DAILY OBSERVER.

JOHNSTONE JONES, Editor.

Friday, February 21, 1873.

News of the Day.

... Secretary Boutwell has not resigned as reported yesterday.

... The Vue D'Leau concert at Norfolk took place yesterday.

... Thirty miners were killed Tuesday by an explosion in a mine in Staffordshire.

... Congress has passed a law prohibiting gift enterprises in the District of Columbia.

... The Indians are raiding extensively in Arizona. The United States authorities seem powerless to check the savages.

... The Credit Mobilier Committee made their report Tuesday in the House. Dawes, Garfield, Kelly, Bingham, Schofield, Ames and Brooks are the Representatives reported as owners of C. M. Stock.

... It is rumored that some of the great powers have notified Spain of their disapproval of the formation of a federal Republic. Austria will recognize the Spanish Republic. The Spanish Minister at Vienna has resigned.

This is most assuredly "a day of disasters." The daily papers are filled with accounts of fires, floods, railroad accidents, falling walls and losses at sea—to say nothing of disasters to human beings in the shape of murders.

AN IMPORTANT BILL has passed the United States Senate and House of Representatives. It declares that the exemptions allowed by the bankrupt law shall be the amounts allowed by the constitution and laws of each State in 1871, and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption of such State constitution, as well as to those contracted afterwards, and against liens by judgement or decree of any State Court. This will carry joy and comfort to many men who have been ruined, financially.

BEECHER ON REFORM.

The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, proclaims that the air is full of rumors of public and private corruption and disgraceful getting and keeping of gold. We must purify our legislation, it is said. We must insist on virtue in high places, saith the preacher. "But," he continues, "reform must begin far back—at the resides. By example our boys [illegible] girls must learn that money [illegible] of the supreme good of life. They must grow up in homes so simply and finely ordered that not furniture, and not viands, but the quality of master and mistress, draws many noble guests thereto, contact with whom is the children's best education. 'The ornament of a home is the friends who frequent it.'"

COBWEB LAWS—TWO CASES CONTRASTED.

One of the wisest of ancient philosophers said of the Law that it was like a cobweb—it caught flies, but hornets broke through. The weak, the ignorant, the inexperienced are caught and held fast in its meshes, but the strong and bold escape.

This was a true saying in the remote age in which the old philosopher lived. The world has not changed since his day, in this respect. It is still a true saying; and we have now-a-days copious illustrations of its truth, whether we look to the grand central network of law at Washington or watch its various ramifications in the several States of the Union. Facts in the history of these degenerate times go to show conclusively that men of great wealth, or high position in society, or eminent station in the government, can violate the laws of the land with almost absolute impunity. Rich and powerful men, be they ever so wicked, may commit crime—they may bribe, defraud, plunder—may steal the public moneys, and practice all sorts of political knaveries—it makes little or no difference, if they have gold or power: the sword of justice is sheathed for them—the jail, the felon's cell, the convict's striped garb, are not made for successful rogues of high standing in political or social rank. But, let one who is poor and friendless break the law, and see how quick he is thrown into prison and with what full measure justice is meted out to him. To be convinced of this truth we have but to observe the trials which daily take place in the country from the lowest police court up to the highest tribunal of appeal.

Recently we read in a newspaper the report of the proceedings of a police court in a Southern city. It contained the account of a trial and condemnation which is worthy of notice in this connection. The criminal who was brought to the bar of justice was a boy *fourteen years of age*. Mark that. His offence was stealing—not thousands, like Vice-President Colfax; nor millions, like George W. Swepson; but a book of the value of *thirty-five cents*. Mark that, good people. His punishment was imprisonment *ten days in jail*. Mark this, Christian people, and endeavor to realize if you can the full severity of the punishment, and the untold mental and bodily sufferings this little fellow must have endured while shut up in the cold, gloomy jail for ten whole days and weary nights, in the dead of winter!

Reverse the picture. Let us take the case of one who stood high in social life, and had power and influence. George W. Swepson, for instance. He stole—not *thirty-five cents* worth of books, but *six million dollars* worth of State bonds! He crippled a great railroad, plundered a whole people, impoverished a sovereign State. This was *his* offence, which is enough to rank him with the greatest criminals of the age.

Now mark the contrast. The little child who stole a book worth thirty-five cents is put in jail for ten days to atone for his offence against the majesty of the law; and, for aught we know to the contrary, the boy may this very day be lying in a felon's cell. But, is Mr. Swepson, who stole millions, in jail to-day? Is he atoning for his great offence against the majesty of the Law? Far from it. He is to-day at large and lives in comfort and luxury and has many friends and flatterers to fawn around him, while he quietly pursues "the even tenor of his way" as though there were no such thing as a law on the statute book providing for the punishment of those who defraud the State or rob the public Treasury. This full-grown man, who fattens on his ill-gotten gains, defying the law, escapes punishment; but the erring child who steals a book worth the enormous sum of thirty-five cents, is punished in the most summary, severe and cruel manner; the extremest penalty of the law is visited upon his tender head; no "law's delay" put off his day of atonement, no mercy is shown him for his awful crime.—O, no! he is a child, weak and helpless; he is poor and in rags, the offspring of obscure parents—and is therefore a most fit subject for the Law to wreak its mighty vengeance upon! This unfortunate child is one of the weak "flies" the ancient philosopher says the law catches in its network; the strong, wicked man who robbed his native State of millions of dollars, is one of the big "hornets," who break through our cobweb laws, and nimbly evade the traps which Justice sets for criminals.

The distinction which is made in the administration of justice between the criminal who is rich, and the criminal who is poor, is one of the worst evils now prevailing in our system of government. It is a scandal upon our country, and one of the chief causes of the decay of public morals. Because a man is rich and powerful is no reason why he should be suffered to escape punishment for the crimes which he may commit. The wealthy, corrupt scoundrels who plunder the government and fatten upon the hard earnings wrung by heavy taxation from the people, should feel the force of justice as well as the poor and humble man who has broken the law. Until the wealthy criminals are alike at the hands of the law, justice in this land is a mockery, and all our laws but cobwebs.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873.

Senate called to order at 10 A. M., Lieut. Governor in the chair.

Mr. Dunham, from special committee, on the calendar and adjournments, reported, that having examined the calendar of the two Houses, they thought the Legislature might adjourn at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 3rd of March, providing that night sessions be held up to that time, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly adjourn on Monday, the 3rd of March, at 12 o'clock, to re-assemble on the 3rd Monday in November next. Adopted.

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Classis of the Reformed Church of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham the bill, with the amendments from the Committee, authorizing cities and towns of 2,000 inhabitants to establish and maintain public schools was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker offered a petition from the citizens o. Rutherford in relation to the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company. Filed with the bill concerning the same.

Mr. Powell, under a suspension of the rules, called up bill ordering the printing of the muster roll of 1812.—Three hundred copies to be printed and distributed. Adopted.

Harris, col., called up bill allowing persons who may have erected buildings upon public grounds, without injury thereto, to remove the same. Adopted.

Bill relating to the improvement [illegible] motion of the agricultural [illegible] was considered.

Mr. Norwood offered a substitute thereto to the effect that the State Geologist shall devote so much of his time as he can to the mode or system of agricultural cultivation now in use in the State, and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be instructed to cause the simple elements of agriculture to be taught in all the public schools of the State.

Mr. Norwood stated that too much attention could not be paid to the agricultural interests of the State.—He had desired in the original bill to have canvassers [illegible] every county and instruct our farmers, and this seek to improve and properly develop the agricultural and other interests of the State, but the expression of the Senate indicating opposition, he had offered this substitute as a feeble first step towards the attainment of the object he desired.

The substitute was referred to the Committee on Immigration, who have in preparation a bill covering the grounds therein stated.

The bill concerning the sale of ardent spirits in various localities was called up and adopted. This bill embraces all the petitions which have been made to prevent the sale of liquor near churches, school houses, &c. [We shall publish when the bill passes the Houses, the list of places thus embraced.]

The bill chartering the Great Western Air Line Railway Company came up as special order, to be run from some point near Weldon on the Virginia line to Charlotte, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Passed second reading.

Eppes, col., introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Scotland Neck and Halifax Railroad Co. Referred.

Bill to amend an act referring to administrators and executors, section 66, chap. 113, laws of 1868–'69. Referred.

The "Machinery Bill" was made special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow and the same every morning until the bill shall have been disposed of.

The question to reconsider the vote by which the Constitutional Amendment regarding the Judiciary was lost, was made the special order for Friday at 12 m.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House called to order at 10 A. M., by Speaker Robinson.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill in reference to the Western Railroad. Referred.

By the same, a bill to amend chap. 113, laws 1868–'69. Referred.

By Mr. Dula, a bill to amend chap. 107, laws of 1869–'70. Referred.

By Mr. Craige, a bill to transfer certain cases to the Superior Court. Referred.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to repeal that portion of charters or corporations which exempts them from taxation. Referred.

By Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, a bill to provide for the enforcement of judgments obtained upon obligations contracted for the purchase of real estate when title has passed. Referred.

By Mr. Patrick, a resolution in regard to the distribution of laws in certain counties. Calendar.

By Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend the law relating to attachments.

Mr. Badger, from the Joint Select Committee to examine the Calendar and report a day for adjournment, stated that it would be impossible for the General Assembly to adjourn before the 3rd of next month, and in order to do that, both Houses would have to hold night sessions and work hard.

The consideration of the bill to raise revenue was resumed. The question recurred upon the proviso offered by Mr. Bowman on yesterday (published.)

Mr. Standford would support the proviso if that clause requiring a justified bond was stricken out. He thought that this system would throw the liquor trade in the hands of a few wealthy men and thus discriminate against the poor men.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, hoped the proviso would pass just as it stood.

Messrs. Morrison and Johnston did not think the revenue bill a suitable place for such legislation. The matter should be in a separate bill.

Mr. Houston did not see the necessity of this proviso, as a bill had passed the Senate covering the whole ground.

Mr. Badger again urged the adoption of the proviso.

Messrs. Brown, of Davidson, and Bean disliked the bond clause, and besides thought the matter should be taken up as a separate proposition.

Mr. Bowman said that with the permission of the House he withdrew that portion of the proviso which relates to minors, as the ground was covered by the provisions of a bill which had passed the Senate.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, said that after reflection he thought it best that the provisions of the proviso should be brought up in a separate bill.

Williamson, colored, moved an amendment reducing the justified bond from $500 to $100.

Mr. Bennett regretted to oppose the proviso. In Battle's new compilation of the laws the provisions of the chapter of the Revised Code in reference to Inns and Ordinaries were retained, and it answered all the purposes of this proviso, &c.

Mr. Bowman was allowed to modify his proviso as he had indicated.

Williamson's amendment was put to a vote and rejected.

The yeas and nays were called and the proviso was voted down—yeas 20, nays 80.

Mr. Badger moved to amend section 26, schedule "B," by striking out "2 per cent." tax on gross receipts of those Insurance Companies who do not invest 50 per cent. of their gross receipts in bond and [illegible] in this State, and insert a [illegible] per cent. Amendment was adopted.

In section 21, schedule "B," Mr. Blackwell offered the following proviso, which was adopted:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to require a tax to be paid by any person other than merchants and pedlars for bartering cotton, iron, earthenware, yarns, salt and heavy cotton domestics.

After a somewhat lengthy debate upon the numerous amendments offered to the other sections, the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 58, nays 42, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the Senate resolution, adjourning at 12 M. Monday, March 3rd, to meet again on the third Monday in November, 1873 was taken up and adopted.

STATE NEWS.

Large quantities of grain is being shipped from Statesville North.

Several mad dogs were killed in Pitt county last week.

Gov. Caldwell is still confined to his room and receives daily visits from his physician.

Carswell, the temperance lecturer, addressed a large crowd in Salisbury on Tuesday night.

A number of Canadians have recently arrived in Guilford, and will locate.

Raleigh complains of the shrill hitching and loud bawlings of the street rammers.

The Temperance question has excited the Legislature a good deal.—Some very warm debates have taken place.

A colored man had his leg cut off on Monday at Apex in Wake county by a freight train on the Chatham road.

Rose and Harry Watkins will visit Raleigh next week, and the Berger Swiss Bell Ringers some time next month.

Near Enfield, on Monday last, a negro man began joking a woman of like hue, and continued it until the woman cut him up pretty badly with a knife.

A man named Henry Faulkner was put in jail in Statesville on Friday for attempting a rape on Mrs. Sarah Waugh, a respectable white woman near that place.

Statesville is tremendously excited over the proposed prohibitory liquor law for that place. The line between the pro's and anti's is strictly drawn.

By Mr. Hickman's lecture in Greensboro sixty-three new members were initiated into the order of Good Templars. The Lodge now has a total membership of 248.

Love, a notorious desperado, and highwayman, was captured a few days ago by Capt. Horton and J. W. Farthing, on the Watauga River near the Tennessee line.

The Raleigh *News* regrets very much to learn that the condition of Col. Wm. Bingham, now in Florida, has grown worse, and that his friends have no hope of his recovery. In his death this State [illegible] one of her most useful and talented citizens.

[illegible] Heart, Esq., Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, on Tuesday drew from the State Treasury the sum of $11,250 for the purposes of that institution.

A colored girl, a servant in the family of Mrs. L. O'B. Branch, of Raleigh, laid down by the fire and went to sleep, Tuesday night, and her clothes caught fire and were nearly burnt off of her. She is severely burnt and it is thought she will die.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says that Rufus K. Denny residing near Brown Summit, had the misfortune to lose his tobacco crop by the destruction of a barn by fire on last Friday. He had put the trimmings of five barns in it, one of which caught fire and was entirely consumed.

Lieutenant Governor Brogden has never been married. The Senate intends offering a resolution of sympathy for him before its adjournment, or appointing a special Committee to assist him in shuffling off his single blessedness. A resolution has already been introduced looking to this end.

From passengers arriving here yesterday evening on the North train, we learn, says the Wilmington *Journal*, of the 18th, that one Sam Perry, col., shot and killed his wife at Burgaw yesterday. We could get no other particulars, only that the murderer fled after committing the deed, and the various constables in the county have been notified to be on the look out for him.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY BOUTWELL.—Secretary Boutwell, feeling confident of his election to the United States Senate as Mr. Wilson's successor, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 4th of March. On the 2d inst., he wrote a letter to the President resigning the secretaryship, his resignation to take effect on the 15th of February. That resignation has not been withdrawn, but it has been verbally modified at the request of the President so as to take effect on the 4th of March without condition.

Two young people thought it was fine fun to get married in fun at a country frolic out West. The man who had married them was a Justice of the Peace, and they were married in earnest. The groom is the son of wealthy parents and the bride a poor orphan factory girl.

New Advertisements.

TWO Large Crates of Cabbage, solid [illegible] fore going [illegible] feb [illegible] SMITH.

FINE MASKS FOR LADIES, —AT— PUREFOY'S. feb 21

HO! FRENCH CARNIVAL!! MASKS JUST as TOLY as YOU can wish them. Just in at PUREFOY'S

Horse for Sale.

I Have a good Saddle Horse I will sell low. Call to see for the next day or two at Stenhouse, Mowery & Co's Store. feb 20-2t* E. M. REDD.

JUST RECEIVED.

LOOSE Pickles by the Dozen, Cod Fish, Roasted Coffee in airtight packages to which we specially call the attention of our customers. For sale by SYMONS & CO. feb 20

Freight Notice.

I AM ordered by the General Freight Agent of the C. C. A. & R. R. not to receive any freights for points over the Greenville road until further notice. W. W. PEGRAM, Agent. feb 20-3t

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, DURABLE, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY of uses, and unexcelled by any other. For Sale by MAJ. W. L. BRODIE, Agent. Office in Baumgarten's Photograph Gallery. feb 20-6m

CORN AND NOT COTTON IS KING!

"CHINESE CORN."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN THE WORLD!

Endorsed by the Press. Endorsed by the Clergy. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Endorsed by the Seed Dealers. Endorsed by Druggists. Endorsed by Planters and Farmers. And Endorsed by Every Person.

EXTRA EARLY THIRTY TWO ROWED CORN.

It is a genuine 32 rowed sweet corn, growing from 10 to 13 feet in height. Last year planted the first of May it was sold in the market July 23d, (84 days.) A later planting was ready in 76 days.

ITS CLAIMS.

1st. It will produce more Corn to the Acre with the same cultivation and in any variety of soil.
2nd. It has a greater depth of kernel than any horse-tooth variety.
3rd. It has a smaller cob than any 32 rowed variety.
4th. It weighs 65 lbs. to the bushel, sealed measure.
5th. It fills better at both ends than any other corn.
6th. It is a solid white transparent corn, with white cob.
7th. It grows more vigorous and ripens its whole crop earlier than any of the other large field varieties in America.
8th. It makes better meal, being sweeter and richer.
9th. It bears more foliage which makes more feed.
10th. It can be planted on land from which wheat has been harvested, or from which potatoes have been dug, fully ripening before frost.
11th. The spikes shoot out within four feet of the ground, consequently the crop is not liable to be prostrated by high winds. It is likewise easier to gather.
12th. It bears more full grown ears of corn on each stalk than any large field variety.
13th. The tap roots penetrating the subsoil to a very great depth it will stand severe drouth better than any other variety of corn.
14th. It can be successfully grown in any State.

We give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what we represent it to be; and further, we are the only persons throughout the country who have introduced this variety of corn. Having a quantity, we are now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it. Last season we could have sold 2000 bushels more, but could not fill the orders.

TERMS.

In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to $1 per package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a package gratis. Fifteen packages for $10. Fifty packages for $30.

A stalk of corn will accompany all orders above $10, with from 5 to 8 ears of corn for Sample.

Address MARSHAL & MORGAN, Holston, Virginia.

HOME REFERENCE.

Messrs. Chas. Benton & Brothers, Bankers; Morrison & Baldy, Grocers and Commission Merchants; F. G. Staley, Proprietor of Planter House; Stout & Wilson, Agricultural Warehouse, or any of the gentlemen named in the indorsement in our advertisement.

INDORSEMENTS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Oseaola, Va., having examined some of the CHINESE CORN, grown on Mr. James Whitten's farm, one mile east of this place, do certify that some of the stalks produced six spikes, the largest spike we noticed measured 11½ inches in length and 8¼ inches around:

Capt. C. W. Morgan, [illegible] F. Gordon, Merchant.
Henry J. Kennedy, Esq., H. S. Clark, President National Bank.

We, the undersigned, do hereby testify that the above named gentlemen are actually residents of Oseaola, Va.

CHAS. E. LORD, Justice of the Peace,
Rev. ALFRED T. TOMPKINS.

OSEAOLA, Va., Oct. 10th, 1872.

Messrs. Marshal & Morgan, Holston, Va.:

Gentlemen—As you requested me to give your CHINESE CORN a fair trial, I have done so, and will state that I was disappointed at it. I planted on the 10th of June, and it was ripe enough to feed the latter part of August. I planted seven and one-eighth of an acre, when shelled, it measured 804 bushels and 3 pecks. I cheerfully recommend it to my brother farmers, hoping that it may revolutionize the agricultural world.

Yours very respectfully, JAMES WHITTEN.

PREMIUMS.

A premium of $250 will be paid by the undersigned, through First National Bank, Oseaola, Va., H. S. Clark, President, as follows:

$100 to the person producing the largest yield of Chinese Corn to the acre. $75 to [illegible] of an acre. $50 to [illegible] of an acre. All to be sent to First National Bank, Oseaola, Va., by the 1st of December, signed by the person and sworn to, estimating the corn at 65 lbs to the bushel. A sample ear of corn must be sent with report.

A. W. Henderson of Green Castle, Indiana, received the $100 Premium for producing the largest yield of "Chinese Corn" from a 2 pound package.

GREEN CASTLE, INDIANA, December 20th, 1872.

Messrs. Marshal & Morgan, Holston, Va.:

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 16th of this month came to hand yesterday with the Draft of $100 on the First National Bank of Indianapolis. Allow me to thank you with my best wishes for success in the [illegible]. Very Respectfully,

A. W. HENDERSON.

J. M. LEAK & CO.,

No. 4, Granite Row, Opposite

CENTRAL HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Manufactured Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars of all grades. Dealers in the above goods will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we can offer greater inducements. jan 14-tf

J. T. SUGGS,

(Successor to Coit and Suggs,)

Trade St., next door below Merchants' & Farmers' National Bank.

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

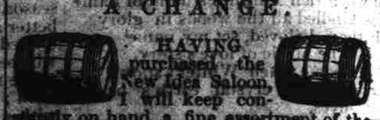
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of BACON, LARD, MACKEREL, FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, CANDIES, SODA, SOAPS, CANDLES, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c. ALSO, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., bought and sold on commission. jan 14-6m

NEW IDEA SALOON.

—:O:—

A CHANGE.



HAVING purchased the New Idea Saloon, I will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of the best WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. Especial attention given to the New Idea Billiard Saloon. I am pleased to say that Maj. O. A. Bixby's connection with the Saloon will continue. feb 4-1m BENNETT BARNES.

ANOTHER Lot of those fine repellants for waterproof Cloaks, &c., just receiv'd at MRS. QUERY'S. jan 28

A lot of Choice Family Flour, just in at B. N. SMITH'S. feb 5

Spiced Pig's Feet.

JUST received a fresh lot of Spiced Pig's Feet, for sale by SYMONS & CO. feb 14

Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Clover, received to-day. BURWELL & CO. feb 8

JUST RECEIVED.

A Nice lot of Dried Beef and Venison Hams. GRIER & ALEXANDER. feb 18