

teen years, and the marked advancement made in those interests which are so essential to the wealth, happiness and gen-eral prosperity of the people. Wasted by war and robbed by legislation inspired by

world moves and we must move with it. | tunate people, who have lived here so long 'Intelligence is the life of liberty," and in bondage and in ignorance, but who are Republican institutions cannot be main- now free citizens, should not be neglected. tained without it. We must have more A like case can never be presented, and

regulations as may best promote the ag-ricultural interests of the State, and shall make laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry. constitution a department has been estab- discrimination is to build up one city or lished by law and so far has been ably and locality at the expense of another, and to well give it vigor and efficacy. Its duties are conditions which would even in the slightereighty of the States under the constituimproving and extending sheep hus-This industry is well adapted to our soil no affections, no ambition or aspiration one of the most popular and prosperous industries in the State, but it has been sadly neglected. The legislature in defining the duties of the department in this regard has at the same time merely suggested what is justly considered the first step, to-wit, the suppression of the ravages of dogs, but unfortunately they contented themselves with the suggestion and nothing has been done to carry it into effect. The dog and sheep will no more other domestic animals, to the ravages of insects, to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits. There must also be investigations as to drainage and irrigation, utilizing native mineral and other domesalso charged with the duty of collecting statistics in regard to fencing; with the propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of the State, with the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations which are or may be enacted in this State for the sale of commercial fertilizers and seeds. In connection with this it is provided that there should be employed an analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry, whose duty it shall be, upon the request of the department, to analyze all soils, fertilizers and products, water and food, in the interest of general industry and public health. Finally, it is the duty of this board to make reports and such suggestions to the legislature as seem to them, in the spirit of this law, to be practicable. The chief interest of the State, and I trust it always will be so, consists in her agricultural productions. A long step has been made in the right direction and much good done. The quality and quantity of our products have improved and are still improving. The yield of cotton in the State has increased from 73,-845 bales in 1850 and 145,514 in 1860 to 389,598 bales in 1880. Our tobaccos command a higher average price than those of any other State in the Union, but the quantity as yet is not as much by 6,-000,000 pounds as it was in 1860. I have tice which if voluntarily granted would observed with much regret since the war have been gladly accepted in a spirit of a disposition on the part of educated young men just arriving at manhood to surrender the farm of their fathers into the hands of tenants and repair to the citics, already overcrowded, to lead a faster, but a less useful and it may be a less manly life. The responsibility of investing this industry with new interest, maktheir condition may be changed in this re- met a gentleman who had graduated at to and keeping in it our most intelligent gard, are wholly groundless. They have Chapel Hill, from the State of Georgia, and best young men, rests in a good degree upon this board and the commissioner.

criminations are made by the railroads, as between individuals, companies, stations, In accordance with this provision of the towns and cities, and that the result of this equipped with men and means to break down one set of men for the benefit ave of justice conf of another. These are grave complaints most important and if faithfully and on both sides, and there is doubtless much wisely performed, must redound to the truth in them. When a railroad company interests and prosperity of the State. is chartered it is made a person in law, and They are to investigate the best mode of as such is entitled to all its privileges, rights and immunities, given under the bandry and make their report to the legis- law, as much as the highest and most lature, and more particularly the best favored individual in the land. Say if means of suppressing the ravages of dogs. you will that it has no soul, no sympathics, and climate and the proper protection | beyond gain, still it is a child of the law, and encouragement must soon become and in a land where law is supreme is entitled to all the power of the State to secure a fair trial and protection of every legal right. But while this is so the citizens also have rights under the constitution that must be equally recognized and protected. All other common carriers, whether by land or sea, to a greater or less extent, are regulated and held within proper limits in all their exactions from the public by competition, but with railroads there is no competition, and if one prosper, loose the dogs and the sheep are destroyed. There must also be investi-gations relating to discusses of entry of the sheep are and calls loudly for a remoder in the sheep are and call she she sheep are and call she sheep are and call she sh ten years, not only in the halls of Congress, but in all the State Legislatures. That the Legislature has the power to control the soils and climate of the State, such as and regulate these corporations, and that it is their duty if not done by the corporate authorities themselves, to remedy the wrongs, will hardly admit of a doubt. and in relation to the costs and mode of | The great question, and the one that pre sents the only difficulty to my mind is tic sources of fertilizers, as well as their how shall a law be formed so as to meet adaptation to soils and crops. They are the difficulty fully, and at the same time save to the railroads whatever of right and privilege is necessary to their preservation and legitimate profit? The national House of Representatives, after many years of discussion and deliberation, has recently passed a bill which, to a large majority of that House, seems to be a very proper bill for a beginning, yet there are a large number of wise and experienced statesmen in the minority, and elsewhere outside of Congress, who believe the bill is impracticable and if practicable puts in jeopardy the existence of these corporations. But it is to be as an experiment, and liable to be amended hereafter as time and experience may dictate. These corporations best understand their business, and are certainly best qualified to know what should be done and how to do it. They cannot fail to see that something must be done. The people are aroused and determined. Congress and the Legislatures but reflect the will of the people and the profound interest they feel in the subject. Will they do it? The wisdom which looks to the best interests of the roads, the good of the people and to the harmony and good feeling between these clashing interests demand it. But if they fail and nothing is done, the agitation will go on increasing day by day until the people will force from unwilling hands that jus-

then it should only be done after the most dow of a strange hostelry. patient and thoughtful investigation. The arbitrary, frequent and loose exercise of the into the ballroom, and leaning against a the extreme, impairing in its consequences face. The soldierly bearing of the excadet, the fine eyes, lighting up a manly, anon in the courts

scholarly face, possibly

blows and then stopped. 'Lincoln,' he said, 'here's a go, and a bad one, too. This lump of steel ain't worth the powder pardoning power would be disastrous in pillar eagerly scanned each new arrival's that would blow it up. I never was so deceived in anything in all my life. It won't make an axe. But I'll tell you what t will make. It will make won admiring he put it in the fire again, and went comments from the lips of Charleston's through the same performance as before. haughty dames and damsels. He was ob-Then, when it was heated, he laid it on served to change his listless attitude and the anvil, and commenced to hammer it. The sparks flew, and so did the scales, and in a minute half of it was gone. The blacksmith stopped and scratched his head, as men often do under difficulties. 'Well,' he said, 'this certainly is an onery piece of steel, but it may get better nearer the heart of it. I can't make a clevis of it, but it will make a clevis bolt. It may have some good in it yet. After all a good clevis bolt is not a bad thing.' "He put it into the fire again, and this time got it to a white heat. 'I think I have it now, Lincoln,' and he pounded away at it until I was almost blinded with scales. "'This won't do,' he said. 'I certainly cort, his cup of pleasure ran brimming don't know my trade to allow a d-d thing like that to fool me so. Well, well, it won't make a clevis bolt, but I have one resort yet; it will make a ten-penny nail. You will have to wait for your axe,' and he put the metal into the fire again. "This time he didn't blow it; he let it get red-hot naturally, and when it was as he wanted it, he put it on the anvil again. "'This,' he said, 'is a sure thing. I

left, the State, in 1870, found herself burdened with a debt, the principal and interest of which, amounted to \$41,788,710: known as special tax bonds. Issued in have placed purchasers on their guard, these bonds, in the estimation of the people, carried with them no moral obligation, and were repudiated by a subsequent legislature. This action was afterwards submitted to the votes of the people, and was by them overwhelmingly sustained.

men who came among us with no motive

## DEBT SETTLEMENT.

The old debt of the State was \$12,727, 000. Unable to meet this without burdening the people in their impoverished condition beyond their ability, the legislature of 1879, after carefully considering the value of the taxable property of the State, called together their creditors and, in the spirit of an equitable compromise, offered them the largest sum they believed the people could pay, and the creditors, in most cases, with a liberality which was highly creditable, accepted the terms. New bonds at 4 per cent., to the amount of \$2,803,796.25, exempt from taxation, were issued in exchange for the old, amounting to \$9,627,445, and when fully arranged, as I doubt not it will be, a debt of \$12,727,000 will be reduced to the sum of \$3,589,000, upon which the interest has been and will continue to be promptly paid. This was a wise and just measure. It gave a new impulse to all our interests and for the first time since the war inspired our people with hope and confidence. Only ne other debt remained for settlement and that is known as the debt growing out of the construction bonds. The same legislature provided for the appointment of commissioners to confer and settle this with the creditors upon a basis that would be just under all the circumstances to all parties. After much negotiation and some lelay the commissioners, who were men of ability and high reputation, succeeded in getting the creditors to surrender \$676,800 of the interest then due and to accept new bonds for the remainder. This will require probably no further appropriation from the State; the railroad is now paying 6 per cent. and will be able not only to keep the interest paid up, but it is believed that out of the surplus which the State receives over and above the interest from the lease, she will, by a proper investment, in a few years be able to discharge the principal sum. Our new sixes are worth at this time a premium of 8 per cent. and are still enhancing, while our fours are worth 83 and are growing in demand every

### RAILROAD PROGRESS.

In 1870 we had about 1,150 miles of railroad, now we have 1,950, which, distributed throughoat the State, carry life, light and prosperity to every section. have realized the dream of our fathers, we have tunnelled the mountains, filled up the gorges and connected by one of the grandest works in the world, the extreme western part of our State with the Atlantic ocean. The mountains and the sea have kissed each other. The people have been brought in closer contact and secional divisions will disappear. The reburces of the west, so rich in minerals and timbers, are being developed, the markets of the east opened up, and we are last becoming one homogeneous, united, happy and prosperous people.

SCHOOL ADVANCEMENT

purpose.

'The State up to the war had a school fund of about \$2,000,000; much of it was 981, which is said to have been appropri-

and better schools, and these should be therefore it can never be used as a preceaught at least six months in the year. We dent, But, however raised, it must be must add to the number and qualifications given and disbursed by the States in their of our teachers. We must have more own way for school purposes, without any money. The State Constitution provides this, in part, was made up of what was for compulsory education. If we can est degree interfere with the rights and sovonce infuse into our people a spirit of edfraud and sold at a price which should ucation and so manufacture public sentiment in its behalf as to make it a reproach of our constitution and the spirit of the to every parent who refuses to send his age demand, in the interest of Republichildren to school and to every child of can institutions and good government, ten years of age and over who cannot read, that our people should be educated, and we will need no other compulsory law. we must press the work to the utmost of The obligation of every parent to look our ability. after the mental training and development

tion. But with or without aid, the spirit

# THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

of his children is not less in the eyes of God and man than the obligation to feed | at Chapel Hill, forms a most important part and clothe their bodies. He who does of the common school system and claims not provide for his own and especially for special attention at the hands of the govthose of his own home, has we are told, ernment. It was provided for in the condenied the faith and is worse than an stitution of 1776 in the following remarkinfidel, and surely it cannot be understood able words: "All useful learning shall be that in making the provision the immortal duly encouraged and promoted in one or part of the child is to be neglected. I am more universities." Again in 1789, one fully aware of the difficulties that have month after the State entered the Union, been and are now in our way. Our former the Legislature declared that in "all well slaves have been emancipated, and under regulated governments it is the indispenthe constitution and laws of the State and sable duty of every Legislature to consult United States are clothed with all the the happiness of the rising generation and privileges of citizenship. These people endeavor to fit them for an honorable disamount to over one-third of our populacharge of the social duties of life by paytion, and a very large proportion of them ing the strictest attention to their educacannot read and write. . The number of | tion; and whereas a university, supported white people over ten years of age, who by permanent funds and well endowed, can't write, is 192,032, which is 31.5 of would have the most direct tendency to the whole number of whites over 10 years | answer the above purposes, etc." From of age. The number of colored people of that day to this, amid all the mutations of 0 years and over who cannot write is time and revolution, peace and war, the 271,943, which is 77.4 of the whole num- university has retained a place in every ber of colored people over 10 years of age. | constitution, and the duty of its protec-This number, added to the number of tion and maintainance has been, in emwhites, gives us 463,975 as the sum total | phatic language, placed upon the Legislaof all persons of 10 years and upwards ture. In the present constitution it is who can't write, or 48.4 of the whole pop- provided that the Legislature, "whenever who can't write, or 48.4 of the whole pop-ulation of 10 years and over. Thus it will practicable, shall give free tuition to the be seen that the colored race adds largely poor fand shall establish a college of agrito our duties in this regard, and increases culture, of mining, of mechanics and of to a very great extent the burdens im- normal instruction, in connection with the posed; this, too, without any correspond- university." It may not be expedient to ing contribution on their part in the way attempt all this at once, but the point of taxes. They are poor, many of them sought to be made is that the constitution. insolvent, and the taxes paid by them to the organic law of the land, that we are school and other purposes are very incon- sworn to obey in its letter and spirit, desiderable. The division of school funds, mands a higher and more general educawhich we have faithfully and impartially tion, free of expense, when practicable, made between the two races for nearly 20 for tuition, through the university, to years, not only retards our progress, but all the children of the State. The quesmakes the work difficult and almost hope- tion, then, is no longer a debatable less without aid. The General Government one; it has been settled for one hunclaims and is entitled to the credit of dred years that the university must live. emancipation; it should assume the re- | The honor, the welfare of the people, and sponsibilities and the duties growing out | the cause of education in the State are all of it. The act was without warrant in involved in it. It belongs to the whole the constitution. The only authority to State! Every man, woman and child has be found for it was in the higher law. But | an interest in it, just as they have in the the colored race was not only emancipated, | State property and State government. Who but invested at once, without preparation can estimate her work and influence for or training and in all their ignorance, with good for nearly a century past? When the the high privilege of citizenship. , This is | war broke out there were about 500 students irrevocably fixed in the constitutions of within the college walls. On the rolls of the State and of the United States. The her graduates are to be found the names State constitution declares that slavery of some of the wisest, greatest and best

and involuntary servitude otherwise than men, not only in the State, but in the nafor crime, whereof the parties shall have tion. Her sons are scattered throughout been duly convicted, shall be and are the land, adorning every profession and hereby forever prohibited within the State. honoring every occupation in life, and The constitution of the United States is such is their reverence for her history and equally emphatic. These declarations are confidence in her work, that their sons in in accord with the will of the people of all the States, and will be sustained to the turn are found returning from distant sections to seek education and training in extent of their power. All fears, if any, this, the alma mater of their fathers. A on the part of our colored people, that | few glays since, at the national capital, I been suggested by bad men for a wicked and is now a distinguished representative in Congress from Texas. With much in- That they will ably and successfully res-

of those murders sanctioned by a code of terest he inquired about the university. ter than pop-corn." world. As the arteries to the body, as and especially do I invoke wisdom, knowlthe peculiar ethics then in vogue, was pond to every duty, I feel well assured. It was all good-natured, and not meant But standing here to-day as I do in the My reply was that, after a hard struggle John England, Bishop of Charleston, the and doubt not that in a few years, our the rivers to the ocean and as the springs | edge and strength from on high, that I capacity of your chief magistrate, with for life, she was now in a more prosperous in unkindness. I could see no difference and smaller streams to the rivers, so are may go in and out before this people in first man south of Mason and Dixon's line State with her farms and her gardens will lost by the war, much has been squandered the constitution of the State and of the condition than she had been since the war. between them and our own men, except the public roads to the railroads and water | the fear of God, and so conduct myself in with fearless courage sufficient to raise his bloom and blossom as the rose. or stolen since. Up to 1870 nothing was | United States in my hands, I declare in | Said he: "Sir, the university of your State that they were ragged and attenuated fo ways in sustaining the trade and commerce my great office that my administration voice against the duello. MANUFACTURING. paid to teachers except the sum of \$38,- the name of my State and her people that had a reputation surpassed by few, if any, want of wholesome food. They were as Lieutenant Davis went next day from of the world. Our system is old and may redound to His glory and the honor happy a set of men as ever I saw. They could see their homes looming up before slavery and involuntary servitude within like universities in the United States. I The manufactures of the State are grad-Charleston, and it is not related that he sadly defective and through all these years | and welfare of this people. ated for schools in 1869-'70. For the fis- her borders does not and can never exist, was attracted by her reputation, and ually improving and give brighter promise ever again met the beautiful Miss Colby, have been most sadly neglected. There them in the distance, and knew that the cal year ending September, 1877, there except for crime. These people then are am proud to be numbered among her of the future. In 1860 the number of eswho did not lack for lovers, though, as must be amendment. The people will No Politics Now. were disbursed for schools \$289,213.32. not only free, but they have now and will alumni. I love her classic groves, I love tablishments was 3,689 with a capital of war was over. traditions still fresh bear ample testimony. demand it. Communications have been "They will never shoulder a musket This sum increased each successive year continue to have, as long as the govern- her halls, and I honor her noble work, \$9,693,703; in 1870 the number was 3,642 [Asheville Citizen Letter.] received from some of the wisest and most again in anger," said the President, "and until in 1884 we received for school pur-poses \$813,046.16, of which sum \$623,-agement. To the end that their action be your State, that your people cannot afford number was 3,802, with a capital of \$8,140,473; in 1880 the number was 3,802, with a capital of \$13,-There is in the House scarcely a symp-The Judiciary System. xperienced of our statesmen urging attenif Grant is wise he will leave then tion to the question. I cannot go into tom of party feeling. The majority falls 440.93 was actually disbursed, leaving in intelligent they must be educated, and the to let that institution languish and lan- 045,689. This shows an increase in the last guns to shoot crows with-it would do no Asheville Citizen Letter.] detail but I must be permitted to hope back sublimely upon its consciousness of the hands of the county treasurers the sum of \$189,605,23 to be disbursed hereafter. deeply interested in its accomplishment. is the oldest and brightest jewel of her 166 in capital. The Tariff Commission of There is a marked absence of leading that this legislature will make a beginning, and to suggest that at least part of the harm.' questions for the action of the General As-In 1877 the number of children of school I believe it is the duty of the General Govcrown, and its destruction would be a the 47th Congress, all of whom were more The Present House. sembly. With the exception of the subconvict force should be reserved and ap- modestly along in a quiet and undisturbed crime without a parallel." We have other or less protectionists, in their report on age was 408,209, the number enrolled 98,- ernment out of the large surplus on hand ject of the Judicial system, there is scarceplied through the counties to this purpose | current. right was 408,209, the humber enrolled 98,-right was 408,209, the humber enrolled 98,-right was 408,678, at school 250,644. In 1860 the value of school property in the State was nothing. In 1879 the value was the state was nothing. In 1879 the value was (Col. Cameron in the Citizen.) ly a subject which is uppermost in the While the House is unusually full of to be continued year after year until we minds of the members. What shall be Normandy Poplars. have a complete network of good roads intelligent men and good talkers, there is formulated for action depends on the large leading from every neighborhood in the State to the railroads, waterways and marno disposition to shine in oratory, and the joint committee which has the matter in [New York Tribune.] \$143,569.10. In 1883 the value was \$390,-008.50. The number of schools, white and colored, are 6,000; of this number there are about 4,000 white and 2,000 col-ored. In 1876 there was a pormell session will not be wasted in long speeches. The Normandy poplar trees are very generally used in France as fuel. They charge. As I before said the demand for The non-professional element is a large one and of unusual excellence. The lawkets of the world. larger facilities for the prompt adminis-PARDONS. are planted thickly, and regularly trimtration of justice is general. yers will not monopolize the conduct of The pardoning power is one of the pre- med within six feet of the top, so that Last week a poor woman gave birth to a child on the street in Chicago at night in a temperature of 14 degrees below zero. ored. In 1876 there were no normal mate expenses of the government. In jealousy, no hostility, no conflict between that the class of cotton goods made at the rogatives of the State executive. In some they give no shade. For this reason all schools for the education and training of 1837 we had a large surplus on hand; it them, but all work together in harmony South are of a coarser texture than goods of the States a board of pardon is pro- kinds of crops are grown beneath them, teachers. Now there is one at Chapel Hill encouraged dishonesty, extravagance and for the glory and honor of the State. We made abroad, therefore do not come in vided before whom all applications must and mature safely. a temperature of 14 degrees below zero.

compromise, leaving no sting behind. PUBLIC ROADS.

We have made little or no progress in our public roads for nearly one hundred years, ways, then we must reach them by turn-

respect for the law and our high veneration of the trial by jury. THE OLD FLAG.

suddenly start toward the ballroom door-Our loyalty to the Union is even now often questioned, but mainly by those who way, through which Miss Colby, all at her loveliest, was entering on the arm of a for political purposes seek to agitate and dark, imperious-looking gentleman in the perpetuate the hatreds of the war. Nearly full evening dress of the period. Undetwenty years ago the people of this State met in convention and adopted the followterred by the sight of her escort, a Louisianian of proud creole family, Davis was ing clauses as a part of their constitution: Art. 1, Sec. 4. That this State shall soon at the beauty's side, who smiled her welcome as she extended her hand. While ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of basking in the light of the fair one's eves the American nation; and that there is no the youth, fresh from the rude surface of right on the part of the State to secede. | the frontier, shook off his bashfulness and and that all attempts, from whatever all melancholy faded from his countenance: source or upon whatever pretext, to dis- when he was given the blissful privilege solve said Union, or to sever said nation. of escorting his partner to the banquet ought to be resisted with the whole power room, regardless of the claims of her esof the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State over. An exact account of what subsequently owes paramount allegiance to the constioccurred has come to no man's ears. But tution and government of the United this much, at least, I believe is true : The States, and that no law or ordinance of stern-looking cavalier who had been Miss the State in contravention or subversion Colby's original attendant had watched hereof can have any binding force. with blazing eyes the assiduous attentions The infant of two years of age then is now a man and a voter, yet in all that of the Kentuckian and had entered the supper room close upon his heels. The time I challenge our traducers to produce sitting at table, according to the custom a single word or act from one who was a true representative of Southern thought of that old-fashioned time, was prolonged. and feeling inconsistent with these decla- Champagne was quaffed in cordial Southrations. We were solid when they were ern way, and a certain ill-suppressed exmade; we are solid now in their support. citement seemed to pervade the atmosphere in the neighborhood of Davis and For the last sixteen years we have had no candidates from the South for President or the beautiful Colby. As the lady rose from the table the Lieutenant leaned for-Vice-President, but contented ourselves, ward to remove her chair. Hardly had even while controlling 152 electoral votes, with a selection from Northern States and his hand touched the back of the seat from men who fought in the war on the when the creole sprang toward him and other side. It mattered not to us from tore the grasp away. It was but a secwhat locality they hailed, provided they | ond's work for Davis to thrust himself bewere men who believed that all the States | fore his assailant and Miss Colby, who. pale-eyed and trembling, shrank back afwere equal, and each State an essential frighted to the door. Friendly hands had part of the Union. Wasted by the war, interposed, and Lieutenant Davis placed we desired an honest government economthe object of his attention within the ballically administered. Weak, comparativeroom. Before he could follow her the enly, in political power, our highest interest raged Louisianian sprang upon him, strikand safety lay, as we believed, in a reing him full in the cheek with his unstored Union and a strict construction of the constitution. To accomplish these gloved hand. The West Pointer promptly high purposes the white men of the State, retaliated by striking his insulter to the floor. and, I may say, of the entire South, pre-On re-entering the grand hall great was sented in every election a united and solid front. For years we struggled against the officer's chagrin to learn that Miss

numbers, power, wealth and passion, and Colby had retired. Discomfitted and ill struggled without success, almost without at ease Davis returned to his hotel. hope, but a new era has dawned upon our | Hardly had his door closed upon him when entire country and the day of her redemp- | a waiter knocked and presented the card tion draweth nigh. In the great contest of a well-known Charlestonian. The visijust ended, so important were the issues | tor came as the bearer of a challenge from involved, that the South, with all of the the fiery creole, and before he left the fugreat Middle States, except one, with the | ture idol of "the lost cause" was pledged to a duel at daybreak out on the old Ashgreat States of Connecticut in New Engley shell road. land and Indiana in the Northwest, united together in a holy alliance, to give them Just as the sun was glinting the bay be yond the forts a party of five gentlemen success. Men everywhere trampling upon all considerations of party interest or sec-tional power, succeeded, as we gladly bestepped out from the palmetto shadows. A brief consultation was held, the princi lieve, in bringing into power an Adminispals separated, and the seconds, after loadtration that will restore the Union of our ing two murderous dueling pistols, slowly began to make the fatal paces. But the fathers, based upon the constitution, the equality of the States and the affections

galloping sound of a horse was heard of the people. All hail to the new Union upon the hard white road. A horseman, thus restored! All hail to the patriotic thickly enveloped in a heavy cloak, leaped men, without distinction of party or sec- to the ground. And there at early morn and the subject in its importance is second | tion, who accomplished it! May it live in | as stern words as were ever launched at to none in the State. If we build great every heart and without the loss of a sin- culprits' head were uttered. The torrent perfectly content. Every man had a hunk of reproach changed to an eloquent and railroads and improve our national water gle star, now, henceforth and forever. And now, in discharge of the high duties pikes and other good roads in the moun- which devolve upon me, I invoke the aid timidly advanced and shook hands. The tains and elsewhere, until all the produc-tions in every part of the State will find ernment; I invoke the sympathy, indultall figure which stood uncovered, arriving just in the nick of time to prevent another an easy and safe way to the markets of the gence and support of this great people,

am down to the heart of the piece. There must be a ten-penny nail in this.' But he was mistaken; there was only a small piece of wire left. He was actually dazed.

"Durn the thing,' said he. 'I don't know what to make of it. I tried it as an axe; it failed me. Then it failed me as a clevis. It failed me as a clevis bolt, and the cussed thing wouldn't even make a ten-penny nail! But I'll tell you, old fellow, what it will make,' and he put it in the fire again until it and the tongs were at white heat. Then, turning around, he rammed it into a bucket of water. 'There, durn you, you'll make a big fizzle, and that's all you will make!' and it sputtered and fizzed until it went out, and there was nothing of it left.

"Now that's the case with the person I was speaking of," continued the President. "I tried him as an axe. I tried him as a clevis. He was so full of shakes he wouldn't work into one. I tried him as a clevis bolt. He was a dead failure, and he wouldn't make even a ten-penny nail. But he did make the biggest fizzle that

has been made this war, and fizzled himself out of the army "With a shocking bad manner And his credit at zero.

He was contented to stay At home as a hero.

We anchored a short time afterward. and were glad to be looking on the quiet wharves at City Point.

That evening the sailors and marines were sent out to guard and escort in some prisoners, who were placed on board a large transport lying in the stream.

There were about a thousand prisoners, more or less.

The President expressed a desire to go on shore. I ordered the barge and went with him. We had to pass the transport with the prisoners. They all rushed to the side with eager curiosity. All wanted to see the Northern President. They were pathetic appeal, and finally the duelists and was doing his best to dispose of it.

"That's old Abe," said one, in a low voice. "Give the old fellow three cheers," said another, while a third called out, "Hello, Abe, your bread and meat's bet-