

### How Dorothy Evelyn Saved the King.

BY ASTLEY H. BALDWIN.

Pannistone Hall, a fine old mansion situated in a somewhat dreary part of the northern part of Lancashire, was during the civil war wrecked and followed the execution of Charles I., in possession of William Evelyn, a staunch old cavalier, whose money and retainers were alike cheerfully placed by him at the disposal of the fugitive Prince, afterwards Charles II. Evelyn was a widower with one son and one daughter—the former a brave young fellow of six and twenty, heading a band of Royalist troops, the latter a beautiful girl of eighteen.

It was the winter of 1655. The decisive victories of the Commonwealth had been achieved. King Charles II. (for such, though without a throne, he was) was a fugitive in his own kingdom. No one in fact knew where the unfortunate Prince was, save the Evelyns and a few trustworthy adherents of Charles. He was at Pannistone Hall, disguised.

Evelyn was waiting to pass over into Scotland and thence to France. Under such circumstances, the Evelyn family could not of course keep the season of Christmas in wonted fashion, and thus invite the wily King. Friends and adherents of the old Squire, his son and daughter and the fugitive Prince formed the sole party gathered around the supper table on the Christmas Eve, which was the date of this story. Even then, so great was the precaution taken by Mr. Evelyn, that the servants were not to be seen from their attendance, the Squire intimating that his son's servant (the disguised King) would suffice for so small a party. Thus some degree of privacy and security had been obtained, and the little group, sitting round the supper table, were discussing in low and anxious tones the probabilities of the King's future.

The King himself was, as well he might be, looking harassed and ill, and relying rather on the judgment of the old Squire to guide him in some possible way out of his present predicament. The fair girl, on a low stool at her father's feet, looked up into his venerable face with a scarcely disguised weariness and solicitude. As for the young man, he appeared partly to listen to his father; and partly to be absorbed in some private trouble of his own. The old Squire, with his calm, unruffled brow, and dignified white locks and head, was the only tranquil member of the group.

"The King's hope," said Charles, "is my kind host," he said, "I fear me I am absorbed in some private trouble of my own. An unwelcome King, deprived of the inheritance of his fathers, has little indeed with which to repay the fidelity of such staunch friends; besides, were it known that you harbored me, your very life would be in jeopardy."

"Name it not, my Liege," replied the old man proudly. "My life has well nigh run its course; besides, children, fortune, and life itself, were all well bestowed could they be lost in the service of my lawful Sovereign. Is it not so, children?"

The young girl gently acquiesced; her brother, still musing absently, also assented. "Thanks, kind friends," said Charles, much moved; "it is indeed an alleviation of misfortune to find so much fidelity."

The King was about to continue, when so furious a knocking was heard at the outer door, all four started and grew pale. Charles himself, assuming the position of servant, rose hastily from his seat, and stood behind the young Squire's chair.

In two minutes an old white-haired butler [who was in the secret of the King's identity] rushed into the apartment, without ceremony, and in a state of the greatest perturbation.

"Oh, sir, sir! Oh, your Majesty, forgive me! The Roundheads, the Roundheads are here!"

"Speak quietly, Nicholas," said the old gentleman, endeavoring to subdue his own agitation. "Do I understand you that the soldiers of the Commonwealth are here?"

"Yes, sir; and with a search-warrant," said the old butler, sadly, in tones of the deepest gloom.

"Good Heaven!" exclaimed Mr. Evelyn, whilst his daughter clasped her hands in terror, "what is to be done?"

"They are even now entering the great hall, sir. Not an instant is to be lost," said the butler.

Evelyn's concealing his marriage from his father. Young Mistress Evelyn uttered a few wifely remonstrances, and then love for her husband prevailed, and she consented.

Hardly had Charles been concealed in his place when the Roundhead officer and his soldiers (who had by this time interrogated the old Squire, and searched the lower portions of the mansion) came thundering along the corridor, and knocked loudly at the door of young Evelyn's chamber, demanding instant admittance.

The young man had hastily thrown off a portion of his clothes, so as to make it appear that he was in the act of retiring to rest, and in answer to the summons presented himself at the door of his apartment.

To his surprise he recognized in the commanding officer of the Puritans an old schoolfellow.

"Stoughton!" he exclaimed, in amazement.

"Yes, it is I, Phillip," said the young officer—who had drawn his sword—"but I must do my duty."

"What is your demand?" asked Evelyn.

"To search these apartments."

"Why, pray?"

"We have reason to believe that Charles Stuart, who styles himself King of England, is concealed in here."

"You cannot enter," returned Evelyn, snatching up his sword and drawing it.

"I must and will."

"Listen, Stoughton. Order your men to retire a little out of hearing."

Stoughton looked somewhat distrustful.

"You may trust my honor," said the young man. "The Roundhead officer gave the order, and his dozen followers retired a few paces."

"Stoughton," said Evelyn, earnestly, and in a subdued voice, "I must trust in your honor."

"Well, sir, I have the laconic reply."

"What is it?"

"I do not know," said Evelyn, earnestly, and in a subdued voice, "I must trust in your honor."

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### A Letter From General Dix. His Reasons for Preferring Grant to Greeley.

WEST HAMPTON, July 27, 1872.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 13th inst., asking my aid to procure a speaker for a Greeley meeting at Hancock, was sent to me while I was in New England, and I have been unable until now to acknowledge its reception.

I do not understand the ground you considered yourself authorized to address such a request to me. If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Greeley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of President of the United States without imputing to me the utter abandonment of all political principle.

I am opposed to Mr. Greeley.—

First—Because I believe him to be as "unstable as water," perpetually floundering (to carry out the Scriptural figure) amid the surges of opinion, and deficient in all the requisites essential to a firm, steady and consistent administration of the government.

Second—Because he has usually been found among the most extreme ultraists on the great questions of political and social duty which have been brought under public discussion during the last quarter of a century.

Third—Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance persistently) of that most unjust and unequal commercial system which is destroying our maritime and shipping interests and heaping up enormous accumulations of wealth in the hands of the protected classes, to the oppression and impoverishment of all others.

Fourth—Because he is associated, in relations more or less intimate, with some of the chief murderers of the city of New York, justly warranting the apprehension that through his complicity or his facile disposition the same system of fraud and corruption which has disgraced the municipal government of this city may be carried to more infamous extremes in the administration of the federal government; and

Fifth—Because in the darkest hour of the country's peril, when a traitorous combination had been formed to overthrow the government, he openly counseled the cowardly policy of non-resistance and an acquiescence in the dissolution of the Union, whereas the Cotton States should make up their minds to go.

The coalition which has been formed to promote his election is one of the most extraordinary in the history of parties, in respect both to the discordant elements it embraces and the surreptitious principles it avows.

The Cincinnati Convention, called to bring before the people important measures of reform, nominated him, greatly to the surprise of the whole country, knowing him, in regard to one of those measures, to be an implacable opponent—namely, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was against the wishes and judgment of the chief promoters of the movement, who accepted him, either with an avowed or an ill-concealed disgust, which would be far more creditable to their feelings if the act of acceptance were not utterly irreconcilable with the principles of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore endorsed and commended him to the support of their party—not as the exponent of any principles they have professed, or any measures they have advocated, but as a known and bitter opponent of both—the man who, perhaps of all others, has been the most malignant assailant of the Democracy, impeaching its integrity, traducing its motives and vilifying its character.

The adoption of such a man as their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union is the most conspicuous abandonment of political principles known to party contests.

It remains to be seen whether the great body of the Democratic voters, and the true friends of reform, can be made parties to this unscrupulous coalition between political leaders.

That General Grant is committed mistakes his most sincere friends admit. But if his errors had been fourfold more numerous he would, in my opinion, be a much better Chief Magistrate than Mr. Greeley. He has in that capacity done much for which he deserves the thanks of the country.

Above all, he has kept at peace, notwithstanding the efforts of sensational journals and popularity-seeking politicians to provoke hostilities with Spain on the question of Cuba, and with Great Britain on the Alabama claims and the fisheries.

If, regardless to these titles to the approval of his fellow-citizens, and of his invaluable services during the late civil war, they should set him aside for Mr. Greeley; if the latter, a mere erratic politician, untired in any important public trust, should be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, his counsels would not now exist if his counsels had been followed—and if the man who, of all others, has done the most to preserve it should be discarded for a successor so ill qualified and so unscrupulously nominated and sustained, the example would be most deplorable, and the influence on all high motives to political action and justly the most painful forebodings as to the future. I am respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

A. B. CORNWELL, Hancock, N. Y.

Plumply Put.

[From Gov. Rogers' (of Ohio) Speech.] "I feel that (in vacillating old man) Mr. Greeley, who had men will control, and what will become of the best interests of the country? When we elected Grant we took a debt of millions that some said must be repudiated. But under him we have reduced it at the rate of one hundred millions a year. What could a better ruler than Grant, the Democratic thieves who have made the debt of New York, and are now Greeley's warmest supporters, do better? Workingmen, I am one of you. When fourteen years old I cut my first cord of swamp maple on a farm, and kept it up until, in later years, I learned the printer's trade. I am a workman, and care more for workingmen than for the men of millions of money. Elect Greeley, and what becomes of our foreign debt? Here at home the greenback dollar that is paid you every Saturday night is worth twenty per cent more than the gold dollar that is paid you every Saturday night. Workingmen, you are surely interested in the election of Grant, the tanner, and Wilson, the shoemaker, whose life has been given to the elevation of his fellow-men of all shades of color and condition."

An Indiana town has the following dog ordinance: "Dogs that are not collared and labeled, no matter how respectably connected, will have their noses amputated one inch South of their ears."

### Another Boiling Democrat. Judge Long, a life-long Democrat of standing and influence, at a flag-raising in Missouri, announced at length his determination not to vote for Greeley but to vote for Grant. The spirit of his remarks is indicated by the following passage:

"Gentlemen, my opinion is that this new-policy party will be short-lived; that about the 5th of November next it will cease to exist, and then its requiem will be sung by the members of the house, the members of the family, to the tune of that good old song 'Possum up the gum stump.' And then the admirers of fallen greatness will have the satisfaction of seeing the distinguished candidate retire to his farm, preparing for the spring work of raking up his fences, bedding his cows and hedges, and lecturing on rye bread. After a week's rest from his labors we shall see the old white hat moving down to The Tribune office, and Uncle Horace will help on the next issue by a leaded or italicized quotation from one of his campaign speeches of 1868: 'General Grant has never yet been beaten and never will be. He will prove as great and glorious on the field of politics as on that of war.—H. G.'"

An enterprising Englishman has leased a water lot at Palatka, Fla., for ten years with the design of putting up a moss and paper factory. The moss will be manipulated into hair cloth, etc. The paper mill is intended to manufacture paper out of the common saw palmetto. Paper made out of this material is now used by the Bank of England for bank notes.

At Westport, Mass., as the menagerie was going through the streets, a fierce canine made an assault on the elephant. An "eye witness" says that the dog in about one minute was "spread over several yards of ground to about the thickness of sheet-iron."

There is a town out west called Random. A resident of the place being asked why he lived every day in Random. He was taken up as a vagrant.

A young lady who "just doted on Longfellow," declares that she has lost all interest in his poems since he lost that race with Larry Bassett the other day.

### NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union Army, who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive, at the expense of the United States, a truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as best suited for such disability.

Section 2. That the Surgeon General shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and to certify to the Surgeon General a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

Section 3. That the Surgeon General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the quantity and kind of trusses best adapted for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the public by the wholesale trade, and the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872. EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

The Board is of the opinion that the above principles (viz. those which "belong to a proper Truss) are best carried out by the Truss, samples of which were submitted by Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Co., Chicago, and Messrs. Williams & Murray, of New York, and Messrs. DeRosset & Co., of Philadelphia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1872. The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers is hereby approved, and any person entitled under the Act to receive a Truss will be furnished with either of the patterns of Truss recommended by the Board, as may be selected, and the cost of such Truss, together with the cost of fitting the same, shall be paid by the person entitled to receive the same. Blank forms for applications for Trusses will be furnished from the Surgeon General's Office, and by examining surgeons for pensions. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

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ever invented. We challenge the world to compete with it. Price only \$18.00, and fully warranted for five years, making the example would be most deplorable, and the influence on all high motives to political action and justly the most painful forebodings as to the future. I am respectfully yours,

### FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Price only \$15.00, and fully warranted for five years. These machines will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid and Embroider in a most superior manner. And are warranted for five years. Can be done on any high priced machine in the world. For circulars and terms, address S. WYNKOP & CO., 204 Ridge Avenue, P. O. Box 23-w3m.

### AMANDA THAIN, Plaintiff, against Wm. Thain, Thos. S. Thain, Alexander Thain and Caroline R. Thain, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Johnston County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Wm. Thain, Thos. S. Thain, Alexander Thain, Henry E. Thain, H. W. Thain and C. R. Thain 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 Johnston, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and to answer the complaint of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against them for the relief demanded in the petition.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 27th day of June, 1872. (Signed) P. T. MASSEY, Clerk of Superior Court, Johnston County.

A true copy. Test: P. T. MASSEY, C. S. C. 4-w6w.

### Proposals. UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, New York July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in the climate of the United States, whether leaf, as to stock, year and curing the wrapper filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary New York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case) head-lined, and with Samples (five cases packed as above required) must accompany the proposals and be returned to the office of the Depot Commissary, New York City, on or before the 10th day of August, 1872, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if they are of good quality for sale to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco before it is packed, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

Two streets, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to the terms and conditions, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

OFFICERS: ROBERT H. COWAN, President. JOHN W. ATKINSON, Vice President. F. H. CAMERON, Secretary. DR. E. A. ANDERSON, Medical Director.

DIRECTORS: J. W. Atkinson, General Insurance Agent. I. B. Granger, President of the Bank of New Haven. F. W. Kercher, Grocer and Commission Merchant. C. M. Stedman, of Wright and Stedman. T. H. McKoy, of W. A. Whitehead & Co., Fayetteville. A. A. Willard, of Willard Brothers. W. A. Cumming, of Northrop & Cumming. G. Williams, of Williams & Murray. E. H. Murray, of E. Murray & Co. A. J. DeRosset, of DeRosset & Co. Robert Henning, of Dawson, Teel & Henning. Alex. Sprunt, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt and Hinson. P. Murphy, Attorney at Law. J. D. Williams, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville. Jas. C. McKee, Atty at Law, Fayetteville. J. B. Kelly, Merchant, Kenansville. J. T. Pope, Merchant, Lumberton.

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5. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH. 6. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the

CAPITAL STOCK OF \$500,000. 7. ALL THE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY ARE INVESTED IN THIS STATE AND CIRCULATED AMONG OUR OWN PEOPLE. This policy should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Life Premiums are sent out of this State to other States, and that the people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of the Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this

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which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up HOME INSTITUTIONS. AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State, with whom the most liberal terms will be made. Apply to JAMES D. BROOKS, General Superintending Agent, or, THEO. H. HILL, Local Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

### WAKE COUNTY—TO THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Augustus Herndon, J. S. Barbee and Nancy J. his wife, and Mary Herndon Guardian of William C. Herndon, Martha A. Herndon, Frances E. Herndon, James B. Herndon and Virginia C. Herndon, Plaintiffs.

Against William Herndon, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.

State of North Carolina, To the Sheriff of Wake County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded, to summon William Herndon, the Defendant, above named, to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Wake, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons on him, 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 ten days from the date of this summons; and let him take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 22nd day of July, 1872. (Signed) J. N. BUNTING, Clerk Superior Court, Wake County.

JOHN M. MORING, Attorney for Plaintiff. July 23, 1872. 7-w4w.

### TO CLAIMANTS!

Claimants desiring testimony taken in cases (not exceeding \$5,000 each) now pending against the United States, for Stores or Supplies, taken or furnished during the Rebellion, for the use of the Union Army, will write to me at once, as I am now ready to officiate in that capacity.

J. N. SENELSON, Special Commissioner, Asheville, N. C. 6-w6w.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, April 24, 1872.

The following act is published for the information of the holders of bonds of the State of North Carolina:

The undersigned, in compliance with the requirements of the act, hereby invite proposals, to be forwarded to this Department on or before the 10th day of October, 1872, for an exchange of the stocks of this State in any Railroad company, or other corporation, for the bonds of the State. Said proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Exchange of State Stocks for Bonds of the same name and value," and the details of exchange, as the act is explanatory of itself.

D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer. W. M. SHIPP, Attorney General.

### AN ACT for Exchanging the Stocks of the State for Bonds with which such Stocks were obtained and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby enact, That the Public Treasurer and Attorney General shall advertise for six months in such newspapers as they may select, and invite proposals for an exchange of the stocks of this State in any Railroad or other corporation, for the bonds by which the State acquired such stocks; or any other bonds of the State (not specially provided for by the act) in lieu of such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three per cent above nominal value, as stated in the act of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless the same holder by the act of State to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three per cent above nominal value, as stated in the act of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless the same holder by the act of State to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three per cent above nominal value, as stated in the act of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless the same holder by the act of State to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three per cent above nominal value, as stated in the act of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless the same holder by the act of State to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three per cent above nominal value, as stated in the act of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless the same holder by the act of State to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three per cent above nominal value, as stated in the act of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1863; and provided further, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless the same holder by the act of State to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms shall be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; Provided, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value