway Company shall then cease and determine.

That it shall be competent for, and shall be the duty of, the commission or agency created by the act authorizing such sale, to exact from the purchasers of said stock, such reasonable

and sufficient security as may be agreed upon, to insure the completion of said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to its terminus in Caldwell county, within two years from the sale of the State's interest in said road.

I need not discuss what I think would be palpable advantages to the State at large, and certaily to a large and exceedingly rich district, to result from such a combination of interests as this proposition suggests. It would pour into the great iron and copper producing sections of your State the only lacking element for an unparalleled development of wealth—cheap coke of the highest excellence known in the United States.

The coal for this fuel, to the extent of over one thousand millions of tons, lies within one hundred miles of the borders of your unequalled ore belt; and is controlled by those I have the honor to represent. For their own profit, they seek a market in your State. And that line of principal transportation which they may finally adopt in North Carolina, while it enriches them, will create great wealth and prosperity for your own people along its route, or prove to be an exception to the universal result of all similar works that have anywhere united the great economic minerals of the world.

If compatible with your views of the public interests you represent, will you kindly give this proposition such direction as will secure for it the early consideration of the Legislature of North Carolina?

I am, with high respect,
Your ob't serv't,
J. D. IMBODEN,
Attorney, &c.

DOCUMENT No. 33.]

[Session 1881.

Ordered to be Printed.

NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR IN RELATION TO THE OWNERSHIP OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, February 21st, 1881.

To the Honorable the Senate of North Carolina:

On Monday, the 14th inst., I received through the Secretary of your honorable body a resolution, of which the following is a copy:

"RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR:

"Resolved by the Senate, That His Excellency, the Governor, be and he is hereby respectfully requested to furnish the Senate with such information as he may have in respect to the present ownership and control of the Western North Carolina Railroad; the organization of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, as provided for and allowed by the Act of the General Assembly entitled 'An Act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company,' and for other purposes, ratified the — day of March, A. D. 1880, and any mortgage debt created.

by such Company; the number of convicts furnished to William J. Best and his associates from time to time in pursuance of said act; the amount of money paid to the State as hire for such convicts; the amount of money expended by the State for the support and care and keeping of such convicts while so hired; the number of miles of railroad graded and completed by said Best and his associates; the quantity of iron placed on said road by them in repair of the same; the number of miles graded by them west of the French Broad river, on the Ducktown line of said road; the number of miles graded by them north of Asheville, on the Paint Rock line of said road; the amount of money paid into the Treasury by them, to be applied in payment of the interest upon rthe first mortgage debt of the late 'The Western North Carolina Railroad Company;' the condition of said road situate between the towns of Salisbury and Asheville, and the character of the rolling-stock on the same; the prospects of the further prosecution of the work of constructing said road, particularly on the Ducktown line thereof; the disposition made or to be made of the thirty thousand dollars deposited by said Best to the credit of the State; and any sale or disposition by lease or otherwise made by said Best and his associates of said road, and to whom made, when and upon what terms."

In response to the above resolution, which I have been compelled to delay until this date because so many of the facts involved in your inquiries were unknown to me, I have the honor to submit the following:

As a matter of convenience of response, I have grouped the kindred interrogatories together, though in a different order from that in which they stand in the original resolution.

1st. In respect to the ownership and control of the Western North Carolina Railroad; the organization of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, as provided for and allowed by the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An

act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes," ratified the — day of March, 1880, and any mortgage debt created by such Company; the prospect of the further prosecution of the work of constructing said road, particularly on the Ducktown line thereof; and any sale or disposition by lease or otherwise made by said Best and his associates of said road, and to whom made, when and upon what terms.

OWNERSHIP OF THE ROAD.

As to the ownership of the road, the State conveyed her interest by deed on the 27th day of May, 1880, to W. J. Best, W. R. Grace, J. N. Tappan and J. D. Fish. On the 22d day of May, 1880, a messenger came to this city with a letter from W. J. Best to the Commissioners who had signed the deed in behalf of the State, asking their consent for certain of the grantees in said deed to convey their interest to other parties. After consultation, the Commissioners returned an answer, of which the following is a copy:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, May 22d, 1880.

W. J. Best, Esq., New York:

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours just received, we will state that the Act of 29th of March, 1880, gave the Commissioners therein named the power to assign and transfer the interest of the State in and to the property and franchises of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to W. J. Best, W. R. Grace, J. D. Fish and J. Nelson Tappan. This we did, and they executed to the State their obligation in the form of a contract to complete the road. The Act gives the Commissioners no power to release them or any of them from that obligation. If we were to assume such authority,

it would be of no force and effect. If they or any of them desire to sell their interest in the property, they could do so without our consent, and even against it. All we can ask is, that the work shall begin by the grantees, or some one for them, on or before the 29th, the day fixed in the Act and in the contract, and be continued in conformity therewith. We greatly regret that there should be any delay in the organization and work. If it were possible for us to remove the obstacle, we would do so at once; but anxious as we are to aid in the matter, we do not see at this time anything we can do.

We are yours respectfully,

Thos. J. Jarvis,
J. M. Worth,
W. L. Saunders,
Thos. S. Kenan,

Commissioners."

It has been published, and I have believed it to be true, that Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan did transfer their interest in some way to Col. A. S. Buford, Col. A. B. Andrews, Gen. Logan, Mr. Clyde and may be others. But I have never seen any paper writings connected with the matter, and have only had such information as was accessible to the general public.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMPANY.

On the 27th day of May, 1880, I received the following telegram:

New York, May 27th, 1880.

THOS. J. JARVIS:—Grantees met for organization and adjourned till you approve by wire and letter of the following gentlemen as Directors of the Western North Carolina Railraad: W. J. Best, President, W. T. Dortch, A. C. Avery,

F. F. Milne, R. B. Vance, W. E. Anderson, A. B. Andrews, Vice-President, T. M. Logan, John Hoey. Answer by wire and letter.

W. R. GRACE.

To which I replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, May 27th, 1880.

W. R. Grace, Great Neck, Long Island, and 87 Wall street, New York:

The persons named as Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad are satisfactory.

While I did not have any official authority in the matter, at the same time I did not feel at liberty to withhold my approval when asked of a Board, a majority of which were our own good citizens, and some of them our most honored and esteemed.

It was published in the papers that such an organization was made. I was so informed and so understood it all along, but never saw a book or paper connected with the organization; and consequently can only speak of it in this general way.

PROSPECT OF THE FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WORK, ETC.

I have no information about "the prospect of the further prosecution of the work of constructing said road, particularly on the Ducktown line thereof," except the fact that the State holds the contract for the doing of the work, and that the work is now actually going on. I have also been told by the parties now prosecuting the work that, as soon as the weather will permit, it will be pushed much more vigorously.

SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITION, ETC., OF THE ROAD BY BEST.

As to "any sale or disposition by lease or otherwise made by said Best and his associates of said road, and to whom made, when and upon what terms," I know nothing except what I have already stated. If any mortgage has been put upon the road I do not know it, and do not believe there has been. For further information on these inquiries, I submit the following correspondence with Mr. Best:

[COPY.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, February 16th, 1881.

W. J. Best, Esq., President W. N. C. R. R.:

Dear Sir:—I have been called upon by the Senate for information "in respect to the ownership and control of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the organization of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, as provided for and allowed by the Act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes," ratified the — day of March, 1880, and any mortgage debt created by such Company; the prospect of the further prosecution of the work of constructing said road, particularly on the Ducktown line thereof; and any sale or disposition by lease or otherwise made by Best and his associates of said road, and to whom made, when and upon what terms."

To aid me in responding to the above inquiries, I beg that you will furnish me in detail with any information you may have, bearing on these subjects, at as early an hour as convenient.

I am, truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 19th, 1881.

His Excellency, THOMAS J. JARVIS,

Governor, etc., Raleigh, N. C .:

SIR:—Your favor of the 16th inst. was duly received, and would have been answered at once, but that my time has been fully occupied in connection with the investigation of certain matters affecting the Western North Carolina Railroad, by the Senate Committee on Internal Improvements. I shall now reply to your inquiries, in the order in which they appear in your letter:

First. "In respect to the ownership and control of the Western North Carolina Railroad."

The Western North Carolina Railroad is owned and controlled by the corporation of the same name. The Act of the General Assembly, ratified March 29th, 1880, authorized the sale of the "State's interest" in said road. That interest is at present represented by W. P. Clyde, T. M. Logan, A. S. Buford and myself, under certain agreements, of which copies have been filed with the Senate Committee on Internal Improvements. The interest of the private stockholders in the former Company remains intact as at the date of the ratification of the act above referred to. None of the stock of the existing organization has been issued to them in exchange for that which they held in the late Company.

Second. "The organization of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, as provided for and allowed by the Act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes,' ratified the — day of March, 1880."

The Company was, I believe, reorganized strictly in ac-

cordance with the provisions of the Act referred to. This was effected in the city of New York, in May, 1880, under the direction of eminent counsel, who appeared for my associate grantees, as well as the gentlemen who have since taken their place. A question having arisen as to whether the Company could legally be reorganized outside of the State of North Carolina, the action of the grantees was formally ratified at Salisbury, N. C., in August last.

Third. "Any mortgage debt created by such Company." No mortgage debt has yet been created.

Fourth. "The prospect of the further prosecution of the work of constructing said road, particularly on the Ducktown line thereof."

The construction of both divisions of the road is now being conducted with reasonable rapidity. During the Summer and Fall of 1880, much valuable time was lost by the failure of my present associates properly to organize their forces to do the work. I urged upon them the importance of employing 1,000 to 1,500 hands in addition to the convict force, in order to insure the completion of the Paint Rock division and the extension of the Ducktown line to Pigeon River, by the first of next July, as provided in the contract made with the State. I regret to say that it now seems to me impossible to comply with the contract in this regard; but the statement is made in behalf of Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde that, as soon as the weather will permit of their profitable employment, 1,000 additional hands will be set to work. I have reason to believe that this will be done, and that in the early Fall the road will be completed to Paint Rock. Whether it is possible to finish the other line to Pigeon River simultaneously with the completion of the Paint Rock division, I am unable to answer satisfactorily to myself, until I shall have had an opportunity to examine the profiles and the present condition of the work.

Fifth. "Any sale or disposition by lease or otherwise by

Best and his associates of said road, and to whom made, when and upon what terms."

No sale or other disposition of said road "by lease or otherwise" has been made "by Best and his associates," except as set forth in the agreements referred to in my answer to inquiry No. 1. As all the papers in relation to that transaction have been filed with the Senate Committee on Internal Improvements, and have been ordered to be printed, I deem it unnecessary to go into further details.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. J. Best, President W. N. C. R. R. Company.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

2nd. The number of miles of railroad graded and completed by said Best and his associates; the quantity of iron placed on said road by them in repairing the same; the number of miles graded by them west of the French Broad river on the Ducktown line of said road; the number of miles graded by them north of Asheville, on the Paint Rock line of said road; the condition of said road situate between the towns of Salisbury and Asheville, and the character of the rolling stock on the same.

When I asked the Senate for permission to employ an expert to get the facts involved in the inquiries under this head, I was acting in perfect good faith, as there was no other source to which I had a right to apply. When the road belonged to the State, I had a right to call upon any officer of the Company for any information I wanted, and it was his duty to furnish it. But not so now. I have no more right to call upon the officers of this road than I have to call upon any others, except for such information as may be necessary to see that the contract is complied with.

Upon a careful reading of the Act under which this road

was sold and the contract made in pursuance thereof, it will be seen that the only duty imposed upon me is to see that all money due the State is paid, and that the new road is completed to the points and by the time set out in the contract. Beyond this, I have neither sought nor received information as to the condition of the road or the affairs of the Company, but have contented myself with the knowledge of the fact that the contract was being complied with; a compliance with it being, in my opinion, the only thing about which there was any need to be solicitous, or about which I had the right to make any official inquiry. Nowhere am I required or expected to know anything about the condition of or repairs to the road or the rolling-stock thereon. In addition to this, even if I had thought myself vested by law with authority to call upon the officers of the road in question for the desired information, it seemed to me preferable, in view of the scope and tenor of the inquiries of the resolution, to get such information from persons in no way connected with the subject matter of investigation, if it were possible. The Senate having decided otherwise, however, as I am unofficially informed, there was then no other course left open to me but to ask the officers of the Company, as a matter of courtesy, to report to me the condition of their property; and I accordingly at once initiated the following correspondence:

[COPY.]

Executive Office, Raleigh, N. C., February 15th, 1881.

Maj. J. W. Wilson,

Chief Engineer W. N. C. R. R.:

I will thank you to report to me at once "the number of miles of railroad graded and completed by said Best and his associates; the quantity of iron placed on said road by them in repairing the same; the number of miles graded by them

west of the French Broad river, on the Ducktown line of said road; the number of miles graded by them north of Asheville, on the Paint rock line of said road; the condition of said road situate between the towns of Salisbury and Asheville, and the character of the rolling stock on the same."

I desire this information to lay before the Senate, in respone to a resolution, and will thank you to answer at once and by mail.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

Col. A. B. Andrews,

Vice President W. N. C. R. R:

As Mr. W. J. Best, President of the Company, is not at this time in the State, so that I can communicate with him, will you be kind enough to direct Maj. Wilson, your Chief Engineer, to furnish me with the information in detail and as accurately as possible, sought to be had by the above request.

Truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

Western North Carolina R. R. Co., Chief Engineer's Office, Morganton, N. C., Feb. 15, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. JARVIS, Governor-

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the progress made in its construction by the present owners.

The five engines owned by the Company at the time of the sale have, with one exception, all been put in good condition. Two additional engines have been furnished, and of box and flat cars a sufficient number to do all our business with reasonable dispatch. Upwards of 50,000 new ties have been substituted for the old and rotten. Had all been placed in one section, it would have made twenty miles entirely new.

About 600 tons of new iron has been purchased; a part was used in extending the track from Long's, the terminus at the time of the sale, to Asheville; the remainder in making the change at Newton, and replacing worn rails; which, together with the large number of ties supplied, has very greatly improved the condition of the road-bed. The bridge over the Swannanoa river will be ready for the iron thisweek, and the track at once extended 8½ miles beyond Long's to Smith's bridge, the intersection of the Ducktown and Paint Rock lines. On the Ducktown division only about one mile is finished, the grading being very heavy. The Paint Rock division has 12 miles nearly finished, making in the aggregate 21½ miles of grading completed by the present owners. And it gives me pleasure to add that the work is being done in a substantial manner.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Jas. W. Wilson, Chief Engineer.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS.

3rd. The number of convicts furnished to William J. Best, and his associates, from time to time, in pursuance of said act.

The following correspondence will answer this question:

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Feb. 14th, 1881.

W. J. Hicks, Esq., Warden Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR: I desire you to report to me at as early a day

as possible, "the number of convicts furnished to W. J. Best and his associates, from time to time, in pursuance of the Act of 29th of March, A. D., 1880."

Truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 14th inst., mak-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor N. C.:

ing inquiry as to the number of convicts furnish	ned to	W.J.
Best and his associates from time to time, accor	ding to	Act
of Assembly of March 29, 1880, I have the hone		
that there were on the Western North Carolin	a Rail:	road,
March 29, 1880,		379
and have been sent to the road since:		
	5	
In April,	_	
In May, June and July,	5	•
In August, September and October,	149	
In November, December and January,	230	
Making a total sent of		389
		768
Of the	768	
The following numbers have died, es-		
caped, been discharged, pardoned,		
and returned to Penitentiary:		
April, 20		
May, June and July, 78		
August, September and October, 83		
November, December and January, 44	225	
•		
Leaving on the road, Feb. 1, 1881,	543 c	nv's.

Out of this number must be deducted convicts for cooking, washing, &c., and the unsound.

The daily average for the entire time has been 346 ft at work on railroad.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Hicks, Architect and Warden.

AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID TO THE STATE AS HIRE.

4th. The amount of money paid to the State as hire for such convicts.

This question is also answered by correspondence, as follows:

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, February 14th, 1881.

W. J. Hicks, Esq.,

Warden of Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR: I desire you to report to me at as early a day as possible, "the amount paid to the State as hire for such convicts," by W. J. Best and his associates, from the 29th of March, A. D. 1880.

Very truly,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY, RALEIGH, N. C., February 15, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis,

Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 14th inst., making

inquiry in regard to "the amount of money paid to the State as hire for convicts by W. J. Best and his associates, from March 29th, A. D. 1880," I have the honor to report: That bills against W. J. Best and his associates have been furnished the State Treasurer from this office for collection as follows:

Making a total sent of......\$36,521 22 Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Hicks, Architect and Warden.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, February 15th, 1881.

Hon. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: Will you please report to me the amount of money paid to the State as hire for convicts by W. J. Best and his associates, under the act of the 29th of March, 1880.

Truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, February 15, 1881.

His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor:

SIR: In response to your communication of this date, requesting me to report to you "the amount of money paid to the State as hire for convicts by W. J. Best and his asso-

ciates, under the act of the 29th March, 1880," I inform you that there have been four payments on this account, amounting in the aggregate to \$36,521.22.

May 28, 1880	\$10,041	67
October 30, 1880		
January 3, 1881	9,175	34
February 14, 1881	14,574	66

\$36,521 22

Very respectfully,

J. M. Worth, State Treasurer.

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY STATE FOR SUPPORT, ETC.

5th. The amount of money expended by the State for the support and care and keeping of such convicts while so hired.

The following correspondence likewise answers this question:

[COPY.]

Executive Department, Raleigh, February 14th, 1881.

W. J. Hicks, Esq., Warden Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR: Please report to me "the amount of money expended by the State for the support and care and keeping of such convicts," while so hired to W. J. Best and his associates.

Yours truly,
Thos. J. Jarvis.

[COPY.]

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY, Raleigh, N. C., February 15th, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor of N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 14th inst., making inquiry as to "the amount of money expended by the State for the support and care and keeping of convicts while so hired to W. J. Best and his associates," I have the honor to submit that the entire expense of maintaing convicts on Western North Carolina Railroad, from March 29th, 1880, to February 1, 1881, has been thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Hicks, Architect and Warden.

AMOUNT PAID STATE FOR INTEREST ON BONDS.

6th. The amount of money paid into the Treasury by them, to be applied in payment of the interest upon the first mortgage debt of the late "The Western North Carolina Railroad Company."

For answer to this question, I refer to the following correspondence.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, February 15th, 1881.

HON. J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer:

DEAR SIR:—I will thank you to report to me "the amount of money paid into the Treasury by them," (W. J. Best and his associates) "to be applied in payment of the interest

upon the first mortgage debt of the late 'The Western North Carolina Railroad Company.'"

Yours very truly,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, February 16th, 1881.

His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor:

Sir:—In response to your inquiry, I inform you that "the amount of money paid into the Treasury by W. J. Best and his associates, to be applied in payment of the interest upon the first mortgage debt of the late 'The Western North Carolina Railroad Company,'" is thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Very respectfully,

J. M. Worth,
State Treasurer.

DISPOSITION MADE, OR TO BE MADE OF THE \$30,000.

7th. The disposition made, or to be made of the thirty thousand dollars deposited by said Best to the credit of the State.

This question is answered by extracts from letters enrolled on my letter-book, and the following correspondence:

EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO W. J. BEST, DATED JAN. 13TH, 1880.

"To call the Legislature together is assuming a very grave responsibility; and to justify myself in so doing, I must have a substantial, tangible guaranty, which can be reached in this State: and for this purpose, I shall require that you deposit in the Citizens' National Bank in this city, thirty

thousand dollars, to be held by the bank for the following purposes and subject to the following conditions, viz: 1. If the Legislature declines to adopt your proposition, the deposit to be subject immediately to your order. 2. If the Legislature does adopt your proposition and you fail to close the contract or purchase as agreed upon, the Treasurer of the State shall apply the deposit to the payment of the expenses of the session of Legislature. 3. If the proposition is adopted and closed according to agreement, the deposit to remain as a further security for the payment of the interest on the eight hundred fifty thousand dollars, first mortgage bonds now outstanding, (and which you agree to pay) until the said bonds are paid and cancelled."

EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO COUNCIL OF STATE, DATED FEB. 21st, 1880.

"I have required Mr. Best to make a deposit of thirty thousand dollars on the conditions in my letter of January 13th, which you will find upon my letter book. All the details of this deposit and the supervision of the same I shall leave with the State Treasurer, and shall rely upon his written authority that it has been properly made."

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Feb'y 15th, 1881.

Hon. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to report to me "the disposition made or to be made of the thirty thousand dollars deposited by said Best to the credit of the State?"

Truly,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Feb. 18th, 1881.

His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor:

SIR: In response to your communication asking me me to report to you "the disposition made or to be made of the thirty thousand dollars deposited by Wm. J. Best to the credit of the State," I refer you to a communication which I addressed to you on the 21st of February, 1880, of which the following is a copy:

"I have this day received a certificate of deposit for thirty thousand dollars, given by the United States Trust Company, of New York, to Wm. J. Best, and transferred to me, as State Treasurer, by him, said amount being held by me for the protection of the interest of the State in the matter of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the condition upon which said deposit is made being known to you. I herewith enclose a copy of the condition of the deposit.

(Signed)

"J. M. Worth,
"State Treasurer."

The certificate of deposit referred to in my above recited letter was placed at once in the Citizens' National Bank of this city, for collection.

I also handed the officers of said bank a copy of the conditions upon which the deposit was to be held and which were the same as the copy delivered to you on the 21st of February, 1880, and referred to in my letter of that date. These conditions are fully set out in a letter addressed by W. J. Best, dated February 21st, 1880, to John A. Stewart, Esq., President United States Trust Company, city of New York, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, in connection with the following letter of the officers of the Citizens' National Bank:

"CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, RALEIGH, N. C., March 3d, 1880.

Hon. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, Raleigh, N C .:

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you a copy of the conditions upon which W. J. Best and others deposited in this bank thirty thousand dollars, which we agree to hold on deposit in said Bank until said conditions are complied with:

[COPY OF THE CONDITIONS.]

"RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 21st. 1880.

"JOHN A. STEWART, ESQ.,

President United States Trust Co., New York:

"DEAR SIR: Please take notice that I have this day assigned to J. M. Worth, Esq., Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, a certificate of deposit for thirty thousand dollars, issued by the United States Trust Co., January 21st, 1880, and made payable to the order of myself and James D. Fish jointly. I have signed the name of Mr. Fish by authority of a power of attorney heretofore filed with your Company. Following a e the conditions upon which said certificate is assigned:

"1st. If the Legislature of North Carolina shall be convened in special or extra session, and shall decline to ratify the draft of an act heretofore submitted by me, embodying my offer to purchase the interest of said State in the Western North Carolina Railroad, the assignment of said certificate to be null and void, and the amount thereof, together with the interest thereon, to be subject immediately to the order of myself and said James D. Fish jointly.

"2nd. If the Legislature of said State shall be convened in special or extra session, and shall ratify the aforesaid act, I and my associates are to close a contract to purchase the interest of said State in said railroad, in accordance with the provisions of said act, or failing so to do, the amount of said certificate of deposit, with the interest thereon, shall be withdrawn by the Treasurer of said State and applied to the payment of the expense of said special or extra session of the Legislature.

"3rd. If the Legislature of said State shall be convened in special or extra session, as aforesaid, and shall ratify the act submitted by me, I and my associates closing a contract to purchase said railroad as provided by said act, said certificate of deposit is to remain in the name and to the credit of the Treasurer of said State, as security for the payment of the interest on \$859,000 first mortgage bonds now outstanding as a lieu upon

the property of said company, until said mortgage bonds shall be paid. "4th. If the Legislature of said State shall ratify said act as it now is, or with such amendments as I shall approve, the contract to be made according to said act is to be signed by me, W. R. Grace, James D. Fish, and J. Nelson Tappan, or other gentlemen equally satisfactory to the commissioners provided for in section (1) one of said act, and should failure be made in this regard, said certificate of deposit shall be forfeited to said State.

'I herewith enclose a copy of the act spoken of above.

'Yours respectfully,

W. J. Best.

"The conditions of the assignment of the certificate of deposit above referred to are correctly stated by Mr. Best.

"J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer. THOS. J. JARVIS, Governor."

Very respectfully, Your obedient servants,

W. E. Anderson,
President Citizens' National Bank.
P. A. Wiley, Cashier."

I transmit a copy of a communication from W. E. Anderson, President of the Citizens' National Bank, which is as follows:

"CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, "RALEIGH, N. C., March 3d, 1880.

"DR. J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer,

"Raleigh, North Carolina:

"DEAR SIR: We have collected the thirty thousand dollars referred to in annexed communication and will hold the same subject to the conditions of a letter addressed by W. J. Best to Jno. A Stewart, President United States Trust Company of New York, dated 21st February, 1880.

Yours truly,

W. E. ANDERSON,

President."

So the certificate of deposit referred to in my letter was paid in cash, and the \$30,000 in money are now in the vault of the Citizens' National Bank, of this city.

The agreement of the President and Cashier of the bank to hold the said thirty thousand dollars until the conditions of the deposit are fully complied with, is on file in this office.

The first, second and fourth conditions have been com-

plied with.

This money is now held as a security for the performance of the third condition, and will be so held unless otherwise ordered by the general Assembly.

Very respectfully,

J. M. Worth, State Treasurer.

The \$850,000 first-mortgage bonds referred to in the third condition were issued in 1875, and are fifteen year bonds. They will not fall due until 1890, and the interest at seven per cent. is guaranteed by the State by making the coupons receivable in taxes. One of the conditions of the contract of Best and associates is that they shall pay the interest on said bonds; and failing so to do, the deed and all the rights they acquired under it are forfeited. The \$30,000 will be held for the next nine years, as it now is, as an additional security for the payment of this interest, unless these bonds are taken up and cancelled before their maturity, or unless the Legislature, on the part of the State and Best and associates, shall agree differently.

CONCLUSION.

One year ago to-day I issued my proclamation calling the Legislature together in extra session to consider a proposition for the purchase of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad.

My whole connection with the matter prior to that date

is of record in the executive office. All that I have learned about the road and its management since that date I have fully and freely communicated to the Senate.

At no time have I ever had any secrets or felt that I had a right to have any concerning this property either before or since its sale. I have at all times been ready and willing to tell the humblest citizen of the State all I knew about it.

Notwithstanding this, from the day I called the Legislature together, to give the people an opportunity to speak their will concerning this property, to this, I have been misrepresented, maligned and traduced for doing what I then believed and what I now believe my plain, simple duty.

All the more on this account do I regret that, in responding to your inquiries to-day, I have been compelled to use the statements of those who, like myself, are involved in the doubt and suspicion of the existence of which the adoption of your resolution seems to give evidence.

Holding myself ready at all times to respond promptly and as fully as I am able to any and all of your inquiries, I am,

Very truly,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. J. JARVIS.

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[Session 1881.

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NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders,

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR IN RELATION TO THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Feb. 23d, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a second letter from Gen. Imboden for those whom he represents, making his proposition for the purchase of the State's interest in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad more explicit.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

[COPY.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22d, 1881.

His Excellency Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis:

SIR:—On the 7th instant I, as the attorney of the South Atlantic & Ohio Railway Construction and Operating Company, incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina,

had the honor to submit to the State, through you, a proposition for the possible purchase by the company I represent of the State's interest in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company. Since the date of that proposition, which you kindly referred to the Legislature for its consideration, events have transpired in the progress of perfecting the greatenterprise in which my company is engaged, that enable me, in carrying out its purposes and instructions to me, to add to the proposition of February 7th, 1881, some points more specific than I then felt authorized to submit, which may have a bearing upon the legislative mind, in making a wise decision on the important questions involved. I therefore address you this supplemental note on the subject, and respectfully ask that you transmit it to the Legislature

As I stated in my former note, I repeat here that the disposition of the parties I represent to purchase at all the State's interest in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, will depend on the surveys to be completed before July 1st, 1881, of at least two routes from the North Carolina and Tennessee State line, in Watauga or Mitchell county, to a connection with the sis-mountain railways in this State. If the Watauga or more northerly route of the two should prove the better of the two, then the speedy completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will become an important question to my company. And it is in view of that possible contingency that we hope the Legislature will take such action in the premises as would avoid the postponement, for two years to come, of all operations on a work of much importance to all parties concerned.

As suggestive of the cardinal points to be provided for by the Legislature at this session, I propose specifically:

1st. That a bill shall be passed, authorizing a sale of the 5,500 shares held by the State at \$10 per share, to the South Atlantic & Ohio Railway Construction and Operating Company at any time between now and the 1st day of July, 1881.

The purchase money to be paid in cash at the time the stock is transferred.

2d. That to represent the State, and with full power to act in the premises, a commission of three or more officials, or other citizens of the State of North Carolina, shall be created by the bill in question, to be called together whenever requested by the proposed purchasers, to execute the provisions of the bill.

3d. That in consideration of the low price at which the State agrees to sell said stock, the purchasers shall enter into an obligation that, within two years, they will complete the main line of said road as far westward as Patterson, in the county of Caldwell, and an extension thereof eastward to some point on the harbor at or below Wilmington; and that within three years, they will complete a branch of said main line from some convenient point to or as near as the ground may be found practicable, Mt. Airy, in Surry county. Time to be counted from the 1st day of July, 1881. That as security for the fulfillment and performance of their obligation on the part of the purchasers, in respect to the completion of the road and branch aforesaid, the 5,500 shares of State stock, when paid for at the above agreed price, shall be transferred on the books of the company to the purchasers; but the certificates therefor shall remain in the hands of the commissioners under the bill. as collateral security for the completion of the main line and branch aforesaid; and shall not be actually delivered to the purchasers until trains of cars have been run on said main line and branch to their respective termini aforesaid. And if the purchasers are in default in the construction of said road and branch within the time stipulated, they shall forfeit all right and title to said stock, and to the purchase money paid therefor; and it shall be lawful for said Commissioners, or their successors or survivors, to re-transfer the said 5,500 shares to the State of North Carolina, and the purchase money to be retained by the State as liquidated

damages for the non-fulfillment and performance of the contract of the purchasers.

4th. The question of gauge on said road shall be entirely subject to the decision of a vote of a majority of stockholders of the company; in the decision of which the purchasers as aforesaid of the State's interest shall have the voice that their stock entitles them to under the present charter of the company, at any meeting after they enter upon the work of construction and equipment, under their said purchase and obligation; and so shall be decided all other questions affecting the relations of said company to the purchasers' other railways, or other lines in the State that, under their charter, they may connect with.

5th. To afford the said purchasing company all practicable facilities for the speedy completion of their work, the State shall consent and agree not to withdraw the convict force now in the employment of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co., nor to diminish or abridge its rights to convict labor under existing laws and shall further agree that, as additional convicts, now in the employment of other companies in the State, are returned to the Penitentiary, the same shall be hired to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, or to the South Atlantic and Ohio Railway Construction and Operating Company, until their works in this State are completed, on the terms usual in such cases; the hireing companies agreeing to pay the earnings of the convicts to the State in money, monthly, as the same falls due, under such contracts respecting the same as may be entered into.

In conclusion, I may add that in all its aspects, in whole or in part, this is a plain business proposition, pure and simple. The parties I represent are the owners of enormous coal mines within 100 miles of the borders of your State, which they are engaged at this moment in rapidly developing, so far as to reach this year a point of remunerative production. They seek and must have an ocean outlet at some port or ports in North or South Carolina. I may add they

will have this outlet, because the way is already open to them, without additional legislation, to Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina. Whilst that is one way now at their command, it may not be the best way; and they want the best way, if it can be had on reasonable terms Three or four months engineering can alone settle that question. If it shall be found that the best way, both to reach the sea-coast and to develop on the route a demand for the coal and coke they have to sell and transport, lies entirely through North Carolina, they are prepared to open up that way. And as the advantages will not accrue to them, they, as prudent business men, ask that co-operation on the part of North Carolina which they think the mutuality of their interests and the State's entitles them to ask.

If, in the wisdom of the Legislature, the terms I have indicated above are inadmissible, I, as the organ of gentlemen of large means and great enterprise, in whose service I have been for nearly a year in south-western Virginia, where their large investments have been made through me, cannot but deeply regret the failure of my present mission here. At the same time, however, I beg to assure you that such failure, if it occurs, must be ascribed to what I know will be an honest difference of opinion on questions viewed from different standpoints. And it will then remain to be determined whether other means of reaching a North Carolina port, within the range of a reasonable expenditure of money, are attainable under the liberal charter your State has granted to the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company.

The whole question is one of dollars and cents on both sides. I have tried to present it briefly and fairly. If I have failed, I will gladly supply the omission on any point left in doubt. I am not here, and have not been sent, to enter the lobby and button hole and annoy members of the Legislature in the personal solicitation of their support, but simply to explain what we want, and submit it to their unbiased judgment. I lay the whole matter before them,

through you, in perfect good faith as a business proposition under instructions from those, about whom I have known enough to say unqualifiedly that they are able to, and will execute to the letter any contract they may enter into.

I am, with great respect, Your ob't serv't,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Attorney, &c.





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[Session 1881

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NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders,

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR IN RELATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, February 24th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I beg your attention to the enclosed papers in regard to the proposed Centennial Anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, and International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be held in the city of New York in 1883.

Under an Act of Congress authorizing me so to do, I nominated and the President of the United States appointed Hon. R. Y. McAden and Donald McRae, Esq., Commisstoners on the part of this State, and J. S. Carr and Col. T. M. Holt as alternates.

It will, in my opinion, be a fine opportunity for North Carolina to make a display of her resources at this great World's Exhibition. A reasonable sum of money expended by the State in advertising her resources on that occasion will bring her large returns.

Then, too, as a matter of patriotism and pride, the State

should be represented at an Exhibition intended to commemorate the Treaty of Peace of American Independence.

I therefore suggest that you authorize the Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Commissioners and their alternates, to make all the arrangements necessary to a fit representation of the State and a proper display of her resources on that occasion.

I have the honor to be, Very truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

Office of United States International Commission, 317 Broadway, New York, February 14th, 1881.

To His Excellency, Thomas J. Jarvis,

Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR:—Your Excellency is aware that, on the 23d day of April, 1880, Congress provided by law that an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine should be held in the city of New York, in the year 1883, and for this purpose created a Commission to consist of two Commissioners from each State, one from each Territory and one for the District of Columbia, together with the Commissioners named in the Act. In accordance with the provisions of said Act, the Commissioners met in the city of New York, August 10th, 1880, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven, the President of this Commission to be Chairman thereof, be appointed by the Chair to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, setting forth the objects and purposes to be accomplished and the advantages to be derived by the people

through the holding of the exhibition authorized by the Act of Congress, under which this Commission is organized, and that a copy of such address be forwarded to the Governors of the several States and Territories and District of Columbia, together with a copy of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and with a letter from the President of this Commission, requesting said Governors in their next messages to the Legislatures to make favorable and special mention of the Exhibition and the advantages to be derived therefrom, and to recommend such reasonable appropriations as will enable the several States to participate therein creditably to themselves and their people."

In compliance with the above resolution, I respectfully request your Excellency to lay this subject before your Legislature, and ask it to adopt such legislation as will enable the State to creditably display its products at the Exhibition.

The Committee feels confident that you fully appreciate the significance and importance of the proposed International Exhibition, and it confidently invokes your prompt and earnest action in behalf of the Commission.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,
1st Vice-President.

United States International Commission, International Exhibition, 1883, New York, January 10, 1881.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the Centennial Anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and the Recognition of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be held in the City of New York in 1883, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to supervise the celebration under the auspices of the laws of the United States. If 1776 is ever memorable for the Declaration of our National Independence, 1783 is significant as the year wherein that independence was officially recognized by Great Britain. This great event appeals to the patriotism and gratitude of every American citizen and is worthy of commemoration. In no other way can we so impressively celebrate an event so important than by this contemplated civic display of the arts of peace and the products of honorable toil and creative genius.

It is the design of the Commission to exhibit within suitable buildings erected for the purpose, not only the production of our mines and of the soil, but also specimens of our mechanical inventions and of our arts, of the intellectual achievements of our citizens, and of everything that America can furnish, to illustrate the advancement of a free and independent people.

It is also the purpose to invite all nations to participate in this International Exhibition. Europe, Asia and Africa, together with the islands of the sea, will be invited to display the creations of their genius and to compete in honorable rivalry for the palm of superior excellence. There will be displayed the elegant lacquer-wares of Japan, the costly ivory-work and porcelain of China, the cashmeres and silks of India, the rich carpets of Persia, the spices of Ceylon and Java, and the long-hidden treasures of newly-opened Africa, while the States and Kingdoms of Europe will exhibit with honest pride their noble arts and manufactures, whether from the brains or hands of their enlightened peoples. Side by side with the products of nations 3,000 years old the people of the United States, after only a century of life

and growth, will be invited to display the products of their skill, refinement and intelligence.

The beneficent results of such an International Exhibition will be reaped by all the States of the Union and by all nations represented therein. By the rapid progress of civilization, science and commerce, morality and philanthropy are no longer local but now are universal in their mission. And so rapid is the advancement of mankind toward a better future, and so great the facilities of intercommunication, that the nations of the earth should frequently meet to compare their progress. More is accomplished now in a decade than in one hundred years a century ago.

In this great exhibition there will be realized a perfect union of all sections of this republic. North and South, East and West, will meet to compete for the prize and prove that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

To make this centennial celebration such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands will require the enthusiastic co-operation of the people of the whole country. It is estimated that twelve millions of dollars will be required, and Congress has provided that this sum shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of ten dollars each. The law also provides that the Commission shall "issue to subscribers of the stock certificates therefor under its corporate seal, which certificates shall bear the signature of its president, secretary and treasurer, and shall be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for the purpose." The Commission relies upon the patriotism of the people of every section of the country for subscriptions to the requisite amount; and as each State will receive its share of the benefits of this exhibition, the Commission appeals with greater confidence to all the people, confidently relying upon them for such a display of zeal, patriotism and liberality as will enable the Commission to make this the grandest International Exhibition in the history of the world.

H. G. Stebbins, Ch'm'n, New York City.
F. A. P. Barnard, New York City.
John P. Newman, D. D., New York City.
James H. Smart, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. G. Le Duc, Washington, D. C.
D. T. Littler, Springfield, Ill.
W. H. C. Price, New York City.
J. Henry Behan, Louisiana.

Committee.





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[Session 1881.

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NEWS AND OBSERVER, State Printers and Binders.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, RELATIVE TO S. B. No. 184, AUTHORIZING THE PIEDMONT R. R. CO. TO EXTEND AID TO THE NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R., AND OTHER ROADS IN THIS STATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 16th, 1871.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Internal Improvements, convened for the purpose of considering Senate Bill 184, it being "An act to authorize the Piedmont Railroad Company to extend aid to the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad and other roads in this State," the following gentlemen of the Committee were present, to-wit: Mr. Staples, (Chairman,) Messrs. Dortch, Richardson, Lockhart, Burwell, Finger, King and York; and the following proceedings were had, Mr. Best being present and represented by Messrs. Gatling and Dowd, counsel:

The Chairman. I would call the attention of the Committee to the bill now under consideration, being "An act to authorize the Piedmont Railroad Company to extend aid to the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, and other roads in this State." The bill has been printed and its provisions are well known to the committee, and, I suppose, also the other gentlemen present. Mr. Best is now before the Committee for the purpose of opposing so much of the bill as applies to the Western North Carolina Railroad. When.

this question was before our Committee at its last meeting, Mr. Dowd was asked the question, if any of the parties now interested in the Western North Carolina Railroad, associated with Mr. Best, were also interested in the Piedmont Railroad? Mr. Dowd answered that he did not know. Then the Committee, upon consideration, resolved that Col. Andrews be requested to come before it and make a statement, and this resolution was then adopted: That by direction of the Committee on Internal Improvements, Mr. Andrews be requested to furnish it with the original copies of any papers, documents or contracts with Mr. Best and the Western North Carolina Railroad, and if he had any information relative to Mr. Best's connection with parties interested in the Piedmont Railroad Company. The Committee them adjourned until to-day by request of Mr. Best's counsel.

Mr. Dowd. In the interest of perfect accuracy and justice to myself, I think the manner in which you stated the question, Mr. Chairman, as asked by you, is not exactly as I like it. The question you asked me was, whether the Western North Carolina Railroad Company had any transactions with anybody interested in the Piedmont Railroad Company; not whether the Piedmont Railroad Company aided in building the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The question, as I understood it, was whether any parties interested in the Western North Carolina Railroad were interested in the Piedmont Road.

The Chairman. I understand that there are two reporters present. I have no objection to their being present, but I think that their reports should first have the sanction of the Committee, after an examination of the same, before they be accepted as true transcripts of our proceedings.

Mr. Gatling. I wish to say that unfortunately I am one of the owners of the News. It is simply to gather information for the paper and its readers that we have a reporter here. But if it is the sense of the Committee not to allow a report to be made, why, of course, it is agreeable to us. Mr.

Ashe thought that it would be agreeable to your Committee to have its proceedings taken down in short-hand and thus preserve its proceedings for future reference. But there certainly will be no objection to submitting to the committee either of the reports.

Mr. Lockhart. As far as I am concerned, I do not object to allowing the reporters to be present; but I do object to having either short hand or any other reports of our proceedings being made public.

Mr. Gatling. We are perfectly willing to submit our report to the Committee.

Mr. Dortch. It seems to me that this is a matter of public interest.

The Chairman. If there is no objection on the part of Counsel to submit their report to the committee, I do not suppose there is any objection on our part to its being made.

Mr. Gatling. With pleasure.

The Chairman. This bill was introduced at the instance of Col. Andrews, and Mr. Best objects to so much of it as relates to the Western North Carolina R. R. Co. I think now that if Mr. Andrews has any good reasons why this bill should pass, he be allowed to make a full statement to the committee and have as much latitude for that purpose as is consistent with the proper consideration of the matter, before the Committee. Mr. Andrews, the Committee would like to hear you.

Mr. Andrews. I simply wish to state on the part of the persons who furnished money to Mr. Best, that the funds put into his hands were put there as individuals. Whatever aid was extended to the road could be done only as individuals and not as a corporation. As requested by the Committee, I have in my hand the contract made with Mr. Best by Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford.

The Chairman. Are these latter named gentlemen connected with this Piedmont corporation?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

The Chairman. Who owns the Piedmont R. R.?

Mr. Andrews. The Richmond & Danville Railroad Co I think own the greater portion of it.

The Chairman. In what respect are Mr. Clyde, Mr. Logan and Mr. Buford connected with the road?

Mr. Andrews. They are connected with the Richmond & Danville Road as Directors, I think.

The Chairman. Are these papers the originals?

Mr. Andrews. I have copies of them.

The Chairman. Do you know whether they are accurate copies?

Mr. Andrews. I am satisfied they are. If not Mr. Bes will verify them. He has copies of the originals, or duplicates.

Mr. Best. I can verify them.

The Chairman. Do you know whether the originals are in the hands of Mr. Best or Mr. Clyde?

Mr. Andrews. Mr. Clyde.

The Chairman. Where is he?

Mr. Andrews. In New York.

The Chairman. From whom did you get these copies?

Mr. Andrews. One was sent by Mr. Logan, one was sen by Mr. Clyde and the other I got from Gov. Vance. With your permission I will now read the contract of May 27th 1880, as follows:

AN AGREEMENT MADE THIS TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1880 BETWEEN WILLIAM J. BEST, PARTY HERETO OF THE FIRST PART AND WILLIAM P. CLYDE, THOMAS M. LOGAN AND ALGERNON S BUFORD, PARTIES HERETO OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS, An act was passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and duly ratified on the 29th day of March, 1880, entitled "As act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes," which act and all the several provisions thereof are herein referred to with the same force and effect as if the said act was fully recited herein.

AND WHEREAS, It is alleged by the party hereto of the first par

and assumed by the parties of the second part, that the parties who in said act are designated "grantees," have done each and every act by said statute required of them, except to reorganize the said Western North Carolina Railroad Company, as in the 8th section of said act provided for.

AND WHEREAS, It is represented to the parties of the second part that in order to render the said reorganization effectual, it is necessary to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars and apply the same to various purposes in the said act provided for, and that without the payment thereof, said reorganization and the many benefits to the people of the State of North Carolina intended by said act would fail.

Now this witnesseth that the parties hereto, in consideration of one dollar by each to the other paid, and of the mutual stipulations and agreements herein contained, do covenant and agree as follows:

First. The parties hereto of the second part, (hereinafter in this agreement called "assignees,") agree forthwith, when required, to furnish the said sum of fifty thousand dollars to be applied to the purposes in the said act provided for.

Second. The said party of the first part, (hereinafter in this agreement called "the said Best,") agrees that the proper steps shall be taken satisfactory to the said assigned to reorganize the said Western North Carolina Railroad so that it shall have all the rights and powers, directors and officers necessary to exercise the powers of a corporation.

Third. The said Best shall procure to be duly executed and delivered to the assignees, an assignment of all the rights, franchises, property and estate, and other advantages whatsoever, which have been or ought to have been granted by the Commissioners in the said act, and in and under the contract between the State of North Carolina and said grantees, and all rights and interests in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which may vest in the said grantees, when said company shall have been reorganized pursuant to the provisions of the said act of the 29th of March, 1880, named to the grantees in said act, named so that the assignees shall be fully vested therewith and possessed thereof.

Fourth. The said assignees agree to assign to the said Best, on his demand, all the rights, franchises, property and estate which shall have been assigned to them, on the following conditions: He shall make such demand within ninety days from the date hereof. He, shall, on or before making such demand, pay to the said assignees the said sum of fifty thousand dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and any reasonable and necessary outlay and expenses, which the grantees may have paid or incurred in this matter, and as such assignees. He shall, prior to said demand, have made arrangements satisfactory to the assignees on behalf of the said company, to insure the

finishing of the railroad of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company to its western terminus, at Paint Rock, on or before the first day of July, 1881. He shall also, before said demand, execute and deliver to the assignees, or to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, his guarantee that the traffic arrangements between the last mentioned road and the said Western North Carolina Railroad Company, approved by said Best and the President of said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and now in possession of said President, shall be faithfully carried out by said Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and shall not be changed or annulled except by the mutual consent of the said companies. He shall, on or before making said demand, give to the assignees one-half of the stock designated in said act as stock set aside for the benefit of the private stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which he now owns, or has the option to purchase, and duly transfer said one-half to them on their paying to him one-half of the sum he shall have actually paid therefor, being at the rate of about fifty thousand dollars for the whole of the \$212,500 of private stock in said act provided for.

Fifth. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the said assignces shall, on such demand being made by said Best, as in the fourth article of this agreement provided for, have the option and right to retain one-half interest in the rights, franchises, property and estate aforesaid and to assign to said Best the other half only, and to accept from said Best one-half only of said sum of fifty thousand dollars and interest, and one-half only of said reasonable and necessary outlay and expenses in said fourth article referred to. But to entitle themselves to retain the said one-half interest, they shall assume one-half of any liabilities and burdens incurred by said Best in respect to said Western North Carolina Railroad, so that said assignces, and the said Best shall be equal sharers in the property aforesaid, and in said Best's obligations and burthens in respect thereto.

Sixth. Should the said Best be unable to entitle himself to the rights provided for by the fourth and fifth articles of this agreement, or neglect to do so, and should the said Best unite with the assignees, their associates or assigns, in building the said railroad from Asheville to Paint Rock, he shall, even though all the money necessary to complete said work be raised by or through the said assignees and their associates or assigns, be entitled to five-twelfths of all the preferred or common stock which may have been received by the assignees or their assigns, and of all other benefits and advantages derived from the assignment to them in the third article of this assignment provided for, and the same shall be conveyed to him.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed) W. J. BEST, (Seal.)
WM. P. CLYDE, (Seal.)
T. M. LOGAN, (Seal.)
A. S. BUFORD, (Seal.)

Scaled and delivered in presence of (Signed) Andrew Boardman.

The Chairman. The question is now as to the accuracy of that copy.

Mr. Gatling. It is correct, sir, or can be verified.

The Chairman. We will file a copy of that contract with the Committee.

Mr. Andrews. I will now read the contract of July 31, 1880, as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT MADE THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY, BETWEEN W. J. BEST, PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, AND WILLIAM P. CLYDE, T. M. LOGAN AND A. S. BUFORD, PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART, WITNESSETH:

That whereas, By an agreement in writing, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, between the said parties, certain stipulations therein recited were entered into by said parties, under which the said parties of the second part undertook to pay and advance to the party of the first part the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the consideration and purpose, and with the conditions and limitations as in said agreement set forth, which said sum of fifty thousand dollars has been paid, as therein stipulated.

AND WHEREAS, The said W. J. Best does not desire to exercise or further claim the option and rights to him, the said Best, reserved in clauses fourth and sixth of said agreement.

AND WHEREAS, It has become necessary, in proper protection and furtherance of the interests of the said W. J. Best, in connection with the Western North Carolina Railroad, that a further considerable sum of money shall at once be advanced and expended in and about the prosecution and completion of said Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock, which further sum the said Best is at present unable to provide and advance for such purpose.

Now, THEREFORE, It is hereby agreed by and between the said parties as follows:

That for and in consideration of the undertakings of the said parties of the second part, as hereinafter stated, the said W. J. Best hereby releases and acquits, to the said parties of the second part, all option and right to claim or demand the assignment to him of the rights, franchises, property and estate as stipulated in said fourth or sixth clauses of said agreement of the twenty-seventh of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, or any part thereof

And the said W. J. Best hereby agrees that the assignment by him, made on the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the said parties of the second part of all his right, title and interest in and to the contract heretofore made by and between the State of North Carolina, of the one part, and W. J. Best, W. R. Grace, James D. Fish and J. Nelson Tappan, of the other part, and the advantages derivable therefrom and under the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified on the twenty-ninth day of Marca, eighteen hun fred and eighty, and of the interests of him, the said Best, in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, as reorganized on the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, including all the rights and interests of him, the said Best, as assignee of W. R. Grace, James D. Fish and J. Nelson Tappan, under their assignment to him dated the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall be absolute and without restriction or limitation by reason of any reservation or stipulation made or contained in said agreement of the twenty-seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty. And in consideration thereof it is hereby stipulated and agreed by the said parties of the second part, that the said W. J. Best shall be entitled to and shall receive of the capital stock of the said Western North Carolina Railroad Company the amount of seven thousand five hundred shares on the basis of an entire capital stock of forty thousand shares, or a proportional number of shares on a basis of an entire capital stock for said Company of a greater or smaller amount than forty thousand.

And it is further agreed, that the said parties of the second part will provide and advance as shall be necessary, such sums as may be required to pay the amount due the State of North Carolina on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty, for hire of convicts and to pay the floating debt of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company, referred to in section twenty-four of the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified March twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty, Such sum not to exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars.

And it is further agreed, that in order to avoid any question or inquiry, as to the legality of the reorganization of the said Western North Carolina Railroad Company, effected in the city of New York on the day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty, the said party of the first part shall, without delay, call his Board of Directors together within the State of North Corolin, and have them formally ratify the proceedings

aforesaid, and to take such further steps and do what else shall be requisite and legal to make such organization conform to the laws of the State of North Carolina.

Witness the following signatures and seals this day and year herein first above written.

Signed in Duplieate:

W. J. BEST, [Seal.] WM. P. CLYDE, [Seal.] A. S. BUFORD, [Seal.]

Witness:

Signed { A. B. Andrews, JNO. P. CADDIGAN.

The Chairman. Is there any question as to that being a true copy?

Mr. Gatling. That is correct.

Mr. Andrews. I now have here a memorandum of an agreement made at New York on Sept. 30th, 1880, which I obtained from Gov. Vance. It is as follows:

MEMORNADUM OF AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO IN NEW YORK, AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, ON THE 30TH SEPT., 1880, BETWEEN THE PURCHASERS OF THE W. N. C. RAILROAD. PRESENT, W. J. BEST, S. McD. TATE. A. S. BUFORD AND W. P. CLYDE, OF THE PARTIES; Z. B VANCE AND J. P. CADDIGAN, WITNESSES.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Best to be paid in eash for his expenses heretofore incurred the sum of \$3.411—of which \$1,000 is to be paid on or before the 1st of December, 1880, and \$2,411 on or before the 1st day of March, 1881.

Mr. Best to receive as President of the Company a salary of \$100 per month, to commence the 27th Mry, 1880, to continue as long as he is President, with the understanding that he is not required or expected to do work as President, except such as he would be legally obliged to do, or such formal acts as may be required by the Board of Directors, as attending and counselling with the Board when desired; but that he will extend his continued good will to the enterprise, and his co-operation with the Board of Directors in the prosecution of the work.

The foregoing was written down in pencil by Col. Buford, read over, and assented to by all present; and, at their request, is written out and kept by us for future reference.

(Signed)

Z. B. VANCE.

The Chairman. Is there any question as to the accuracy of that paper?

Mr. Gatling. We have no copy of that.

The Chairman. We will now swear Mr. Andrews that the questions propounded to him by the Committee shall be answered truthfully, and that the statements made by him touching the matter under consideration shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Mr. Andrews was thereupon duly sworn.

The Chairman. Where did you obtain this copy just filed? Mr. Andrews. That was made by my clerk, taken from one I made in Washington myself. I did not have time to verify it myself, but my clerk told me he did so.

The Chairman. What paper did you copy?

Mr. Andrews. The one that Gov. Vance had written. I read it over with him in Washington.

The Chairman. And that is a correct copy of the one he had?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, it was as accurate as could be. As I said before I do not know positively as to this copy; my clerk wrote it out.

Mr. Best. I have written to Gov. Vance for a copy and expect to receive it to-morrow, when they can both be verified.

The Chairman. How much money besides \$50,000, has Mr. Logan, Mr. Clyde and Mr. Buford furnished Mr. Best in the construction of the Western road?

Mr. Andrews. I do not know that I can tell you exactly. The Chairman. Can you approximate it?

Mr. Andrews. I suppose they have paid out between \$150,000 and \$160,000. May be more or less. I cannot recollect unless I had the papers before me.

The Chairman. Can you furnish the papers?

Mr. Andrews. I am not certain, but I think I can.

The Chairman. Gentlemen of Committee, do you desire to ask any questions of Mr. Andrews?

Mr. Dowd. The object of this bill is to enable Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford to assign their interests under these contracts to the Picdmont Railroad, should they so desire?

Mr. Andrews. Should they so desire, yes sir.

Mr. Dowd. Do you know whether it is the desire of that company, or whether the Piedmont Company signified any desire to purchase that interest?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, at least its President has.

Mr. Dowd. Then that is the only object of the bill?

Mr. Andrews. The object of the bill is set forth in the bill itself.

Mr. Dowd. But I want to understand what your explanation is.

Mr. Andrews. The object of the bill is to enable the Piedmont Railroad Company to take the contract of Logan, Clyde and Buford, and at the same time to extend aid to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company or any other roads it may think proper, as provided in the bill.

Mr. Dowd. Will the Piedmont Railroad Company carry out the contract?

Mr. Andrews. If they undertake it.

Mr. Dowd. I ask you now whether the Piedmont Company proposes to undertake it or not?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot say that they intend to do it. I think they do.

Mr. Dowd. Tell us how long that Piedmont road is?

Mr. Andrews. About 49 miles.

Mr. Dowd. How much is it in debt?

Mr. Andrews. I do not know.

Mr. Dowd. Who is its President?

Mr. Andrews. Colonel Buford.

Mr. Dowd. And who are the directors?

Mr. Andrews. I do not know, sir. I do not know personally all the directors of our own road.

Mr. Dowd. You do not know any Director on the Piedmont road?

Mr. Andrews. I know one Director and that is Colonel Buford. He is President of the Piedmout and also the Danville road.

Mr. Dowd. Does he run the Piedmont as an independent road?

Mr. Andrews. No sir, he runs it as a part and parcel of the Richmond and Danville road.

Mr. Dowd. Then the Richmond and Danville road has a lease.

Mr. Andrews. Yes, and owns it besides.

Mr. Dowd. And bonds too?

Mr. Andrews. I do not know about bonds.

Mr. Dowd. You do not know what the bonds were worth?

Mr. Andrews. The last quotation was $112\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. Dowd. You do not know how many were out?

Mr. Andrews. No sir.

Mr. Dowd. You know what its stock is worth?

Mr. Andrews. 1 suppose stock is worth par; think there is a guarantee of six per cent.

Mr. Dowd. Then you think the stock worth par?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

Mr. Dowd. Have you known any to sell at par?

Mr. Andrews. No sir, I do not know of any.

Mr. Dowd. Was it all owned by the gentlemen you have referred to?

Mr. Andrews. No sir, I think the greater part was owned by the Richmond and Danville road.

Mr. Dowd. These are gentlemen of large means, are they not? men of wealth and reputation?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

Mr. Dowd. You had the gauge of the Western North Carolina road changed, did you not?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, I did.

Mr. Dowd. By what authority?

Mr. Andrews. By authority of Messrs. Logan, Clyde and Buford.

Mr. Dowd. Was there any authorization on the part of the officials of the road for this change?

Mr. Andrews. No, sir.

Mr. Dowd. Then you did that under the direction of these gentlemen without giving notice to the officers of the road?

Mr. Andrews. No, sir; I gave notice to the President before I commenced.

Mr. Dowd. How long before you commenced?

Mr. Andrews. I think the day before or day I com-

Mr. Dowd. Do you recollect what day in the week it was when you commenced?

Mr. Andrews. Yes, sir; it was on Tuesday.

Mr. Gatling. If the Chair will allow me, I would like to ask one question if Mr. Andrews has no objection. I understood him to say that it was desired that Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde should assign their contract to this Piedmont road. Will you please be so good as to tell me why they desired to assign their contract?

Mr. Andrews. I suppose the simple reason was the same as other parties who apply for charters, they preferred to act as a corporation rather than individuals.

Mr. Dowd. Was this money that you mention, some \$150,000 or \$160,000, their own money, or do you know?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. Dowd. If they prosecuted this work according to contract, did they expect to do it at their own cost, or expect the road to do it?

Mr. Andrews. If it was turned over to the Piedmont

road I would expect this road to do it.

Mr. Dowd. Then they did not expect to do it individually?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot say whether or not.

Mr. Dowd. Then if turned over to the road their connection with this enterprise, as individuals, will cease?

Mr. Andrews. As individuals, yes.

Mr. Dowd. Do you know when the Piedmont charter was granted?

Mr. Andrews. During the war, I think.

Mr. Dowd. How long does this lease of the Piedmont and Danville road run?

Mr. Andrews. I don't know. I am advised it runs forty years.

Mr. Dowd. Do you know when it begun?

Mr. Andrews. I think it begun in 1865 or 1866.

Mr. Dowd. Immediately after the close of the war?

Mr. Andrews. I presume so.

Mr. Gatling. Was not that road built chiefly by the Confederate Government?

Mr. Andrews. I was in the army, and I do not know who built the road.

Mr. Gatling. It is 49 miles long?

Mr. Andrews. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Gentlemen of the Committee, do you desire to ask any questions of Mr. Andrews?

Mr. Dortch. Do you know, Mr. Andrews, that it is the purpose of that company to carry out this contract?

Mr. Andrews. It is the purpose of that company to carry out the contract made between Mr. Best and associates. That is what I am informed.

Mr. Dortch. Has the stock in that road been apportioned?

Mr. Andrews. Yes; it has been apportioned, and a portion has been set aside for the private stockholders.

Mr. Finger. I would like to ask you what connection Mr. Best has with the road now?

Mr. Andrews. He is President.

Mr. Dowd. He is the largest individual stock-owner, is he not?

Mr. Andrews. I do not know. He owns 7,500 shares I know of, if he has not sold them.

The Chairman. How many shares of stock are there?

Mr. Andrews. That is on the basis of 40,000.

The Chairman. Was that stock ever issued?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

The Chairman. Mr. Best owns 7,500 shares?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

Mr. Richardson. Did I understand you to say that your Company paid Mr. Best money to build the road?

Mr. Andrews. They advanced money to carry on the work according to contract, and he received 7,500 shares.

Mr. Richardson. Did you advance all the money?

Mr. Andrews. All the money paid to the State was paid through me.

Mr. Lockhart. Has Mr. Best put any money into the road himself?

Mr. Andrews. Not that I am aware of; unless, perhaps, it was a small sum. But I am not ware of any and cannot make any statement in regard to it. I paid the interest due on the 1st of May, paid for the convict labor and paid the interest on the bonded debt.

The Chairman. Who has the management of that road now?

Mr. Andrews. My understanding of it is that I have.

The Chairman. Then the amount due the State for convict labor is paid through you?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

The Chairman. What is your official position?

Mr. Andrews. Vice-President and General Superintendent.

Mr. Richardson. Has Mr. Best given you any instructions in your position as Vice-President and General Superintendent?

Mr. Andrews. Mr. Best has not given me any lately.

Mr. Chairman. Are there any further questions to be asked Mr. Andrews?

Mr. Richardson. If Mr. Best should give you orders would you obey them?

Mr. Andrews. If they were proper orders to be carried out I would not disobey them. I would like to make a statement here in regard to this bill. I understand that some parties object to the bill because they think that it may in some way affect the contract made with Mr. Best and his associates on March 29, 1880. I desire to say that there is no objection, on my part to the amendment of the bill in any way, shape or form, so that it shall not affect that contract in any way, shape or form. There is no intention to evade the contract in any way.

Mr. Lockhart. What is the present condition of this road?

Mr. Andrews. It is fair at present.

Mr. Lockhart. How far is it graded?

Mr. Andrews. It is graded on the French Broad nearly as far as Alexander's.

Mr. Lockhart. Have they made the contract for the iron?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

Mr. Lockhart. Are you doing work on the Ducktown branch?

Mr. Andrews. There were 80 hands prior to the 110 hands at work on that portion now.

Mr. Lockhart. How long have they been at work?

Mr. Andrews. I suppose they have been at work a couple of months.

Mr. Richardson. What are the average receipts per month, since you have had control of the road?

Mr. Andrews. I really could not tell you. I suppose the receipts have been increased 20 or 25 per cent. over last year.

Mr. Lockhart. Is there any considerable work done between Salisbury and Morganton?

Mr. Andrews. A great many new ties have been put down, but not so much iron.

Mr. Dortch. How far from Asheville does the Ducktown line diverge from the Paint Rock line?

Mr. Andrews. About two miles, I think.

Mr. Dortch. Has there been much work done on that line?

Mr. Andrews. I don't know; I have not been out there for two or three months.

Mr. Dortch. The track is common for some distance?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, for some distance.

Mr. Dortch. What iron has been purchased since the contract was entered into with the State?

Mr. Andrews. We have laid down, I think, four miles of rails. About 500 tons, I think, has been purchased. We have also purchased since then about 300 tons, and we are now negotiating for more to go down to Alexander's.

Mr. Dortch. Do you know how many engines have been purchased and put on the road?

Mr. Andrews. None were purchased, but some engines have been put there.

Mr. Dortch. How many cars?

Mr. Andrews. No cars have been purchased. We are building both passenger and freight cars.

Mr. Richardson. What was the cost of changing the guage, as near as you can estimate it?

Mr. Andrews. I have not figured it, nor made an estimate.

Mr. Finger. Did Mr. Best, as President of the road, object to this change of guage?

Mr. Andrews. He telegraphed me that he advised against it. He objected to it as being premature.

Mr. Finger. He objected then because it was premature? Mr. Andrews. That is the statement he made in his tele-

gram. He was in New York at the time I sent him the telegram notifying him that we were going to change the guage, and I was in Salisbury.

Mr. Finger. From whom do you receive orders in the management of the road now?

Mr. Andrews. I do not receive many orders. I consult these gentlemen who have put their money into the road, as to the policy of carrying it on.

Mr. Lockhart. Who do you consider your head?

Mr. Andrews. Mr. Best is President of the road.

Mr. Lockhart. That is not the question.Mr. Andrews. I am working under these contracts.

Mr. Lockhart. Then you mean to say that you consider the gentlemen to the contract your head?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot say that I consider them the head of the road. One of them is a Director on the road.

Mr. Richardson. You have stated that you did not receive many orders. Do I understand from that you receive some?

Mr. Andrews. Well they are not exactly orders. They are more in the nature of suggestions.

Mr. Richardson. Are they such as you feel bound by?

Mr. Andrews. Well, if I did not think they were to the interest of the road, I would not carry them out.

Mr. Richardson. They would not be binding?

Mr. Andrews. No, sir.

Mr. Richardson. Then nobody had the right to command you?

Mr. Andrews. Well, I suppose some had.

Mr. Richardson. Well, I who are they?

Mr. Andrews. I should dislike to disobey the Directors or President.

Mr. Richardson. Would you disobey them?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot say that I would.

Mr. Lockhart. Did not you say you would not?

Mr. Andrews. I would not disobey any order they passed

collectively. What I had reference to was orders issued as individuals. If the Board of Directors should give orders, I would carry them out regardless of what they were.

Mr. Lockhart. Do you acknowledge the authority of Mr. Best as the President of the Western North Carolina Road?

Mr. Andrews. I do not, sir.

Mr. Lockhart. Then you regard Mr. Best as a mere figure head?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot say that I do.

The Chairman. Is it the purpose to complete the road by the 1st of July, if it can possibly be done?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, it is proposed to complete it as rapidly as possible.

The Chairman. If not completed by that time, then very soon thereafter?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir.

Mr. Dortch. Are there any hands employed on the road, except convicts?

Mr. Andrews. None except a few.

The Chairman. How many convict hands are employed? Mr. Andrews. I would have to make an estimate to an-

swer that question correctly.

Mr. Richardson. Do you consult Mr. Best as to the construction of the road?

Mr. Andrews. I do not know that Mr. Best and myself have spoken of the road within two months.

Mr. Richardson. When you sent that dispatch to Mr. Best relative to the change of gauge and he advised against it; why did you proceed to make the change without consulting the Board of Directors?

Mr. Andrews. When I telegraphed Mr. Best that his telegram advising no change in the gauge was received too late, and he asked by what authority I was acting, I told him that it was by authority of Messrs. Logan, Clyde and Buford.

Mr. Richardson. And you disregarded the suggestion of Mr. Best, because they desired you to do so?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir; it was understood all along that a change should be made,

The Chairman. Why was the change made?

Mr. Andrews. To conform to the road on this end, and also on the other end. We did not went to build a 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch gauge, when the others were five feet.

The Chairman. You changed it to conform to the gauge of the Richmond and Danville road?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, and to conform to the North Carolina, East Tennesse, Vırginia and Georgia roads.

The Chairman. That gauge was the same as the Richmond and Danville, North Carolina and Piedmont roads?

Mr. Andrews. Yes sir, and the same as the North Carolina road and as other Southern roads.

The Chairman. Is there any question as to the accuracy of this memorandum of agreement, for we do not care to consider any papers where the authenticity of the same is questioned?

Mr. Gatling. We would like to have a copy of it for the purpose of considering it.

The Chairman. I understand that Gov. Vance has the original copy himself, and I think it desirable not to consider these papers until they are found correct, and any correction that may be found necessary had better be made before they are filed.

Mr. Gatling. Our present impression is that they are correct. We have the originals of the first and second contracts, and a few moments of comparison will ascertain the fact whether or not they be perfectly accurate. We can do this to-morrow while you, gentlemen, are engaged in your morning duties.

The Chairman. Gentlemen, do you desire to submit any testimony to the Committee?

Mr. Gatling. I desire to say that in order that the Committee may understand fully the relations which Mr. Best sustains to this enterprise, which is a matter of

great importance in this controversy, that he be allowed to place in detail before you all that has occurred. This will necessarily occupy, in my opinion, not less than two hours. He has a large number of letters and telegrams which he desires to submit in this connection, for your attention, as they are explanatory of these papers offered this evening. In view of his having traveled all of last night, and without sleep for twenty-four hours, I would suggest, if it meets with the approval of the Committee, that another time be set to hear the statement of Mr. Best. It is now getting late and neither the time nor his condition will allow him to do the subject justice, or to satisfy this Committee.

The Chairman. I do not suppose the Committee has any objection to the suggestion, I know I have none. Of course, Mr. Best can have as much time before the Committee as he desires in the investigation of this question, and for his convenience we will call the Committee together at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. If this room is occupied at that hour by the Judiciary Committee, we shall take another room. I wish also to request the reporter to furnish the Committee a transcript of his notes at the earliest convenient moment.

Gentlemen of the Committee, we will adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THUSRDAY, February 17, 1881.

Committee convened at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to understanding of members, and those interested, and resumed the consideration of the bill pending.

The following members of the committee were present, viz: Mr. Staples, (Chairman), Messrs. Dortch, Richardson, Burwell, Finger, York, King, Dickey and Manning.

Mr. Best represented by Messrs. Gatling and Dowd, counsel.

The Chairman. Mr. Gatling, have you had those contracts verified?

Mr. Gatling. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Did you find them correct?

Mr. Gatling. I found some slight variations, to which I will hereafter call the attention of the Committee.

The Chairman. You found the contracts substantially correct, though?

Mr. Gatling. Yes, sir. I desire to state, however, that I have not yet succeeded in getting Gov. Vance's copy of the memorandum of agreement, though it may arrive to-day or to-morrow. We are, therefore, at a loss to say—as we were yesterday—whether this memorandum is accurate, but we can say that in substance it is correct. That is our impression, and I would call the attention of the Committee to the difficulty of our arriving at a conclusion in this respect in the absence of the original to compare it with.

The Chairman. Gentlemen, as you are aware, the meeting of the Committee was adjourned until to-day, at the solicitation of Mr. Best's counsel, in order to give that gentleman an opportunity to be heard, and to give him such time as he was disposed to use in making his statement.

Mr. Gatling. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Committee, if you will permit me, I will call your attention to one or two matters.

The Chairman. I am sure there is no objection to that Mr. Gatling. You well remember, gentlemen, that during last year a special session of the Legislature was called for the purpose of considering an act authorizing commissioners to make a contract with certain parties in reference to building the Western North Carolina Railroad, and which act was subsequently passed. Previous to its passage the Governor of the State had put himself to extraordinary trouble in ascertaining the standing, both moral and financial, in the State of New York, of the gentlemen who proposed to make the contract, and his inquiry resulted in the

conclusion that these gentlemen who proposed to take the road off the hands of the State, were morally and financially persons of high standing. A contract was made with the original parties proposing to carry out the scheme, and they were Messrs. Grace, Fish, Tappan and Best. You cannot forget, that the inquiry of the Governor elicited this information, that Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan were the capitalists and Mr. Best the projector of the scheme, but not a capitalist. I need not call your attention to the fact, that almost so soon as that contract was signed Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan withdrew; but for reasons that I am not now, and I suppose never will be, enabled to explain. The contract was consequently left on Mr. Best's hands, and he immediately sought the alliance of gentlemen, now the assignees of the contract-Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Loganwho would carry out the scheme abandoned by Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan.

Now it is proposed that a bill shall be passed authorizing the Piedmont Railroad Company to aid the extension, completion, construction, or equipment of the Northwestern North Carolina Railread, the Western North Carolina Railroad, or of any other railroad in this State with which the said Piedmont Railroad has or may have an interchange of traffic, or of any part or branch of any such railroad; and for this purpose the said Piedmont Railroad Company may advance money to, or endorse, guarantee or purchase the notes, bonds or stocks of any railroad company engaged in the work hereinbefore indicated, under and upon such terms, contracts and arrangements as shall be agreed on by and between the parties so contracting; and the said Piedmont Railroad Company may make provision for carrying out the same, by such contracts and agreements with other parties as the said company shall authorize therefor,

Well, now, when a bill is proposed to be passed by a Legislature it is customary for its friends to give good reasons why it should be passed. As we were informed yesterday,

Col. Andrews had this bill introduced, and he came before you, in accordance with that duty, and gave his reasons, and, so far as I have been able to understand up to the present time, those reasons are simply that those gentlemen who have taken the contract from Mr. Best now desire that the contract be taken from them by a corporation in this State. That is the reason given by Mr. Andrews and the friends of the bill.

On the other hand, when a person objects to the passage of a bill he must do two things. He must first show that he has a right to object, and secondly, that he has good reasons for objecting. I will address myself, Mr. Chairman, if it pleases you, first to the inquiry whether Mr. Best has a right to object, and that naturally divides itself into two heads, and to which I desire to call your attention. Yesterday it was brought out in the examination that Mr. Best was, in the first place, the promoter of the enterprise, under the act of the special session of the Legislature in 1880, and, in the second place, that he was possibly the largest stockholder in the company, owning \$750,000 worth of stock. So that in this branch of the inquiry he has a standing before you which entitles him to be heard as to his objections. But a further reason why you should pay attention to any objections he may make is this: that so soon as Mr. Best found himself abandoned by the gentlemen who originally proposed to join him in this scheme, men eminently able financially to carry out this bargain, and the entire burden thrown upon himself, who is known to be financially unable to carry out the scheme, but as a man of honor, under peculiar obligations to the State of North Carolina, bounden to fulfill his trust, he considered it his duty to find out at once gentlemen who were willing and financially capable of carrying out the original scheme. He therefore associated with him, prior to the formal secession of the original contractors, Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford. While I am unable, from my personal knowledge, to youch for their

financial standing and ability to carry out this contract. Col. Andrews told us yesterday that they were able and willing to carry out this enterprise. In view of the circumstances I do not think that any man can deny that it was Mr. Best's first duty to find men capable and willing to step in and take the places of the original parties to the contract. He has done so. Now, after he has performed this duty, these gentlemen propose, without consulting him, to shift the matter on other shoulders, that is, the Piedmont railroad is to take the contract off the hands of the parties referred to. Mr. Best was not consulted about this and therefore his objections.

I now come to the second branch of the inquiry, to which I ask your careful consideration, and it is the reason why Mr. Best interposes his objection. I think you will agree with me that he had a perfect right to object, and I call your attention, at this point, to the reasons for his so doing. When you remember, gentlemen of the Committe, that he has discharged the duties devolving upon him, and sought and found responsible parties who were willing to carry out the work; when it is proposed to shift the contract upon persons with whom he is not familiar, I ask you is it not his duty to ascertain who the new contracting parties are who desire to take the place of the original contractors? I hold in my hand a yearly book, compiled in the interest of railroads, entitled "Manual of the Railroads of the United States, 1880," edited by Henry V. Poor. I suppose no railroad man doubts the accuracy of the information contained in this book. On page 479 of this Manual I find the "Piedmont Railroad." For your information I will read the same in full:

"PIEDMONT RAILROAD.

[&]quot;Line of Road, Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., 48.60 miles. Sidings, etc., 2.34 miles. Gauge 5 feet. Rail, 56 lbs.

[&]quot;Company formed in 1868, and road leased to and operated by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Co.

"Rolling Stock, furnished by lessees. Operations, included in lessees' returns. Lease-rental, \$60,000 per annum. Interest on bonds, \$40,000. Balance used in reducing debt to lessees.

"Financial Statement, September 30, 1879—capital stock, \$1,500,000; funded debt, 1st mortgage 8 per cent. 20-year guaranteed bonds, due July 1, 1888, \$500,000; floating debt, \$174,834.65. Per contra: Cost of road and appurtenances, \$2,000,000. A. S. BUFORD, President, Richmond, Va.; Secretary, W. E. Turner; Treasurer, Richard Brooke; Principal office and address, Richmond, Va."

I suppose, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that it is a matter of common knowledge to us who are familiar with railroad operations, that the Piedmont road has had no existent integrity since the war. Since the war it has been almost looked upon as a part of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and I must confess that when my associate counsel in this matter asked me the other day what the Piedmont road was worth, I could not tell him, and only learned the fact from this manual. Now it is proposed to take a contract from men, whom we all admit are able to carry it out, and put it into the hands of a company that owns but 49 miles of tract, has no rolling stock, and with a debt on its hands of \$15,000 to the mile. Hanging over it also is this debt of \$500,000 falling due July 1, 1888. Now I can state, I think truthfully, that the average cost of building railroads, except where they pass through mountains, is about \$15,000 per mile, and therefore the indebtedness of the Piedmont Railroad amounts to as much, if not more, than the road originally cost to construct it. And still, with this indebtedness, equal to its original cost, this road proposes to aid other railroads in building themselves. If I were to set myself up as a money lender, Mr. Chairman, I don't think you would ordinarily have much confidence in my pretensions if you were to ascertain the fact that I owed more money, or as much, as my property was worth. If this corporation is in earnest, I must say, with all respect to my friend, that it reminds me of the fable of the ass who attempted to wear the lion's skin. If it be ot in earnest, then there must be some reason for substitung itself in place of solvent parties. It is a corporation
nat has not yet expressed its willingness, and certainly from
ne record, has not the ability to carry out this contract
which will ultimately involve millions of dollars. It was
nated yesterday that these gentlemen who wish to call in
nis corporation, propose to extend the road to Paint Rock
and Ducktown, and we all know, without argument, that
nis involves the expenditure of millions of dollars. Yet
we have a bill pending before the Legislature asking that
his road be taken out of the hands of responsible and solent persons and handed over to a company with a debt
qual to the original cost of its road, and with a portion of
that debt falling due on the 1st of July, 1888.

Now, I ask you, is it a matter of surprise that Mr. Best, with the duties resting upon him which I heretofore referred o, should object to such a bill? I ask you, would you not o the same if put in his place? His original contractors ailed to consummate their agreement, and he brought in ther men who were ready, willing and capable of carrying ut the contract, and now it is proposed to pass a bill by our honorable body shifting this debt to the corporation named. When we adjourned yesterday evening, we asked or the adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour and the fatigue of Mr. Best incident to continuous and long ravel. We expected at that time that Mr. Best would put before the committee such a statement as his counsel adrised, and which, by reason of the numerous papers, letters, elegrams, etc., to be submitted, would consume several nours. Upon consultation, however, we concluded that it vas our duty to say to the committee to-day that these were natters of detail which affected the rights of Mr. Best as an ndividual in connection with his contracts with Messrs. Logan, Clyde and Buford.

As the statement of Mr. Andrews yesterday was substanially all that has transpired between the gentlemen which would be pertinent to the enquiry before the committee, we

have nothing to add that would throw additional light upon the matter. We have verified the contracts Col. Andrew submitted yesterday, and find them substantially correct there being only one or two trivial corrections. As I stated heretofore, the memorandum of agreement with Gov. Vanc has not yet been received. Mr. Best is now present, and i ready, with his papers, to answer any questions gentlemen of the committee may be pleased to ask, and to do all in hi power to offer any information that will tend to explain his position. We would ask of the committee, however, that no questions may be put to him trenching upon private mat ters between himself and the second contracting parties-Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford. I think we are warrant ed in making this request, not only because of our duty, bu also by the fact that possibly—we do not say certainly—the courts may have to be called upon to decide between the rights of the two contracting parties.

I was present in the Senate when this resolution was call ed up, allowing the committee to send for persons and papers, and I noticed objection was made to it, unless the committee wanted to inquire into matters pertinent to this particular bill. If you wish to examine into any matter which will throw light upon the reasons of Mr. Andrews that the bill shall pass in the face of Mr. Best's objection to its passage, in which the State has an interest, Mr. Best is here to answer any question you may ask. All we request is that you protect his strictly private matters from being opened to the public.

The Chairman. That resolution to which you refer, Mr Gatling, is of larger scope than its pertinency to this bill In questions pending before the committee, which in its opinion are of public interest, it authorizes that persons and papers may be sent for. Does Mr. Best controvert the accuracy of the statement of Mr. Andrews, made yesterday, in respect to the management of this road?

Mr. Gatling. He has stated nothing that has not already been said by Mr. Andrews, except in reference to matters of rivate concern between himself and the second contractng parties.

The Chairman. You have no information respecting that oad, except what you have read in this manual?

Mr. Gatling. Nothing except what I find in that book, s this road has passed under the surface in the last 10 or 2 years.

The Chairman. Is not this road leased by the Richmond Danville road and operated as a part of the same?

Mr. Gatling. I did not know that until I saw it in the book. The Chairman. Is it the desire of the committee to exmine Mr. Best? If so, I will qualify him.

Mr. Richardson. I would suggest that the committee have private consultation as to whether we think it necessary question him.

The proposition of Mr. Richardson was agreed to, and the ommittee accordingly retired for the purpose indicated.

The Chairman. The chair will state to Mr. Best and his ounsel, that inasmuch as Col. Andrews was sworn and exmined yesterday, it would be more satisfactory to the comnittee if Mr. Best be qualified and make such statement to he committee in reference to his objections as he may see t, and the same will have such weight with the committee s it is entitled to. Mr. Best, will you be qualified?

Mr. Best. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Do you solemnly swear, Mr. Best, that uch statements as you make in answer to the questions puto you respecting the matter before this committee shall be he truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so elp you God?

Mr. Best. I do.

Being duly sworn, Mr. Best spoke as follows:
Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: My obections to so much of the bill under consideration, as relates o the Western North Carolina Railroad, have been more dearly and comprehensively stated by my counsel than I am capable of presenting the subject to you. The contracts which have been put in evidence by Col. Andrews, I find to be substantially correct. If the committee wish any further information from me, I shall be pleased to furnish it to the best of my ability, and am ready to answer such questions as you may be pleased to put to me.

The Chairman. I am requested by the committee to ask you, Mr. Best, if you hold any other relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad, except that of nominal President and stockholder?

Mr. Best. I decline to be considered a nominal President of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The first time I ever heard that term applied to me, in relation to the affairs of the company, was in the proceedings here yesterday. I never looked upon myself as nominal President, and have never been treated as such, I believe.

The Chairman. What are your duties as President of that road?

Mr. Best. The duties devolving upon me as President of that road would necessarily embrace the general supervision of its affairs. Until November, 1880, I exercised such supervision. Since then there has been no occasion for a meeting of the Board of Directors, or for any interference upon my part or that of any subordinate officer of the company, all the work done in relation to the general management of the affairs of the corporation having been provided for by the Board of Directors at its meeting held in November.

The Chairman. I find this clause in the memorandum of agreement, made Sept. 30, 1880, which I am requested by the committee to ask you to explain. It reads as follows:

He is not required or expected to do work as President, except such as he would be legally obliged to do, or such personal acts as may be required by the Board of Directors, as attending and consulting with the Board when desired; but that he will extend his continued good will to the enterprise and his co-operation with the Board of Directors in the prosecution of the work.

Now, Mr. Best, what is your construction of that part of the contract, or your understanding of it?

Mr. Best. Up to the time this paper was prepared, all my time had been given to the company. I had spent every hour from the Fall of 1879 to the 30th of September without any prospect of reward, other than the profits which I naturally counted upon realizing from this enterprise upon the completion of the road. When I found that the company was not in a condition to pay me a salary to justify my continued relations, it was stipulated that I should not be required to give my services, and this memorandum was drawn upon that idea.

The Chairman. Have you exercised, since the date of that contract, any supervision of the road or its operations?

Mr. Gatling. Which contract do you refer to?

The Chairman. This contract of September 30, 1880.

Mr. Best. Yes sir, I have, and have been consulted in regard to almost everything that has been done in connection with the work on the road.

The Chairman. By whom were you consulted?

Mr. Best. By the Board of Directors and Chief Engineer.

The Chairman. I ask you if it is not understood between yourself and your assignees that the Vice-President, Mr. Andrews, is to have perfect control of the operations of the road?

Mr. Best. Such understanding has not been had.

The Chairman. Then I ask you by what authority he exercises it?

Mr. Best. He exercises it at my personal solicitation. The reason that he has assumed the management is because he is constantly in North Carolina, and can be reached by those having business relations with the company.

The Chairman. His connection with the Richmond and Danville road, and consequently his connection with Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde had nothing to do with his ap-

pointment to the supervision of the Western North Carolina road?

Mr. Best. No sir; those relations had nothing to do with it. The Chairman. I understood you to give Mr. Andrews' residence in North Carolina, and because of his being here made him accessible to those having business with the company, and for that reason he was made general Superintendent of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and not because he was connected with the Richmond and Danville road, and consequently Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan?

Mr. Best. No sir, he did not get his appointment because of his connection with the Richmond and Danville road. I had myself informed Mr. Andrews that I had submitted to Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan the proposition to have him made a Director of the company and its General Superintendent, and gave such reasons as seemed to me calculated to incline them favorable to my suggestion. Messrs. Fish, Tappan, Grace and myself appointed the Board of Directors and nominated the officers.

The Chairman. I ask you why it became necessary to express in this memorandum of September 30, that you were not expected or required to do work as President, except such as was legally necessary, if Col. Andrews had the management previous to that time and you had not?

Mr. Best. I did not say, sir, that I did not have control. Up to that time all orders issued in relation to the business of the company were given by me.

The Chairman. Instead of Col. Andrews?

Mr. Best. Yes sir; based upon such directions as I received from the Board of Directors.

The Chairman. Col. Andrews then being Vice-President and General Superintendent of the road, why was it necessary to change the management of the road?

Mr. Best. It was simply an agreement, showing that I was not expected any longer to attend to the general man-

agement of the affairs of the company, but that the responsibility should rest thereafter upon the Vice-President rather than myself.

The Chairman. Well, the Vice-President had been in the State previous to that time, had he not?

Mr. Best. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. How long was it after this contract was signed by yourself and associates with the State, before the other gentlemen, Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan, withdrew from it?

Mr. Best. I do not remember the date exactly; it was sometime in the latter part of April that that contract was signed in Raleigh. About the middle of May, when I returned to New York, I learned that they were not disposed to go on.

The Chairman. Inside of thirty days?

Mr. Best. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. Did they give you any intimation, prior to signing the contract, that they intended to withdraw?

Mr. Best. Never, sir, directly or indirectly.

The Chairman. Had you made any arrangement with other persons to take their place before you consented to their withdrawal?

Mr. Best. I had not.

The Chairman. Had you applied to any other persons previous to your application to Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford, to take the places of these gentlemen who had retired in New York?

Mr. Best. Only one or two parties, and they were connected with roads in this State.

The Chairman. I understood Mr. Gatling to say you were not able yourself to carry out the contract?

Mr. Best. I never pretended to be.

The Chairman. What interest have you now in the road, except as a stockholder and salried officer?

Mr. Gatling. I expressly requested that the Committee protect Mr. Best in such questions as have direct reference to his present relations with the second contracting parties. The question which the Chairman asks is one of legal construction of various contracts with these second contracting parties, Messrs. Clyde, Buford and Logan. We are at a loss to know what light the answer would throw upon this investigation. As heretofore intimated to the Committee, litigation may grow out of these transactions, and I beg the Chair not to press that question.

The Chairman. The Chair is of the opinion that Mr. Best's opinion in construction would not affect his legal rights, under the contracts, one way or the other. I simply desire his opinion as to the facts, inasmuch as he is the principal objector to the passage of this bill.

Mr. Gatling. In answering the question of the Chair, it would have a tendency to tell his case. I think the Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee will readily see that we shrink from that.

The Chairman. I will state for myself that no person in the world would be more disinclined to ask objectionable questions, and ones affecting Mr. Best's rights in the courts, and I suppose members of the Committee are of the same feeling. I shall not press the question unless the Committee desires it. I will now ask you, Mr. Best, if you have any other contracts or agreements, or any other understanding, verbal or written, with the gentlemen mentioned in these contracts, than those already filed?

Mr. Best. None.

The Chairman. That, as I understand it, is the whole question between yourself and these gentlemen?

Mr. Gatling. No sir; I hope you will not conclude our case.

The Chairman. I am requested by a member of the Committee to ask you when your term of office as President expires?

Mr. Best. I am at a loss to know how to answer that question. The Board was elected in May for twelve months. Subsequently by-lays were adopted which fixed the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in November. Presumably, had such a meeting taken place a new Board of Directors and new officers would have been elected. But that meeting was not held and therefore the old Board and officers hold over until May or November. My present term office will expire in May or November, according to the action of the stockholders and Directors.

The chairman. Have you any contracts projected or completed with any other persons to build this Western North Carolina Railroad than those mentioned in the contracts with Mr. Buford and others?

Mr. Gatling. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the answer to that question would depend entirely upon the rights of Mr. Best under the contracts and transactions. I cannot tell you, to save me, what his answer would be, but I would like to ask the Chair in what respect he thinks light will be thrown upon the present inquiry if that question be answered. What I mean to say is that I do not see the scope or direction of the question.

The Chairman. I had two reasons for asking the question. It is conceded by Mr. Best and his counsel that he is not able to build the road himself, and, in the second place, if this is not a valid contract with Messrs. Logan, Clyde & Buford it should be rescinded. The question I want answered is whether or not the parties that he expects to assign his interest to are as solvent as the Piedmont Railroad which proposes to build it?

Mr. Gatling. I trust the Committee will not ask Mr. Best to expose his plans, or do anything which would defeat the very scheme that insures him his rights.

The Chairman. The Chair has no disposition to prejudice the rights of Mr. Best, but only to give the Committee light on subsequent transactions in this road. If Messrs.

Buford, Logan and Clyde did not build it, and this contract was rescinded and one made with other parties, the Committee would like to learn whether they would be as capable of carrying it out as the Piedmont Railroad Company, to which Messrs. Clyde, Buford and Logan propose to assign it.

Mr. Gatling. We have not spoken of rescinding the contract made with Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan, but of enforcing the contract with them.

The Chairman. The Chair would say that from the statement made by Mr. Andrews yesterday, he takes it that Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford had complied with every condition of the contract they agreed to, and that this subsequent contract with Mr. Best was made on account of his inability to comply with the provisions of the first. That being the case, the questions arise if he does not build the road, who will, and if he expects others to do so, who are they, and are they as competent as the road indicated in the bill?

Mr. Gatling. I suggest that the scope of my remarks have been misapprehended. We have taken it for granted that we have solvent contractors in the work, and are opposed to their drawing out. We do not desire to substitute others and we resist their going out. We ask the committee not to recommend the passage of a bill that will allow these gentlemen to get away from us.

The Chairman. Mr. Best has no disposition to change his contract with them, if I understand it?

Mr. Gatling. I am not prepared to say that. It might be that if this work does not progress satisfactorily, he may discover reasons why the contract should be rescinded. Mr. Best is certainly dissatisfied when they attempt to throw the contract on other shoulders than their own. He has all the assurance that they will carry out the contract that he can got in writing. Up to this time he is satisfied with that assurance, and he is only asking them to stand by it.

The chairman. Then I ask Mr. Best if he is prepared to

stand upon that assurance and not change the contract between himself and Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan?

Mr. Gatling. Does the Chair not think that that is going into matters peculiarly private to Mr. Best?

The Chairman. The Chair does not. Now I will ask Mr. Best if it is his intention to allow the contract made between himself and Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan, to remain intact, and if he intends that they shall build the road under the same, or does he propose to change it and substitute others for them?

Mr. Best. I am perfectly willing that they shall build the road. I have never sought anything else, and ask for nothing more now.

The Chairman. I refer particularly to that latter part of my question.

Mr. Best. I am at a loss to know how to answer it otherwise than I have.

The Chairman. I am requested by one of the Committee to ask you how much money you have expended in the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad?

Mr. Best. No money.

The Chairman. Could you state the exact amount paid by Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan on account of the expenses connected with this road?

Mr. Best. Approximately I should say about \$150,000, including the interest on existing debt.

The Chairman. Then the statement made by Mr. Andrews in respect to this matter is correct?

Mr. Best. I believe so, as nearly as I can say without the exact figures.

The Chairman. I think I have asked all the questions indicated by members of the committee, but if any gentleman should desire to put questions to Mr. Best, they can now do so for themselves. The Chair, however, will take the liberty of stating that inasmuch as Col. Andrews was examined by Mr. Best's attorneys, that he (Mr. Andrews)

be allowed to ask any questions of Mr. Best pertinent to the subject under consideration, if he so desires. I suppose it is the pleasure of the Committee to allow him to do so.

Mr. Gatling. I can say that of course there is no objection to this on our part.

Mr. Andrews. I have no questions to ask.

The Chairman. Mr. Best you may stand aside.

Mr. Richardson. Before the gentleman withdraws, I would ask him if he thinks the passage of this bill will seriously affect the contract between himself and Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde?

Mr. Best. Most emphatically. Not only that, but it is my impression it will jeopardize the contract with the State, which I feel bound in honor to have carried out, or I would not interpose any objection to it.

Mr. Richardson. I will ask you if you think the Piedmont Railroad has the ability to carry out the contract?

Mr. Best. I do not. The Company is mortgaged at this time for more than its property could be reproduced for.

Mr. Richardson. I will ask you, Mr. Best, if you object to giving your reason as to why it will affect the contract between yourself and these gentlemen?

Mr. Best. When I made my contract with these gentlemen, it was suggested that it should be made as a corporation and not as individuals. I objected to this on the ground that I preferred to have a few men whom I believed to be responsible, parties whom I could reach in their individual capacities, rather than a corporation, which is usually a very intangible thing, and therefore proposed to make my contract upon that theory. I believe that under the contracts which have been made with Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde, they are bound to me to carry out the provisions of my contract with the State of North Carolina. Should they fail to do so, I am advised that I have good cause for action against them for breach of contract. Should they make an assignment of the contract with me to the Piedmont Com-

pany, or any other corporation, I doubt whether, under the legislation contemplated, I would be able to enforce my individual right, or compel a compliance with the contract entered into. I have no other reason to give and no other motive for opposing this proposed legislation in reference to the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The Chairman. Was it understood at the time you made this contract with Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde that the Richmond and Danville Railroad was to furnish the money, or that these gentlemen, as individuals, were to furnish it?

Mr. Best. That the money was to be furnished by these gentlemen. The Richmond and Danville Railroad was not spoken of, except in respect to business relations, such as interchange of business, etc., such as we could, under the law, enter into.

The Chairman. Could you carry out your contract with the State, if Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan had not associated themselves with you?

Mr. Best. Yes sir, I think I could, if instead of committing myself to them, I had made friends in other directions. But the promises of these gentlemen were such as to lead me to suppose that a different basis of agreement would be entered into between them and myself, and that idea prevailed until within two days of the time fixed in the Act of March 29th, 1880; when it was too late for me to make other arrangements.

The Chairman. I understand that the contract made with these gentlemen was not the first contract agreed upon?

Mr. Best. No sir, there was no contract with them, but the question was simply discussed upon that basis.

The Chairman. Was this contract made upon their application or yours?

Mr. Best. It was theirs entirely. I never saw the contract until it was presented to me for my signature.

Mr. Gatling. Mr. Best does not understand the question put by the Chair.

The chairman. Then I will ask you if the aid extended by these gentlemen was upon your application or theirs?

Mr. Best. Upon my application, of course.

The Chairman. Upon the ground that you would not be able to carry out your contract unless they assisted you?

Mr. Best. I do not remember that.

The Chairman. They have the right of assignment under this contract, as Grace, Fish and Tappan had under the first contract, had they not?

Mr. Gatling. That is a question of law.

The Chairman. I want Mr. Best's opinion.

Mr. Best. Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan agreed in advance to the making of on assignment, but I have never agreed that Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan should assign their contract.

The Chairman. At the time these gentlemen made their assignment to you, had there been any agreement of contract made between yourself and Messrs. Logan, Clyde and Buford?

Mr. Best. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. How long before that?

Mr. Best. I believe the agreement was made on the 27th, and the assignment on the day following.

The Chairman. Then why did you state that you were pressed for time?

Mr. Best. It was necessary that the money should be forthcoming immediately, and they would not advance it.

The Chairman. But were they not responsible?

Mr. Best. Yes, but I had to raise the money within two days.

The Chairman. I understood you to say that you signed a contract with Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan, because the parties to the first contract did not carry it out. Now, if the first parties were responsible, why did you not force them to comply with it?

Mr. Best. I believe I could have enforced my contract

but while I was doing so through the tedious course of the courts, the contract with the State would have lapsed. Therefore I felt compelled, in order to preserve my rights and fulfil my contract with the State of North Carolina, to obtain the money from Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde or others.

The Chairman. If I understand you, Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan would have compelled you to have brought an action against them to compel a compliance with the contract before they assigned it?

Mr. Best. That I do not know. You are asking me something I have no knowledge of.

The Chairman. But they refused to comply with the contract after it was signed?

Mr. Best. After the contract with the State was entered into, Messrs. Grace and Fish and the attorney in fact of Mr. Tappan returned to New York and I remained in North Carolina about two weeks. On my return to New York, I found that parties had frightened these gentlemen as to the magnitude of the work to be done, and that in face of the fact that these gentlemen had gone themselves over the entire road before the execution of the contract and sent an engineer to examine it as built and to be built. They refused to advance the money to go on with the contract, which forced upon me the necessity either of standing compromised before the people of the State or to make efforts to secure other men to step in their places and prosecute the work. I preferred the latter course to sueing them.

The Chairman. Then I understand you to say that they absolutely declined to carry out the contract?

Mr. Best. Yes sir, they did.

The Chairman. I understand you to make the further objection to the bill, that if these gentlemen assign their interest to a corporation and the corporation fails to carry out the contract, that you would have to sue the corporation instead of individuals, in case you are damaged?

Mr. Best. That is my impression.

Mr. King. Could not these three men assign their contract to individuals without an act of the Legislature? As a question of law, can they not assign it?

Mr. Gatling. There may be penalties connected with the original contracting parties which Mr. Best would not give up. I think I see the point at which you aim. Mr. Best may have rights with the present parties that they could not assign without his consent.

Mr. Finger. Was not the subject of the change of gauge discussed between yourself and Messrs. Buford Logan and Clyde?

Mr. Best. The subject was never discussed between us.

Mr. Gatling. That recalls a matter referred to yesterday by Col. Andrews relative to telegrams that passed between him and Mr. Best in reference to the change of gauge. I think it would be well to read these telegrams.

The Chairman. I think there is no objection to their bein read.

The telegrams were then read as follows:

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 9, 1880.

W. J. BEST, Presdt.

Smith Building, 5 Cortland St., New York.

We will begin changing the guage of the Western North Garolina Railroad to-day.

(Signed)

A. B. ANDREWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1880.

A. B. Andrews,

Raleigh, N. C.

Telegram received. I counsel delay in changing gauge. First, the Board of Directors should be consulted. Second, it looks to me premature. I know it is a mistake. By whose authority is the change ordered at this time? Answer immediately.

W. J. BEST, Presdt.

SALISBURY, N, C., Nov. 11, 1880.

W. J. BEST, Presdt.,

Smith Building, 5 Cortland St., N. Y.

Telegram received too late—after we had commenced. Col. Buford, Gen. Logan and Maj. Wilson authorized it.

(Signed)

A. B. ANDREWS, Supt,

The Chairman. If there be no objection the telegrams will be filed.

Mr. Andrews. Did I understand you to say, Mr. Best, that the change of the gauge was never talked about in New York?

Mr. Best. Not in New York; you and I talked about it in Raleigh, and it was generally understood that when we got to the Tennessee line the gauge should be changed to conform to roads running west.

Mr. Andrews. Do you not recollect that the question was discussed in Mr. Clyde's office on several occasions?

Mr. Best. I believe the only conversation we had in Mr. Clyde's office on that subject occurred when you introduced me to him in the early part of April, when he had no interest whatever in this road; neither did Mr. Logan nor Mr. Buford. Colonel, I have no desire to place you in a false position in this matter. It was my intention to change the gauge of the road had it all been in my control when it reached the Tennessee line. I objected to the change at the time it was made, because of the manner in which it was made and for the reasons stated in my telegram to you.

Mr. Andrews. It is my impression that the change was spoken of several times in conversation with these parties.

Mr. Best. It may be, but I have no recollection of it. There were so many interviews, and so much was said, it is quite possible that such may have been the case, but I do not recall it now.

The Chairman. I ask you, Mr. Gatling, if there is any further evidence that you wish to submit to the committee?

Mr. Gatling. I think not, sir.

The Chairman. Have you any further evidence to offer, Mr. Andrews?

Mr. Andrews. No sir; but I think that inasmuch as Mr. Best and myself have been heard by the Committee, that Col. Buford should be allowed the same opportunity.

The Chairman. There is no objection to Col. Buford's being heard.

Mr. Andrews. I shall telegraph for him.

The Chairman. At what time do you think he will be here?

Mr. Andrews. I cannot say positively. I shall telegraph to him at Richmond and he may arrive here to-morrow or next day. I cannot set the exact time.

Mr. Finger. Do I understand you to say, Mr. Best, that there was no understanding between yourself and Messrs. Buford, Logan and Clyde as to the gauge being changed?

Mr. Best. There was no understanding.

The Chairman. If it is the pleasure of the Committee we will adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There was no objection, and the Committee accordingly adjourned until Friday at 3 o'clock p. m.

Friday, February 18, 1880.

Meeting convened at the usual hour and resumed the consideration of the pending bill.

The following members of the Committee were present, namely: Mr. Staples, Chairman; Messrs. Dortch, Richardson, Burwell, Finger, Lockhart, York, King, Dickey, and Manning.

Mr. Best, represented by Messrs. Gatling and Dowd, counsel.

The Chairman. As the stenographer has been unable to give a transcript of the entire proceedings of yesterday's session, of course we cannot say whether that portion not submitted to the Committee is correct or not. The meeting was adjourned until this afternoon for the purpose of hearing Col. Buford, it being stated by Mr. Andrews that possibly he would be here to-day. If it is the pleasure of the Committee to proceed in the investigation, the Chair would announce that Mr. Buford is now present, and, I understand, is ready and willing to explain the standing and condition of

the Piedmont Railroad. However, if the counsel of Mr. Best desire to go into other matters, I suppose we are all willing to hear them.

Mr. Buford. I am ready to make any statement of this whole transaction from beginning to end. Not only relative to the standing and condition of the Piedmont Railroad, but of the whole matter, and especially the points referred to in the argument made by Mr. Best's counsel. I should, however, like to hear the statement made by Mr. Best before entering upon the facts I desire to submit, and which I intend shall be an exhaustive one, covering the whole affair. If the stenographer can read the testimony of Mr. Best, I should be pleased to hear it. I am, however, at the service of the Committee, and do not wish to put it to an inconvenience on my account.

The Chairman. I think it would be more agreeable to the Committee to have the testimony read over.

Mr. Gatling. It is entirely agreeable to our side.

The Chairman. I would ask the stenographer how long it will take him to write up the balance of yesterday's proceedings?

The stenographer at this point informed the Chairman that it was a physical impossibility to furnish a complete transcript earlier than the following morning. Whereupon the Chairman stated to the court this information.

Mr. Lockhart. It strikes me, Mr. Chairman, that it may be some time before we will be able to get the Committee together again and it would be well to proceed now.

After considerable debate as to whether the meeting should again adjourn, in order to give Mr. Buford a chance to hear Mr. Best's testimony read before making his own statement, or to go on with the investigation at this time, finally, upon motion of Mr. Richardson, it was concluded to proceed, with the understanding that the stenographer should hand in his transcript at the next meeting, which was to be held on Saturday morning at 9:30.

The Chairman. Mr. Buford, I will now qualify you, that you may make such statements to the Committee as you desire in respect to the matter under investigation.

Mr. Buford was accordingly sworn and proceeded with his statement, as follows:

Mr. Buford. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the question you have under consideration is the action this Committee shall take in reference to the bill giving to the Piedmont Railroad authority to aid in the construction, extension, completion or equipment of the Northwestern N. C. Railroad, the Western N. C. Railroad, or of any other railroad in this State with which the said Piedmont Railroad has, or may have, an interchange of traffic, or of any part or branch of any such railroad, and the objection of Mr. Best why that bill should not be passed. That is therefore the chief question to which I shall address myself.

The Chairman. That is the question, sir.

Mr. Buford. If I am correctly informed, Mr. Best's objections are made upon the ground that he has a contract with responsible parties, who are the assignees of this contract, for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and that he does not know of the solvency of the Piedmont Railroad; that he presents some facts that are intended to throw doubt and discredit upon the solvency of that company and its inability to comply with any contract it might undertake for the extension, completion, construction and equipment of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, or any other roads in this State. The contracting parties with Mr. Best, to-wit: Messrs. Clyde and Logan and myself, understood among themselves, at the time the contract was made, that they made themselves personally responsible for the same, and I do not think I am mistaken in saying that Mr. Best so understood it at that time. We made ourselves responsible, and did not intend to shift that responsibility upon any parties less responsible than ourselves. But it was also understood between us, and I think

equally so by Mr. Best, that the capital of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, whose representatives we were, should be the principal means of doing that large work. He had no authority at that time to contract in the name of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. We were not at liberty to make any contract except in the names of responsible parties and individuals, such as ourselves. We were called upon by Mr. Best to find some one to assume the carrying out of the contract as originally entered into. We took the responsibility at first, as the papers already submitted will show upon their face, with the expectation that Mr. Best might be able to find other capital to carry out the original engagements and release us from all responsibility by the return of the money which we advanced him. At the expiration of the period at which it was agreed the capital should be returned, after Mr. Best had made such efforts as he could make-doubtless the best in his power—to obtain capital, he came to us for assistance and we then had to make another contract, which has already been submitted to this Committee, for the purpose of bridging him over. We then, for the first time, begun to realize that we would have to assume the burden of that contract and execute it. That contract was made under the consideration it stipulates, and nothing more nor less. Now, sir, I might stop this branch of the statement right here and pass to the other branch and clear up what seems to be a grievious thing with Mr. Best, and which seems to be a mysterious thing to the Committee, and that is, why are we asking for this legislation? It seems that Mr. Best does not know why we are seeking for some means by which we may transfer this responsibility from one party to another. As I have said before, this contract made in the 1st and 2nd papers, was made in reference to the use of the capital of the Richmond and Danville Company, when it came to pass that we actually assumed the burden of the contract. Now the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is a

Virginia corporation, and not a North Carolina company. Its powers are not unlimited, or even very large. The Richmond and Danville Railroad, through its friends-three persons, who are large owners and directors—has contracted to construct the Western N. C. Railroad. It therefore seems to me to be the most natural and reasonable thing that we should seek some well-understood, clearly-recognized legal machinery to carry out that contract. That is all there is in that paper. That is the mare's nest. Nothing more in it or intended by it. The Piedmont Railroad Company is a North Carolina corporation, over which you have jurisdiction, and we come to the General Assembly of North Carolina and ask them to enable that corporation, which is owned and controlled by the Richmond and Danville Railroad (ninety-nine hundredths of it being the property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad), to carry out the contract. But we do not want to do anything doubtful, after having put in our money by hundreds of thousands of dollars, as we have had to do within the last few months. We therefore want to do something clearly and unquestionably legal. We do not know that we will want to use this proposed law. We may not find it necessary to resort to that machinery. There is nothing intended in this bill beyond that; nothing in the world, for every word and syllable of it was put there by my own pen, and when we get that passed we will determine whether it is the best machinery or not, by which we can put our capital into that road, in the execution of that contract we made with Mr. Best in good faith and intend to carry out in good faith. Now if there is any objection in the mind of any reasonable man to our assuming and carrying out the contract, it should be withdrawn in the face of the honest and square statement that Mr. Best, not having the co-operation of his fellow capitalists, was unable to fulfil his contract with this State. He came to us in a time of distress for help and we did not feel inclined to assist him. He stated that if we would help him out of his difficulty.

then he could find friends to relieve him within 90 days thereafter. With this understanding we accommodated him, but at the expiration of the 90 days he stated to us that he had failed in his efforts and he had no other friends to look to but us, or in terms equivalent to that. We thereupon made the second contract and took entire control, for I can assure you that people who embark in an enterprise and put into it thousands of dollars, do not give it to any one else to manage but themselves. We hoped earnestly that Mr. Best would be able to carry out the contract, but he was disappointed in that and so were we. When the emergency arrived he came to us and we helped him temporarily, and the second time he came to us we helped him again, by assuming it all, and only under terms that business men could. We come to the Legislature of the State of North Carolina now and ask that a corporation under its jurisdiction be given authority to carry out the contract. Is there any reason why you should object to this? The technical objection to the solvency of the Piedmont Railroad Company amounts to nothing. This road is owned, in round numbers, ninety-nine hundredths of it, by the Richmond and Danville Company. It was paid for at a high price. It earns \$60,000 a year, \$40,000 of which goes to pay the interest on its funded debt, and the balance to the liquidation of its floating debt, now about \$173,000. It is worth to us \$1,500,000.

Mr. Gatling. I see from the report that it is stated the floating debt is \$174,834.65.

Mr. Buford. That was a couple of years ago. I think it is now \$172,000 or \$173,000. It is about that. I only speak from my recollection. I think, sir, that it is not only a solvent corporation, but one responsible for any contract it may undertake, backed by its owners. It is owned by the Richmond and Danville Company, and is worth a great deal more to that company than it owes. I think the fact of its earning \$60,000 a year, paying the interest on its funded

debt and with a good sinking fund, is a very good test of its solvency. I think, therefore, that, taken in connection with the fact that this legislation we ask is a mere piece of machinery, that we do not propose the Piemont Road shall in any way own any interest acquired in the Western North Carolina Railroad not backed by the Richmond and Danville Company, is a sufficient guarantee that the contract will be carried out. Now this cannot hurt Mr. Best's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad; it cannot hurt the interest of a man, so far as it is observable to me. Suppose the Piedmont Railroad were to contract with the Western North Carolina Road to furnish it \$1,500,000, and this were guaranteed by the Richmond and Danville Company, and behind that were these parties referred to, do you think there would be any danger of the contract not being fulfilled? Now, as I said before, the contract was at first made with the understanding that the capital of the Richmond and Danville Company and Messrs. Clyde, Logan and my own capital was represented. Mr. Best proposed to put in all the money necessary to carry out the scheme, and we proposed originally to advance the money to bridge him over the 90 days, then believing that the Richmond and Danville Company, which we, in the main controlled, would protect us from any loss as individuals, as all we did was in the interest of that company. Now that is the outside, the inside and the middle of this whole matter. We had nothing in the world to do with the Western North Carolina Road, did not desire and never intended to have anything to do with its construction. Mr. Best said one night, for the purpose of scaring his associate capitalists, that we had an interest in the building of the road. We originally helped him, by allowing further time to organize his capital, and when at last he found he was unable to do it we took charge of the affair ourselves. We ask you now to give us the machinery to carry it out, without being involved in any questions. I am now prepared to answer any questions you may be pleased to ask.

The Chairman. Gentlemen desiring to ask questions of Col. Buford are now at liberty to do so.

Mr. Gatling. I should like to question the gentleman.

The Chairman. Then I will swear the Colonel.

Mr. Buford was duly sworn.

Mr. Gatling. I would request that the examination of Col. Buford be postponed until to-morrow.

Col. Buford. I am not disposed to detain the committee unless it deems it important to defer my examination.

The Chairman. Col. Buford is qualified, and I think it well to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. Gatling. I have no particular objection to proceeding now, if I be permitted to question him to-morrow should he be recalled.

The Chairman. There will certainly be no objection to that on the part of the committee.

Mr. Gatling. Did I understand you to say, Colonel, that in the early negotiations with Mr. Best, prior to the execution of the contract of May 27th, 1880, yourself and Messrs. Logan and Clyde represented yourselves individually or were acting for the Richmond and Danville Road?

Mr. Buford. I say it was understood between ourselves, and I thought it was well understood by Mr. Best, that we were acting for 'ourselves, representing the Richmond and Danville Railroad's capital, which would sustain us in whatever we did.

Mr. Gatling. Then your original contract represented your own capital. My understanding was that the Richmond and Danville Road relieved you?

Mr. Buford. We have no authority to bind the Richmond and Danville Road.

Mr. Gatling. Had you ever consulted the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, as to whether or not it was willing to endorse your action?

Mr. Buford. It has authorized the expenditure of a large amount of money on the Western North Carolina road for policion.

Mr. Gatling. About how much, to approximate it?

Mr. Buford. If I tell you from memory, about \$500,000.

Mr Gatling. And that expenditure was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company?

Mr. Buford. Yes, sir.

Mr. Gatling. I believe you made allusion to the shortness of time in considering these matters?

Mr. Buford. That was before the consummation of this contract of May 27th, 1880.

Mr. Gatling. How long was it after the matter was first broached until that contract was made?

Mr. Buford. Well, I cannot say with positiveness. I think about two or three weeks.

Mr. Gatling. Will you please be so good as to tell us how many consultations you had upon this matter with your associates. Approximate it?

Mr. Buford. This arrangement was made in New York. We were there two or three days before its consummation on the 28th or 29th of May.

Mr. Gatling. Had you any consultation, verbal or writen, prior to that time?

Mr. Buford. Possibly I had.

Mr. Gatling. You then regarded it as a very large undertaking?

Mr. Buford. I did, sir.

Mr. Gatling. Your plans were fully matured before that contract was signed?

Mr. Buford. I never made up my mind to embark capital of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, but, when it was ascertained from consultation with Colonel Andrews, Mr. Best and others, that something was absolutely necessary to be done to save the situation, I then assented and for the first time.

M. Gatling. When you made the contract of May 27th, did you contemplate the importance of your carrying it out?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Did you regard then that you bound yourself and associates to carry it out in case Mr. Best failed to do so?

Mr. Buford. Well, as I remarked heretofore, we had hopes that Mr. Best would find parties that would relieve us.

Mr. Gatling. I mean had you fully considered the possibility of its falling upon your shoulders?

Mr. Buford. I do not remember, sir.

Mr. Gatling. Then you entered into this undertaking without full consideration of its importance and consequence?

Mr. Buford. No, I did not say any such thing. I said that we had not contemplated fully the necessity of our ultimately bearing the whole burden.

Mr. Gatling. Were you advised by counsel before signing that paper?

Mr. Buford. I think so.

Mr. Gatling. I ask you if they did not tell you that in signing that paper you assumed the liability of the contract?

Mr. Buford. I do not remember.

Mr. Gatling. Then you entered into that contract without a full consideration of the obligation of carrying it out?

Mr. Buford. We made no such engagement.

Mr. Gatling. Then I understand you to say that you signed that contract without expecting to carry it out?

Mr. Buford. I said that we had hoped not to be required to carry it out.

Mr. Gatling. How long a period did you give Mr. Best to return this money you had advanced to save the situation?

Mr. Buford. The contract will show that. I believe it was 90 days.

Mr. Gatling. Did you ever propose to give him further time?

Mr. Buford. I do not know that we did.

Mr. Gatling. Then you did not propose to extend his time?

Mr. Buford. No sir, I think not.

Mr. Gatling. Are you willing now to give him further time?

Mr. Buford. Well, we have entered upon the contract now.

Mr. Gatling. I do not wish to press this question, but if you can answer it positively, I would be glad. My question is, are you willing now to give Mr. Best further time to relieve you of your burden?

Mr. Buford. Well it depends entirely upon what kind of a proposition Mr. Best may make.

Mr. Gatling. My question has reference to returning you your money with proper interest.

Mr. Buford. That is a case of mortgagor and mortgagee. Another thing is, that considerations have arisen since, which might place us in a peculiar position in this respect.

Mr. Gatling. If those are not of a private nature, will you be kind enough to tell us?

Mr. Buford. Well, I don't think I can state them all just now.

Mr. Gatling. Can you state some of them? However, I do not eare to press this question if it relates to anything personal to yourself or associates. I believe you said in your statement that one of the prime motives in asking for this legislation in reference to the Piedmont road and Richmond and Danville Company was, that the latter was a Virginia corporation?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Does the Richmond and Danville Road now own interests in North Carolina?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Has it not leased for a long time the North Carolina Railroad?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Did the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company ask for any legislation before making that lease?

Mr. Buford. They obtained legislation previously from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Gatling. Will you please give us your reasons for not applying to the State of Virginia, instead of to the State of North Carolina, for this legislation you seek?

Mr. Buford. For the very sensible reason that we have no access to the Legislature of the State of Virginia, it not being in session this winter.

Mr. Gatling. It became a matter of urgent necesity then, to apply to the Legislature of the State of North Carolina?

Mr. Buford. We thought this Legislature might enable us to accomplish what we had undertaken to do.

Mr. Gatling. You remember hearing read to-day a statement of the financial standing of the Piedmont road, which has a bonded debt, stated at \$500,000, falling due on July 1, 1888?

Mr. Buford. I dont remember the date of maturity, but I suppose it is correct.

Mr. Gatling. And with a floating debt of \$174,834.65?

Mr. Buford. I believe it is something less than that. I should say from memory, about \$173,000.00, or perhaps \$172,000.00.

Mr. Gatling. Does this road own any property not subject to mortgage?

Mr. Buford. Yes; but not of any considerable value.

Mr. Gatling. Could the Piedmont road raise of itself, unassisted by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, a half million dollars?

Mr. Buford. We do not propose to ask it to do so.

Mr. Gatling. Is there anything in this bill—I believe you said you prepared it—providing for the Richmond and Danville Railroad to come to its assistance in case of failure?

Mr. Buford. There is a provision in it having reference

to its making contracts with the Richmond and Danville Company, or other parties. It is the last clause of the first section, as follows: "That said Piedmont Railroad Company may make provision for carrying out the same, by such contracts and agreements with other parties as the said Company shall authorize therefor."

Mr. Gatling. Then this is the clause by which you propose the Piedmont Railroad shall borrow the money which it proposes to lend the Western N. C. Road?

Mr. Buford. It is provided in the bill that this road may advance money to, or endorse, guarantee, or purchase the notes, bonds, or stocks of any railroad company engaged in the work indicated, under and upon such terms, contracts and arrangements as shall be agreed on by and between the parties so contracting.

Mr. Gatling. Then this Piedmont Road cannot carry out a contract with Western N. C. Railroad unless it borrows the capital elsewhere?

Mr. Buford. Not unless it is reinforced by its owner, the Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.

Mr. Gatling. What is the stock of the Piedmont Railroad worth?

Mr. Buford. Well, I think the last time I remember it selling, was from \$25 to \$50 a share.

Mr. Gatling. The shares are a hundred dollars?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Will you tell us whether any has been sold lately l

Mr. Buford. Yes sir; Within a few months past.

Mr. Gatling, At \$50?

Mr. Buford. Between \$25 and \$50. I think these were the last prices I heard it quoted at.

Mr. Gatling. Was there any guarantee of six per cent. to the stockholders in the lease?

Mr. Buford. There was not, sir.

Mr. Gatling. We understood Col. Andrews to suppose that that was the case.

Mr. Buford. He is mistaken about that.

Mr. Gatling. Did I understand you to say that after you obtained this statement from Mr. Best in reference to your being compelled to fulfil the contract, you and your associates then determined that this legislation was the best means for carrying it out?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. But it seems that you have not made up your minds to this?

Mr. Buford. Well, this is not absolutely necessary. My judgment was that it was the most proper, appropriate and

convenient machinery for so doing.

Mr. Gatling. The statement read yesterday showed the floating debt of the Piedmont Railroad, two years ago, to be \$174,834.65. You say it is between \$172,000 and \$173,000 now?

Mr. Buford. I am speaking simply from memory. report will show. I think it is in that neighborhood.

Mr. Gatling. Then in two years it paid off about \$2,000

of this indebtedness—or about \$1,000 a year?

Mr. Buford. Sometimes more, and sometimes less. has \$40,000 interest to pay on \$500,000.

Mr. Gatling. Does the floating debt bear interest?

Mr. Buford. Yes, sir.

Mr. Gatling. What rate?

Mr. Buford. I think 8 per cent.

Mr. Gatling. The interest on \$174,000 at 8 per cent would be what, to make a rough estimate?

Mr. Buford. It would be about \$14,000.

Mr. Gatling. This \$20,000 left after paying the mortgage interest is to be applied first to the interest on the floating debt, amounting to \$14,000, leaving \$6,000 to liquidate the floating debt, pay the taxes of the company and maintain its corporate organization?

Mr. Buford. Yes, sir.

Mr. Gatling. Are there any running expenses which the Piedmont Company have to bear?

Mr. Buford. Nothing in the world except taxes.

Mr. Gatling. Can you give us approximately the amount of taxes?

Mr. Buford. I cannot.

Mr. Gatling. Make a rough estimate?

Mr. Buford. I cannot undertake to say.

Mr. Gatling. I simply want to ascertain the residium of this lease money that is applicable to the reduction of the debt?

Mr. Buford. If you will allow me to guess at it, I should think it is somewhere from \$1,500 to \$2,500.

Mr. Gatling. How many years do you think it will take to pay off the debts of this road, approximating as near as you can?

Mr. Buford. That is a matter of mathematical calculation. I am not quick at figures.

Mr. Gatling. You referred to a provision in this bill to enable the Piedmont Railroad to lend money. Is there anything in the bill applying to the lending of money by the Richmond and Danville company?

Mr. Buford. Nothing. The Richmond and Danville Company has already loaned money.

Mr. Gatling. If this bill is passed and your contract turned over to the Piedmont Railroad, we have nothing but the good will and intention of the Richmond and Danville Railroad to insure the carrying out of the contract?

Mr. Buford. You have the guarantee of an expenditure already made of \$150,000 or \$160,000, and we will never get that back unless we go on and do the work.

Mr. Gatling. If the road is completed to the Paint Rock terminus, that would be about as much of it as would be beneficial to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, would it not?

Mr. Buford. Not by any means.

Mr. Gatling. Would the amount of money that you have invested already be such an impulse to the Richmond and . Danville Railroad as to compel it to carry out the contract?

Mr. Buford. The more money they put into it the larger its interests will be.

Mr. Gatling. Perhaps you do not comprehend my question. I say, suppose you completed the road to Paint Rock before you had invested much money in the Ducktown branch, would the work done on the Paint Rock end be an impulse to drive the Richmond and Danville Company into completing the Ducktown branch?

Mr. Buford. I think that the embarkation of that much money in the enterprise would be sufficient to do so.

Mr. Gatling. I am endeavoring to separate the two links?
Mr. Buford. I think the embarkation of this money would
be a good incentive to go on and complete the balance of
the work.

Mr. Gatling. We have no guarantee then that the Richmond and Danville Railroad, under this legislation, will carry out the work, and will not unless it see fit to do so?

Mr. Buford. I suppose the State has no more guarantee than any other parties, similarly situated, could give it. Any parties embarking in this enterprise would consider it to their interest to go on with the work.

Mr. Gatling. Does this apply to the Paint Rock, or to the Ducktown terminous?

Mr. Buford. It applies to the whole work. The construction of the whole work would redound to the benefit of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

Mr. Gatling. Have the projectors or directors had any organized meeting and taken into consideration the building of the Ducktown Branch?

Mr. Buford. They have held meetings in which the whole scheme was considered. They have not considered the construction separately.

Mr. Gatling. If I understand you rightly the action of your road, the Richmond and Danville, up to the present time has been limited to the sum already put in, and that if more money of the Richmond and Danville Railroad be applied to this work, will have to be done by future action?

Mr. Buford. Exactly. I think so.

Mr. Gatling. Can you remember your estimates sufficiently to tell us in rough numbers what amount of money will be required to finish the road and equip it to Paint $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbf{c} k$?

Mr. Buford. I have not any figures of that sort. I could not undertake to tell you from memory what the estimates are. Some estimates were made at one time and some at another. From recollection and information I have had on the subject from various sources, to build the road from Asheville to Paint Rock and keep it in proper condition would take from \$400,000 to \$600,000.

Mr. Gatling. Approximately what will be the cost of completing the Ducktown route?

Mr. Buford. Well, I could not say.

Mr. Gatling. When these matters were being considered in your corporate meeting as directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, were no statements made showing the probable cost?

Mr. Buford. I think not.

Mr. Galting. Then the Richmond and Danville Railroad undertook this contract without being informed as to what would be the cost?

Mr. Buford. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in its meeting of stockholders, took that contract upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Gatling. Well then, the Board of Directors were furnished with this information?

Mr. Buford. I was going to say that we had certain information in regard to it. In reference to the Ducktown

ranch, I do not remember whether it was reported to the Board or not, nor could I undertake to say what the estinates were.

Mr. Gatling. Then the Board of Directors had no infornation on the subject?

Mr. Buford. A good many of them had not.

Mr. Gatling. I am speaking of it as a Board?

Mr. Buford. I do not think they had any detailed statenent.

Mr. Gatling. Then the Board, in the absence of a full tatement of the cost of the work, determined to go on with he contract.

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Has the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company any interest with you gentlenen in this matter?

Mr. Buford. They have none, sir, except an indirect inerest in having engaged to finish their road by the time ve reached Paint Rock.

Mr. Gatling. I have no desire, Colonel, to go into private natters in this examination.

Mr. Buford. I have no objection to answering any quesion you may put.

Mr. Gatling. I will ask you if I understand from your statements that in case this legislation is had, the contract now devolving upon yourself and associates would be transerred to the Piedmont railroad, and that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will complete it?

Mr. Buford. That is the intention and expectation.
Mr. Gatling. You are President, I believe, of both these oads?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Do you know whether your changes of contract and various negotiations with Mr. Best have ever been brought to the attention of the Governor?

Mr. Buford. Well, I declare, I cannot say. I have only

had casual conversations with the Governor. I have spoken with him occasionally, but I could not undertake to tell you what he understands of the matter.

Mr. Gatling. You have never called his attention to any of these matters yourself, have you?

Mr. Buford. I do not remember. Possibly I have, but I cannot recollect.

Mr. Gatling. Then you never undertook to give him any detailed information in reference to the subject?

Mr. Buford. Well, I do not think I have. As I said before, I had several casual conversations with him, but to what extent in detail I cannot say. I do not say that I have brought these matters to the attention of the Governor, or that I have not. I have had talks with him, but not with a view to bringing these matters to his attention.

Mr. Gatling. When was the Piedmont road built?

Mr. Buford. During the war, by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

Mr. Gatling. Was the charter of that road granted by this State?

Mr. Buford. It was.

Mr. Gatling. Do you remember the year?

Mr. Buford. I think it was in 1862.

Mr. Gatling. Did that road pass into the hands of the Confederate Government?

Mr. Buford. Well, it did to a certain extent. The Confederate Congress made an appropriation of \$72,000 for it and it was originally agreed that the Confederate Government would loan the Richmond and Danville Railroad \$1,000,000 of its bonds for the use of the road in transporting troops, supplies, etc. But before this was proceeded with the contract was cancelled and the Richmond and Danville Company sold its own bonds amounting to about \$800,000 and this money was put into the Piedmont road. It was built entirely, I might say, out of the property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company except a few stock-

holders. But perhaps ninety-nine hundredths of it was the property of the latter road.

Mr. Gatling. Without going into detail, if the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were able, without any outside assistance, to build a road from Salisbury to Paint Rock, and to build it from the point of its divergency to Ducktown, it would have to raise money, do you think it could do so?

Mr. Buford. I think it could do so if it needed it.

Mr. Gatling. How long is the line from Richmond to Danville?

Mr. Buford. The Richmond and Danville proper is but 140 miles long.

Mr. Gatling. That is the distance from Richmond to Danville?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. What is its mortgage debt?

Mr. Buford. It is about \$4,500,000.

Mr. Gatling. Has it any property outside of its own line other than leased roads?

Mr. Buford. Yes, sir; a good deal.

Mr. Gatling. To what value, approximating it roughly? Mr. Buford. Well, some of it cost the Richmond and

Danville Company a great deal, and probably it would not part with it at the same price. Outside of its leased roads, I should say that it owned property valued at over \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, to make a rough estimate.

Mr. Gatling. Has it any property not included in its mortgages?

Mr. Buford. Well, in its general mortgage, some of its property, I think, would not be embraced in that mortgage, but the most of it would come under that head I expect. It has some investments, however, which are not included in its mortgage.

Mr. Gatling. Of what do these investments you speak of consist? Real estate, lands or stocks?

Mr. Buford. Bonds and stocks in large part.

Mr. Gatling. What would be the cost of constructing this 140 miles of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, including its equipment?

Mr. Buford. I think our property account, including the road and property of every description, is somewhere in the vicinity \$6,000,000.

Mr. Gatling. Is the estimate, heretofore mentioned, of \$15,000 a mile for constructing roads, where they do not enter mountains, in the main correct? Could you build a road, bridges, depots, etc., at that average from Richmond to Danville?

Mr. Buford. To build it and put it in proper condition I suppose you would find it amounted to \$15,000 per mile.

Mr. Gatling. Will you be good enough to say if that estimate would cover it?

Mr. Buford. That would be a subject of calculation.

Mr. Gatling. We ask for an approximate estimate.

Mr. Buford. I think to build the Richmond & Danville Railroad, with its present structures, including road bed, depots, culverts, etc., would amount to between \$20,000 and \$22,000 per mile.

Mr. Gatling. What do you regard to be the value of your rolling stock?

Mr. Buford. I declare I could not tell you.

The Chairman. Will you state to the Committee what the resources of the Richmond & Danville Railroad are?

Mr. Buford. Its resources are the properties which it owns and controls and these other properties I have referred to, as well as its general credit. The Richmond & Danville Railroad is now recognized as a substantial corporation, and I think I know it to be a substantial corporation.

Mr. Burwell. What is its capital stock?

Mr. Buford. About \$4,000,000.

Mr. Burwell. What is it worth in the market?

Mr. Buford. Worth about 87.

Mr. Burwell. Has it lately paid a dividend.

Mr. Buford. Yes, sir, it has lately paid a small one for the first time since the war. The Richmond and Danville Railroad was a badly destroyed property after the war, and was very much embarrassed in the construction of the Piedmont Railroad. I paid between \$400,000 and \$500,000 in money towards the liquidation of the floating debt of the Piedmont Road.

Mr. Dortch. Is the Richmond and Danville Railroad under mortgage?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Dortch. To what amount?

Mr. Buford. One general mortgage for \$6,000,000 to cover its debt; a great deal of which is unexpended. Its: debt proper, as well as I can call it from memory, is about \$4,500,000. That is the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The Chairman. What are its revenues in the aggregate? Mr. Buford. I declare, Mr. Chairman, these questions somewhat surprise me. I came here hurriedly, without bringing figures to refresh my mind. I think the earnings of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the Piedmont Railroad, (we keep them together), were shown to be over \$1,200,000 last year. Do you remember, Col. Andrews?

Mr. Andrews. Between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000.
Mr. Buford. We work the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the Piedmont Railroad as one, and keep their accounts together. We separate the accounts of the North Carolina and the Northwestern N. C. Railroad to see what each earns.

The Chairman. Will you furnish us with a report of your Company, that it may be filed with the other papers. submitted to the Committee?

Mr. Buford. We will, sir.

Mr. Dortch. You say nothing at all about Ducktown. Why is Paint Rock mentioned in this bill and not Ducktown?

Mr. Buford. I do not know.
Mr. Dortch. You are aware of the fact that in the sale, by the State, of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the State bound itself to pay the assignees the cost of constructing the road from Paint Rock to Salisbury?

Mr. Buford. I think so.

Mr. Dortch. And the moment you receive that money from the State, you surrender your contract?

Mr. Buford. I believe so.

Mr. Dorth. There is no such provision as to the Ducktown route?

Mr. Buford. I think not.

Mr. Dortch. So that you are working now with an absolute certainty of having any money returned, with the interest upon it, that you may expend in building the road to Paint Rock? That is provided you do not exceed \$850,000?

Mr. Buford. I think that is the provision of the contract. Mr. Dortch. If you work on the Ducktown route you

have no security whatever?

Mr. Buford. No sir; seems we have no security.

The Chairman. I would like to hear from you, Mr. Buford, in what relation Mr. Best stands to the Western N. C. Railroad?

Mr. Buford. He is President of that Company, with the understanding that he give us his good offices as may be necessary. But the practical administration of the Com-, pany is in the Board of Directors. That is the understanding between Mr. Best and ourselves, as we understand it. The papers are before the Committee and they give the state of things.

The Chairman. Was that memorandum or paper to which you refer, given on the 30th of September, made for the convenience and purpose of controlling the road by Presidential authority, or by the Board of Directors, Messrs.

Buford, Clyde and Logan?

Mr. Buford. I do not know that I recollect the circumstances well enough to give you a very accurate statement.

The Chairman. Will you please state your understanding of it, as well as you can from recollection?

Mr. Buford. Well, from what I recollect, there was some dissatisfaction expressed on the part of Mr. Best, possibly on account of the want of money he had spent in this enterprise, probably some other cause. What the real cause I cannot for the life of me tell you, but the object of that conference, I think, was to have a full understanding between us and endeavor to have harmony, and on that basis this memorandum was drawn.

The Chairman. Did I understand you to say a moment ago, that the money furnished in aid of this scheme, was upplied by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or you and your associates as individuals?

Mr. Buford. It was furnished by the Richmond and Danrille Railroad Company. The first \$50,000 were, in part, urnished by individuals, and it was reimbursed to those

ndividuals by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Comony, and all money that was put in the Western North Carolina Railroad, as far as I have reason to believe, was upplied by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

The Chairman. How much has been furnished under he contract up to this time?

Mr. Buford. I think between \$150,000 and \$160,000.

Mr. Dortch. You gentlemen, at first, however, furnished ome money as individuals?

Mr. Buford. That was reimbursed to us, and is included n the sum I just named.

Mr. Burwell. Is the President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company largely interested in he Richmond and Danville Railroad Company?

Mr. Buford. He, and some of his friends, are owners of some \$400,000 or \$500,000 worth of stock.

Mr. Burwell. Is this East Tennessee, Virginia and Geor-

gia Railroad Company hostile to the construction of the Ducktown branch?

Mr. Buford. I think I have heard that it was.

Mr. Burwell. They did not desire it to be built?

Mr. Buford. I never heard any conversation of that sort, as far as I know personally.

Mr. Burwell. What they are anxious for is the completion of the Paint Rock branch?

Mr. Buford. Perhaps they are.

Mr. Dortch. It is to their interest to have the Paint Rock branch completed, and not to their interest to have the Ducktown branch completed?

Mr. Buford. I suppose that is the idea with them. I have not either heretofore or recently had any conversation with them on the subject.

Mr. Dortch. Is not the Ducktown line somewhat parallel with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad line?

Mr. Buford. Near their Southern termini.

Mr. Dortch. Is not Mr. Wilson President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Gatling. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of large means, is he not?

Mr. Buford. He is reputed to be a man of wealth.

Mr. Gatling. Largely interested in roads west of the mountains.

Mr. Buford. I think so.

Mr. Gatling. Has the Piedmont Railroad kept up its corporate existence by annual meetings?

Mr. Buford. Not by regular annual meetings, but has kept up its regular organized company.

Mr. Gatling. Has it a regularly appointed Board of Directors?

Mr. Buford. It has.

Mr. Gatling. Do you know who the gentlemen are?

Mr. Buford. I can give you the names of the most of them. Some six or eight of them are members of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company Board.

Mr. Gatling. How long has it been since they had a meeting?

Mr. Buford. It has been some time.

Mr. Gatling. Have they had one in two years?

Mr. Buford. I do not know that they have.

Mr. Gatling. Has that company a regular set of By-Laws?

Mr. Buford. I think so.

Mr. Lockhart. Do you consider Messrs. Logan, Clyde and yourself bound to carry out the contract made between Mr. Best and his associates in reference to both branches of the Western North Carolina Railroad?

Mr. Buford. I suppose so.

Mr. Lockhart. Those parties who made that contract with Mr. Best, to-wit: Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan, you consider able to carry out that contract?

Mr. Buford. Well, if you mean by ability that they have capital themselves, they are not; that they may be able to organize the capital is a different question.

Mr. Lockhart. I intended to intimate in my question whether you considered them able of themselves or by arrangement to do so?

Mr. Buford. I consider these parties competent to carry out that contract through the organization of capital, which they would be able to effect.

Mr. Lockhart. I understand, then, from your answer, that they would have the ability to carry out that contract?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir, in that way.

Mr. Lockhart. Well, do you think that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company would be more willing to advance their capital in that enterprise through the Piedmont Railroad than through those three gentlemen?

Mr. Buford. I think so.

The Chairman. Then you think they would?

Mr. Buford. I tell you frankly that the preparation of this machinery and the use of its means has never been discussed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, but I think if it had this machinery to enable them they would do so.

Mr. Lockhart. I understand you in answering the questions of Mr. Gatling, to say that there had been some understanding between the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and you three gentlemen, that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company would advance a certain amount of money for the completion of the Paint Rock branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad?

Mr. Buford. No sir; I do not think I made that statement. I said that originally we undertook to put a certain sum into the work.

Mr. Lockhart. I thought you said you were authorized? Mr. Buford. Authorized to spend \$500,000 on the Western North Carolina Railroad without distinction.

Mr. Lockhart. Is it the intention of the parties, of whom you are one, under that contract with Mr. Best, to complete the Ducktown branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad?

Mr. Buford. We intend to execute all of the contract.

Mr. Lockhart. You mean the contract between the State and Mr. Best?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir.

Mr. Lockhart. Do I understand that you ask for this legislation for the purpose of carrying out this contract with Mr. Best, and not for the purpose of shifting the responsibility upon others, and that there is no doubt of its being carried out?

Mr. Buford. Not the slightest.

Mr. Burwell. Would the passage of this bill facilitate the speedy completion of the work to Paint Rock?

Mr. Buford. I think so. It would facilitate and make easy the work under the contract.

Mr. Burwell. Would it in any way tend to hinder the work on the Ducktown route?

Mr. Buford. It would not stop a lick. I think it would tend to put them in thicker.

Mr. Dortch. The estimate for building the Ducktown route before the war was \$5,652,000. Do you think your company is willing to make anything like that investment?

Mr. Buford. Well, Mr. Dortch, as I told you before, I do not remember exactly what the estimates are. I know this much, however, that some estimates we have seen we thought were extravagantly high. We think we will be able to build that road cheaper than it has been estimated heretofore.

Mr. Lockhart. I understood you to say that, owing to arrangements with other parties, if Mr. Best were to offer you the money, principal and interest, that you heretofore advanced to the Western North Carolina Railroad, that you could not surrender the contract you made?

Mr. Buford. I did not say that.

Mr. Lockhart. That was my understanding.

Mr. Buford. I stated that such contracts and arrangements had been entered into that the mere return of principal and interest might not put us in the same position in which we were, and would not be any return for what we had done. In other words, we would have to see what proposition Mr. Best would make and adjust it to our position, and see if it would be fair and just to ourselves or not.

Mr. Gatling. Would you have any objection to furnishing the committee with the resolution of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, authorizing the expenditure of the money you have spoken of?

Mr. Buford. I have no objection, and will telegraph for it to night, unless Col. Andrews has it.

Mr. Andrews. I do not know whether I have a copy of the last report or not.

The Chairman. If there are no further questions to ask Col. Buford, the committee will adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. In the meantime the stenographer will transcribe so much of his notes of yesterday's proceedings as he possibly can, and of to-day's session if practicable.

Committee adjourned, to resume consideration of matter before it, until Saturday morning the 19th inst., a 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 19, 1881.

Meeting convened in accordance with announcement of Chairman yesterday, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the pending bill.

The following members of the committee were present, viz: Mr. Staples, (Chairman), Messrs. Dortch, Richardson, Finger, Lockhart, Manning, King, Dickey, Burwell, and York.

Mr. Best represented by Mr. Gatling, counsel.

The Chairman. We adjourned yesterday evening to meet this morning for the purpose of allowing Mr. Buford to make a further statement, and to answer such questions as gentlemen of the committee may put to him. It is now 15 minutes before eleven o'clock, and the Senate meets at eleven. If it is the wish of the committee that we proceed with the investigation now, or adjourn until another time, such action must be taken at once.

Mr. Dortch. Let us go on, it will not take much time to finish up the matter.

Mr. Lockhart. I move that we proceed.

The Chairman. As the committee seems disposed to go on with this matter, I will ask the gentlemen if they desire to question Mr. Buford any further.

Mr. Gatling. I desire to ask Mr. Buford if, after hearing the testimony of Mr. Best read, he desires to say anything in reference to it; and I also wish to ask Col. Buford a few questions.

The Chairman. Do you desire to say anything further, Colonel?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir, if the committee please. I am physically unable to make as an elaborate statement as I desire to do. I think the opportunity is very imperfect for my reviewing what Mr. Best has stated, but there are one or two points I think it proper to mention. The first is in regard to his position and action as President of the company, a memorandum of which has been filed with the committee. According to my understanding there was an expressive and distinct agreement between us that the practical management of this property was to be committed to the Board of Directors and its constituted officers. We did that in connection with the fact stated by Mr. Best, that he recognized at once he could not give the whole, or a large part, of his time without an adequate salary, which we thought entirely unnecessary to pay, as it was well understood that our money was being put in and that Mr. Best was satisfied to allow those investing their money actual and practical control. That was what we understood in substance and effect and what was intended by that paper. Now in that respect I might make an explanation as to what was done about the gauge. It was not thought necessary to consult Mr. Best further in relation to this change of gauge, as it had been considered before and understood between us by various and multitudinous communications and conversations. It was understood that the change should take place at the time the parties interested thought proper to do so. At the time it was undertaken we were preparing to go on with the active construction of the work, and thought it proper to begin at once. Hence it was ordered. Col. Andrews consulted me by telegram, I believe, as to whether it was

best to go on, and I saw no reason why it should not. I have no right or disposition to question Mr. Best's motives or reasons for declining to answer the question of the committee as to whether he had any plans for opposing the execution of this contract by parties who held it. I understood, and that is the first time I had an intimation to the contrary, that we took that contract under the same rights. We have asked nothing more of Mr. Best or anybody else. The papers will show for themselves if there is anything in either of them that we assumed any responsibility to Mr. Best or anybody else but what the contract originally imposed. We therefore are under obligation to do what the contract requires and have all the rights and remedies which it guarantees. Nothing more nor less. I do not know that it is necessary, at present, to go on further in reference to what Mr. Best has stated, as I gather it from a hasty reading. The facts are, to state them briefly, that we were invited by Mr. Best, as we understood it, to advance the money in the last of May, 1880, for the purpose of enabling him to have further time to organize other capital. We did so reluctantly, because we thought his contract with the State might fail, and we did so upon the terms of the first contract filed with the committee, and when the time provided for the payment of the money expired, we found, for the first time, we had to assume the burden of the contract, which we were not inclined to do and did not desire to do. It was therefore rather a sudden and unexpected assumption of a very large liability, and if Mr. Best understood that William P. Clyde, Thomas M. Logan and A. S. Buford assumed that contract with the expectation that they would earry it out with their own personal capital, or by personal association of capital, then he could not have been attentive to all that transpired in his presence upon that subject. I am sure it was understood in conversation between us, that it was upon the capital of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company that this contract was to be carried out, for it was certainly so considered between myself and associates.

I thought this fact was as distinctly known to Mr. Best as to us. We took it contingently in the first contract with that understanding, and absolutely in the last one. We have shown, Mr. Chairman, that we took that assignment, intending and supposing that we had all the rights and remedies of the assignors, which included any right of assignment we might find it to our interest to make. I will say in this connection, also, that we have no purpose to assign that contract to any party, except the parties who subsequently made it, and any agreement that we should make with the Piedmond Railroad Co., under the legislation sought, if we found it necessary to use it, the countract would be executed by substantially the same parties who were virtually the contractors originally—the Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., the contract having been made in its interest and with the expectation that its capital would be put into it to carry it out. If then, sir, we have done what we contracted for, we have a right to assign the contract to the Piedmont R. R. Co. I want this Committee to understand that it is not our purpose, by the legislation sought, to make any transfer of that contract to an alien.

In reference to what I stated yesterday I may not have been as explicit and acurate as I desire upon one point that seems to be an important one to the Committee, and that is both branches of this work. We do not intend to deceive you, or do we wish to be deceived. The parties contracting with Mr. Best took the assignment of his contract with the State when it became absolutely necessary in the manner heretofore stated, with the intention to carry it out in good faith, as far as the ability and interest of the capital they represent would allow. So far as I know or believe no discussion or determination has been had in respect of the different branches of the road, except to the effect that we would go on and endeavor to carry out the

contract, which requires the work to be finished to Paint Rock and to Pigeon River during the present year, and then determine as to the progress and prosecution of the residue of the work as circumstances would allow, having regard to all the obligations, rights and interests of the respective parties under the contract. That is exactly where we stand, and if any gentleman undersood me differently yesterday in any statements I gave, I want to have it understood correctly. We entered into this contract to carry it out as circumstances would admit. We know that that contract requires us to finish the road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River and on to Ducktown. We have put our money into it to do so, and propose to continue. I would do great injustice to myself and associates and the capital that we represent if I were to say more or less than that. I do not think I should detain you longer with any further statement. I am prepared to answer any questions you may ask.

The Chairman. If you desire, Mr. Gatling, to ask any questions of Col. Buford you now have an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Gatling. Do you remember the date of the memerandum made by Gov. Vance?

Mr. Buford. I would not had I not seen a copy of it here. I never charge my mind with dates. I shall give you it from a copy I have with me. It purports to have been made Sept. 30, 1880.

Mr. Gatling. You have no reason to doubt that is the correct date?

Mr. Buford. I have not, but I know nothing else except what I now see on the face of it. However, if there is any inaccuracy in it I suppose it could be verified.

Mr. Gatling. I have in my hand a separate resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Company on Aug. 18, 1880, will you be so good as to read it?

Mr. Buford read as follows:

WHEREAS, The official duties devolving upon the President of the Company are of such character as often to require his presence in the city of New York and at other points beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, and to cause him to remain outside of said State for an indefinite period of time; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the efficient management of the business of the Company that some one clothed with the powers of a President should always be near enough to the line of road to act promptly and intelligently in the exercise of the duties of said officer; therefore,

Resolved, That whenever the President of the Company shall go beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, the Vice President shall immediately be clothed with all of the powers and charged with all of the duties of President of the Company, and all of the acts of the Vice President so acting as President of the Company, and all orders, contracts, acquittances or other papers signed by him as acting President of the Company shall have the same force and effect and be equally as binding upon the Company as if said acts bad been done, papers signed, or powers exercised by the President of the Company.

Mr. Gatling. Will you be kind enough to see by whom it was offered?

Mr. Buford. It purports to have been offered by Mr. Avery. You must understand that I was not a member of that Board and was not present at this meeting.

Mr. Gatling. I understood you to say so?

Mr. Buford. I do not think this is inconsistent with what I said. This is a genteel way of putting matters on record. I can tell nothing except what this paper purports to convey. I was not there.

Mr. Gatling. I will now read from the By-Laws adopted on October 9th:

SEC. 2. The President or Vice President shall have general supervision and control over all the affairs of the company, and shall prescribe the duties of all officers and employees of the company, unless otherwise prescribed by the Board of Directors. He or Vice President shall sign documents for the company, and, with the approval of the Board, cause the Secretary to affix the seal of the company to conveyances and other documents to which the attestation of the seal may be necessary, said corporate seal being kept in the custody of the Treasurer.

SEC. 3. The President or Vice President shall present to the Board at

each stated meeting a report in writing, showing the receipts, expenses and liabilities of the company for the month previous, accompanied with such suggestions for improvements and additions to the road and property, as he, the President or Vice President, in their judgment may deem necessary.

I will ask you if, from your recollection, you can say whether this is a correct exposition of those by-laws?

Mr. Buford. I do not know anything definitely. I may have seen the by-laws as passed, but I cannot say from memory whether this is correct or not.

Mr. Gatling. Where were those by-laws prepared?

Mr. Buford. I expect this paper was prepared in Richmond.

Mr. Gatling. Do you recognize that handwriting?

Mr. Buford. Yes sir, that is the handwring of the Secretary of my company, Richard Brooke. I will tell you further than that, that in the preparation of these by-laws, I had on hand a set prepared for the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Gatling. I notice in one or two places the words "Vice President" appear to be interlined by a hand different from that in the original. Do you recognize that writing?

Mr. Buford. I do not know that I do.

Mr. Gatling. I will explain, at the proper time, in whose handwriting this interlineation is.

Mr. Buford. I wish to state here that I do not think there was any doubt in the minds of myself and associates, and I can see no reason for a doubt in the mind of Mr. Best, when this contract was assigned to us, that the persons advancing the money should not control that property. Mr. Best, it was understood, should continue in the company, as his services were useful, and at the same time it was understood by Mr. Best that his administration of affairs should be to the interest of the parties investing the money.

Mr. Gatling. We have no doubt of that sir. Have you

any memorandum, letter or telegram that passed between you and Mr. Best relative to the change of gauge?

Mr. Buford. I have not.

Mr. Gatling. Do you think you have consulted with him in any way?

Mr. Buford. I declare I do not know.

Mr. Gatling. Did you consult the Directors about this change of gauge, before you gave orders to Col. Andrews, in their corporate capacity?

Mr. Buford. I never attended a meeting of the Board in my life.

Mr. Gatling. Do you know whether the Board of Directors were consulted about the matter or not?

Mr. Buford. I know that individual directors were.

Mr. Gatling. But not as a Board?

Mr. Buford. I do not know about that.

Mr. Gatling. Colonel, will you examine that instrument? Is that the contract of May 27, 1880?

Mr. Buford. Well, I cannot tell you that without comparing it with the signed contract. It is an unsigned paper.

Mr. Gatling. Will you be kind enough, Mr. Chairman, to hand Mr. Buford the copy in evidence?

Mr. Buford. These are all copies, but I am not informed as to how they came before the Committee. I believe Col. Andrews had a correct copy.

Mr. Dortch. These were furnished by Col. Andrews?

Mr. Gatling. This appears to be an original. I see the endorsent of Boardman & Boardman, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York. Are you acquainted with those gentlemen?

Mr. Buford. I met Mr. Boardman on that occasion.

Mr. Gatling. For whom was Mr. Boardman counsel?

Mr. Buford. At that time?

Mr. Gatling. Yes sir.

Mr. Buford. He was representing, as I understood, all parties. He was called in.

Mr. Gatling. Do you know who called him in?

Mr. Buford. He was sent for by Mr. Clyde.

Mr. Gatling. Do you know what relation Mr. Boardman occupies to Mr. Clyde?

Mr. Buford. Mr. Boardman is either his regular or occasional counsel, I do not know which.

Mr. Gatling. Do you know the date of your second contract?

Mr. Buford. I do not know exactly.

Mr. Gatling. The copies furnished us appear to be dated July 31st. Have you any reason to doubt that being the correct date?

Mr. Buford. I do not remember the date, sir, but suppose it shows for itself.

Mr. Gatling. I understood you to say during this whole transaction it was the understanding of Clyde, Logan and yourself surely, and you think likewise Mr. Best, that the Richmond and Danville Railroad was the real contracting party on your side?

Mr. Buford. That the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company's capital was to be relied upon, and practically it

was the party.

Mr. Gatling. Then why is it that in these two contracts no mention is made of the Richmond & Danville Company?

Mr. Buford. We had no authority to bind the Richmond and Danville Company. We had to take our chances of getting the approval of this Company.

Mr. Gatling. Then during the time that elapsed between the first and second contracts, May 27th and July 31st, you

did not call your Directors together?

Mr. Buford. No sir.

Mr. Gatling. I understood you to say yesterday that the contract of July 31st was urged upon you by the sudden disclosure that you had more money to raise?

Mr. Buford. The second contract was based upon the representations of Mr. Best, that he could not get the money necessary to go on with the contract.

Mr. Gatling. My understanding from your statement was that it was thrown upon you hastily?

Mr. Buford. That first contract was, and I do not know but what the second was, to some extent.

Mr. Gatling. Will you examine this paper I hand you which is as follows:

CLYDE'S COASTWISE AND WEST JNDIA STEAM LINES, NEW YORK, July 22, 1880.

W. J. BEST, ESQ.,

New York:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 22nd inst., I beg to say that your favor of 13th inst., addressed to Messrs. Logan and Buford with myself, came to my office, I think, only on the 15th—at any rate, during my absence, and during the absence of General Logan and Col. Buford from the city.

This was the first intimation I had received from you of any failure of the parties with whom you were negotiating, and upon whom you then confidently relied to meet your needs when I heard from you but a short time previously. I explained to you that it was impracticable at that late date, in the absence of the gentlemen above named, in my opinion, to do anything in season to meet the contingencies which were upon you. As you know, it was impracticable for any of the parties to act without conference with and the co-operation of the others in anything they might desire to do. The same thing is true with respect to your letter of this date. Gen. Logan and Col. Buford are both in South Carolina, and it is impracticable to have any conference with or action by them this week. It is unfortunate, since the parties with whom you were negotiating disappointed you, that you should have been unable to forsee the situation which you describe in season to have enabled you to make provision for it. I was not aware that the stock and bonds to which you allude had yet been isssued. I shall be in the city to morrow again, and will be glad to see you.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

WM. P. CLYDE.

Will you tell me if you recognize that handwriting? Mr. Buford. I think the body of it is in the handwriting of Mr. William P. Clyde's short-hand man. That is Mr. Clyde's signature attached.

Mr. Gatling. I call the attention of the Committee to the date of this letter, and shall file it with the other papers. With the permission of the Chairman, I will ask Col. Andrews to verify a telegram which I have here. This is an interpretation of it and I ask you, Col. Andrews, if it is correct?

Mr. Andrews. I think it is correct, sir. I am not certain.

Mr. Gatling. I will read the interpretation because the telegram itself is in what is called "cypher." It is as follows:

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 9th, 1880.

W. J. BEST, Smith Building, 5 Courtland Street, N. Y .:

Andrews has just returned from Danville, where he met Buford by appointment. Buford will write Clyde to-morrow. Andrews knows all will be as you desire upon basis named. See Clyde Friday after he gets Buford's letter. Impossible for Andrews to leave now; it might interfere with Jarvis's arrangements. I go to Raleigh to-morrow. Am satisfied Andrews can get one or two engines from R. & D. R. R. Hope you will arrange matters satisfactory to Best. Clyde and Buford, I am sure will not be in Best's way. They want him to succeed.

(Signed)

A. B. ANDREWS, Supt.

Mr. Gatling. I find here, Mr. Buford, a copy of a letter which appears to be addressed to you by Mr. Best and in which he remarks that he enclosed a letter of the date of July 13th. Will you please state if you have any recollection of it or that you recognize it?

Mr. Buford. I received a letter, according to memory, about this date and as well as I can recollect it was of the same tenor as this.

Mr. Gatling. I will read these letters. They are as follows:

NEW YORK, July 13th, 1880.

MESSRS. W. P. CLYDE, T. M. LOGAN AND A. S. BUFORD:

GENTLEMEN:—Thus far I have failed to arrange for the funds required by the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The failure of my plans, I attribute to the following causes:

1st. The discredit east upon the enterprise by the withdrawal of my late associates, aided by the systematic and persistent misrepresentation of the old enemies of the Company respecting the work to be done and the risk involved.

2nd. The article which appeared in the New York *Times*, of June 16th, in reference to the roads in which you are interested, the Western North Carolina Railroad being made to appear as under the control of your system. This publication has troubled me even more than the cause first stated. Because of the fear of your syndicate, parties here and in Boston through whom I had reasonably hoped to place my bonds, declined to entertain any proposition I would make.

3rd. The bonds not having been issued, I have no security to offer with the Company's note for any funds I might wish to borrow to meet the present emergency and enable me to carry out my original intention to seek a foreign market for the bonds to be issued.

For these reasons, and to protect your interest as well as the interests of my company, I deem it my duty to accept as the basis of our future relations the *sixth* article of the agreement made between myself and you on the 27th of May last. I shall heartily unite and co-operate with you in building the railroad of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., according to the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and my contract with the State.

I am still satisfied I can dispose of the bonds of the Company as originally planned by me. This, however, will take time. Three or four weeks must elapse ere the bonds can be got ready, and at least two months more will be required to market them. Meantime funds are imperatively needed. Iron for about four miles is wanted to finish the road to Asheville and the diverge at Newton. To put the road in safe running order, at least ten miles of new iron should be laid between Salisbury and Morganton. The cost of these things, together with ties and the necessary rolling stock involve the expenditure of about \$100,000. In addition to this, \$30,000 must be provided this week to pay the floating debt of the Company, contracted prior to March 29th, 1880, and the welfare of the Company requires that no time be lost in completing the road to Asheville.

As soon as you perfect arrangements to meet the present demand, and the affairs of the Company shall have been put in smooth running order, I believe it would be to our mutual interest were I to visit Ireland, with the view of placing the bonds.

Please advise me at your early convenience as to what you propose to do in the premises, and oblige,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) W. J. BEST.

[Enclosure.]

NEW YORK, July 17, 1880.

Col. A. S. Buford,

Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith enclose press copy of a letter which, on the 13th inst., I addressed to Messrs. W. P. Clyde, T. M. Logan and yourself. It was enclosed with a private note to Mr. Clyde in which I said "please read the enclosed letter, and appoint time and place where we may discuss the matters therein referred to." Owing doubtless to the pressure of other business, he did not communicate with me till this p. m., when I received a note stating that he would meet me up to 3 o'clock. I called at once. A long talk ensued, in the course of which he said he knew literally nothing of the position of the W. N. C. Railroad; that he left it to Gen. Logan and yourself. He promised to write you at length to-night, in reference to our interview, advised me to write also, and closed by saying that whatever you and the General might do he would endorse.

It is needless to say anything to you as to the importance of promptly paying the old obligations of the company, on the 20th inst. Failure in this would seriously affect, not only my road, but also the Richmond & Danville, the statement having gone abroad that your associates control me and the Western N. C. Railroad. Of course, whatever I can do to facilitate you, will be done cheerfully and at once, even to signing a note with you, the General and Mr. C., for the amount required.

Until Monday last I had every reason to believe that I would be able, through Mr. F. O. French, to provide all the money the company will need. He is most favorably impressed with the enterprise, and disposed to take hold of it, but is not ready to act immediately.

If the present payments be taken care of, and the iron furnished to complete the road to Asheville, we shall have little difficulty in perfecting arrangements, during the next few weeks, either with Mr. F. or other parties before whom I have laid the matter.

I shall remain in town to-morrow, and would like to hear from you at the Grand Central Hotel as to what you will do Monday.

Mr. Clyde has gone to Babylon, L. I.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. J. BEST.

I will now read the telegram acknowledging receipt of this letter. It is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., July 19, 1880.

W. J. BEST, 5 Courtland Street, New York:

Your letter and dispatch received. Andrews is here and we are consulting about it. Will advise later.

(Signed) A. S. BUFORD, Pres.

Do you recognize this telegram, Colenel?

Mr. Buford. I believe so. I expect it is correct.

Mr. Gatling. I will now read a second letter addressed to Messrs. Logan, Clyde and Buford by Mr. Best. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, 22nd July, 1880.

Messrs. W. P. CLYDE, T. M. LOGAN and A. S. BUFORD:

GENTLEMEN: My letter to you of the 13th inst. remains unanswered-I wish to deal with the matters therein referred to, deliberately and wholly upon business principles. However, the situation is so urgent that I feel compelled to request an answer by to-morrow.

Unless funds be provided to pay the floating debt (\$30,000) of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, and finish its road to Asheville, the most serious consequences may ensue not only to that corporation but also to yourselves and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. I shall do all in my power to carry out any reasonable plan which may be suggested to meet the emergency and place may company upon a satisfactory basis.

My relations to you having been brought about by Col. Andrews, their present aspect has naturally formed a frequent topic of conversation between him and myself. He tells me you are willing to surrender the contract I made with you on the 27th of last May, except as to running arrangements with your road. I would willingly agree to this, and work with you in good faith were I in a position to await the consummation of present negotiations to place the securities of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. The proposition which I submitted to you in May was, that you should lend the company, for three or four months, the sum of \$100,000, taking as security therefor \$200,000 or \$250,000 of its bonds and \$2,100,000 of preferred stock. Without prejudice to my rights under the agreement now in force between myself and you, I would renew this proposition. If in addition to the sum already received from you, you will furnish \$50,000 in cash, or \$30,000 cash and \$20,000 of iron, I shall

give you the company's note for \$100,000, payable in sixty days with interest, will place in your hands the \$2,100,000 of stock, and deliver, as soon as they can be got ready, such amount in bonds as we may agree upon. In case you determine not to do this, I will join you with all my heart and energy in completing the road in accordance with the provision of section six of your agreement of May 27.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Very truly yours, (Signed) WM. J. BEST.

I notice in that letter reference made to an article published in the *Times* of June 16th, is referred to. Did you see that article?

Mr. Buford. I do not know that I saw it in the *Times*. I saw an article published about that time purporting to have been published originally by the *Times*. It was a sensational item and I did not pay particular attention to it

The Chairman. What pertinency has that to the subject under consideration?

Mr. Gatling. I do not propose to read it; but will file it as a part of the record in this investigation.

The Chairman. Very well, sir.

The article is as follows:

NEW RAILROAD SYNDICATE—THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE TRUNK LINE SYSTEM.

A vast railroad combination, with the Richmond and Danville and the Richmond and York River Roads as the basis, has been formed in the South, negotiations for which have been in progress for 18 months. A number of prominent capitalists are interested in the enterprise, and have embarked in it more than \$20,000,000. Among these are Mr. Thos. Clyde, of Philadelpgia, John and Daniel K. Stewart, of Richmond, Va., the Messrs. Walters and Newcomer, of Baltimore, Md., Mr. H. P. Plant, of New York, Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co., also of New York, Mr. Chas. M. McGhee, of Tennessee, Mr. W. P. Clyde, of New York, Mr. William H. Palmer, T. M. Logan, James T. Gray, A. Y. Stokes, and Thomas Branch & Co., of Richmond, Va., and other well known gentlemen in the south and southwestern States. This combination will seek to control all the through traffic to and from the seaboard, in the States of Vir-

ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Mississippi, striking deep water on the Chesapeake Bay at West Point and Norfolk. This immense system of railroads is the counterpart of the Louisville and Nashville system, which reaches the seacoast at Charleston and Savannah, and covers a large extent of country. The purchase, some 18 months ago, of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and Thomas and William P. Clyde, was the beginning of this movement. The second step was the formation of a syndicate composed of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond capitalists controlling among them the Richmond and York River Railroad, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, with numerous branches, extensions and connections. This syndicate was formed to purchase all the railroad interests of the Pennsylvania company south of Richmond, which gave to it the control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, with its leased roads in North Carolina, running from Richmond to Danville, embracing the Piedmont Road from Danville to Greensboro, N. C., and the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte as a trunk line, thus affording an outlet through Richmond to deep water for the entire system. This was followed by the purchase of the controlling interest in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company of South Carolina, and by arrangements for securing the immediate completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad from Asheville, N. C., to Paint Rock, Tenn., which makes another link connecting the roads lying west of the Blue Ridge Mountains with those east of the Blue Ridge, and at the same time affording the shortest practicable route between the northwest and the States of the southern seaboard. The Richmond and York River Railroad, composing a section of the trunk line of this combination, extends from Richmond, Va., to West Point, Va., on the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of 38 miles. This road is operated in connection with the Richmondand York River line of steamers. It was destroyed during the military operations of 1862, and was rebuilt in 1867. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad extends from Bristol, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., with a branch from Cleveland, Tenn., to Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of 270 miles, with about 24 miles of side tracks. This line was formed by the consolidation in 1869 of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. chartered March 6, 1849, and opened June 10, 1855, with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, chartered Feb. 4, 1848, and opened Oct. 18, 1856. The branch road to Chattanooga, 29 miles in length, was originally a separate road, but it was acquired by the East Tennessee and Georgia on its completion. The Rogersville and Jefferson and the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroads were purchased

at a foreclosure sale for the non-payment of interest on the State mortgage lien in 1871. This line includes the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock. The line of the Memphis and Charleston Road extends from Memphis, Tenu., to Stevenson, Ala., a distance of 271 miles. It has brauches to Somerville, Tenn., and to Florence, Ala., making 363 miles of road in the aggregate. The Selma, Rome and Dalton road, also a part of this system, extends from Selma, Ala., to Dalton, Ga., a distance of 237 miles. The cap'tal stock of this corporation was reported in the financial statement of 1872, at \$5,000,000. There are many other branches and leased lines radiating throughout the territory heretofore mentioned. The effect of this combination will be to give greater economy of operation and increased efficiency of service than has heretofore been possible under the old condition of things where the roads were independent and disconnected. While it secures to the owners greater protection from competition, it also affords the public better and cheaper facilities.

Among the parties interested in this enterprise are those controlling the coast line system of railroads, including the new and short railway lines running from Charleston and Savannah to Florida, and also a number of steamship lines trading between Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and southern coast ports. It also connects at Richmond and at Danville with the railway lines from those points to the northern and eastern States for through passengers and express traffic, and at Norfolk and West Point with the steamboat lines to the northern and eastern ports for through and way traffic.

The Chairman. Is there any objection to the filing of these letters and telegrams?

Mr. Dortch. Let both sides file all they wish to.

Mr. Gatling. From a book which has already been before the Committee, I find the statement of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and in this statement there is a general balance, Sept. 30, 1879, which shows a deficit of \$93,136.40. It is short, to this amount, of paying its debts. Is that correct, sir?

Mr. Buford. It has never failed to pay its debts. It only shows a deficit in its balance sheet, after large expenditures in making good the wrecks, losses, etc., resulting from the war.

Mr. Richardson. In the contract between Mr. Best and

Logan, Clyde and yourself, of May 27th, some traffic arrangements are alluded to. Will you please state the nature of them.

Mr. Buford. As well as I can recollect them they simply provided for an equitable interchange of traffic between the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Richmond and Danville Railroad; that is all.

Mr. Gatling. From what we have heard, we understand that you have practically managed the Western North Carolina Railroad thus far. Now will you please tell us whether the details of the contracts were submitted to the Governor?

Mr. Buford Never have been by me.

Mr. Gatling. Have they been by you, Mr. Best?

Mr. Best. Never, sir, in any way, shape or manner.

Mr. Gatling. I notice, Col. Andrews, that you allude to the Jarvis arrangements in your telegram. Had they anything to do with the contracts?

Mr. Andrews. Nothing at all. I wanted to be here at the nominating convention on the 17th.

The Chairman. Then it is understood from both these gentlemen that these contracts and transfers were not known to the Governor?

Mr. Best. I will go farther and say that I never informed the Governor of the existence of such contracts, and have had no conversation or communication with him in reference to them up to this moment.

The Chairman. Well, it seems to be a matter of which the Governor knew nothing. The testimony is now closed, and the committee is declared adjourned until its regular meeting, next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.



APPENDIX

TO

Public Documents.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an election held for Governor and State Officers on Tuesday, November 2d, 1880, in the State of North Carolina.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.	Augustus Al, Moore,	1,267		1,02	1.13	1,011	1,540	1,046	7	100	1,788	19 C	641	980 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	553	918	18,5	2,14	261	1,860
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	Тротая S. Кепап.	1,450	1,636	1,038 71,1	1,187	705	1,920	1,464	97.6	989	1,148	9,865	735	551	99	1,580	1,186	2,083	25.5	1,753
UBLIC TION.	Archibald R. Black,	1,268	066	1,021	1,730	010,1 0.000	1,546	1,045	210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210	107	1,789	1 860	6.11	853	055	916	2,812	2,142	261	1.861
SUP'T PUBLIC	Jno.C. Sear- borough.	1,450	1.636	1,028	1,187	200	1,92	1,463	970	0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55	1,417	1,865	138	030	1.690	1,580	1,183	12,058	686	1,751
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TREASURER.	John M. Vorth.	1,453	1.635	1,035	1,187	1,279	1.921	1,461	176	978 978	1,448	1,865	736	63	1600	1,5%	1,185	2,059	200	1.7.58
ror.	Riley H. Cannon.	1,267	066	1,035	1,730	10,1	1,517	1,045	418	705	1,788	1 860	21 9	351	25.00	915	2,807	2,1-12	196	1,860
AUDITOR.	William P. Roberts,	1,450	1.636	1,028	1,187	200	1,92	1,464	974	985	1,440	1,866	735	989	1 690	1,578	1,184	2,088	283	1.751
TARY ATE.	Richard M. Norment,	1,267	066	1,026	1,730	2.03 2.03 2.03	1,546	1,045	418	35	1,788	1 860	630	853	248	98	2,812	2,142	198	1.860
SECRETARY OF STATE.	William L. Sannders,	1,449	1.636	1,028	1,187	708	1,921	1,464	974	985	1,448	998,6	735	0::0	1 690	1,577	1,184	2,088	385	1,751
NANT NOR.	Raftinger. Barringer.	1,269	166	1,025	1,720	898 898	1,550	1,048	2 2 2 3 3	705	1,788	617	2000	853	548	917	2,815	2,145	296	1.870
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	James L Gobinson.	1,450	1.636	1,028	1,187	1,885 1,885	1,926	1,464	974	983	1,450	1,865	757	659	1 689	1,579	1,186	2,089	284	1.750
NOR.	Ralph P. Buxton,	1,277	256	1,035	1,721	1,530 2086 3086	1,566	1,057	419		1,790	619	643	33.	1010	88	2,816	2,162	965	1.887
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OF AUDITOR, TREASURER, SUP'T PUBLIC ATTORNEY GENERAL.	William P. Riley H. Cannen. John M. Worth. Jenkins Juo.C. Scar- borough. Archibald R. Black. Archibald R. Black. Archibald R. Black.	502 2,861 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 2,860 1,502 1	883 121.977 114.783 122.151 114.583 121,976 114,768 121,742 114,564
SECRETARY OF STATE.	Wm, L. Saunders. Hichard M. Norment.	2,361 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,183 1,000 1,183	121.994 114.893
LIEUTENANT S	James L. Robinson. Rufus Barringer.	2,300 1,574 1,575 2,108 2,108 1,344	910 211 061 661
GOVERNOR. L	Thomas J. Jarvis, Ralph P. Buxton.	1,292 1,29	191 839 115 589
9	COUNTIES.	Rockingham, Rovan, Rowan, Rantherford, Sampson, Sampson, Surry, Surry, Swain, Tyrrell, Tyrrell, Warren	Totals

*Graham county votes with Cherekee county.

We the undersigned, President protempore of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, do hereby certify that the above is correct abstract of the return of votes cast for officers of the Executive Department at an election held on the 2d day of November, A. D. or seconds a provided by law, as compared by us in the presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly In convention assembled, as provided by law, as compared by us in the presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly In convention assembled on this the IIth day of January, A. D. 1881.

President pro tempore Senate. C. M. COOKE, Speaker House of Representatives.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an election held for Judges of the Superior Courts, for the Fourth and Fifth Districts, on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1880, in the State of North Carolina:

	4тн Di	STRICT.	5тн Di		
Counties.	Risden T. Bennett.	NATHANIEL McLean.	John A. Gilmer.	James H. Headen.	Scattering.
Alamance,	1,441	1,230	1,439	1,234	
Alexander,	743	276	753	276	
Alleghany,	404	79	406	80	
Anson,	1,631	771	1,629	765	2
Ashe,	896	843	897	843	
Beaufort,	1,682	1,698	1,682	1,698	
Bertie,	977	1,617	977	1,668	•••••
Bladen,	1,149	1,279	1,149	1,280	
Brunswick,	541	859	542	860	•••••
Buncombe,	1,703	1,110	1,701	1,096	•••••
Burke,	886	490	886	489	****
Cabarrus,	1,322	924	1,322	923	
Caldwell,	891	214	891	$\begin{array}{c} 214 \\ 263 \end{array}$	•••••
Camden,	611	263	611 931	1	•••••
Carteret,	931	1 785		1 788	••••
Caswell,	1,443	1,785 439	1,443 1,758	1,788 439	•••••
Catawba,	1,759	1,785	2,113	1,830	
Charles Charles	2,145 691	420	$\frac{2,113}{707}$	417	
Cherokee,	615	813	615	813	
Chowan,	304	76	309	76	
Cleveland,	1,404	233	1,435	233	
Columbus,	1,593	894	1,593	893	
Craven,	1,146	2,783	1,145	2,783	
Cumberland,	2,153	1,941		1,940	

· ·								
	4th Di	STRICT.	5тн Di	STRICT.				
Counties.	RISDEN T. Bennett.	NATHANIEL MCLEAN.	JOHN A. GILMER.	JAMES H. HEADEN.	Scattering.			
Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Grāham, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell,	\$34 283 1,823 867 1,925 1,525 1,733 2,007 1,042 996 	244 1,743 562 1,165 2,952 1,642 1,530 846 519 3,110 932 2,115 2,197 438 320 691 1,137 462 13,18	831 257 1,724 866 1,915 1,532 1,735 1,729 1,044 996 2,818 860 2,303 1,662 1,008 864 555 889 712 2,198	237 1,804 822 1,165 3,063 1,651 1,976 879 519 	<u>~</u>			
Jackson, Johnston, Jones,	574 2,064 537	101 1,336 789	574 2,065 537					
Lenoir, Lincoln,	1,061 853	1,342	1,061 854	1,342				
Macon,	653	159	652	160				
Medison,	847		847					
Martin,	1,386 750		1,386 755					
Mecklenburg,	3,183							

	4тн Di	STRICT.	5тн Di	STRICT.	
Counties.	RISDEN T. Bennett.	NATHANIEL McLean.	JOHN A. GILMER.	James H. Headen.	Scattering,
Mitchell,	378	744	378	743	
Montgomery,	641	686	640		
Moore,	1,433	994	1,424	1,029	•••••
Nash,	1,417	1,040	1,417	1,039	
New Hanover, Northampton,	1,339 1,364	2,123 $2,004$	1,340 1,362	2,124 $2,005$	
Onslow,	895	426	896	426	
Orange,	2,196	1,813	2,198	1,806	
Pamlico,	581	373	580	373	
Pasquotank,	549	1,055	550	1,055	
Pender,	974	1,217	974	1,217	
Perquimans,	741	962	741	962	
Person,	1,261	749	1,262	749	
Pitt,	2,176 287	1,793 405	2,176 286	1,795	•••••
Polk,	1,983	1,732	1,985	$\begin{vmatrix} 405 \\ 1,731 \end{vmatrix}$	•••••
Richmond,	1,363	1,644	1,363	1,642	
Robeson,	2,244	1,815	2,244	1,865	
Rockingham,	2,362	1,315	2,362	1,315	7
Rowan,	1,899	1,229	1,897	1,228	
Rutherford,	1,151	1,067	1,151	1,064	
Sampson,	2,097	1,361	2,104	1,435	
Stanly,	800	395	800		
Stokes,	1,078	636	1,078		•••••
Surry,	1,226 315	$\begin{array}{c} 760 \\ 23 \end{array}$	1,219 316		
Swain, Transylvania,	280	108	272		
Tyrrell,	386	279	386		
Union,	1,418	374	1,415		
Wake,	4,278		4,276		
Warren,	1,340		1,340	2,616	1

	4TH DI	STRICT.	5тн Di						
Counties.	RISDEN T. BENNETT.	NATHANIEL McLean.	John A. Gilmer.	James H. Headen.	SCATTERING.				
Washington,	578	853	578	853					
Watauga,	538	392	546	392					
Wayne,	2,362	2,154	2,362	2,152	•••••				
Wilkes,	1,347	1 ,396	1,348	1,426					
Wilson,	1,498	1,347	1,498	1,347					
Yadkin,	885	1,036	884	1,034					
Yancey,	520	240	548	269					
Totals,	116,054	100,639	115,669	102,262	64				

Raleigh, North Carolina, Hall of House of Representatives.

We the undersigned, Board of State Canvassers, do hereby certify that on Thursday, November 25th, 1880, it being the Thursday following the third Monday after the day of election for Judges of the Superior Courts for the Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, the Board met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol, at Raleigh, and it being the day set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina as a day of Thanksgiving, adjourned until the following day, when we examined the returns of said election transmitted to the Secretary of State, as provided in chapter 275, Laws of 1876 '77, and do find that the foregoing is a correct abstract of the same. We therefore state that we have ascertained by

the count of the votes returned, as appears in said abstract, That RISDEN T. BENNETT has been elected Judge of the Superior Courts for the Fourth Judicial District, and

That John A. Gilmer has been elected Judge of the Superior Courts for the Fifth Judicial District.

In testimony whereof, we have this 26th day of November, 1880, set our hands.

THOS. J. JARVIS, Governor.
W. L. SAUNDERS, Sec'y of State.
THOS. S. KENAN, Att'y General.
JAMES A. LOCKHART,
Senator 27th District.
WM. E. CLARKE,
Senator 8th District.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an election held for members of the Forty-Seventh Congress of the United States, on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1880, in the State of North Carolina.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.								
COUNTIES.	Louis C. Latham.	Cyrus W. Grandy.						
Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell,	1,707 1,138 621 607 1,039 272 1,011 915 900 1,365 598 561 746 2,193 423	1,719 1,742 546 854 263 259 511 1,082 479 1,302 436 1,070 969 1,780 343						
Washington, Totals,	698	935						

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Orlando Hubbs.	Wm. H. Kitchin.	Cicero Green.
Craven, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Jones, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren,	2,771 3,442 940 1,772 802 1,359 2,023 2,654 2,136	1,035 1,646 859 2,487 567 1,065 1,452 1,344 2,292	
Wilson,	$\frac{1,360}{19,259}$	1,558	104

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J.W.Shack- elford.	Wm. P. Cannady.	H. R. Kornegay.
Bladen,	1,257	1,578	19
Brunswick,	708	904	26
Carteret,	952	750	
Columbus,	1,593	906	19
Cumberland,	2,101	2,133	10
Duplin,	1,940	1,217	47
Harnett,	993	694	
Moore,	1,356	1,220	5
New Hanover,	1,346	2,182	351
Onslow,	989	551	1
Pender,	1,001	1,233	155
Sampson,	2,120	1,649	12
Totals,	16,356	15,017	645

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	William R. Cox.	Moses A. Bledsoe.	
Chatham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Orange, Wake,	2.086 2,839 2,151 1,578	1,816 1,933 3,143 1,603 1,355 1.851 4,540	
Totals,	17,557	16,241	

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Alfred M. Scales.	Thomas B. Keogh.	John R. Winston.
Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Guilford, Person, Randolph Rockingham, Stokes,	1,449 1,473 1,756 2,160 1,266 2,001 2,313 1,216	1,216 1,785 1,416 2,209 868 1,757 1,485 887	54 18 292 106 2 3 51 36
Totals,	13,557	11,623	562

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Clement Dowd.	William R. Myers.	
Anson,	1,590	819	
Cabarrus,	1,375	936	
Catawba,	1,794	523	
aston,	1,070	1,015	
Lincoln,	866	730	
Mecklenburg,	3,264	3,217	
Montgomery,	646	731	
Richmond,	1,340	1,672	
Robeson,	2,229	1,830	
Stanly,	829	444	
Union,	1,398	419	
Totals,	16,401	12,366	
10(a)5,	10,101		

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Robert F. Armfield	David M. Furches.											
Alexander,	784	375											
Alleghany,	483	261											
Ashe,	1,012	1,017											
Davie,	847	918											
Forsyth,	1,753	1,729											
Iredell,	2,242	1,616											
Rowan,	1,889	1,264											
Surry,	1,339	952	/ • • • • • • • • • • •										
Watauga,	651	537											
Wilkes,	1 1 100	1,561	•••••										
Yadkin,		1,153											
◆Totals,	13,331	11,383											

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Robert B. Vance.	Nat. Atkinson.	Samuel L. Love.
Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee,* Clay, Cleveland, Graham,*	1,865 1,007 941 718 337 1,657	1;019 677 287 284 126 342	162 3 3 22 20 5
Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, McDowell, Polk, Ruiherford, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey,	644 663 497 635 989 472 800 321 1,203 233 505 612	170 367 105 110 405 378 352 343 871 6 137 265	476 27 174 151 10 8 21 200 13 41
Totals,	14,099	6,244	1,336

^{*}Graham county votes with Cherokee county. Scattering 38 votes.

We, the undersigned, Board of State Canvassers, do hereby certify that on Thursday, November 25th, 1880, it being the Thursday following the third Monday after the day of election for members of the 47th Congress of the United States, we met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol at Raleigh, and it being the day set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina as a day of Thanksgiving, adjourned until the following day, when we examined the returns of said election transmitted to the Secretary of State, as provided in chapter 275, Laws 1876–777, and do find that the foregoing is a correct abstract of the same. We therefore state we have ascertained by the count of the votes returned, as appears in said abstract:

That Louis C. Latham has been elected to represent the First Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That Orlando Hubbs has been elected to represent the Second Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That John W. Shackelford has been elected to represent the Third Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That WILLIAM R. Cox has been elected to represent the Fourth Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That Alfred M. Scales has been elected to represent the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That CLEMENT DOWD has been elected to represent the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina in the

House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That ROBERT F. ARMFIELD has been elected to represent the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

That ROBERT B. VANCE has been elected to represent the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress of the United States.

THOS. J. JARVIS, Governor,
W. L. SAUNDERS, Sec. of State,
THOS. S. KENAN, Att'y General,
JAMES A. LOCKHART,
Senator 27th District.
WM. E. CLARKE,
Senator 8th District.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an Election held for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, on Tuesday, 2d November, 1880, in the State of North Carolina

																					-	-							-	-
COUNTIES.	Fabius II. Bushes, 4th Con. District.	James M. Leach, 5th Con. District.	Oliver B. Deskery.	Eve on.	Frank D. Koonee, 3rd Con. 1918/rich.	Henry R. Pavis, Mh Con District	Thomas R. Jernigan, latt ob. Pharfet	John B. Respuss, jact on, District.	George W. Johnson, lat Con. District.	Henry R. Bryon, and Con. District.	Wim, S. O'R. Roldinson, 2nd Con. District	John to Gardner, Smitton, District.	Daniel II, Meliciti, 2nd Con, District	× 9	Francis M Wordon, pp. 1700, District	Will am F. Green,	oq:	Lop.	Fran		Catylord Len, District.	David A. Covington,	George	John T. Jonkins,	Theodore F. Kluffs, 7th 1 cm. District	James G. Ramesty, 7th Con., District.	Martin G Ground,	James M Gud	William	J. M. Parker.
James and State of St	1,3 2,3 2,0 1,3 2,5 2,5 2,5 1,2 2,5 1,2 2,5 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2		100 100	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 100 mm m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	SECTION SECT	1.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	**************************************	1.70 (1.50 m) (1.50 m	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1,21 1,41, 20 46 4,31 4,36 1,37 2,12 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50	2,000 6,000	71 259 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	2,055 1,290 2,122 200 1,211 1,110 43,140 1,460 1,460 1,500 1	1,227 1,267 1,267 1,277	10- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 2	7.50 1, 10 2, 38 1, 10 2, 10 1, 10 2, 10 1, 10 2, 10 1, 10 1, 2, 12 1, 10 1, 2, 12 1, 10 1, 1	7% (4) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	77 10 77 10 77 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,000 1,00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	は、「「「「「」」」「「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」「	20 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	200 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	工程 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	165 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	TOTAL TOTAL	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Graham county votes with Cherokee county

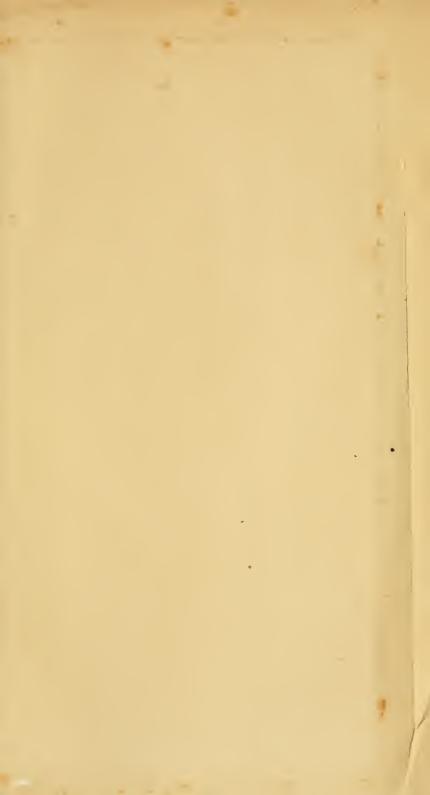
BAIRHOR, NORTH GARDLINA, BARL OF THE BRIDGE OF REPRESENTATIVES, as a material fill, should be supported by the supported by t William X. Smith, of the Ith Congressional Districts received 12, till votes, John W. Harlen, of the fill Congressional District, received 12, 11 votes, James M. Devict, of the ritt congressional district, and the Ith Congressional District received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congressional district received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 12 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression received 12, 11 votes, and the ritter congression receive

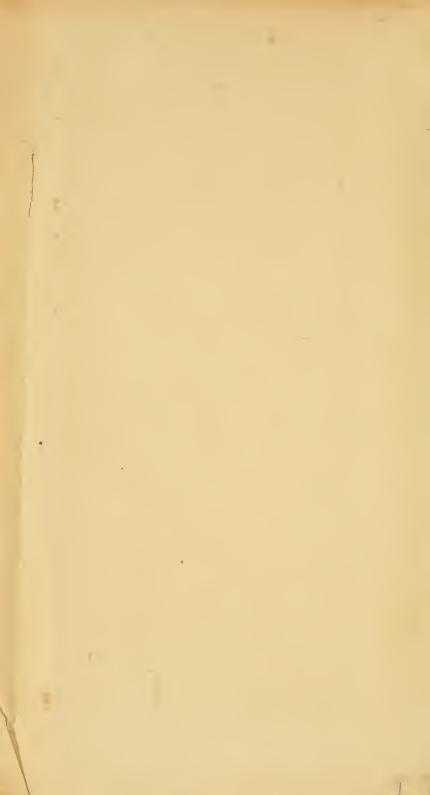
SCATERING - WITHOU A. CHILD, II the Time-ongo seminal district received System.

If TEXTIMATE WITHOUT, We have set our hunds this 18th day of November, A. D. 186.

THOS. J. JARVIS, Governor.
W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary of State.
THOS. KENAN, Altarney General.
JAMES A. LAUKHART, Scantor 2th Senatorial District.
WWW. F. CLARKE, Sounds fill Senatorial District.













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