THANKS.

To say that we are profoundly grateful for the handsome endorsement given us by the joint Democratic caucus last night gives but feeble expression to the emotion that possesses us. By the free votes at first of near three-fourths of the members of the caucus and subsequently by the unanimous utterance of its will the Public Printing was last night awarded to THE OBSERVER-a recognition of its character and services that will ever be very dear to us. Gentlemen of the Democratic caucus one and all, we thank you.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

In pursuing this series of articles on the internal improvement system of North Carolina, so much was necessary to develop and properly present in regard to the Central System-the internal improvement back bone of the State-that the consideration of the narrow gauge idea has been necessarily deferred.

The State is engaged in a stupendous work. The people everywhere are alive to it. For sixty years the best thought, and for thirty the best energies and resources of North Carolina have been given to the grand idea of piercing the Blue Ridge with the central, east and west line of railroad. This work, still before us, is that which claims the almost undivided attention of our people. It is that which has occupied THE OBSERVER, for, until the Western North Carolina Railroad is completed, until the seashore shall be united with the mountains in the indissoluble bonds of iron rails, there can be no real or general prosperity worthy of the name in our State. Not that this grand idea and noble enterprise should absorb everything else, but it is and must be of the first consideration to all our people, those of one section, as well as of another. This done, and the first grand era of internal improvement in North Carolina is passed. Then comes the second, and, as a general distribution of railroad facilities among all the people, perhaps the most important era of our progress. 'The Narrow Gauge System of railroads is the system for the development of all sections of the State, and for bringing into communication with the people of the centre those who inhabit portions of outlying territory.

THE OBSERVER has carefully studied this system in all its bearings, and its relations to the standard gauge system, and with reference to its adaptability to the topography and geographical location of our State, and the conclusion reached, after a practical examination of the narrow gauge roads in operation, is that it is a system of internal improvement that must engage the attention and enlist the energies of our people from one end of the State to the other; that this system, auxiliary as it is to our central standard gauge system, is as necessary to it as are the tributary streams to a great

The first official notice which the nar row gauge railroads appear to have received in North Carolina, is found in the report of Chief Engineer Wm. A. Ell son, of the Western North Carolina Railroad, made to the annual meeting of stockholders in 1869. Treating of the narrow gauge system of roads as auxiliary to the complete development of the central line, Mr. ELIASON said:

"The second plan would be to build surface roads of narrow-gauge and steep grades, worked by light rolling stock, or light rails, and penetrating every section which could pay the lessened cost of their construction. These plans would extend the area brought within the influence of dissipated or not produced at all. These branches have been successfully worked by locomotives when constructed with grades 880 per mile, curves of 2000 radius, or 28 degrees and a two foot gauge. They have transported passengers and freight at fifteen miles per hour to the amount of 130,000 tons of freight, and 140,000 passengers per year. With many such lines constructed, your road would resemble that most magnificent and useful feature of nature, a noble river, which gradually swelling its current by the addition of numerous smaller streams, at last bears upon its swelling tides, the untold riches of a nation's commerce; while its populous shores teem with a prosperous and active population. Thus would it be with your road; its freights and travel increased by these feeders, it would swell its vast stores into the laps of mighty cities which would grow along your coast, and spring up on its line, and remunerative dividends would soon gladden the hearts of the patient and enterprising stockholders who have used their means to complete it."

This was well said ten years ago, a long time, measured by the progress and rapidly developing ideas of this fast age. At that date there was not a narrow gauge railroad in any of the adjoining States, if in the South. It was then an entirely new feature in railroading, and the great majority of our people had never heard of it, and the idea had not probably been presented to a hundred minds in North Carolina, outside of railroad circles. Today our people are beginning to realize deal of jealousy among prominent Repub and appreciate what a narrow gauge railroad is. We have two operating within our borders, the Chester and Lenoir, and the Milton and Sutherlin. The people everywhere are looking to this system, and wherever they have understood it, they begun to speak of Mr. Sherman as the have readily fallen into the idea. Many such schemes are now on foot, and the present Legislature will be called upon to charter a number of these lines, and the people, with an enthusiasm never before witnessed in the State, will go to work constructing them.

Having given the matter very thorough consideration, and having examined the narrow gauge system in practical operation. THE OBSERVER is prepared to say that the capacity of a narrow gauge rail- Saturday, if one may believe the hints road is equal to the transportation demands, in respect both to freight and passengers, now made upon any railroad in forth Carolina. Perhaps, if the Wilming- hope that a declaration to this effect, ton and Weldon and the Piedmont Air divide the Democrats, which it is very. Line were narrow gauge roads they might | likely to do.

find a double track necessary, but, the narrow gauge would do all the business. This must be manifest to every mind. when it is remembered that the present capacity of all the railroads in the United States is four times in excess of the demand upon them, and at the South their capacity is ten times in excess. Let no Graham, and other equally zealous State one hesitate about a narrow gauge railroad patriots, seemed to be failures. But your in respect to its capacity for transportation, rate of speed, or safety.

THERE are six prominent candidates for United States Senator before the Missouri Legislature, viz : Gov. PHELPS, Senator ARMSTRONG, who is now filling out the unexpired term of the late Senator Booy. ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, Hon. S. T. GLOVER, THOMAS ALLEN, and GEORGE G. VEST. Just at present the contest seems to be warmest between ALLEN, VEST and GLOV-BR. ALLEN is from Pittsfield, Mass VEST is a Kentuckian and ex-member of the Confederate Congress; GLOVER is also a Kentuckian by birth, a lawyer and brother of Congressman GLOVER; PHELPS is a native of Connecticut; Armstrong is a Nova Scotian, and REYNOLDS is a South

One of the most marked contrasts between the British Parliament and the United States Congress is seen in the proceedings which take place on the death of a member. The American press has been full of the ceremonial attending the funeral of Congressman Schleicher, which was conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of a state funeral, whereas had that gentleman been an English Peer or member of the House of Commons, there would not have been, unless he had been a man of very exceptional eminence, any allusion even to his demise, except that if he had been in the lower house the Secretary of the Treasury would, in a few days, have moved for a new writ to issue for the re turn of a member to represent the vacancy occasioned by his death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1879. MESSES. EDITORS: The discussion ves terday in the House on the Mexican pension bill resulted in nothing but a little nonsense and demagogism. The opponents of the bill offered an amendment giving a pension to the soldiers of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion: this of course was intended to kill the bill, but strange enough, the amendment not the independence to vote against any | two; a not pros. at the next term of ance, unless convinced that God has orthing, which panders to a great mass of ignorance and prejudice. "TURN ON THE LIGHT."

This excellent sentiment of Senator Ransom had its exemplication before the Potter Committee yesterday. It is now in positive proof that the Electoral returns from Louisiana were forgeries, and that upon these forged returns Hayes was made the President de facto of the United materially changed, except in the matter States. This great historic forgery was done under the special supervision of Gov. Kellogg, then acting as Governor, and at the same time as a Presidential Elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket. This same Kellogg is now a member of the United States Senate! The place selected hired boys, who did not care a cent for the was a third-story room in the State House. at New Orleans, which House was guarded by bristling bayonets.

This man Kellogg, through his faithful henchmen, Kelley and Clark, the latter being his private secretary, had the names of two of the electors for the State of Louisiana forged to the returns, which were forthwith sent to Mr. Ferry, a Washington, and by virtue of the High Commission of 8 vs. 7, Rutherford B. Haves was declared the President of the United States! Here is the Governor of a State using all the machinations of fraud possible-using the military forces of the United States to protect his villainies: and finally resorting to deliberate forgery, for the commission of which crime the law says he shall go to the penitentiary at "hard labor," but instead of that he is sent to the United States Senate!

Indeed, "truth is stranger than fiction." What will posterily say of this stupendous fraud, by which so many millions of people have been deprived of their rights at the ballot box, and the Chief Executive the main road, which would otherwise be of the nation, and the majority of the Senate branch of the nation obtained their position and power through forgery. perjury and fraud!

THE TFN DOLLAR BOND BILL. The House is now discussing the bill which proposes to issue bonds of the gov ernment in sums of ten dollars at three per cent. interest. This is thought to be an easy and ready investment for parties having only small savings to invest. But Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his speech to-day made a severe onslaught on the bill. He said it was fixing a rate of interest of only three per cent. for the poor man while the four per cent. bonds now issued under the Funding Act bore a rate to suit the rich man. Judge Kelley of fered an amendment providing that these bonds after a certain time should be con vertible into five per cent. bonds. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, also made some objections to the bill, but signified a purpose to vote for the bill if relieved of certain objections suggested.

This thing of such ready investment in the bonds of the United States indicates that the money of the country is not being used in the business enterprises of the country. Yesterday the subscription to the four per cent, loan was over thirteen million of dollars. I doubt if this indicates the revival of business in the country. Capital is on a scare and is seeking permanent investments rather than being employed in legitimate business.

W. H. M.

Radical Imputations (Special to the New York Herald, 15th.) Washington, Jan. 14. - There is a good licans of Mr. Sherman's Presidential prospects. The fact that he is about to publish a volume of his speeches, the reports that ne is not unwilling to run for Governor in Ohio if Mr. Thurman could be persuaded to oppose him, and the fact that the Western opponents of the Grant movement have only man who can defeat Grant, all draw upon him the opposition of rivals and their supporters. It is also a grievance to the Republican Senators that the administration, which they dislike as much as ever, is likely to get the credit of completing the work of resumption, and Mr. Sherman in this matter shares the hostility which is felt for his chief.

The Radical Programme,

(Special to the N. Y. World, 15th.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The caucus of Our Public Roads.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] GREENSBORO, Jan. 11, 1879. MESSES. EDITORS: I had despaired of the establishment of any system of internal improvements to build up North Carolina ports and markets. The grand ideas of old Jo. Caldwell, Dudley, Morehead, series of articles in THE OBSERVER, SO broad, liberal and free from sectional bias, revives hope in that direction. At all events, if your views can be practically carried out, as they can be by a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, whether State markets be built up or not, they will redound to the benefit of the people beyond all your calculations. Convenient access to market, no matter where the market may be situated, and easy means of business and social intercourse, are main things wanting to the public

But I write this for the purpose of callng attention to another scheme of im provement, not less needed than railroads. mean the improvement, or rather, the absolute reconstruction of our common

If anybody thinks that good highways form one of the chief concomitants of advanced society, he had better not come to North Carolina for an example. Our pub lic roads are a disgrace to the State and to civilization. Their condition is such that it looks as if our people do not care about going anywhere, and after they get there to not care about getting away. And the obstacles to getting on in either direction are sources of continual difficulty, and sometimes danger to travelers in any sort of vehicle, from a phaeton to an ox cart. As to going afoot on our roads it is out of the question. Pedestrians take to the

Some may say the read laws are good

enough if they could be well administered. They are not good enough, and if they were so in theory they cannot as they stand be so administered as to cure the evil. The reader, if he is old enough, may call to mind many occasions within the last forty years, when he has heard judges charge grand juries as to the laws about keeping up the public roads. For instance, His Honor, after toiling in his gig or sulky over miles of mud and roots and stumps and rocks and gullies, until his horse is blown and his own limbs bruised to jelly, arrives at the county town late Monday morning. He goes into the court house with a temper sadly at variance with his judicial dignity, and proceeds to charge the grand jury. Giving in his charge the common can live without a belief in a revelation, in and statute laws generally, he saves the a God who orders all things for the best, in road subject for emphasis in the perora. a Supreme Judge from whom there is no tion. He narrates, expatiates, objurgates, appeal, and in a future life. If I were not and lays down the law with a sense of its a Christian I should not remain at my importance produced by a vivid recollec post for a single hour. If I did not tion of the jolts sustained by the judicial rely on God Almighty I should not carcass. The grand jurors squirm a little put my trust in princes. I have enough learning and stimulate the eloquence of the next Judge that comes along.

Friday before Court has been road day, that is, the day for working the roads, time immemorial. I remember how it was in old times, and think it has not been of fines against delinquents, as will be noted presently. All the "hands" in the of their section of road "as early as convenient after breakfast;" the thriftiest citizens appearing by proxy, in the shape of condition of the road, or whether there was any road at all. The hands proceeded to dawdle over their work, filling up mud holes just enough to make them nastier than they were before: throwing dirt into the gullies in such places and measure as to be placing poles slantwise across the track so as to give wagons the severest possible double and twisted wrench. In the eve ning the overseer called over the list of considered under sci.fa to show cause next road day, why they should not treat to a quart of whisky. The "fines" from delinquents at last road day were produced and duly "covered into the treasury," i. e. | country, &c., will not fail to find in it drunk up, and all hands went home with a food for profitable reflection. With best mellow sense of having devoted a day to their country.

Now this was all so. I have been there and ought to know. And it is all so to this day, except the "fines;" they are not so readily liquidated as formerly. I have no doubt, if the fines were forth coming, as in days past, a much larger and livelier attendance would be secured. As it is, the fines are mostly permitted to 'slide," under force of the proverb touching the nature of the recovery in case of

suing a beggar. To add to the inefficiency of our wretched system of working, the roads are often found laid out over places involving double the labor required to keep them up over more judicious routes. Our forefathers had as little gumption in this respect as their sons. They went straight up hill and down hill, without regard to the engineering advantages presented by a little deviation from their obstinately direct courses. Instances are numerous and obvious, particularly in crossing streams. where, instead of taking advantage of ravine for easy ascent, the roads have been laid out up the steepest part of the hill. It is often matter of wonder that, in default of skill, they didn't have better luck Such were the ways of the fathers, and their sons seem content to walk and ride

Is there no hope of amendment to this our most absurd system? Has the habit of a century fixed the evil upon us beyond have found the plan to work well, and a promise that they shall receive. They remedy? Are our ways never to be made farthing or less for each drink has lifted have an inexhaustible treasury to draw

ways of pleasantness? The experience of other States might safely guide any attempt at improvement. I doubt whether any thing short of a ju dictious tax will secure the end desired. Such tax would afford more gratifying returns, in the easy transactions of business and in pleasant social intercourse than any other that we pay. It would not, proba bly, be proper to depend entirely on taxation for the procurement of road labor, in | county served with something like the folview of the fact that, from the foundation lowing of the commonwealth, the able-bodied men of the state have been looked to for the performance of road and military duty. While there was doubtless sound reason at the bottom of this custom, a strong infusion of the financial element would now work wonders. A tax might be so arranged as to be discharged in work at the option of the citizen. A road commission-er of good judgment and some engineering district, would be found a serviceable offi-

cer in this connection. This matter is worthy the consideration of a joint select committee of both Houses of the present General Assembly. S. P. S. The above was written before I saw the Governor's message. It is questionable whether the convict labor would not be too scattering to be efficient. But anything to improve the roads

A Good Divide. - The administrators of the late I. G. Lash distributed \$150 000 among the legatees on last Tuesday as the first installment.

WATAUGA WEATHER .-- In . Watauga county the thermometer last week was 8 de-grees below zero, and most of the streams frozen up so that the mills could do no grinding. \_ soleno bat eath make it

Gov. Holden and Gov. Vance's

[Correspondence of THE OSSERVER.] RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1879. MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of this morning, in your article in relation to

Senator Vance, you say:
"Mrs. Vance having fallen very ill,
Gov. Holden, at the solicitation of some of Gov. Vance's friends, and in recognition of the protection extended to him when the raid was made by Confederate troops on his printing office in Raleigh. wrote to President Johnson in his behalf. and he was permitted to return bome on parole, and was finally released. Now, the facts are as follows: Vanc. was in prison in Washington, and Mrs. Vance was sick in Statesville. Col.

Tod R. Caldwell, (afterwards Gov. Cald-

well,) who had just returned from a visit to his family in Morganton, and who was one of my Aids, informed me, on the morning of the fourth of July 1865, that Mrs. Vance was very sick; that it was believed her sickness would prove fatal; and he asked me to teles raph to President Johnson to allow Gov. Vance to return to Statesville on his to be with his afflicted family I telegraphed at once to the Presi dent, and in the course of an hour or so received the reply that, in accordance with my request, Governor Vance had been paroled, and was about to leave Washington for Statesville. So I did not write or telegraph the President "at the solicitation. of some of Governor Vance's friends," and I am sure that, when I thus telegraphed the President, I did not even think of the recognition of any protection" which he had previously extended to me. If I had known that Mrs. Vance was sick, it is more than probable that I would have telegraphed or written to the President of my own accord; but the facts which I have given show that to Governor Cald well is due the credit of the act which led to the release of Governor Vance on his

Very respectfully, W. W. Holden.

Bismarck's Christianity. [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] MESSES. EDITORS: I have just met with an extract from the diary of Prince Bismarck, the great German statesman and diplomatist, which recalls the "Sentimens sur la Christianisme," which appeared in THE OBSERVER not long since. The following is the extract, which equals, if it does not surpass the utterances of the great Napoleon: "I cannot conceive how a man

condition, ready and waiting to refresh the nation of ours, in the divinely appointed order of things, is destined to be something great and good, I should throw up the diplomatic profession this very moment. Orders and titles to me have no attraction. The firmness I have shown in combating all manner of absurdities for ten years But for my strict and literal belief in the truths of Christianity, but for my acceptance of the would not have lived to see the sort of firm a believer as myself and I will resign at once. But I live in a generation of pagans. I have no desire to make prosefai h. If there is among us any self-denial and devotion to king and country, it readily washed out by the next rain; and is a remnant of religious belief unconsciously clinging to our people from the days of their sires. For my part I prefer a rural life to any other. Rob me of the faith that unites me to God, and I return hands, noting the absentees, who were to virgin soil to devote myself industriously to the production of rye and oats." Comments on the above at the present juncture are surely unnecessary, for your

> wishes for THE OBSERVER, I am, Very respectfully, AN OLD FRIEND. The Farthing Per Drink Law.

readers, making the necessary changes for

(Correspondence of THE OBSERVER I MESSRS. EDITORS: So far from controling the use of ardent spirits, the present license law only plays into the hands of monopolies who can hold the power, which is money; and when might is right you cannot blame them for wanting a tax of \$500 of privilege to close all other shops. and command the trade with its enormous profit. Such dealers are classed with all is clear between them and Heaven: school teachers so far as their certificate of good moral character will go, and surround them with more friends than those that have lost nerve, fortune, and all save the

homeless family, Local prohibition will be accused of driving off the capital. When will enormities have an end? What is the effect light of God's countenance. or principle of this law? Does the State commission, or endorse the salesman, and or is money the motive power of the County Board who is called on to comprotimes and good economy? Now, if it is a not an abundance of the wealth of this money making machine, let the State at world, which perhaps will but overload a and her worthy asylums. Other States heavy debt. Abridge the right of no man that will give bond to become collector. In The Observer of last week your New York correspondent H, approved the plan; we all love and believe him, but he was perhaps not aware that many of our good members were hesitating on this matter, like their fears of the sheep law and public health. We ought in good time to have the members from each

cense law to regulate and equalize the traffic has been defeated, we the undersign ed citizens and constituents humbly petition and pray the Honorable body, the Legislature of North Carolina, for the early enactment of a law similar to or an improvement on the Moffett Bell Punch law, imposing a small tax on every drink skill, for each county or other specified of ardent spirits for the benefit of the district, would be found a serviceable offi. State and her Asylums, and lighten the burden of tax from real and other taxable property, and for the relief of this and to come." The whole creation is not only other grievances, your petitioners ever pray, etc. Signed by every PETITIONER.

Up Hait.

Does the road wind up the hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day.
From marn to night, my friend. But is there for the night a resting place?
A roof for when the slow, dark hours begin?
May not the darkness hide it from my sight?

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?

Those who have gone before.

And must I knock or call when just in sight?

They will not keep you standing at that door. Shall I find comfort, travel-sore, and weak?

Of labor you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?

Yea, beds for all who come.

—Rossett.

You cannot miss that inn.

The Pleasant Journey.

[Matthew Henry.] There are twelve things that help to make a journey pleasant, and there is something like to each of them which may be that walk in that way.

1. It helps to make a journey pleasant to go on a good errand. He that goes a prisoner in the bands of the ministers of justice, whatever conveniences he may be accommodated with, cannot have a pleasant journey, but a melancholy one. And this is the case of a wicked man. He that goes towards a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, whatever difficulties which he goes is enough to make it pleasant. On this errand they go who travel in wisdom's ways.

2 It helps to make a journey pleasant to have strength and ability for it. He that is weak, sickly and lame can find no pleasure. They who walk in the ways of religion are not only cured of their natural weakness, but are filled with spiritual strength; travelling not in their own might, but in the greatness of His strength who is mighty to save. This it is makes the things through Christ strengthening me."

3. It helps to make a journey pleasant to have daylight. It is always uncomfortable travelling in the black night. By day we are in no danger of losing the way. This is the case of those that walk in the light of the Lord, for the Sun of righteousness has risen upon them, and will no more go down. Wicked people walk in darkness, and are in continual danger, and so much the more if they be not in continual fear. 4 It helps to make a journey pleasant

to have a good guide, whose knowledge and faithfulness one can confide in. A traveller, though he have daylight, yet may miss his way, especially if it lie, as ours doth, hrough a wilderness where there are so many by-paths. But this is the safety and the satisfaction of all true Christians, that they have not only the True Light, but they have also the Spirit for a guide. They walk after the Spirit, and are led by the Spirit. This makes the way of religion such a highway that wayfaring men, though fools, shall not

5. It helps to make a journey pleasant to be under a good guard or convoy, that one may travel safely. The promises of God are a writ of protection to all Christ's good subjects in their travels; gives them a holy security and lays the foundation for a constant serenity. God Himself hath engaged to preserve their going out and their coming in, from henceforth and forever. No evil shall befall them, and by such promises and by that grace which is conveyed through them to all active be lievers. God carries them, as upon eagles' wings, to bring them to Himself.

6. It helps to make a journey pleasant to under the vehement operation, each one to live on, and am sufficiently genteel and have the way tracked by those who have determining in his own mind that some- distinguished without the Chancellor's gone before in the same road, and on the thing ought to be done. The result is that office. Why should I go on working in same errand. Untrodden paths are not we are bidden to follow those who are now court makes all lovely for overseer and dained me to fulfil these duties? If I through "faith and patience (those travel hands, and the roads remain in the same were not persuaded that this German ling graces of a christian) inheriting the promises. It is pleasant to think we are treading in the footsteps of Abraham. Isaac and Jacob, with whom we hope shor.ly to sit down in the kingdom of God. "We go forth by the footsteps of the flock." Let us then take the prophets for our examples and being compassed about by the past, is solely derived from faith. Take cloud of witnesses, let us go on in our away my faith, and you destroy my race, looking to Jesus, the great pattern of all. What more pleasant than to pursue His track who said: "Follow me?"

7. It helps to make a journey pleasant miraculous groundwork of religion, you to have good company. This deceives the time, and takes off the tediousness of pro vehiculo. There are not many walking in wisdom's ways, but there are some, and those the wisest and best, and more munion of saints is a great help, they quicken one another as companions in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.. They go from strength to strength, increasing in number continually, 'till they appear in Zion before God. It is the will of God that His people should thus encourage one another, and strengthen one another's hands, and it adds much to the pleasure of this intercourse to consider that God is pleased to take note of it. "He hearkens and a book of remembrance is written for those who fear Him and think on His name." 8. It helps to make a journey pleasant when the way lies through pleasant ways.

by still waters and green pastures. David speaks of his experience herein. The children of God find prayer a delight, the Sabbath a delight, and the word of God's delight. There is a river of comfort in gospel ordinances, the streams whereof make glad the city of God; and along the brink of that river their road lies.

9. It helps to make a journey pleasant to have fair weather. Wet and stormy weather add much to our discomfort, but travelling is pleasant when the sky is clear and the air serene. And this is the hap piness of those who trave! Zionward, that There are no clouds of guilt to interpose between them and the sun of righteousness, and to intercept his refreshing beams. no storms of wrath gathering that threaten them, Reconciliation with God makes everything pleasant. Those travellers cannot but rejoice all day who walk in the

10. It helps to make a journey pleasant to be well furnished with all needful acthereby become a party to the consequence; commodations for travelling. God's travellers have always wherewithal to bear their charges, and it is promised them they mise the future weal, and fall back on hard shall want no good thing. If they have large become engineer, under the proper traveller, and be an incumbrance rather restrictions, for the benefit of the State than a furtherance, yet they have good bills. They have access by prayer, and a upon. "Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide." Christ brings forth bread and wine, and provides a baiting place "at noon," and rest at night. Return to thy rest, O my soul."

11. It helps to make a, journey pleasant to have singing along the way. This takes off something of fatigue and exhibarates the spirits. Pilgrims used it, and God has put a new song into the mouth of His people. He has given us cause to be cheerful, leave to be cheerful, and hearts her weeds even to brighten the marriage to be cheerful, and has made it our duty of her favorite daughter. And now within WHEREAS, The object of the liquor li- to rejoice in Him always. How pleasant- a week from the wedding day of his ly did the released captives return to their own country, when they came with singing unto Zion. With this let tr. vellers revive one another, "O come let us sing unto the Lord."

It helps to make a journey pleasant to have a good prospect ahead. No travellers ever could look about them with such pleasure as the travellers towards Zion can. All things are theirs-"the world, and life, and death, and things present, and things at peace with those who are at peace with God, but at their service. They can look before them with pleasure; not with anxiety, or uncertainty, but an humble assur ance; not in terror, but in joy. Every step we take is so much nearer a pleasant end. We have a prospect of being short-ly with Christ in Paradise; yet a little while, and we shall be at home, we shall be at rest, and whatever have been the difficulties of our way thither, when we come to Heaven all will be well, eternally

WAR'S LOSSES.-There were buried in Turkey in Europe 129,471 Russian soldiers, and of the 120,950 sick and wounced sent home, 42,950 died. Total, 172,421.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

[Special to Baltimore Sun. 16th.] Washington, Jan. 15.-An important caucus of the Democratic Senators was held this morning, in the course of which found in the way of wisdom, and those three prominent subjects were brought in for consultation and discussion, viz : the proper course to be pursued r garding the appropriation bill, the resolutious of Mr. Edmunds concerning the thirteenth fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and the provision in the revised statutes prescribing the test oath for jurors in the United States courts. The point as to the appropriation bills was whether it would be good policy to pro-Gov. may attend the road, yet the errand on tract action on them so as to prevent the passage of one or more of the important bills at this session.

these bills, but it was agreed that it would be expedient to have a conference with the House Democrats and then determine what was expedient. Concerning the jurors' test oath, which there is every reason to believe was purposely inserted in the new edition of the Revised Statutes, and not by mistake, there was unanimity lame man leap as a hart. "I can do all in the view that it ought to be wiped out with the least possible delay, as the Southern Senators showed how easy it would be with that provision on the statute books for the United States marshals to pack juries to suit themselves. A committee of three, with Senator Morgan as chairman, was appointed to consider the proper course to be taken with regard to this matter, who will report at the next caucus. The resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, reaffirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, were then discussed, and the opinion was expressed by a number of the Senators that the Democrets should not vote for those resolutions as at present worded, although practically considered i was conceded that they amounted to little or nothing. A critical analysis of Mr. Edmunds' language was made, and it was asserted that he had, as usual, in specious terms, set a trap to catch the Democrats. Other Senators said they had no objection to voting for the resolutions as they stood, as they did not think they were worth making any fuss over. It was finally, however, determined to appoint a committee of seven, consisting of Judge Thurman. chairman, and Messrs. Eaton, McDonald, Gordon, Saulsbury, Morgan and Harris, to consider the subject and report whether it would be expedient to debate the resolutions, when Mr. Edmunds calls them up for action, or to offer any amendments to them. This committee will also report at the next meeting of the caucus.

> Time's Changes. [From the New York Times, 14th.]

A little less than three hundred years ago, yest rday would have been the first of the new year. The arrangement which makes New Year's Day come a week after Christmas Day dates from 1582. Up to dates were regulated throughout Christen dom, assumed the solar year to contain 365 days 6 hours; the Gregorian Calendar made the year consist of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes, an estimate that differs only a few seconds from the true value, and this error is compensated for by the institution of leap year. Notwithstanding the almost perfection of the calendar introduced by Julius Cæ ar 46 B. C., it involved an annual error of 11 minutes, a difference which, after the lapse 1.628 years, had grown to the portentous one of ten days. If this had been allowed to go on, the time would have come when the months would no longer have coincided with the seasons. December would have fallen in autumn, the month of May have been most dismal instead of merry, June have retrograded into midwinter, and Christmas have been celebrated in the dog days. After consultation with the leading astronomers and mathematicians of his age. Pope Gregory XII. brought out a new calendar, which is the one now in use in all countries except Russia. This change was made Oct. 12, 1582; but England clung with such fervor to her Protestant principles that she continued the use of the old style abandon the Julian calendar was Sweden. The Eastern or Greek Church still refuses to adopt the new style, although we believe steps have been taken looking toward achange in this respect. Owing to the year 1800 not being considered as a leap year, the difference between the styles is now 12 days, so that yesterday was the beginning of the new year in Russia.

THE FRENCH LOTTERY -The drawings of the French national lottery began yesterday, and, as the tickets were offered for no more than a franc apiece, and twelve millions have been sold, every gamin of Paris and every "provincial" in that great country, from Brest to Frejus, and from Dunkirk to Perpiguan, is likely to pass sleepless nights and feverish days until the drawing is over, There is a capital prize of \$30,000 in money, but the great part of the prizes are made up of numbered articles selected from the late international show. These articles are said to range in variety from a steam engine to a row of pins, and their selection as the basis of a grand lottery is a good instance of the thrifty way the French have of dealing with such matters. Of course lotteries are the most wasteful things in the world to the people. but the French Government by this means has probably been able to dispose at good prices of a great quantity of articles which would otherwise have been compelled to pay insurance and furnish transportation for. The distribution will be likely to have its humorous features. The idea of a newsboy drawing a piano, or an old maid a steam engine, suggests irresistibly the old yarn of the man who bought an elephant at auction.

THE CYPRESS AND MYRTLE. - The marriuge feast and the funeral baked meats follow each other with strange rapidity of late in the royal households of Europe. The wedding of the Princess Thyra of Denmark recalled that of the late Grand Duchess of Hesse, which was celebrated under the shadow of the death of the Prince Consort of England, her father. It was noted at the time of the Grand Duchess's wedding, by the way, as of evil omen that Queen Victoria refused to doff prother, King William III, of Holland. Prince Henry of the Netherlands has died. leaving his own bride of less than a year a widow, to darken with the gloom of her bereavement the approaching nuptials of her sister, the betrothed bride of H R. H. the Duke of Connaught. -N. Y. World. 14th

AN ACCOMMODATING COURT, AND A MO IR THOUGHTFUL CULPRIT. -A COURTmartial assembled at Bismarck, last week, to try Captain French for drunkenness, and had to adjourn over till Monday to allow him to sober up.

The Bird Let Loose.

The bird let loose in Eastern skies, When hastening fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wing, nor flies
Where idler wirblers foam;
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all lew d-lay, Where nothing earthly bounds her flight, Nor shadow dims her way.

So grant me, God, from every care
And stan of passion free,
Alo t, through Virtue's purer air,
To hold my course to Thee!
No sin to cloud, no lare to stay
My sout, as home she agrings; Thy sunsaine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings!
— Thomas Moore. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. B. DUNN. Office No. 6 Mahler Building.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET. Messages left at the Drug Store of F. H. Partt will receive prompt attention,

mortg ge deed, executed July 1, 876, and corded in the Register's office, for the county of Wake, book 44, page 604, we will sell at pub-lic auction, at the Court house door, in the city There did not seem to be any strong opinion in favor of delaying action on

> Thursday, 20th February Next. -A VALUABLE-

## HOUSE AND LOT.

Now occupied by Phil. Thiem, Esq., on the Southwest corner of Cabarrus and Bloodworth

streets, in said city. TERMS CASH.

GRAY & STAMPS. ian16dtds Attorneys for Mortgagee. MOORTANT SALE .- BY VIRTUE OF THE

powers contained in a mortgage from J. P. H. Russ and wife to J. T. Leach, registered in Book 45, p. 440, Register's office, of Wake county, I shall on Monday, February 17th, 1819, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, proceed to expose to public sale the interest of said Russ and wife in 110 acres of land, lyin on Walnut Creek, in Wake county, and bounded by the lands of William Scott and Thes. 4. Jenkins, Thes. Howle, J C. Blake and others This tract is subject to prior morigages, which will be announced on day of sale. J T, LEACH, iay of sale.

READE, BUSBRE & BUSBRE,
ian 15 30t

Attorneys for Mortgagee.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP IN THE GRO cery Business b tween the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent F. C. Christophers will settle the usiness of the late F. C CHRISTOPHERS, D. P. MEACHAM,

F. C. Christophers.

F. C. Christophers, of the late firm of F. C. Christophers & Co., and M. W. S. rrell, successor to Sorrell & Jackson, having formed a co-partnership, will carry on the

and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand of F. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY. Hargett Street.

Will be pleased to have our numerous friends we can compete with any house in the city. MEAT MARKET.

We make a specialty of Fresh Beef, Pork TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

A full stock or all grades on hand, wholesale

Christophers & Sorrell.

Superior Court WAKE COUNTY.

THE DEFENDANT, T L. DUNN, IS HERE by notified that Geo W. Wynne has com-menced an action against him in the Superior Court of Wake ounts, State of North Carolina, entitled as above. That the purpose of said acofty-tw dollars and afteen ceats, and interest dated at Kaleigh, october 13, 1878. That the compleint in said action was flied in the Superior Court of Wake count, an the 2d day of December, 1878. Said Theo L. Dunn is hereby required to appear at the Court House in Raleigh, in the county of Wake, at the term of the Suprior Court of said county, to be held on the third Monday in February, 1879, and during sai- term to answer or demur to the said compaint, or the plaintiff will apply or the relief therein demanded. And Theo. L. Dunn is further notined that the 2d day of Dec inber, 18 s, a warrant of attachment against his property in North Caro lina was issued from said Superior Court of Wake county on the application of plaintiff, said warrant ecurnable to the Superior Court of Wake county, at the Court House in Raleigh, on

the 3d Monday in February, 1879. CHAS. D. UPCHURCH, dec6-law-6w. Clerk Superior Court.

NORTH CAROLINA; In the Superior Court Paul F. Faison and wife, Anna H., William R. Pool, Sherwood Badger and Thomas D. Martin

Thomas Badger, George Badger, Margaret Williams, John D. Wil lams; Elizabeth Williams. Sarah C. Williams, Anna H. Will ams. In the above Special Proceeding, it appearing from the Affidavit of the plaintiff I. That the defendants, George Badger, Mar-H. and Anna B, Williams cannot, after due dille gence, be found in the State.

parties to this Special Proceeding, and that this Special Proceeding is instituted for the purpose of having partition by sale of a certain fot of land in the city of Raisigh known as the Badger It is ordered. That Ser ice of the Summons be made by publication in THE OBSERVER once a week for six successively; and said summon shall be deenfed to have been a rved at the expiration of the time of publication presented t

II that the said named defendants are proper

Given at Raieigh this 6th day of December, 878. CHAS D. UPCHURCH, Clerk Superior Court. WAKE COUNTY-IN THE SUPERIOR Paul F. Faison and wife, Anna H., Wm. R. Pool, Sherwood Badger, E. S. Badger and Thos. D. Martin, vs. Thoms Badger, George Badger, Margaret Williams, John D. Williams, Bilzabeth

Williams Sarah C. Williams, Alexander H Williams and Anna B. williams-Summons for Re The State of North Carolina, To the Sheriff of Wake County-Greeting :

You are hereby commanded to summon Geo Badger, Margaret William, Jno. D. Williams, Elizabeth Williams, Sarah C. Williams, Alexan-der H. Williams and Annie B. Williams, the defendants above named. If they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Wake, within twenty days after the service this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the superior Court for said County, within 10 days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer to the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the rehef demanded in the complaint. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court,

this the 5th day of December 878.
CHAS. D. UPCHURCH,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court. WAKE COUNTY. JAMES BAILEY

Against
FELIX G. MANGUM.

THE DEFENDANT FELIX G. MANGUM,
is hereby notined that James Bailey has commenced an action against him in the Superior Court of Wake county, state of North Caro-ii a, entitled as above. That the purpose of said action is to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, due by note dated November 23d, 1818, with interest thereon from date at the rate of 8 per cent. That the comp aint in said action is file I in said Superior Court of Wake county, on the 4th of Dec mber, 1878. The said Felix G. Man use is hereby required to appear at the Court House in Ra eigh, in the county of Wake, at the term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the third monday in February, 1879, and during sold term to answer or demur to the said complaint, or the plaintiff will apply for the renef demanded therein. The said Felix G. Mangum is rurther notified that on the 4th day o December 1878, a warrant of attachment aga ast his property in North Carolina was is-sued from said Superior Court of Wake county, retainable to the Superior Court of Wake county at the Court House in Isaleigh on the third Mon-

day of February, 1879. CHAS. D. UPCHURCH, dec5-law-6w.