WEEKLY ERA.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1873.

My Neighbor.

"Love thou thy neighbor," we are told,
"Even as thyself." That creed I hold;
But love her more, a thousand fold!

My lovely neighbor; oft we meet,
In lonely lane or crowded street;
I know the music of her feet.

She little thinks how, on a day
She must have missed her usual way
And walked into my heart of aye.

Or how the rustle of her dress
Thrills through me like a soft caress,
With trembles of deliciousness.

Wee woman, with her smiling mien,
And soul celestiallly serene,
She passes me, unconscious queen!

Her face mostly innocently good,
Where shyly peeps the sweet red blood,
Her form a nest of womanhood!

Like Raleigh—for her dainty tread
When ways are miry—I could spread
My cloak, but there's my heart instead.

Ah, neighbor, you will never know
Why 'tis my step is quickened so;
Nor what the prayer I murmur low.

I see you 'mid your flowers at morn,
Fresh as the rosebud newly born;
I marvel can you have a thorn?

If so, 'twere sweet to lean one's breast
Against it, and, the more it prest,
Sing like the bird that pain hath blest,

You know not, dear, how dear you be;
All dearer for the secrecy;
Nothing and yet a world to me!

The State Debt.

The debt of the State of North Carolina amounts, in round numbers, to *Thirty Seven Millions of Dollars*. The fact of the existence of this large indebtedness alarms capitalists and makes them reluctant to invest their money here. Immigration, now so much needed, is turned from us to other States, which are comparatively free of debt. Every material interest of our people is suffering from our ruined credit. North Carolinians, once so proud of the honor of the State, when they go among strangers, hang their heads in shame at the bare mention of the subject. Every lover of the State earnestly desires to see this terrible burden removed, and the honor and credit of North Carolina restored to the standard, which it had reached, just prior to the late war. How this important result shall be brought about is the great question, which our present Legislature will have to consider. The *Era* takes the liberty of suggesting a remedy which, it is believed, will satisfy the bondholders and, at the same time, meet the approbation of the tax-payers of the State.

Let a bill be passed providing for the issue of *Fifteen Millions of Dollars* in bonds of one thousand, and five hundred dollars each, on the first day of July, 1873. Let the bonds run forty years, and let the interest upon them average six per cent. Graduate the interest to suit the condition of our people—beginning at four per cent. the first five years; let them draw five per cent. the next five years, six per cent. the next fifteen years, and seven per cent. the next fifteen years. Let the bill provide that the fifteen millions thus issued shall be offered to the bond holders in exchange for the outstanding bonds of the State. If such a bill were passed, it would settle this vexed and annoying question, would satisfy the bond holders, would restore the credit of the State, would remove one of the chief causes which has kept immigration from us, and would set us upon our feet again, and start us on the high road to prosperity and greatness.

Will the Legislature take such action? Before doing so, they ought to ask themselves two questions:—

First. Would the people be able to pay a tax sufficient to pay the interest?

Second. Would they be willing to do so?

A brief review of statistics will settle the first question. The State of North Carolina contains three thousand square miles of land more than that of New York. The land is more fertile and the climate more genial. The mineral wealth of the State is much greater than that of any of the old thirteen. The whole property of the State was valued at *one hundred and twenty millions*, (in round numbers) in 1870, for the purposes of taxation. In the same year the census report shows that the people valued their own property at more than *two hundred and fifty millions*. Which of these amounts represents the wealth of North Carolina; or does neither of them do it? The criterion of wealth in all civilized countries is based upon population—the estimate being a thousand dollars to each individual. Taking this as a basis (the population being more than one million) the property of the State would be worth one billion of dollars. Is this too much? It is very certain that the property of the State could not be purchased for this sum. But, taking into consideration the losses sustained during the war, the disorganization of labor and all other circumstances growing out of a conflict of four years, the fact still remains that there is as much land, and that there are as many people here, as there were in 1860. We have the same real estate and as many laborers as we ever had. These are the chief sources of wealth in all agricultural communities. If it be taken for granted that labor, owing to the freeing of the slaves, is worth thirty-three per cent. less than before the war, we must also bear in mind that our lands, which will produce cotton, tobacco or corn, are worth intrinsically thirty-three per cent. more than they were then; because of the value of the three articles has been enhanced to a larger per centage than that. But making due allowance for all of our disastrous surroundings it is absolutely certain that the property of the State is worth *Five Hundred Millions*. Now, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon this sum, would pay the interest upon the debt, reduced as above suggested; would pay all the other State taxes, and would leave several thousand dollars, to be applied as a sinking fund every year. Indeed, so far as ability is concerned, the people of the State are amply able to pay the interest upon the State debt, as it now exists, without material damage to their business interests.

This brings one to the second question. Are the people of North Carolina willing to pay their just obligations; or to put the question in a little different shape, are the people of North Carolina honest? One of four courses of action is open to the Legislature.

1st. The total repudiation of the State debt. Any State or any man, that would refuse to pay a just debt, when he had the ability to do so, would deserve and receive the contempt and scorn of all virtuous men; and especially would this be so, if after paying the debt, an abundance was still left. North Carolina is able to pay the principal and the interest upon her public debt and still be rich. But it is unnecessary to discuss this question.

2nd. The Legislature may take no action whatever, and leave the debt in its present unsettled condition. This would be little better than repudiation. To fail to pay the interest upon a public debt is to bring dishonor upon the State. Honesty, good faith, and policy alike demand some definite action now. The interest upon our debt is accumulating at the rate of about *two millions of dollars* per annum. The longer the people fail to pay taxes, the more averse will they be to do so. The public honesty of our people will be stained, and a general feeling of distrust and uncertainty will seize upon foreign capitalists in regard to investing here, and will disturb and distract our own people. The Legislature should act, and act promptly. Their constituents demand it.

3rd. The Legislature may provide for the payment of the interest upon the entire State debt of thirty-seven millions. Would the people of North Carolina be willing to this? It is believed that the people are honest; that they desire to pay their just obligations. But it is not believed that they would be willing to pay the interest upon the present State debt, for the reason that they believe a large part of it is tainted with fraud. They know they did not get value received from many millions of the bonds, which are now outstanding. They think that the creditors of the State ought to consider the great social and political revolution which has swept over us, and be willing to accept a fair compromise. The holders of our bonds take this view of the subject. The bondholders and the people—the creditors and the debtors—concur in opinion. Is the Legislature, the servant of the people, willing to reflect the will of the people?

4th. The Legislature may compromise the public debt of thirty-seven millions of dollars with fifteen millions. Better than this. *They can receive a gift from the bondholders of twenty-two millions of dollars, upon condition that they will agree to pay the balance upon a credit of forty years.* Nobody disputes the validity of fifteen millions of the present debt. Before the war, our actual debt was more than nine millions, with a prospective debt of five millions more. The interest upon the bonds which represented this debt was six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Nine millions, compounded in this way, would have reached, by this time, more than twenty millions, and fourteen millions thus compounded, would now exceed thirty millions. Thus it will be seen, that, upon the terms suggested above, the State will really not pay one cent for any bonds issued since the war; but will have all of them thrown in for nothing, and will compromise the old debt, principal and interest, at fifty cents in the dollar, and that upon an easy scale of interest. Is it possible that the present Legislature will lose this golden opportunity of restoring the credit of the State?

North Carolina is growing richer every day. Such favorable times will never be offered again. In behalf of the people of North Carolina, let there be immediate action.

BACK'WOODS'MAN, *n.* In *the United States*, an inhabitant of the forest in the new settlements, especially on the western frontier.—WEBSTER.

Fond of Eggs.

A Mr. Clapp of Guilford county was seen to eat one dozen hard boiled eggs, then sucked forty-four, and then bet three dollars he could suck forty more, and twenty more were given him and he shelled them on top of the dose. This is a fact.

Twigs.

—A Pennsylvania Dutchman stopped a railroad train the other night by swinging a lantern, and giving the fireman some currency, asked him to bring down a quarter of a pound of fine cut

—A fond husband informs us that early one morning recently his wife awakened him by shouting: "I saved my watch from the thief by throwing it out of the window." She had been dreaming of burglars.

—"George," asked the teacher of a Sunday school class, "who above all others shall you wish first to see when you get to Heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow exclaimed, "Golier!"

—A San Francisco widow keeps the skull of her deceased husband in a glass case. She once remarked to a friend who was viewing the remains: "Alas! how often have I banged these bones with a broomstick! I am sorry for it now."

—Secretary Robeson discovered that he was standing on a lady's train, and exclaimed, "Though I may not have the power to draw a mortal from the skies, I have pinned an angel to the earth." The lady did not seem to be in the least offended.

—That young bride of Lake City, Fla., has a sanguine disposition, but still is not averse to the voice of authority. The justice who married her performed the ceremony for the first time then. He got the affair considerably mixed, and wound up by saying: "Suffer little children to come unto them:" At which the bride remarked: "Thank you; John, let's go; that's all we want."

—There is a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad called Hanna, in honor of a deceased citizen of Fort Wayne. A train stopped there the other day, and the brakeman, after the manner of his class, thrust his head in the door and called out, loudly: "Hanna." A young lady, endowed with the pathetic appellation of Hannah, supposing he was addressing her, and shocked at his familiarity for so short an acquaintance, frowned like a thunder-cloud, and retorted: "You shut your mouth!"

—The word "national" on our bank bills is a guarantee of their payment, even should the bank fail. It is this which gives all "National" bank bills, whether issued in New York or Nevada, their unquestionable credit. It is not strange, therefore, that speculators have, in a few instances, adopted the word upon bills issued by themselves. To prevent this fraud a bill is pending in Congress imposing a penalty of $50 a day upon any bank or other institution assuming the title of "national" without authority.—*Albany Journal.*

—An Ohio collector of internal revenue submitted the following to the department at Washington as the cause of delay for his reports for the month of December:—"Left home on the 13th to attend to official business. Ohio river blocked with ice and was detained away until the 22d. Got married, as per previous arrangement, on 23d, to a very handsome young Christian lady, (and she's proud of me yet.) Frolicked on the 24th, and pitched into office work on the 25th. Hence, please conclude that some delay was unavoidable. Don't let it count against my office. Our bride joins in the request."

Chapel Hill---Railroads and other Matters.

Our correspondent writes: The engineers have completed one route for the railroad survey which terminates about half a mile above University Station, distance 3¼ miles, and the route a very good one. I think this will be the one settled upon, though others will be tried. They are now surveying a route to Durham.—A *sensation:* Well, we have had another little pleasant sensation. The report got out that Miss—was to be married last Thursday night. A perfect storm party of young men collected at the house to witness the nuptials, but nothing of the kind took place. The "boys" were fooled to death and the next day those of their friends who were too smart to be caught were hollering to them on the street, "Where's your wedding cake?"—*Cancer:* Mrs. Emerson, who went to Charlotte to be treated for cancer, died here Friday night.

A Suggestion.

To the Local Editor of the Era:

A parent does not reprove a child in the presence of visitors: and the giving of instructions by a high officer to his clerk, "not to be bothered," while in the performance of certain duties, ought, I respectfully submit, to be given *privately.* The inability of one to wear black cloth, is no evidence that such person is not sensitive, neither is it a sign of ignorance of propriety.

A WORKING MAN.

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1873.

Cotton in Wake and Johnston.

Heavy preparations are being made in the southern section of this county, as well as in the western portion of Johnston, for a big cotton crop this year. The farmers are composting and preparing their lands with two horse plows, a thing they have never done until this season. The crop of 1872 is about picked and ready for market. On an average about one-third of the crop is unsold.

A Simple Thought.

The dead Stephens' wife was nothing but a poor white woman and her children nothing but poor little runabouts for a set of "careless and thoughtless young gentlemen" to render fatherless. Why not pardon his murderers? Do it. And if you don't catch ——! from the poor people, we are mistaken.

Measles.

Joe McCullers, in the Southern portion of this county, produced a great alarm by breaking out with the measles, and everybody thought it was the small-pox. They couldn't do enough for Joe after they found out it was just the measles.

Free School in Orange.

A free school was opened at Rehobeth in Orange county last week. The county paid half, and the neighbors, each man, hauled his log, and built quite a respectable log school house. Mrs. Pearson, a most estimable lady, is the teacher.

Fists.

☞ *The Goldsboro News tells this:* A happy young bridal party went over one of our railroads the other day. The blushing young bride thrust her head out of the car window as the train started off, after looking around for a moment or two, suddenly jerked her head back with a quick exclamation, and buried her face in her hands. Her loving, frightened husband sought to learn the cause of her dismay, and offered the following feeble consolation: "What was it darling? What frightened it dear? Tell it's own hubby! What makes it cry?" There wasn't much to cry about, to be sure; oh no, his darling had only dropped a set of glittering front teeth out of the window, that was all.

☞ *Wall Street merchant and the* Schoolmaster: The following, said to be from the commercial column of a Western paper, purports to be the reply of a New-Yorker to the preceptor of his son, who wrote to ask his preference in the prescribed course of studies:

WALL-STREET, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1872.

SIR: Your's to h'd & cont's noted.—Dont want son to study str'n'my. 'Twont pay. No ships run'g to stars and no prospect of it. All bosh, if 'twont h'lp trade. Also stop Latin & Greek. Boy 'll pick up such L'tn words as petit larceny & *delirium tremens*, &c., soon 'nough he'r in Gold b'd. I'm bullish on 'rithm't'k & sp'g, and T'k some stock in Gr'm'r too, but I can make money 'nough without L'tn and G'k, etc. No use. I'm memb' St'k Exc'g, Chamb' Com', &c. Daboll's Arithm'tic is short of stock terms. Put boy thr'gh on margins, corn'rs, Dr., C., ct. pr. ct., cl'r house, Railr'ds, and Go'v'ts yourself, & ge short on y'r Grk and Lt'. &c., &c. They'r best md'ize for the street—always in dem'd here. I mean Dr & Cr etc. When term ends, please ship boy & Bks by N. Y. C. or H. R. R. with B. L'dg in hat, cons'g'n to —— —— B'd st. Draw sight d'ft for bill Money easy—stk's stiff & short int'r'st cov'rd. Shall get you long on 100 L. S. at 67? Boys tuition do for margin. Exc'nge e'sy.—Yours, etc.

☞ *A second Aunt Abby House* has been on to Washington to see the President. They call her Sojourner Truth. The old lady recently lectured in Detroit and tells all about her trip.—She says they bothered her with a heap of questions, people meeting her on the street, and asking, "Aunty, how old are you?" That Mr. Fish put her in the way to stop these foolish questions by instructing her to charge five dollars for telling her age, which she did. She found Mayor Bowen in the President's room and the mayor asked her age, she charged him $5, and he smiled and handed it over remarking, "it was worth that to know." Then she goes on to describe her interview with Gen. Grant: President Grant was sitting near by at that time. After the Mayor left he said, "Have you any of your photographs with you?" I gave him one, and then he put his hand in his pocket and took from it a $5 note. "There," said he, "take that, and I won't ask you what your age is, either." A tall, gaunt Yankee came into the room while I was there. He felt pretty important, too, I reckon. He looked all around the room, in which were several persons, as if in search of some one. Then he went up to Grant sort of pompous like, who was sitting by a table: "I say, be you President?" "Yes," said Grant, quietly. The Yankee looked at him for a few seconds without saying anything.—"I vum, you ain't so old as I thought you was, not by a darned sight." After a pause, "How old be ye?" "I'm 49," said the President. "Shoo! Well, now, really, is that all? Is that your true age?" He admitted gently that it was. "Well I declare, I expected to see an older man. Why, your hair ain't gray hardly. Supposed 'twould be. And so you're only forty odd years?" Then, after a pause while he looked at the President for a while longer, he said: "Don't know as I want to say anything else, so good day," and off he went, saying to himself, "ain't near so old as I expected." The President merely smiled, and did what most men wouldn't have done, he kept his patience. I felt so ashamed while that pesky man was talking to him. There, I'd been asking $5 to tell my age, and here was the President of the United States as patient and quiet as a lamb, a answering them foolish people who hadn't nothing better to say than that, and come and almost "sass" the President. I wanted to sink through the floor.

Farm-Yard Scraps.

J. Q. Irwin of Union county (Iowa) while feeding hogs dropped a fifty dollar watch from his pocket. An old sow gobbled it up and crunched it in a moment.

A cure for cramp in the stomach: Warm water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, taken freely, will in many cases remove cramp in the stomach, when opium and other remedies have failed.

Bees, when hived, belong to the person who first hived them. If they afterward fly away, his right of ownership continues so long as he can keep the swarm in sight, and he can, under such circumstances, pursue and recapture them, even though they should settle upon a tree on another person's land.—This is the law.

Iron at Danbury, Stokes county. The Danbury *Reporter* says: We have at the side of our village an Iron Furnace, which has been laying idle since the surrender, with inexhaustable beds of ore of superior quality, coal wood in abundance, and water-power sufficient to drive any amount of machinery; all these are laying still. The property once belonged to a company in Richmond, we know not who the owners at present are, there have been vague rumors that the property was for sale, but we have neither heard or seen any public notice to that effect.

The old farmers love to read medicine some as well as farming. Here are two receipts kindly furnished us by an excellent physician in this city, said to be a certain remedy for a felon, &c.:—

"Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in it air-slaked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition and insert the finger therein, and change the composition once in twenty minutes, and a cure is certain."—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Com. Advertiser.*

"We happen to know that the above is a certain remedy, and recommend it to any who may be troubled with that disagreeable ailment."—*Public Ledger.*

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

North Carolina Doubly Disgraced.

To the Editor of the Era:—

By the introduction, advocacy and adoption in the Senate of the Ku Klux Amnesty Bill, and by the refusal on the part of the House to remove the disabilities so unjustly and so *unrighteously* imposed on Governor Holden, the staid and hitherto honest old North State has been most shamefully disgraced. And when it is considered that this scandal has been brought upon the State by the party of all the wealth, virtue and intelligence in it, we are the more surprised and mortified. To think of a bevy of *gentlemen* called upon to make laws for the *punishment* of evil doers, go to work, *introduce, advocate* and *pass* a law to release and relieve from justice a dastardly set of villains and cut-throats. This goes a little ahead of anything that has yet been witnessed in the line of winking at and encouraging crime. And then to think that these accommodating gentlemen refuse to bestow upon Governor Holden—a man of excellent wo th—a statesman of unsurpassed ability and integrity, whom the masses in North Carolina and in the whole country delight to honor—a privilege that every principle of justice and right demand he should enjoy, and which was taken from him by a set of miserable skunks, who were not worthy to stoop down and unloose the latchet of his shoe. And then to clap the climax, of all brazen-faced impudence, the gentlemen of all the wealth &c., in the present Legislature, ask Congress to relieve their friends—men of the same ilk, from certain disabilities most justly imposed on them for their active sympathy with treason, while they excuse themselves, for refusing to do the same thing, by pleading a want of power. Go on gentlemen, the people are taking notes of all your actions and *consistencies*, and they will presently consign you to that political bourne from which no traveler ever returns.

LENOX.

Marklesburg, Pa., Feb. 4, 1873.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not let lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications by mail or at his office. No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. 14—w6m

NORTH CAROLINA, FRANLIN COUNTY. } Superior Court.

I. J. Young and W. H. Williard, Plaintiffs, *against* A. T. Johnston and another, Defendants, } Summons for Relief.

In this cause application having been made by the plaintiffs to obtain an order for publication, and it appearing by affidavit filed on their behalf that the defendant A. T. Johnston resides beyond the limits of this State, and that his place of residence is unknown to the plaintiffs; it is therefore ordered that publication be made once a week for six weeks in the *Era*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the defendant A. T. Johnston to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in the Town of Louisburg, on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in February, 1873, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed in this cause, (for the payment of $1,000, with interest from October 1st, 1870, and $2,000 with interest from the same date, due on notes executed by defendant to Allen Young, which were assigned by said Young to plaintiffs, and for the foreclosure of the mortgage executed by defendant to secure the payment of said notes,) and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, R. H. TIMBERLAKE, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at office in the Town of Louisburg, the 4th day of January, A. D., 1873.

R. H. TIMBERLAKE,
Clerk of Superior Court of Franklin county.

jan 13—w6w

NOTICE to Parties of the Name of DALLAS, M'KERROLL, and WILKINSON.

WANTED, full Particulars of the Children or Descendants of ALEXANDER and WILLIAM DALLAS, DUNCAN M'KERROLL by his Wife ISABELLA DALLAS, and of JOHN WILKINSON by his Wife JANET DALLAS all of whom are entitled to Share in the Succession of the late PETER DALLAS, of Glasgow, in Scotland—Brother of the above-named—who Died, Unmarried and Intestate, on 24 June, 1872.

The Parties were all Natives of Islay, in Scotland, and the Families of the three first-named are supposed to be in North Carolina, and of JOHN WILKINSON in Canada.

Affidavits and Evidence of Pedigree, Authenticated by a British Consul, to be lodged with James Galt, of 98 West Nile Street, Glasgow, Scotland, the Judicial Factor on Mr. Dallas' Estate.

December 17, 1872. 27—w3m

HUTCHESON & CO., OF GRAHAM N. C., are now manufacturing about seventy gallons per day of the purest and best old-fashioned copper-distilled rye and corn whiskey. They have for their distiller Mr. Henry Holt, son of Col. Jere Holt, whose whiskey was so well and favorably known as the best made in the South. Henry is a "chip of the old block," and can make it just like his father.

Wholesale price, $1.50 per gallon, delivered at Graham depot. Orders solicited by all lovers of pure whiskey.

jan 6 29—w2m

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 3, 1873, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, in the State of

NORTH CAROLINA,

on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced on or before March 20, 1873.

[*Bidders should examine carefully the forms, and instructions annexed. See laws requiring certified check or draft with bids of $5,000 and upward.*]

NORTH CAROLINA.

5257 From Hickory Tavern, by Dudley Shoals, Brusley Mountain, and Warrior Creek, to Wilkesboro', 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hickory Tavern Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Wilkesboro' Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Wilkesboro' Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hickory Tavern next day by 12 m.

5258 From Catawba Station, by Yount's Mills, Cline's Store, White Sulphur Springs, and Hickory Tavern, to Jefferson, 85 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Catawba Station Monday at 8.30 a m;
Arrive at Jefferson Wednesday by 5 p m;
Leave Jefferson Thursday at 8.30 a m;
Arrive at Catawba Station Saturday by 5 p m.

5259 From Troy, by Macedonia, to Carthage, 33 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Carthage by 5 p m;
Leave Carthage Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Troy by 5 p m.

5260 From Globe to Blowing Rock, 9½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Globe Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Blowing Rock by 1 p m;
Leave Blowing Rock Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Globe by 3 p m.

5261 From Warm Springs to Spring Creek, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Warm Springs Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Spring Creek by 12 m;
Leave Spring Creek Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Warm Springs by 7 p m.

5262 From Catawba Vale, by Crooked Creek and Stone Mountain, to Bear Wallow, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Catawba Vale Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bear Wallow by 1 p m;
Leave Bear Wallow Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Catawba Vale by 8 p m.

5263 From Mull Store to Happy Home, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mull Store Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Happy Home by 5 p m;
Leave Happy Home Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mull Store by 12 m.

5264 From Brown's Summit to Company Mills, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brown's Summit Saturday at 9 a m
Arrive at Company Mills by 12 m;
Leave Company Mills Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Brown's Summit by 4 p m.

5265 From Wilkesboro', by Hunting Creek, Zimmerman, Poplar Bridge and Union Grove, to Olin, 27 3-4 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wilkesboro' Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olin by 4 p m;
Leave Olin Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Wilkesboro' by 4 p m.

5266 From Onslow C. H. to Swansboro', 27 miles and back once a week.
Leave Onslow C. H. Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Swansboro' by 7 p m;
Leave Swansboro' ednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Onslow C. H. by 2 p m.

5267 From Columbia to Gum Neck, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gum Neck by 6 p m;
Leave Gum Neck Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Columbia by 12 m.

5268 From Aquone, by Copperville, Tusquitee, and Fort Heinbree, to Hayesville, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Aquone Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Hayesville by 4.30 p m;
Leave Hayesville Monday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Aquone by 9 a m.

5269 From Dudley, by Jericho, to Strabane, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Dudley Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Strabane by 1 p m;
Leave Strabane Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Dudley by 8 p m.

5270 From Kinston, by Comfort, to Richland's, 31 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kinston Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Richland's by 8 p m;
Leave Richland's Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Kinston by 8 p m.

5271 From Elizabethtown, by Downingville, Melvinaville, and Warrensville, to Clinton, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elizabethtown Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Clinton by 6 p m.
Leave Clinton Saturday at 6 am;
Arrive at Elizabethtown by 6 p m.

5272 From Enfield, by Heathsville, Brinkleyville, and Ringwood, to Enfield, equal to 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Enfield Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Enfield by 6 p m.

5273 From Hookerton, by Ridge Spring, Johnson's Mills, Coxville, and Rose Hill, to Greenville, 36 miles miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hookerton Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville by 7 p m;
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hookerton by 7 p m.

5274 From Pollocksville, by Palo Alto, to Swansboro', 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Pollocksville Saturday and Wednesday at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Swansboro' by 8 p m;
Leave Swansboro' Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Pollocksville by 11.30 a m.

5275 From Rocky Point, by Lillington, Point Caswell, and Moore's Creek to Black River Chapel, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rocky Point Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Black River Chapel by 6 p m;
Leave Black River Chapel Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Rocky Point by 6 p m.

5276 From Wilmington to Smithville, 30 miles and back, twice a week, by steamboat.
Leave Wilmington Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Smithville by 7 p m;
Leave Smithville Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wilmington by 12 m.

5277 From Lumberton, by Floriesville, Leesville and Brooklin, to Fair Bluff, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lumberton Friday at 7 am;
Arrive at Fair Bluff by 5 p m,
Leave Fair Bluff Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lumberton by 5 p m.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE, AND CERTIFICATE.

Proposal.

The undersigned ——— ———, whose postoffice address is ———, county of ———, State of ———, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, on route No. ———, between ——— and ———, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1872, "with celerity, certainty and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with the full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after a careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service; and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

Dated - ———

——— ———, *Bidder.*

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ———, be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st of June, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understandig distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated ———

——— ———
——— ———

Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

——— ———

Bids of $5,000 and upwards must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(Section 253, Act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 246 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE AFFIXED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAIL, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I, ——— ———, of ——— bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ———, from ———, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfill my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said bill should be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

——— ———

Sworn to and subscribed before me ———, for the ——— of ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187—, and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

——— ——— [SEAL.]

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a justice of the peace, the certificate of the clerk of a court of record should be added, under his seal of his office, that the person who administered the oath is a duly qualified justice of the peace.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS.

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a PRO RATA increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided, the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a PRO RATA compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February May and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. BIDDERS MUST INFORM THEMSELVES ON THIS POINT, and also by reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll bridges, turnpikes, plank roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offers established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11 Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named (3 p. m., March 3, 1873), for bids received after that time will NOT BE CONSIDERED in competition with bids of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder according to section 246, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, SEPARATELY, for different service; and if the department bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids, ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder (that is, his usual post-office address), and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted, nor should bids once submitted be altered. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal be received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1872, section 249.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by MAIL, not by or to an agent. Bids of $5,000 per annum and upwards must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount. (See law of Congress of June 8, 1872.)

17. *The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st day of June, 1873, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having declined, and the Post Master General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law.*

Transfers of contracts are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids, or interests in bids, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service awarded to them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantee for faithful perform