FRIDAY,.....APRIL 12, 1878 A VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Readers of THE OBSERVER may remember the striking extract from Judge Mer-RIMON'S speech in the Senate on the 26th ult., on Mr. THURMAN's bill in regard to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The bill, which was passed by the Senate on Tuesday night by the decisive vote of forty to nineteen, is to compel these roads to provide a sinking fund to pay off their enormous indebtedness to the United States. As to the necessity of such legislation the simple statement of the facts connected with the creation of the debt will satisfy every one of the duty of Congress to take steps for securing its payment. None have been taken by the two railroad companies, though they are in the receipt of the richest incomes and the largest net earnings of any roads in the United States, dividing annually among the stockholders eight per cent. on the nominal value of their stock, and twelve per cent. on the market value. Paying not one cent of the interest due to the government for the last fifteen years on the money loaned, they have abundant means to pay dividends and to hire lobbyists and buy northern newspapers to aid in perpetuating a monopoly and to cry down every effort of the Southern followers of the old flag to have their stripes healed by proper appropriations.

. The case in regard to these two roads

stands thus: The government loaned the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in bonds running thirty years and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, \$27,-236,512. Thirty years' interest on that amount would be \$49,025,722, making the amount that would be due to the government, for the government pays the annual interest on these bonds, (they are government bonds) at the maturity thereof, \$76,262,235 if the government should receive in the meantime no reimbursement of the interest paid; but the government is entitled to reimbursement annually under certain provisions in the charter. By one of the sections of the origientitled to 5 per cent, of the net carnings of the companies, to be applied toward the reimbursement of the Government the amount of interest and principal of its loan. By another section, as amended by the act of 1864, it is entitled to one-half of the account which each company may have against the Government for the transportation of Government troops, munitions of war, mails, and material of whatsoever kind, and which is familiarly known as the half-transportation account. Those +two sums the Government is entitled to apply annually toward reimbursing itself the interest which it pays on its subsidy bonds, and if anything were over toward the liquidation of the principal. The probable reimbursement from these sources, should the laws remain unchanged, would Le, in the case of the Union Pacific, about \$245,661 annually from the 5 per cent., and \$421,311 annually from the half transportation, making in the whole \$666,972 per annum, which for thirty years would make \$20,009,160 which the Government that from the principal sum loaned by the Government and thirty years' interest, which as already stated would be, principal and interest, over \$76,000,000, and there will probably remain due to the Government, at the maturity of the Government loan should the laws remain unchanged. the sum of \$56,253 000 from the Union Pacific Company. In respect to the Central Pacific: The Government loan made to it was \$27,855,680. The interest upon that for thirty years would be \$50,140,224, making a total of \$77,995,804. The probable reimbursement from the 5 per cent. of net earnings and the half transportation would be about \$15,000,000, leaving probably due, should the laws remain unchanged, at the maturity of the Government loan, \$62,995,804, which added to the amount that probably would be due from the Union Pacific Company makes a grand aggregate of \$119,248,879 that will probably be due by these two companies in the years 1895 and 1896, should the laws remain unchanged. And that is without counting interest upon the interest which

the Government annually pays. In all these years not one cent has been paid to the Government by these corporations, wealthy and money-making as they brave death, said to Maj. Duncan Devane are. In all these years not one step has been taken to provide for the ultimate payment of the debt for which the United States is responsible. Worse even than this; there are other creditors to quite as large an amount as that for which the Government is responsible, and to these creditors, by act of Congress in 1864, the Government gave up its priority of lien, and its debt is subordinate to a first mortgage on these roads of \$55,000,000.

In the Middle Ages society found itself

had grown from generation to generation | in the last campaign was, with the least by the slow process of natural increase and by the gifts of pious penitents. These have more dangerous counterparts in this but, as afterwards turned out, gave the age. The problem is to make subordinate and responsible without crushing their vigor these great business corporations of Confederate soldier in the field), his repu modern life. And apropos to this, and if tation as a criminal lawyer surpasses his possible even more striking than Judge MERRIMON's recent remarks, says last evening's New York World, "thirty years ago one of the leading men of the New York bar of that generation, throwing into literary form the results of a life of study and professional practice, made the following startling analysis of the nature of and boldness of expression - such a man is our business corporations, all the more startling from the fact that it was made before these vast railrad companies, which have since in their career exempli-Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District. fied every stroke of his description, had

been dragged through it and tasted the bitterness of its compensations. Here is a statement of to-day's problem that has stood for an ordinary lifetime:

"Corporate bodies as organized in this country are in general exempt from complete pecuniary responsibility. They respond to their debts only to the extent of their stock; the holders of it are not in general personally responsible. Through the means of a corporation a man may risk any sum he pleases upon an adventure for gain by taking a particular amount of stock; the adventure may prove disastrous through want of skill, integrity, or from any other cause, and the corporator loses only the sum which he paid for the stock

-although the adventure may have sunk three times that amount; while a natural person who should embark in a similar adventure and fail to the same extent would be required to respond to the whole amount of the loss, let the sum orginally advanced in the enterprise be what i might. The corporation may wholly fail, and yet all the stockholders may remain rich. They have, therefore, all the chances and advantages of the gain which a natural person enjoys, and are exempted from the same extent of loss. Here is a privilege and an exemption indeed! How much more considerate is the law of its own creatures than of the creatures of God? Here is an artificial person dealing among men without moral and with a limited pecuniary responsibility. But in regard to the former it may be said that

a corporation has an aggregate moral existence-that being composed of men human sentiments enter into its constitution. If this could be proved by argument it would be contradicted by experience. Is not the contrary demonstrated by its action? Is it benevolent? Let its records bear witness that it feels for men's pockets rather than for themselves. Is it religious? Alas, it 'has no soul' to save! Is it just? As the law compels it. Is it honorable? None answer for it, and it has no back to scourge, none to pierce. Has it passion? Aye, one mean passion-avarice

-whose bounden slaves are the agents of the corporation. This passion and its demonstration through these agents are all that is felt or known of this artificial person. It is an acquisitive monster, with human intelligence, but without moral emotion or aim-a Ralph Nickleby in character, but destitute of his amiable rel-

This morning's telegrams announce the death of Lucien Charles Joseph FRANCIS NAPOLEON, second son of the celebrated Marshal Murat, King of Naples, and brother of A'CHILLE MURAT, who settled and died in Florida after the fall of the Napoleonic Dynasty. He came nal act of 1862 the government is to the United States and married a Miss FRAYSER, who earned for him a support by teaching. Upon the accession of Napoleon III. in 1849 he returned to France, was made Prince of the - Empire, held many public positions, was captured with Ba-ZINE at Metz, and died as stated in the telegram on yesterday.

> By a skillful combination of arguments and artillery, says the World, Germany and England are evidently winning over the Russian Government to reason. Prince GORTSCHAROFF'S circular in reply to Lord Salisbury is in the nature of what may be called a "confession and avoidance;" and the Marquis of Salisbury may well smile at Mr. Gladstone's hot-headed abuse of him as a "contentious attorney" if he secures such a verdict as he now appears to be in a fair way of commanding for his country and the peace of Europe.

The Postal Savings System of Canada began working in 1867, when eighty-one offices were established. June 30, 1869, 213 offices had been opened, and June 30, would have been reimbursed. Deducting 1877, this number had been increased to 287. The deposits up to the close of the in value to \$16,504,252.

BISHOP ANDREWS, of the New York Methodist Conference, has decided that the licensing of womer as preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The disappointed advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the General Conference of the Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

Fourth District Solicitor.

[Correspondence of The Observer.] MESSES. EDITORS:-It may not b known, but in all justice it should be known, that Capt. Ben Robinson who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Solicitor in this District (the new fourth is the same Capt. Ben Robinson who, when color-bearer after color-bearer had been shot down in the charge at Willamsburg in May, 1862, took the battle cross and bore it throughout that fight; that he is the same Capt. Ben Robinson who was first on the enemy's breastworks at the Wilderness, when Howard's corps was routed in 1863-that he is the "brave Capt. Robinson" referred to in the official report of the battle of Gettysburg; that he is the same Capt. Robinson of whom Col. Tom Garrett, a few hours before his own as he saw Robinson fall on the field of Spottsylvania in May, 1864, wounded with a wound that has made him a cripple for life. "there fell the bravest officer in the Confederate army." It is the same Ben Robinson that one of you saw with a brickbat, his only weapon, on Haymount suc cessfully confront a squadron of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment after Fayetteville was garrisoned by the blue coats: the Ben Robinson who when men spoke their sentiments with bated breath after the war was disastrously over for the South, was first to draw the line of demarkation between submission to the authority of thu Federal Government and abject submission face to face with a serious danger in the to the whims of its military representashape of ecclesiastical corporations which | tives in the South-the Ben Robinson, who hope of reward, the most frequent and effective advocate of Tilden and Vance in those localities that promised least success, largest gains.

Excellent as is this record (and accompanied by the fact that he is the only crippled military reputation. We need for a Solicitor a man of mature mind, a man of profound and constant study of his specialty, a keen reader of human nature. an acute, self possessed, ready, and eloquent debater-quick to perceive an adversary's weakness his own strength, and in this section. 1,000 were placed in D. the possessor of inflexible moral courage, W. C. Berbow's pond, 1,000 in Hamburg the possessor of inflexible moral courage, independence of character, and frankness Capt. Benjamin Robinson, of Cumberland county, one of the chips of the old block, and a large chip at that. We nominate and recommend him for

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, April 9, 1878. MESSRS. EDITORS:-I have no copy right, nor prescriptive right, to the signarespondence; but things get somewhat 'mixed" when "H." is credited in Mr Kitchen's communication in THE OB-SERVER of the 6th, with uttering the opinpress" a preference for Judge Schenck for Chief Justice. This "H" has not medships, and begs that he who has so written will, like the cockneys drop the H. Perhaps he indicated where he is located, but I do not so learn from Mr. Kitchen. would not like to locate him in that warmer place which alliterates with Halifax.

It is stated that Gen. H. W. Slocum, of

Brooklyn, was serenaded at Atlanta, Georgia, last week. This was remarkable, considering that this General commanded the left wing of Sherman's army during "the march to the sea," in the progress of which the city of Atlanta was laid in ashes, and I take it for granted from what occurred afterwards, that Slocum superintended the burning. The after occurrence alluded to was that he superintended the burning of the Observer office in Fayetteville in March 1865, sitting in the window of the Fayetteville Hotel across the street and hugely enjoying the scene, as I heard. Perhaps ought not to wonder at the honor thus paid to Slocum in Atlanta, when I remember that I voted for him for Congress six or But he was running as a Democrat, against a mean Radical, at a time when the South was or professed to be a Democrat, was better than a Radical. Besides, he had probably only obeyed orders, and I regarded it as a compliment to the Observer that it was singled out for destruction.

An amusing incident occurred on Haymount in Fayetteville at that time. The well known propensity of the bummers "to steal or destroy everything they could lay their hands on"-they had been detailed for that purpose from the most expert thieves in the federal army-induced people to hide their valuables in all sorts of out-of-the way places, above ground and under it. One of the Haymount denizens thought he would "save his bacon" by carrying it to the roof of his dwelling, which happened to be almost flat. His esidence was across the street from the xtensive buildings connected with the Confederate Arsenal, and an officer and guard were detailed to protect his property rom the flames to which the Arsena buildings were doomed. They proceeded to perform that duty by mounting to the roof but were assured by the owner that protect it from the flames. "But," said he officer, "I am ordered to station my m n on the roof of your house, and I am going to do it." As no further remonstrance could be made, the party ascended, and what a sight greeted their longing eyes! The officer was said to have ut tered a rather profane exclamation, but thought the joke so good a one that he spared the bacon.

Another effective expedient was resorted o by a shrewd lady in the same town. Auticipating the visit of the bummers, she opened her trunks and drawers and scattered lothing &c. over the floors. When the hieves rushed in and saw this apparent conusion, they naturally concluded that a ang had been there before them and had carried off everything worth stealing, and o bolted off to the next house.

Barnum, the great show man, has turned out to be a first-rate temperance lecturer. not, however, to the neglect of his huge circus. A few evenings ago he related his own experience as a moderate drinker, and his total abstinence now for thirty-one years. The following are some of his

"Having been rescued myself from a whom I see in a similar danger. About orty years ago-I'm nearly sixty-eight last fiscal year were 324,662, and amounted when I crossed to England with my little protege Tom Thumb. I found the habit of drinking prevalent, and I fell into the habit myself. For four years I drank, and when I built Iranistan, my countryhouse that cost me more thousands than I care to count, the thing I took the most pride in was my wine-cellar. I thought his was a matter of respectability. I thought a wine-cellar was something no gentleman's house should be without. So went on until I saw I was going to destruction, and that my only salvation was to break right off. I got sick; my head ached, and I didn't feel well; and then I got sicker the more I drank liquor. In 1847 I broke off drinking, and I have scarcely known an ache or a pain since. I have lived to bury two generations of friends, many of whom were hurried out of this world through the use of alcohol. know I should have been dead if I and not abandened its use. Drunkenness is the most colossal evil on the face of God's earth. It fattens on blood and sorrow and misery. Nine-tenths of the crime and poverty in the world can be traced to the use of intoxicating liquors. Just ook at the cost in money. In one year the people of the United States drink \$600,000,000 worth of liquors. Why, in 20 years money enough would be spent to pay for every acre of land and every paricle of personal property in the United States—the Union swallowed down every wenty years! And the fact that we spend money for liquor is but half the horror of it. Every year 75,000 drunkards in America stagger into drunkard's graves, and right behind comes the tramp of the renforcements. I asked how many liquor sellers are there in New York? I was told at least 10,000. Now, how much loes New York pay a day for drinks? Put t down at an average of \$10 a day which they receive—there are 10,000 of them : \$100,000 a day, \$36,000,000 a year! That would pay all your taxes and leave a handsome surplus. I picked up a book in London which gave recipes for the manufacture of all kinds of liquors, which could be sold for 50 cents a gallon. What do you suppose they used? Capsicum, litharge, potash, white lead, sulphuric acid, strychnine, prussic acid, and when the ale was flat it was to be enlivened with ten pounds of putrid herseflesh."

Mr. Barnum concluded his remarks with an earnest appeal to young men especially to sign the pledge, and said that among the 1,800 men employed by him less than fifty used intexicating liquors, "and their places will be filled as soon as I can find temperance men who can do the work as

SALMON.-Col. F. Taylor, arrived in this city last Friday, from Raleigh, with ten thousand young salmon in good condition to be placed in the ponds and streams pond, 1,000 in Ogburn's near Flat Rock. The remaining 7,000 were placed in the

SHARP SHOOTING.—The Virginia City Nev.) Enterprise, describing Dr. Carver's shooting at the race track, near that city, an existence. In reading his conclusions we cannot but lament anew that fatuity of human nature which refuses to learn from those that have gone before us, and makes us the slaves of every folly until we have an existence. In reading his conclusions we cannot but lament anew that fatuity of house and most of his household goods by fire on Tuesday night of last used to show the slaves of every folly until we have used to show the slaves of every folly until we have the slaves of every folly until we have to see this point during the last eight months has been very consider, and out last eight months has been very consider, and out last eight months has been very consider, and out last eight months has been very consider, and out last eight months has been very consider, and out of the Burner a national reputation of which as they were tossed up in the air, and out of the Burner and out of t says: "He began by shooting glass bails of tobacco from this point during the

WASHINGTON.

Congress—a rehash of tuesday's topics—re Publican extravagance, etc. [Special Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] Washington, April 10.—The House to-day deferred the Tariff Bill and considered ture which you always append to my letters to The Observer, and have had no concern about the "H" very properly emanded to be a family quarrel going on among the Republicans, when Scales called concern about the "H" very properly employed in your excellent Washington corfor the reading of the "Riot Act." What was done nobody knows but the official reporters. A glance at Mr. Wood's speech shows it to be a carefully studied and systematically arranged paper. While it conion that it was "a crime to publicly ex- tains nothing positively startling or original on the tariff question, it makes very clear that the Government will realize an dled with the question of Chief Justice- annual saving of ten million dollars by the Committee's Bill. The system, complex, expensive and unjust, is greatly simplified. And more than all, the bill contains, in Mr. Wood's opinion, a panacea for the hard times. Some wise, wholesome and economical

legislation seems to be necessary to check REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE. To the House deficiency bill the extraragant Republican Senate has added : For expenses of extra session of Senate, \$14,-742.40; for Government insane hospital, \$14,583; rent of Freedman's hospital, \$2,006; Powell's survey of the Rocky mountains, \$5,000; Hayden's survey, maps, charts, etc., \$20,000; mints and assay offices \$17,600; for operating Des Moines Rapids canal, \$7,500; for improving monument lot ponds, \$2,200; survey of South Pass, Miss., \$7,500; printing for War Department, \$18,000; for provisions for Marine corps, \$14,277,09; for payment for mail transportation to New Brunswick eight years ago, whilst living in Brooklyn. and Canada railroad, \$11,935.73; for immediate repairing of Whales-Back light and fog signal station at entrance to Portswas under the heel of its oppressors, and mouth harbor, \$15,000; for taking obseranything, or anybody, even Slocum, who vations of solar eclipse July 29, 1872,

> The House appropriation for printing for the Interior Department was increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000, and that for the Capitol grounds from \$9,000 to \$20,000. The sum of \$300,000 was added for subsistence for the army, making a total increase in the bill of over \$479,000.

THURMAN'S TRIUMPH. The passage of the Pacific funding bill n the Senate last night is so considered here. He was warmly congratulated upon his victory. It is a signal victory over a strong lobby. The bill requires that the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroad companies pay into the United States Treasury in addition to the whole of the government's earnings, not to exceed for the former company one hundred and fifty thousand and for the latter three hundred ment has heretofore retained all of the objection made by them to the bill was | The Odell Manufacturing Company has | Conference, He continues: there was no necessity for that as he could not as to the amount to be paid into the been adding more spindles and new cards the companies hereafter from the governnies. On the call of reports to-morrow the the Legislature, in 1796.

> INCOME TAX. To day the Committee on Ways and the income tax as part of the revenue bill. occurred at our depot (but not in the pos-

House committee will report the same bill.

BLAIR'S BOMBSHELL.

The Maryland resolutions are in the hands of the Senators and Representatives from that State. They will be presented, perhaps to-morrow, or not until Monday. A bill conferring jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in the matter of the Presidential question will be offered, but ex great peril, I feel like rescuing all those actly what are its features and as to whose sacred custody it has been committed there is nothing but the vaguest hints. Very little is said about it. Democratic members who ought to know tell me positively that they know nothing of any party movement looking to reopening of the Presidential question.

> REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. To-night the Republicans caucus on the tariff bill and "Haves' policy." The question of adjournment will be considered and some day the Democrats may find that swift judgment has been taken against

them on this question. WINSTON-SALEM LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

WINSTON-SALEM, April 11, 1878. MESSES. EDITORS: Our county convenion that was to appoint delegates, with instructions, to the District Convention, to be held at Yadkinville this week, met at the Court House last Saturday afternoon and immediately adjourned, it being the expression of opinion of the party that it for the summer campaign has already set sacrifices unnecessary, or, at least, less was too early to make a nomination for in. Many are eager to serve their county onerous. The assertion that Russia's an-Judge of this District, and adjourned to in an official capacity, as Sheriff, Register meet some day in May, while the General Convention at Yadkinville will not now Cabarrus has no favorite son asking or exmeet until June. The Radicals in this District have no sort of showing and their only hope is a division in our party, and revival of the Ku Klux records of Judge at a late hour running in their man.

There is a petition circulating in Little Yadkin Township, Yadkin, to annex itself | ranks of the Democratic party, when to Forsyth. That township is isolated unanimity of action was never more indemnity it is easier to see a design to from the rest of the county by the river needed. cutting it off, thus causing endless trouble very often in getting to and from court on account of freshets during the Spring and Fall; and besides, Yadkin presents a terrible wrecked financial condition through continued Radical manipulation since the

paid for two years back. These Western counties raise some short staple cotton, and one firm at Slabtown. Yadkin county, sent about 20,000 pounds of cotton down here to Winston last year, which staple, I believe, J. E. Gilmer buys the most of, and ships to Franklinsville. Over in the Yadkin river they are catch ing, occasionally, in their nets, some of the spawn of fish put in the river this year. It will evidently cost the tobacco manuamounted to \$51,474.48. There has been upon the Federal court holding at Greensboro-much larger than usual. The prospect is excellent, at present, for splendid crops of every kind, and the fruit trees are sufficiently leaved now to greatly protect the blooms from any possible Easter

time nipping frosts. The tobacco barns all through the country are crammed with the weed, planters waiting for better prices than are now obtained, which are distressingly short. The manufacturers will be at work very soon, and that will serve to attract a good deal more of the article to this market no mat-Dan river near Madison. - Greensboro Patter what figures are obtaining, and the farmers, many of them, can ill afford to hold very much longer. On this market, in the "flush" time of high prices, four years ago, I have seen tobacco bring as high as \$15 per hundred. The shipment

dies of manufactured tobacco, 530 hogsheads and tierces of leaf and 182 hogsheads of stems, making a total of 1,704, 277 pounds. The large house in Montreal keeps a man in the market continually. To show how certainly Winston is thriving in face of the very general depression only two insolvents were returned by the town constable after collecting the municipal taxes of the last year. The County Commissioners are farming out those in our jail serving out sentences, and they are at work upon the new water works Chapel in Salem is undergoing repairs. at Elkin, Surry county, is being sold this the results of the war merits all praise from week under executions in the hands of Sheriff L H. Taylor. The project of building a new road from

exciting very great attention all through this region. A regular working committee, after having preliminary meetings, has been formed, consisting of Jos. H. Stockton, J. W. Alspaugh, T. J. Brown, J. E. Gilmer, G. M. Mathes, Dr. Wm. Brown, J. M. Fries and R. L. Patterson, who are corresponding with other committees and parties at the points named and all along the proposed route, preparing circulars to be submitted to the Board of Trade at Baltimore, etc., etc., receiving subscriptions, etc. This point pledged \$25,000 at the first meeting of merchants. It is proposed to build a narrow gauge road, which practical men feel will be entirely equal to the demand of business along the route, as is the case in Alabama and Northern Georgia, and such a road can be built for 50 per cent less than a broad gauge. Capt. Moore, a civil engineer, who has addressed the meetings of the board, says that a road of this kind between the points can be graded for \$1.000 per mile, provided they could get 200 convicts of the State. It would require about \$1.000 to survey. He says tum. that a narrow gauge road could do all the business now, or at any time to come, from Danville to Charlotte.

Wm. W. Farrow, of South Carolina, a ournalist, died here, of pulmonary disease on the 5th inst. He was editor of the Abbeville Banner since the war, and subsequently connected with the Columbia and Charleston press.

CABARRUS COUNTY LETTER

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

CONCORD, N. C., April 10, 1878. Messes. Editors: - Farming interests were never in a more prosperous condition for the time of the year than at this time. Wheat, from present appearances, is very promising. The season is fine, and farmers thousand dollars per year. The govern- generally up with their work. If the

interest to the companies, will immediately who knew him. I am glad to say, has been on the bill becoming a law bear compound removed to the asylum. Mr. M. is a son interest as a part of the sinking fund and of Archibald McKurdy (as then spelled), be placed to the credit of the two compa- the second representative Catagins sent to Mr. D. R. Cannon is building a fine res-

of the town-North Union street. A robbery of a trank, the contents of Means by a vote of 6 to 5 decided to report which was rifled by use of a false key, The bill imposes a tax on all incomes in session of the railroad) last November, by which a lady lost some \$300, but the guilty person escaped arrest owing to the want

of proof, until a few weeks since, when some of the stolen articles made their appearance, a set of jewelry, having been bought in New York, and costing \$200, but the subterfuge was too thin. So we may expect a true bill from the grand

Bill Emmons, a ward of the nation, of eginger-bread color, was committed to jail last week in default of bail for \$100, for lifting \$25 off of the counter of one of our merchants, where it had been left by a gentleman while trading. Bill knew nothing of the money until he was introduced o a search warrant. William no doubt thinks his case a nice point of law for the Superior, or may be, Supreme Court to decide whether it was larceny or capillary attraction?

Silver dollars are beginning to become remarkably abundant, but not in the form of U. S. Mint drops: It is the Mexican dollar, not the "dollar of our daddies," but spick and span new as if gotten up expressly for the purpose. It is rumored here that our banks are buying it at a heavy discount, and loaning it to their

Last Saturday there was a meeting held by the Democrats of Cabarrus in the court of Deeds, Treasurer, or in the Legislature. pecting a seat on the Supreme Court bench. The citizens of this county deprecate the Schenck, as it stirs up old strife and hatred, and may cause dissension in the

Our municipal election is beginning to Dry." An old adage is, time about is fair play. The "Wets" carried the last election, the "Drys" are entitled to the officers war: jurors and witnesses have not been this time, provided they can carry the election eight to seven, or upwards.

Senator Merrimon.

(From the Goldsboro Messenger, 1

A few days ago Senator Merrimon called upon the Secretary of War for information in possession of the War Department relative to the occupation of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by the government from May through with the great compromise case to October 1865, and such further informa. always been directed, and the attainment with the government. Revenue receipts tion touching the exhorbitant prices charfor this District for the month of March | ged the Road for engines and other rolling stock, of which the Road stood sadly in a very large attendance from this section need after the property was surrendered by the military. The Secretary of War seems not to have shown a very willing disposition to furnish the desired information, but Senator Merrimon was determined to obtain what he sought for, and in keeping with his characteristic perseverance promptly offered a motion in the Senate that the Secretary be instructed to furnish all information concerning the matter in his possession forthwith, and as the result, before night, the Senator had gained his

> North Carolina has just cause to feel proud of her Senatorial representation, as an understanding for the solution of the also of that in the House. The courteous, gallant Ransom is the Chesterfield of the Senate, in ability the peer of any of his colleagues, and respected and courted by all. Merrimon has taken a bold stand and for himself a national reputation of which

Russia and England.

[Special to the New York Herald, 10th.] LONDON, April 10.-The reply of Prince of W. C. McDonald buys largely here and Gortschakoff to Lord Salisbury's circular reached London last evening. It consists from the Dardanelles, thus enabling each of twelve paragraphs categorically answer- nation to show a desire for conciliation ing the objections to the Treaty of San-Stefano raised by England. The tone of the whole dispatch is remarkable for calmness. The concessions that are offered regarding the boun faries of the new State appear conciliatory, but it should be remembered that the lines drawn in the treaty constructing in Salem. The Moravian have never been definite. The frankness with which Prince Gortschakoff reiterates The large business of R. W. Foard & Sons | Russia's firm determination not to surrender

Some copies of the Times containing the dispatch reached the House of Commons Danville via this point to Statesville is during the debate on the Queen's address, and the effect was to immediately cause a more peaceable feeling. The hope expressed that England will no longer refuse to recognize the existence of a new order of things in Turkey seemed to give many statesmen matter for contemplation.

The tone of the dispatch is firm no yielding from the former attitude assumed by Russia is to be observed. The reply deprecates the importance of England's demands, giving plausible reasons for the proposed changes in the Ottoman Em-

Again, it is asserted that although a slight rectification of the limits of Bulgaria may be agreed to; the formation of a new Bulgaria, south of the Balkans, in a manner similar to that of the creation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities in 1830, has been positively determined on by Russia. Russia cannot allow the result gained by blood to be lost and nothing further than a slight rectification of the Bulgarian lines will be conceded. This determination, as expressed, looks very much like an ultima-

It England desires war Russia will not refuse to meet her in the field, and will rely on the gallantry and patriotism of her valiant soldiery to vindicate her honor and dignity. The army that has reached Constantinople after heroic sacrifices will maintain the honor of Russia against all enemies. All rumors that have prevailed here during the past few days of Russia's yielding are totally unfounded. Russia cannot and will not yield! PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

The Times issued a special edition last ight containing the full text of Prince Fortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular despatch. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Sallsbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slav State under the control of Russia, and amount of guano is to be taken as an index declares that the arrangements relative to government earnings, although one-half of of the cotton raised in our county this Bulgaria are only a development of the them has been to the companies. The summer, we may anticipate a large yield. principle established by the Constantinople

sinking fund, but to the other sections of to their already extensive cotton mills, the programme of that Conference pure the bill, including the declaration of the Mr. Odell is a man of energy and expe- and simple is rendered impossible by the right to amend, alter or repeal the bill, rience, capable of managing such an enter- war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty should it become a law. The amount due prise, and I hope may meet with success. is preliminary indicates that Russia has Mr. Jacob McCurdy, whose mind was not prejudged definite results and has left ment for transportation and other services, so much affected some six months ago as room for an ulterior understanding. Bulwhich has heretofore been held in the to require his confinement in the county garia will be under Russian control no more United States Treasury without benefit or | jail, and who has had the sympathy of all | than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bul-"The limits of Bulgaria have only been

indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The idence in one of the most desirable parts details will be left to a mixed commission. The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediteranean Powers, whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to the stipulations of the treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on the reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext of Bessarabia as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the International Commission.'

Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to says:-"Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. The territorial cessions are the Patapsco, Vauxhall, Crenshaw Mills land wished to avert them she had only to join Russia in exercising pressure upon customers, thereby making in an indirect the Porte, which would probably have \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$0. way a larger per cent of interest than they | compelled it to grant the reforms without

"England having refused to do so she has now no ground to question the right house to appoint delegates to the State for which Russia has shed her blood, Convention, of which you have been in- namely, the right to establish a state of formed by telegraph. The political fever | things which will henceforth render such nexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflicts with statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. "The complaints concerning the indem-

nity are equally ill founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In the deferment of the payment of the keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interest of all than a design to parciaim the attention of our citizens; the all | alyze Turkey; but there is no remetly against suspicion." A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Prince Gortschakoff says in conclusion The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations toward the Christians and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the East.

"It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has of which one learns with pleasure the English Government desires-namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations.

'It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone. 'Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains no

reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that dispatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure present difficulties."

VERY PEACEFUL IN TONE.

The Times, in its leading editorial this morning, says Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peace. is a leader among leaders. He has earned able solution. The Times' correspondent at Berlin says it appears that Austria and

have been begun with England for the purpose of enabling both countries to back down from their present antagonistic pe sition. It is suggested that Russia shall a San Stefano and the English fleet reti We are not told whither the Russians propose to retire. They will certainly not

that portion of the disputed territory an settled to their entire satisfaction. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

leave Bulgaria until all matters relating

FULLEST STORE IN THE STATE

I AM NOW RECEIVING DAILY MY

SPRING STOCK DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES NOTIONS, HATS, MATTING

&c., AND CLOTHING. And call attention of the public to my famous Brand, "BOYDEN"

Gents' Hand-Made Shoes for Gentlement Something new and stylish. I have just recent

BOY'S WAISTS. ASSORTED. for ages 5 to 9, which is something new

LADIES KID GLOVES for 50 cents, nice and very cheap, DR. WARNER'S

PRETTY LINE OF PRINTS, GRASS CLOTES AND DRESS GOODS. Agent for

Frank Leslie's Cut Paper Patterns. CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

I offer good goods and at LOW PRICES and compete with any competition doing legitimate

J. P. GULLEY.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS:

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

The Best and most Improved AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERT

MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES

Special circulars of any machine furnished

upon application, all inquiries promptly asswered and best possible information furnished

W.C. & A.B. Stronach JUST RECEIVED

Delicious Smoked Broiling Beef, Choice Sugar Cured Pig Hams Light Thin S. C. Breakfast Strip. Fresh Cooked Corned Beef. Fresh Cooked Beef Tongues Prime Fresh Goshen Butter.

Fresh Roasted Coffees, bulk and Peerless Table Irish Potatoes

Early Rose Seed Irish Potatoes.

An Elegant Lot N. C. BACON HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS and BACK BONES.

FLOUR.

Choice N. C. Family Flour. Bbls. Sacks and 1-4 Sacks.

NEWLIN'S CIDER CLIFF MILLS Selected Wheat N. C. Family Flour

SWEET POTATO PLANTINGS. Any quantity or variety furnished on short

CIGARS. Best line of 5 cent CIGARS in the city. To

GRASS SEED, CLOVER SEED AND MILLET.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH. LAW SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO ES the PREPARATION OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR. The advantages which this city offers in the convenience of access to the best libraries, in in session more than half the year, and in meelgentlemen, surpasses those of any other locality

in the State.

LECTURES will be delivered at night for the benefit of those engaged in business.

Fee for the Course—ONE HUNDERD DOLLARS.
It is proposed to form a new class on January.

Applicants received immediately. Good board, lodging, light and fuel can be had GEORGE V. STRONG,

Important Sale of Land.

BY VIRTUE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED by the Superior Court of Wake county at the June Term, 1877, thereof, in the civil actions pending in said Court, entitled, respectively. James T. Morehead and others against the Hersd Mining Company and others; and Lindley Spring missioner of said Court, will, on Thursday, the 18th Day of April Next,

expose to public sale for CASH at the Court housedfoor in Raleigh all the lands and mining interests formerly owned by the Heron Mining Company. The said lands lie near the city of kaleigh, and the various tracts composing the same contain about four thousand (4,000) geres. For more particular information apply to me at my office on Fayetteville street, in Raleigh. MARCH 15th, 1878. JOHN GATLING.

Commissioner J. A. WORTHY, J. W. HINSDALE, Raleigh, N. C.

Carthage, N. C HINSDALE & WORTHY, Attorneys at Law Carthage, N. C.

Have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in the county of Moore.

nov 4-if JNO. W. HINSDALE, Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C., May be found as heretofore at his office in Raleigh. He will attend all the courts in Wake, Moore and Cumberland counties.

nov4-d&w-tf,