THE ERA AND EXAMINER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

Remarks of J. T. Cramer, Esq.,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, January 26th, 1874, upon the Propositions Pending before that body for the Adjustment of the North Carolina State Debt.

MR. PRESIDENT:—There is no subject which can engross the time of this General Assembly, of so much importance and interest to the people of North Carolina, as the one under consideration, that of the public debt of North Carolina. It is one in which the tax-payers, those who have at heart the welfare, prosperity and advancement of the State, feel more interest in than in every thing else that can command the deliberation of their representatives. In view of this fact, conscious of the grave responsibility that rests upon me as a senator upon this floor, I have endeavored to do my duty by giving the subject a studied and careful consideration.

I therefore propose to review the different propositions that have been submitted to this body for the adjustment of the public debt, and wherein I may differ from the practicability of any of these plans, state my reasons therefor.

At the beginning of the session, I was almost decided to advocate and support a proposition similar to the one introduced by the senator from Haywood, and I think that gentleman will remember I so stated to him, that of an assignment of all the interests which the State of North Carolina holds in all railroads, canals and other improvements of a like kind and character, to the parties holding legitimate claims against the State of North Carolina, in consideration of the surrender of all claims held by them against the State.

This appeared to me to be the most feasible plan by which the financial branch of our State government could be relieved from its present embarrassment. But upon an investigation of the stocks held by the State and their cash value, it soon become apparent to me that the plan was impracticable, and like the act passed by the general assembly of 1871–'72, entitled "an act for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds with which such stocks were obtained, and for other purposes," prove a dead letter upon the statute book.

By referring to the report of the State treasurer we find the stocks held by the State to be,

North Carolina Railroad Company,	$3,000,200
Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company,	1,200,000
Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Western Division,	6,367,500
Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Eastern Division,	4,554,400
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company,	400,000
Western Railroad Company,	2,425,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company,	375,098
Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000
Total,	$21,707,700

Now, sir, of this whole amount, the stock of the North Carolina railroad, alone, has any value, and if the entire amount was to be disposed of to-day, at public sale, all told would not bring *one and a half millions of cents in cash, an absolute nothing,* compared with the unprecedented sacrifice that would have to be made to realize this small pittance.

Is there a Senator upon this floor that can for a single moment believe that a body of wealthy capitalists holding bonds against a great State amounting in round numbers to $18,018,967,85 would for one second entertain a proposition like this? Why Sir, these Wall street Bulls who hold the mass of these bonds, subsist upon speculation, and make their money by calculations upon a scientific scale, and they have the same faculty for knowing the cash value of of our stocks that we do, and such a proposition would only be time and labor lost.

Mr. President, nearly every Senator here, is ready to take the position that the so-called special tax bonds do constitute no part of the public debt of North Carolina. Of these special tax bonds, I propose to speak hereafter. But to meet an argument that has already been advanced, taking for granted that those special tax bonds are not binding upon the State, the public debt, less the special tax bonds, would aggregate $22,709,159,85, an amount but little different from the amount of stocks held by the State, proposed by this exchange, which would therefore make the poposition, seemingly, a fair and equitable one.

Let us see how the bond holders will view the subject. Will they not say to us that $2,791,000 of the debt, with accrued interest to the amount of $818,200, was contracted for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, every dollar of which principal and interest, can be collected in less six months, even to a sacrifice of a sale of the road, but little more than ten years hence. But, before proceeding further, allow me to say in parenthesis, that $71,000 of these bonds were created for the erection of the Insane Asylum, due in 1884, with a running interest of six per cent. This amount ought to be paid in full, and how any Senator upon this floor that has one spark of humanity warmin his bosom for that poor and unfortunate class, the idiots and insane of North Carolina, could advocate a repudiation of this claim, is beyond my comprehension. But to return to the bond holders. Will they not further say that the joint committee of this general assembly on the State debt, this very day proposes a compromise by the issuing of six millions of new bonds, with a provision for the payment of the interest semi-annually for this same twenty-six millions? Most assuredly they will. A further discussion of this proposition does seem to me to be unnecessary; and it must appear to all parties to be entirely impracticable. Yet I am free to say before leaving this point, that North Carolina would be much better off without any stocks if she were out of debt. And were it practicable, or the least shadow of a hope for such a result, I should with all my might and power support that policy. To still go further, I am of the belief, that had the convention of 1868, adopted square out repudiation, before the increase of our public debt by the Legislature of 1868–'69, and we had been from that day to this without public credit, we would have been better off. I am prepared to go still further, which brings me to the resolution introduced by the senator from Buncombe, and say I would record my vote for his resolution, and instead of confining it to "the so called Special Tax debt of North Carolina," I would include everything else, except the $71,000 issued for the erection of the Insane Asylum. But such a course could accomplish nothing, and the adoption by this general assembly of any measure that tends to repudiation, or is in direct conflict with that clause in the constitution of the United States, which says "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," would be prelactive of no good, and have no effect upon the bondholders whatever. They would say to us that they cared not a farthing for our declarations not to pay, they expected to go to the courts as fast as their bonds become due. I do not hesitate to assert that I regret this is true. No senator can treasure more sacred the solemn obligation of a just debt, and feel more the deep **humility of any proposition that** [illegible] obligation, or any part thereof, even to a postponement of the same, than I do sir. But I believe there are periods in the events of human life, that justify extremes of the most extraordinary character, without any sacrifice of principle. This is the way I feel about the payment of the public debt of North Carolina, and I am confident too, that such a policy would reflect the sentiments of nine tenths of the tax payers of the State.

I come now to consider the proposition reported and advocated by the joint committee on the State debt, as reported by the senator from Randolph. This is a proposition providing for the issuing of six millions of new bonds, with interest at the rate of six per cent, payable semi-annually, to be used in exchange for the outstanding bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the State at specified rates. *First,* for all bonds issued for the construction of the North Carolina railroad fifty cents on the dollar. *Second,* for all ante-war bonds, with interest due on the same, thirty cents on the dollar. *Third,* for all bonds issued since the war (*other than special tax*) including bonds issued for funding purposes in 1866 and 1868, with interest due on the same (*except forty-four thousand penitentiary bonds*) and for bonds issued for internal improvement purposes after May 20th, 1861, and before May 1st, 1865, twenty cents on the dollar. *The fifth section of the bill then provides for the payment of the interest on the said bonds, by the levying of a tax of twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of all real and personal property of the State, and seventy-five cents on the poll, to be collected annually, the same as other taxes.*

This is a fair statement of the proposition, but the importance of the subject demands that I submit a statement setting forth the practical results, if carried into effect:—

1st Principal N. C. R. R. bonds,	$2,791,000
Int. due on same,	818,200
Amounting to	$3,609,200 50 c. $1,818,100.00
2d Principal "old," or ante-war bonds,	5,581,200
Int. due on same,	1,675,200
Amounting to	$5,581,200 00 c. $1,893,920.00
3d Principal bonds, issued since close of the war, and not special tax less $11,000 of bonds issued for penitentiary,	$8,580,845
Int. due on same,	2,574,253.50
Amounting to	$11,191,989.85 20 c. 2,221,337.96
4th Principal bonds issued after May 20, 1861, and prior to May, 1865, for internal improvement purposes,	$1,125,000
Int. due on same,	337,500
Amounting to	$1,462,500 20 c. $292,382.00
Making a total of	$6,147,547.96

which amount would be required to be issued in new bonds to carry out the plan, provided it was accepted by the bond holders. And if my memory serves me correctly, the senator from Randolph stated before the recess that the holders of the old bonds and certificates of indebtedness had signified their intention to accept of this plan of adjustment, and were ready to make the exchange as soon as this bill was passed into a law. So I settled down upon the fact, that should this bill pass, some of the bond holders will at least avail themselves of its provisions. It will then follow "*that it shall be the duty of the auditor on the first Monday in November,* 1874, *to ascertain from the treasurer the amount of bonds so exchanged, and shall then order the collection of a sufficient amount of tax as above provided to pay the interest on the bonds so exchanged, said tax to be collected and paid into the treasury by the first of January,* 1875." *a little less than one year from this date.*

I do not say that the committe which have recommended the passage of this bill, gave the whole subject a most thorough and careful examination, and their labors as presented to this body for adoption or rejection, has their honest and conscientious support, as being the best thing that can be done for the people of North Carolina at the present time. Could I believe the condition of the tax payers such, that they could bear the burden of the taxation that must necessarily follow the passage of this bill, from year to year, I could join the Committee in their recommendations. But I am convinced the people of North Carolina have not the means, whatever their disposition may be, at the present time, to bear the amount of taxation required by this measure; even to the adjustment of the public debt, upon such inducements as appear upon the face of this bill. I am further convinced that the present enormous taxation, outside of this, that is annually collected from the people of the State for the carrying on of the State government, and the support of the charitable institutions of the State, is beyond the ability of the masses to pay, and in scores of instances is paid at a great sacrifice. Believing this, I cannot educate myself to think it would be obeying the will of my constituents, whose servant I am, for me to support a measure that would load them down with burdens more oppressive, however much I might feel inclined to bear them myself. In answer to the question, when will we be more able to pay, I reply not in the next decade, or more probably not within the next twenty years. Past eight years have already elapsed since the close of the war, and I submit whether the financial condition of the country is more prosperous to day than it was in 1865 and '66. Although the people were hard pressed, and had just passed through a civil war, that swept away and destroyed millions of the wealth and property of the State, they came forward like true American citizens and paid their taxes on the fragments of their former wealth and glory. It was believed that a great state could soon be built up upon the ruins—that the lands of the country would rapidly advance in market value, and command prices unprecedented that the tide of immigration that would flow into the land would bring with it prosperity, peace and plenty. In this, the bright hopes of everybody were grievously disappointed, and instead of growing more able to discharge our public obligations, the very contrary and opposite have been the result, all of which can be traced to the conduct of unprincipled and unscrupulous politicians that floated to the surface in 1868–'69, that occupied high position and place of trust, and whose ambition ought to have been the preservation of the bright escutcheon and fair name of their native and adopted State. The public debt of North Carolina at the be**ginning of the war did not exceed** [illegible] lars. At the close of the war, or say in 1868 from the Treasurer's annual report for that year, we find the debt almost double, nearly twenty millions of dollars, principal and interest. Only five years have elapsed since the assemblage of that immortal and never-to-be forgotten legislature of 1868–'69, and we find the public debt almost double, being the rise of thirty eight millions of dollars. These facts are known by the people, and when the question arises as to what the State of North Carolina has to show for this terrible increase of her indebtedness, and the echo answers *nothing,* it is not surprising to see the people instructing their representatives not to pay a single cent of the principal or interest. They know the bulk of the debt created by that legislature was conceived in inquity and brought forth in corruption. And had they the power, every man who voted for the measure that created these bonds, or whose poluted touch lent its influence to bring this trouble upon us, they would forever consign them to public infamy. Mr. President, I do not propose to involve too much scope of territory in this discussion, but when the glaring recklessness and profligacy of those who are responsible for the present deplorable condition of our State finances, haunts me on every side, I feel justified in transcending a legitimate line of argument to place upon record my total condemnation of the conduct of those persons, no matter what political party they may curse with their pretended affiliations. This reflection brings to our notice that class of bonds known as "special tax bonds," issued in pursuance to acts of that same Legislature of 1868–'69, amounting in principal and interest to the enormous sum of $14,251,510,00. We are informed by the public treasurer that for the $1,320,000 issued for the Western Coalfields Railroad, the "company derived no benefit worthy of mention." And for the $3,000,000 issued for the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, the State has lost its interest altogether, as also the $300,000, issued to the Wilmington and Tarboro Railroad. While the $147,000 issued for the Atlantic Tennessee and Ohio Railroad are almost worthless. It will therefore be seen that the remainder of these bonds were issued for the western North Carolina railroad amounting to $6,640,000, which several amounts include the principal only. These bonds were placed in the hands of adventurers and unscrupulous agents, whose sole purpose was individual gain. Everybody in North Carolina has heard of the outrages that were perpetrated upon the State by sale of the western North Carolina railroad bonds. The question arises would it be just, would it be equity for the property of North Carolina to be taxed for the redemption of these special tax bonds, especially when they were placed upon the "boards" through collusion and fraud, the mass of which are held by persons who purchased them for a song, and knew at the very time they were contracting or negotiating for them, that the whole transaction was illegitimate and wrong. I answer not, and so long as I am honored with a seat upon this floor I am going to contest them to the bitter end. I shall never vote to sustain a wrong, though the fact stares me in the face, that the last federal court that was in session in this city rendered a decision, the text of which was that these same special tax bonds in the end must be paid. The venerable senator from Orange, in whose experience and integrity I have much confidence, supported by this decision of the court, rises in his seat and asserts that these claims against the State, were the strongest bonds to-day against the State of North Carolina, (though in his own opinion unconstitutional and ought never to be paid.) If this be true, what is the best policy for us to pursue. Can the people afford to be taxed sufficient to discharge these obligations? I repeat not. It would be more than they could bear to meet the demands made upon them that is provided for in the measure recommended by the committee, and were they to at the same time provid for these special tax bonds, ultimate ruin must be the result. What is the best course for us to take in relation to this whole matter. After thoroughly examining the whole subject, I have no hesitation in stating that I think the best policy for us to adopt, is the proposition advocated by the senator from Orange, which Mr. President before I proceed further, I will request the clerk to read:

The Clerk then read as follows:—*Resolved,* 1. That in consequence of the calamitous results of the late war, and of the subsequent legislation of both the General and State Governments, the people of North Carolina have been deprived of all ability to pay, *at the present time,* any part of their public debt.

2. That a new government has been imposed upon the people far more burdensome in its administration than the old one, which is true of all its departments and divisions of counties, townships, and towns. That in addition to this heavy burden, as much as our people in their impoverished condition, can be reasonably expected to bear, and in addition to an absolutely necessary system of common school instruction, to which only a feeble beginning has been made, our constitution required, in terms which may not be unheeded, if in our power to obey them—and common humanity unites her voice in still louder tones, that the neglected idiots computed in numbers at 1,000, the still neglected insane (after providing for some of them) computed in numbers at 500; that the large number of the deaf, dumb and blind who are still unfriended and forsaken, and the whole multitude of destitute orphans shall all be gathered within the folds of an enlarged State charity, and be properly cared for.

3. That these objects impose a higher obligation, a more imperious necessity upon the people of the State at the present time, than even the high and solemn obligation to pay the just and honest portion of their public debt. Especially, when it is remembered that the debt was contracted under circumstances now so changed, and depending for its payment upon means now so completely swept away, and from causes which we, as a State, could not prevent or control.

4. That upon a review of the whole subject, we submit it to the enlightened consideration of Congress, if the general government would not act wisely by assuming the payment of so much of the debt of the State of North Carolina, as in justice and equity ought [illegible] lend to the State so much financial aid and such credit as will enable us to provide for the total extinction of the debt without oppressing the people.

Mr. President, it is argued by senators, that this proposition can only delay an adjustment of our public debt. I do not deny the fact that it may delay or defer it until the next meeting of the general assembly. But supposing it should, and in the meantime the congress of the United States should resolve that there is merit in our case, and come to our aid, would not the delay be the best thing ever happened to North Carolina? But senators say the government of the United States have not the means nor the disposition to assist us. On the contrary, I assert the congress of the United States could assume every dollar of our public indebtedness, and experience no embarrassment whatever. I assert too, there is a disposition on the part of a great proportion of the members, that constitute the congress of the national government, to not only lend a helping hand to North Carolina, but to grant aid to other States of the south that are borne down by their inextricable financial difficulties. A proposition of this character received very considerable consideration by the last congress, and I am informed by gentlemen who partake of our monetary troubles and who are citizens of northern States, and who I believe, know whereof they speak, that there is an increased disposition to carry out this policy. If this be true, I ask is it not our duty to avail ourselves of the opportunity, in behalf of the tax-payers of the State, of a proposition that can be of so much benefit to all parties.

Mr. President, this very policy is recommended by Gen. Kemper the new Governor of the great state of Virginia, in his inaugural message to the Virginia legislature on the 1st day of the present year. *He argues that "if the government of the United States should now, in the plentitude of its wealth and power, restore prosperity to our state by assuming her debt a paltry burden on the national treasury, but, grevious to us in our poverty, it would only, in a small measure, make return for the vast donations with which the munificence of Virginia endowed the Union in its weakness and infancy."*

Cannot the same be said of the State of North Carolina?. And have not the claims of the old north State equal merit with those of her sister state? No one will deny this, in or out of the state. Gov. Kemper, I believe is sincere, honest, candid and consciencious in his recommendations, and when in support of his theory he alludes to the fact that, *as a result of the war, the burden of the state is greatly increased in the education of freedmen and support of paupers, while the taxable property of the State has greatly decreased, leaving Virginia entrusted with the care of the education of more than half a million of the wards of the nation, without being provided with the means of executing the trust,"* I know he fairly describes the condition of our State, except perhaps in the number of wards depending upon us. All parties must acknowledge this. I have no desire to trespass further upon the time of this body in advocacy of the *merits,* as well as *rights* of North Carolina to *discrimination* and *favor* on the part of the general government. It is well known by parties North as well as South, the circumstances under which the old North State was *forced* into the rebellion, which proved so disastrous to the property of the State. I could present a detailed statement of the loss in debt, assets and property amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $196,625,102.45, besides the $2,519,449.63 belonging to the school fund, and the $115,870,650.00 in slave property that was totally destroyed between 1860 and 1865, amounting in the aggregate to $311,735,252.08, and for which the mass of the people cannot in justice be held responsible, but which have so much crippled and impoverished them, that common equity as well as humanity, could not do otherwise than unite with us in our demands upon the government for the assuming of so much of our public debt as in justice and equity ought to be paid.

Mr. President, senators oppose this proposition upon the ground that it would be a *humiliation* on the part of North Carolina to ask or even allow the national government to assume our public debt, that they are not willing to stand in this attitude before the country. That we would be regarded in the light of beggars. Mr. President, I feel that I have as much pride in the honor of North Carolina as any senator upon this floor, and I would not feel that I, nor my constituents have been disgraced, humbled or humiliated, much less beggars, in demanding what we have a right to demand from the national government. The national government is a compact of all the States in this Union, cemented together, for the protection of each and all the States comprising this union.—And as a member of this union North Carolina has the right, through her representatives in the national congress to *petition for such favor, aid or assistance as her citizens may deem best.* Humiliation! beggars! For what? Simply for exercising a prerogative right.—Virginia a beggar? Humiliated? Never! I hope, Mr. President, that senators will reflect seriously upon our financial condition before they manifest so much hostility against any aid that might be secured from the general government.

I hope the amendment of the senator will be adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FROM LONDON.

The English Election--The Candidates on the Stump.

LONDON, Jan. 31, 6 a. m.—The City candidates addressed their constituents last night. Baron Rothschild said that in his opinion Mr. Gladstone'o promised remission of taxes would involve a loss of nine million sterling to the revenne. He suggested that the deficiency be met by a system of lyanses for all persons engaged in trade and commerce. Gochen declared himself in favor of the integrity of the empire by which he meant no "Home rule," and a maintainance of the present relations with Colonies. He hoped that the Ashante war would not cost over a million of pounds. He favored the advancement of the working classes by education and the removal of burdensome taxation, but was opposed to the Government providing employment for them in times of scarcity, because such relief would sap their spirit of independence. W. H. Smith, the Conservative candidate for Westminister, also spoke at the public meeting. He stated that during his recent visit to the United States, he had a full opportunity to observe the universally corrupting tendencies of Democratic institutions, which Liberals sought to introduce in England.

There were severval meetings where speakers were compelled to stop. There being apprehensions of a disturbance at Greenwich this afternoon, where Gladstone speaks, the thoroughfares are to be closed an hour before Gladstone commences. All troops are ordered to barracks.

The Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31st.—1 a. m.—The fire is still burning but is now under control. The loss is estimated as follows:—Worthington, on building, from $75,000 to $80,000; on stock from $215,000 to $225,000; insured for $175,000. Kech, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co. on stock $250,000; insured for $200,000. Adams & Goodwillin, clotheirs, damage to stock by water unknown.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Free Thinkers--The Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The meeting of the Free Thinkers at Cooper Institute was orderly.

Garnier beat Ubassy by a score of 600 to 406.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Recall of the French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Noiles, the French Minister, presented his letter of recall yesterday. Mutual compliments passed.

Miscellaneous Items.

The B'nai Brith Convention, recently in session in Chicago, has adjourned *sine die.*

The Royal Lyceum Theatre at Toronto, Conada, was burned on the night of the 30th.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Civil Rights Bill--Specches upon Finance--Debt Statement--Austrian Minister recalled--Senate not in Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Hays spoke in favor of civil rights to-day.

Several speeches upon finance.

Debt statement will show an increase.

Lederer, Austrian Minister, recalled. Baron Schwartz Senburn succeeds.

City Treasurer of Jersey City Decamps with 50,000 in Bonds and 30,000 in cash.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—It has been ascertained to-day that in addition to fifty thousand dollars of bonds, Alexander D. Hamilton, absconding city treasurer of Jersey City, has also stolen thirty three thousand dollars cash belonging to tax account.

Philadelphia Physicians, on their Way to Mount Airy, to make an Autopsy of Siames Twins, Arrive in Greensboro' N. C.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 31.—Physicians who left Philadelphia, on Thursday, to make an autopsy of Siamese Twins at Mount Airy, reached Greensboro' yesterday. They were profoundly mysterious in their movements, and stated that their proceedings at Mount Airy, would be kept secret until their return to Philadelphia. It is is generally conceded that the Physicians have agreed to pay a considerable sum for the privilege of making autopsy, and that it will be done in the most private manner. The associated press had engaged a special reporter to accompany the Physicians from Greensboro' to Mount Airy, and make a full report of autopsy, but enterprise was abandoned when found that the Physicians were determined to keep their movements and operations strictly private.

FROM LONDON.

Gladstone Speaks to 30,000 people at Greenwich England.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Fully thirty thousand persons were on the ground at Greenwich this afternoon when Gladstone made his speech. Much opposition was manifested to the Premier, but the crowd in the main was good natured, notwithtanding the recent denial of the eport that Gladst one was summoned before Court at the Queens bench for not standing for re-election. A letter in the *Times* this morning circumstantially declaring that notice of a writ issued out of that Court was served on the Premier previous to disolution of Parliament.

Twenty Men Chopping wood Near Eort Rice Dakota Territory Murdered by Sioux Indians.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, Jan. 31.—A dispatch states that twenty men engaged in chopping wood near Fort Rice Territory were murdered by Sioux Indians early in the week.

The Evans Case.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 31.—The Judge delivered a lengthy charge to the jury in the Evans case this morning, which, after being out three hours, render a verdict of $185,663.60 for the State.

Weather Probablities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—For South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather variable winds and undecided change in temperature.

Reported Surrender of the City of Bilboa.

BAYONNE, Jan. 31.—The Carlist Junta here announces that the municipality of Bilboa have offered to surrender that city in a week, but the insurgents refuse to grant more than four days before making an attack.

John Among the Indians.

I also conversed with a lovely squaw.

If she was the loveliest of her sex, Lord Cornwallis help the rest. Her knapsack differed somewhat with old John Brown's. It was a little warrior about two feet long. His mother grew up to have a beau, and he'll have a bow before he grows up. She wore for a redingote an old army overcoat, and her diamond neckless was a string of tomato cans. Indians don't have dictionaries. There is only one word in their language; it is an ugly word. It's "ugh." Says I "The pale face greets the valley rose and gives her a cordial welcome," handing her my whiskey flask to the cordial welcome. She drank the whole of it, and chewed the cork and "ugh." Says I, "Do the winds of the valley too roughly deal with you, fair daughter of the mountains?" Says she, "ugh." Says I, "Shall I be favored with your hand for the lancers, and do you prefer lemon or vanilla?" Says she, "ugh." Says I, "Do you think it better to be immolated on the altar of your country than to die of a shad bite on board a fishing smack?" Says she, "ugh."—*New York Sun.*

Bazaine since his Sentence,

Since his sentence Bazaine has ceased to be a field marshal. He is plain Francois Achille Bazaine, wears civillian clothes without a decoration and has an officer constantly beside him. The agitation he betrayed on first hearing his sentence cooled down in the course of a few hours, and he began to talk of his wife and children, who will be ruined by the heavy costs of the trial, which the prisoner has been condemned to bear. It is a heavy calamity which has overtaken this family, for even if Bazaine's life be spared he can never hope that the sentence of the court martial will be quashed. He was not tried in the moment of political forment, when party animosities were raging against him, but calmly and quietly after a long delay, and the verdict is therefore final. His son and daughter must be marked to all time as the children of "a felon and a traitor," for such are the terms which are used in the indictment, and they will not have the consolation which attends the children of lesser criminals—namely, that of trusting that their father's name will be forgotten. Bazaine's name can never pass out of the Frenchman's minds. Justly or unjustly, it will be stamped on the pages of history as that of a man who preferred his own welfare to his country's honor, and children now unborn will be taught to pronounce it with loathing. These are offences which carry with them terrible expiation.

BRADLEY'S PATENT ENAMEL PAINT.—It is but a little over a quarter of a century since the art of mixing paint was confined at most exclusively to a few, comparatively speaking. Now, however, through the ingenuity of BRADLEY A PRATICAL PAINTER, as well as a CHEMIST, we are not only enabled to apply the PAINT, if we desire, but can see the shades in advance, BEAUTIFUL SAMPLE CARDS, being furnished GRATIS, with the different shades, or tints numbered. Not having used the ENAMEL PAINT, we can't "of course speak from experience, but we have not a doubt, it is all that is claimed for it, and must evidently supercede the OLD STYLE PAINT." As an evidence of the great worth of the ENAMEL PAINT, we most respectively request all of our readers, to carefully read the excellent testimonials of Mr. C. P. Knight, on the 6th page of our paper. 29—6t.

A little boy entreated his mother to tell him some stories about bad boys, and upon her expressing astonishment, said he "wanted to find out how they got out of scrapes."

PROSPECTUSES.

AN EXQUISITE CHROMO,

[Size 14x20, in 18 Colors.]
"The Strawberry Girl,"
For Every Subscriber to

HEARTH and HOME
For 1873.

This beautiful Chromo, which the Publishers of HEARTH and HOME have provided, is printed 18 times, in colors, to produce the beautiful coloring and shading of the original. *A copy is now within* **easy** *reach of every Home in America.*

The Journal itself is a *rich treasure for any Household.* A single volume contains about $25,000 worth of splendid engravings, finely printed, and of a highly pleasing and instructive character. It has, also, a vast amount of the choicest reading, carefully prepared, and full of instruction.

With all these attractions, and other improvements contemplated, the price of HEARTH and HOME continues at the low rate of only $3 a year, or $4 for HEARTH and HOME and the *American Agriculturist.* (With the *Agriculturist* there will also be presented a *most beautiful Chromo* of an original picture, painted expressly for this purpose, entitled "Mischief Brewing," by B. F. Reinhart. Sent, mounted, for only 25 cents extra. N. B.—$4.75 secures both papers for the year 1873, *and both Chromos, mounted and sent prepaid.*)

The *Hearth and Home* Chromos are delivered in the order in which the names are received. No charge for the Chromo when taken at the office, unmounted. If to be sent prepaid, unmounted, 20 cents must be sent for payment and packing.

It will be mounted and varnished, ready for putting into a frame, for 50 cts extra—**that is, for 50 cents it will be Mounted, Varnished, Packed, and sent Prepaid** *to subscribers* (*to Hearth and Home for* 1873.) That is, the *Hearth and Home* Chromo will be delivered

At office,	**Unmounted,**	Free.
"	**Mounted,**	30c extra.
If sent prepaid,	**Unmounted,**	20c extra.
" "	**Mounted.**	50c extra.

We advise all to have them mounted, *before leaving the office,* as in large quantities we are able to have them mounted for a quarter of the cost of doing it singly and better than it can be usually be done elsewhere.

The subscription price of the *American Agriculturist,* which is well known as one of the oldest and best magazines in the world, for the Farm, Garden, and Household, is $1.50 a year. One copy each of **Hearth and Home,** Weekly, and **American Agriculturist,** Monthly will be sent one year for $4. 32 cents additional postage when the papers are to go to British America.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., PUB.,
11 245 Broadway, N. Y.

Musings.

So long—so long—and yet so brief!
The spring-time blossoms bud and blow;
The summer grains and grasses grow,
And autumn brings her golden sheaf
And drops her crimson leaf
To perish in the snow.
How quick the fleet years go!
So long and yet so brief!

So dark—so dark—and yet so light!
Sometimes the high walls close around
And life is buried underground:
Anon the shades of nether night
To Hades take their flight
And welcome day is found,
All full of joyous sounds!
So dark, and yet so light!

So cold—so cold—and yet so warm!
The morning lowers sad and gray,
Yet through the weary, dreary day
The Future shows me every charm,
Fair Hope outride the storm
And calls me far away.
"Perhaps! perhaps!" I say—
So cold, and yet so warm.

So far—so far—and yet so near!
Crushed are the promises divine,
And yet I quaff celestial wine!
How loathe I every leper year!
Let mirages appear
Where heavenly islands shine,
And she I love is mine!
So far, and yet so near!

SCHEDULES.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 p. m.	8.35 a. m.
" Air Line Ju.	7.15 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	10.09 p. m.	10.47 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 a. m.	1.15 "
" Danville,	5.28 "	3.27 p. m.
" Burkville,	11.40 "	8.06 "
Ar. at Richmond,	2.32 p. m.	11.02 "

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Richmond,	1.48 p. m.	5.03 a. m.
" Burkville,	4.58 "	8.28 "
" Danville,	9.52 "	1.03 p. m.
" Greensboro	1.16 a. m.	4.00 "
" Salisbury,	3.56 "	6.33 "
" Air-Line Ju.	6.22 "	8.53 "
Ar. at Charlotte,	6.30 "	9.00 "

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Greensboro	2.00 a. m.	12.30 a. m.
" Co. Shops,	3.55 "	Ar 10.05 p. m.
" Raleigh,	8.30 "	6.40 a, m.
Ar. at Goldsboro,	11.40	Leave 3.00 p. m

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4.40 P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.35 P. M
Leave Salem,	8.00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.00 A "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro' with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with the Mail Trains to or from points north or south.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change.)

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R, TALCOTT,
Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29, 1872.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 30th 1872, trains on the R. & A. A. L. Road will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) follows:

Mail train leaves Raleigh,	3.35 P. M.
Arrives at Sanford,	6.15 "
Mail train leaves Sanford,	6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	9.20 "

Mail train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North. And at Sanford with the Western Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.

A. B. ANDREWS,
dec 4—tf. Superintendent.

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
March 27th, 1872.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31st, the trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train,	7:40 a m
Mail Train,	3:25 p m

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express,	10:50 a m
Mail,	7:00 p m

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail,	5:40 a m
Express,	3:50 p m

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail,	8:25 a m
Express,	6:50 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg,	8:00 a m
Leave Weldon,	5:00 a m
Arrive at Weldon,	4:00 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	12:20 p m

GASTON TRAIN.

Leave Petersburg,	6:15 a m
Leave Gaston,	1:15 p m
Arrive at Gaston,	12:50 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	8:10 p m

Freigits for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot *only* on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p m No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
53—tf. Eng. and Gen. Manager.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for Sale her Plantation, known as **Streeter Farm.**

A healthy location, convenient to good Schools. Churches near by. Fine water. There are some

2,000 Acres of Land;

1,300 in cultivation. Well timbered with woodland so arranged as to render fencing, woods mould, very convenient. The very best Shell Marle on all parts of the Farm.

It is useless to speak of the productiveness of these Lands. Corn, all kinds of grain, and Clovers yield abundant; but its reputation is

The line of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Rail Road is now being run out and it passes through my plantation.

"The Cotton Farm of the East," situated in Greene county, 8 miles from Snow Hill, and 3 miles from Marlboro, Pitt county. A Railroad line recently established within 3 miles of this Farm, leading from Wilson to Greenville, which is designed going into operation this Fall.

Large Commodious Dwelling,

all necessary out-buildings needful to a farm this size, newly and neatly fitted up.

TERMS shall be easy.

I will sell, if desired, all my personal property with the Farm.

I invite purchasers to visit my place and judge for themselves, or audress me.

MRS. VIRGINIA ATKINSON,
9—3m] Marlboro, Pitt county, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CAROLINA SPRING BED.

—o—

Patented January 6th, 1874.

—o—

The undersigned offers to the public the

CAROLINA SPRING BED BOTTOM,

which for

Cheapness,
Durability and
Comfort,

he challenges the world.

This bed is composed of the spiral spring, made of the best tempered steel, is simple in structure, and is perfectly noiseless, being an improvement upon all other similar patents.

I will sell County or State Rights at low figures. Parties wishing to [illegible] should communicate with me at once.

Any one with a little energy, can make money with this patent.

For particulars, address
D. W. WHITAKER,
jan. 28-tf Raleigh, N. C.

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