THE ERA.

Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the City.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

The tendency of the Democratic rule in the South, as foreshadowed by its orators and press, is the total annihilation of the colored race. They look upon the negro as our ancestors looked upon the red man, and forgetting, as we charitably conclude they do, that there is more than a *difference* between the negro and the Indian, they turn their batteries of hatred against the negro, and embrace every opportunity fair and unfair to cripple as a citizen, the colored man, and in many instances, personal violence, resulting in the death of the negro, is the sad result.

It is worthy of remark, that for some time after the emancipation of the negro, our Southern white people exhibited a better feeling toward them—they acted with more liberal views—in fact, there seemed to be much of christian charity manifested for the poor slave, just ushered into the sunshine of liberty, and it really did seem that the *unpleasantness* was at an end, and that peace and good will would henceforth reign in the South.

As the sequel has proven, the beautiful picture was but a surface painting. The rod yet held over these wicked people, rendered them for the time, humble and obedient—they were looking for amnesty and pardon, and they could afford to hide their true colors for the time. Amnesty and pardon came; the U. S., full of forgivenness and mercy, said to these her obedient children, "go in peace and sin no more"—and they went—but they went back to their "first love," and to-day, if we are to judge from actual outrages daily being perpetrated, the feeling of hatred against the colored race is more intense among certain whites of the South than was ever the feeling of hatred against the red men, the original and only proper owners of the land we now occupy.

The eyes of the whole civilized world look with utter astonishment at the conduct of the South so soon after reconstruction! This astonishment is increased when, it will be remembered, the gallows was cheated of its prey, when the traitorous crew were pardoned and again invested with all the rights and privileges of citizenship! Emboldened by the mercy extended by the government, every thing we see and hear has the appearance and the sound of new preparations for resistance to the old flag! As tests of the determination of the government to force an observance of the conditions of reconstruction, the Ku Klux Democracy in Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky are murdering in cold blood, inoffensive colored men—and under the pretext of "vindicating society," they force open prisons and take therefrom colored men, and without trial, or granting the poor wretches an hour of preparation, they shoot them with a thousand balls, or hang them to the first limb.

As a *dare* to the national authorities, the Ku Klux Democracy halted a train of cars in Alabama, and took from the mail car, the agent, and *hung him*, for no offense, save that of being a *colored man!*

Let us hope that the better portion of the Southern Democracy disapproves such conduct; still, we can only *hope*, knowing that the better portion, if there be such a class, could command and compel the Press of their party to desist from language calculated to educate the wicked mind to just such acts of violence.

If we would be prosperous and happy, we must obey the laws of our country—in this, is the true secret of Peace. But the laws of the land will be broken and trampled under foot, *no more*, with impunity! Mark the prediction! Swift and sure *justice* will be meted out to *that* State whose local authority is found insufficient to procure for its citizens, that protection, and those rights, which are theirs. It is estimated that in the Democratic State of Georgia alone, *one hundred negroes are killed daily*—the civil rights bill, not yet a law, being the pretext for these murders! So common has become the murdering of negroes in the South, that the attention of the government has been officially called to the fact, and we are not unprepared to hear at any moment that the President has determined to call Congress together at an early day, to consider the state of affairs in the South.

While it is a matter of congratulation that our own State has not relapsed into barbarism, we have looked at the tendency of the democracy with many forebodings, and with trembling. That a disposition to browbeat and intimidate the colored people has manifested itself, during the summer, no fair-minded reader will deny. The Press of the party have indulged almost daily in the most disgusting language in regard to the colored race. All kinds of *insults* have been offered, and yet, we are at peace—owing, for the most part, to the great forbearance of the colored race, and the counsel of the white Republicans.

Were we called upon to point out such papers, we should point to the entire Democratic Press. If required to particularize, we should name the *Southern Home*, edited by D. H. Hill, Confederate General, as the leading spirit, and after the *Home* the whole pack yelp the same music!

As a sample of the feeling of hatred to the colored people, in North Carolina, we copy the following from the *Home* of August 24. Allowance must be made for the attempted wit (!) at the expense of human life. We boil down the article, and we find the editor sorry because no negroes were killed. Here is the article:

"It turned out badly—there were only four wounded—no casualties. We allude to the colored excursion that left Charlotte on Sunday, and became embroiled (the normal destiny of Ham) with some other negroes at King's Mountain, S. C.—The fight began in the whisky shop and extended until the crowd was pretty nearly evenly divided.—Knives, pistols, razors, slungshots, clubs, bludgeons, rocks, and every other weapon known to Ethiopia's sable sons, were freely used, and yet (*mournfully*)—there were no casualties! Why, Tump Ponder's mule could do better than that; its elongated dexter perambulator has already translated five saddle-colored voters to the "Happy Hunting Grounds," as easily as you could knock a fly off your ear. It's a great disappointment—all that row, and —*no casualties!*"

This is a very meagre sample; yet, it is easily seen what are the *wishes* and what the ultimate *design* in regard to the colored race. As North Carolina only retired from the Union, after it was crushed out between Virginia and South Carolina, let it not follow in the wake of such States as Georgia and Tennessee, in setting at defiance the common law of the land. If we have good and loyal men even among the Democracy, let them come to the surface, and frown down every act that looks like a breach of faith with the general government. Let the finger of scorn silence the newspaper scribblers who would again plunge our beloved country into a civil war—a war of races—a war a thousand times more to be dreaded than a war between sections. We appeal to the good men of both races and all parties; we appeal in behalf of the women and children of the country!

P. S.—Since writing the above, President Grant has very promptly and properly taken measures to put down lawlessness in the South. We copy his letter to Secretary of War Belknap:

"LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
September 2, 1874.

General W. W. Belknap,
Secretary of War:

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show a disregard for civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if unless speedily checked matters must become worse until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities until such authority becomes powerless. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the government to give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in cases of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the direction of the law department of the government, and will be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement Acts. No instructions need, therefore, be given the troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney General or as circumstances may determine hereafter. Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT."

The latter day piety of Ex-Confederate President Jefferson Davis, serves only to provoke a smile of contempt from those who know the man and his early and late history. We are aware that we run the risk of being accused of a lack of Christian Charity, when we assert as our candid opinion and belief, that the late speech of Jefferson Davis is a bit of hypocritical cant. The speech to which we allude was made by the Ex-Confederate President, at an indignation meeting held by citizens of Memphis to express their disapprobation of the recent acts of lawlessness in several of the Southern States, in which the negro has been murdered by scores, in cold blood, by the disciples of the said Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis is reported as having delivered himself after this wise, and in the following language:

"Every Southern man in his memory runs back to the negro woman who nursed him; to the boy who hunted and fished with him; to the man who first taught him to ride and swim; and, as he grew to manhood, the cordial welcome given by the old nurse, with a tenderness scarcely inferior to that of his own mother."

It is possible the ruffians may have carried out orders a *little* in excess, but that they have carried out to the letter the programme of the party, we have not the least doubt, and it comes with a bad grace from Mr. Davis—the expounder and leader of the Southern Democracy—that he should shed tears over the memory of his black mammy, and the strong nourishment drawn from her enslaved breast, when he was in the front to keep her in chains, and her children in the cotton fields under the lash of a heartless overseer.

The picture is a true one! Yea, verily, and no one knew more of the good qualities of the slave mother than the Mississippi planters, whose white children were cared for by them, and whose tender care made the *luxury* so much admired now, and affectionately remembered! Davis is not the only man in the South who sucked a colored mammy. We would not be far wrong, if we should estimate one-tenth of the lives of the children of slave owners as being indebted to the *milk* drawn from the breasts of women in slavery. And this fact alone, in our humble opinion, is sufficient to deter white men from murdering the very mothers and their offspring, whose *black bodies* nourished them and reared them into manhood.

If the language uttered by Jeff. Davis had fallen from the lips of our own worthy fellow-citizen, the venerable Judge Battle, we could believe in its sincerity—but coming as it does, and under the *peculiar* circumstances, we can only see in it that gross hypocrisy which crops out, when the strong arm of the government is being upraised to punish the fiends who are again in open rebellion.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh. Aug. 28, 1874.

Hon. T. L. Hargrove, Attorney General:

SIR—I have received a petition signed by the county officers and other prominent citizens of Washington county requesting me to appoint a County Commissioner to fill the place of a man who was elected as such in said county on the first Thursday of August, 1874, and who, as the petitioners state, will refuse to qualify.

Now I wish to know whether, in your opinion, it is the duty of the Governor to appoint a Commissioner in compliance with the request of the petitioners, or can the men elected as such, and who choose to qualify, lawfully complete their organization by the election of another County Commissioner.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
C. H. BROGDEN,
Governor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., 29th Aug., 1874.

To His Excellency, Curtis H. Brogden, Governor—

SIR: Yours of the 28th inst., stating that you "have received a petition signed by the county officers and other prominent citizens of Washington county requesting me (you) to appoint a County Commissioner to fill the place of a man who was elected as such in said county on the first Thursday of August, 1874, and who, as the petitioners state, will refuse to qualify," and asking "whether in my opinion it is the duty of the Governor to appoint a County Commissioner in compliance with the request of the petitioners, or can the men elected as such, and who choose to qualify, lawfully complete their organization by the election of another County Commissioner," has been received.

There is no express provision made in the VIIth Article of the constitution, nor in any other Article, for filling vacancies in the Board of County Commissioners. The first Section of Article VII provides that in each county there shall be elected biennially, by the qualified voters therof, five commissioners. A county is a municipal corporation, so described in the constitution, Article VII, and its powers can only be exercised by a "Board of" County "Commissioners," as they are styled in the same Article. "The corporate authorities have an inherent right to fill vacancies" in the Board. And there has been appropriate legislation to enable County Commissioners to "fill vacancies" in their Board. It was first provided, "that any vacancy occurring in the Board of Commissioners of any county shall be filled by the Governor of the State." See laws of special session of 1868, chapter 4, proviso to section 1, page 6. Afterwards the General Assembly, laws of 1870-'71, chapter 76, section 1, page 139, repealed so much of the law of 1868 as provided for filling vacancies in the Board of County Commissioners by the Governor, and further provided that vacancies "shall be filled by a majority of said Board." This seems to be the law at this time. In support of the view that this legislation is appropriate and constitutional, I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the case of People of N. C. *ex rel.* Nichols *et al.*, vs. McKee *et al.*, 68 N. C. Reports, page 437. The opinion of the Court seems to refer to this very legislation; at any rate, the principles enunciated sustain it as proper and constitutional. My opinion therefore is, that it is not now and will not be when the vacancy occurs, the duty of a Governor to appoint a County Commissioner. And in case the person elected shall refuse to qualify, then it will be the duty of the other members of the Board to qualify and then themselves elect some one to fill the vacancy.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
T. L. HARGROVE,
Attorney General.

A man by the name of Perkins, says the Hillsboro *Recorder* of the 2d inst., has been lodged in the Orange county jail charged with stealing books, carpeting, and the portrait of Dr. Caldwell, from the Philanthropic library of the University of Chapel Hill.

How Rich Men Summer.

It is bad enough to be detained in the city all summer by pressing work or by poverty. It is much better to be kept in the same place by riches. Oh! but nobody is confined there by being too wealthy to leave. Then those veracious chroniclers, the papers, do not tell the truth. Here is the record they make as to some of the richest men of New York:

Among those who will be much in town is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is getting too old to go off summering. He has a fine place on Staten Island, ten miles down the bay, but the old gentleman shows great dislike to going thither. Perhaps one reason is the fact that the family vault is there. The Commodore has not been down to Staten Island for several years, except on funeral occasions, when his daughter was buried, and also his first wife. The next trip, no doubt, will be his own funeral. He loves the world intensely, and although his young wife has induced him to make a large donation to a college, yet it is a small matter to one of his wealth. The Commodore may make a short excursion, but nowhere can he find any such comforts as at home. Astor and Stewart are but little out of town during the summer. Astor has a farm at Barrytown, on the Hudson River Railroad, and here he was wont to pass a part of the season; but he now finds himself comfortable in his Fifth avenue mansion. Stewart also lives in Fifth avenue, having the finest house in America, and hence, although he has a farm at Tucahoe, he seldom vists it. Peter Cooper will also pass the largest part of the summer in town, and so will George Law. These men find nothing congenial in the wild excitement of a watering place, and hence prefer a quiet life at home. James Lennox is one of the few men of great wealth who spend the summer out of town. He has owned a villa at New Post for many years, and has a tenant family in it all the year round. During the summer he resorts thither, generally accompanied by his maiden sister, and being a bachelor, he thus takes all his family with him. William M. Vanderbilt spent a few days at Sharon, and then returned to apply himself to business.

Cranberry Fortune.

A merchant of Chicago was induced by two friends to invest with them in a land speculation at some distance off—the purchase was made, and the parties divided the land in three parts, keeping the two best locations, as they supposed, for themselves, and appropriating the other third to the absent partner; for some years he continued to pay taxes for it, without ever having seen it; but finally becoming ruined in trade, he bethought himself to visit his distant property, when, to add to his troubles, he found that his *friends* had palmed upon him an apparently worthless swamp. The *N. Y. Independent* thus tells the balance of the story:

"Sighing just a little at the duplicity of his friends, he wandered over the swamp he almost disdained to call his own, and splashed through its mud and water in desperate hopelessness. Poverty and want stared him in the face, when lo! something else stared him in the face too. He found something on his land. What was it? It was not California gold nor South Africa diamonds; neither was it oil, iron, or coal. It was wild cranberries. "Presto, change!" Now mark the result. That land is worth $800 per acre and he is worth half a million dollars. He was a sharp man, with an eye to business; and he saw at once a fortune in those cranberries, and went to work to realize it by cultivation and systematic labor, and he has a regularly trained brigade of children and hands to pick and prepare the cranberries for market, for which he realizes as high as $24 per barrel, while the men who intended to play a joke on him now mourn over their own unvaluable land and sigh for the fortune their joking lost them."

Another Injunction made Perpetual.

It will be remembered that during the past winter the Board of Trustees for the Eighth Township (city of New-Berne included) levied a most oppressive tax, a tax not only burdensome, but, as was claimed by the tax payers, altogether illegal. Judge Clarke refusing to enjoin the trustees from collecting this tax, the matter was laid before Judge Russell, who refused to interfere in the jurisdiction of another Judge. Application for relief was made to Judge Watts—the injunction granted by him was afterwards dissolved by Judge Clarke, whereupon an appeal was made to the Supreme Court by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., on behalf of himself and other tax payers. At the late term of this Court the case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and the injunction made perpetual. So the trustees will have to whistle for the $1,800 that they sought illegally to collect. A few more experiences of this kind, especially if followed by pecuniary responsibility, will make public officials somewhat more careful how they attempt to exceed their powers.—*New-Berne Journal of Commerce.*

The Mystic Park (Mass.) fall meeting closed on the evening of the 5th inst. The first race was for a purse of $2,000, for 331 horses, won by Kansas Chief, beating Fleety, Gold Dust, Dustin Jim, Lady Dolmon, in the order named. Time 2:26, 2:20, 2:21½ and 2:24. Gold Dust took the second heat of the second race, purse $5,000, horses never beaten 2:20. The starters were Comers, Red Cloud, Gloster and Nettie. The first race was won by Red Cloud. The heat was very exciting, Red Cloud leading all the way around and beating Gloster a half length, but Bud Dable complained that Mace crowded him on the home stretch, which was the unanimous opinion of the Judges, and the heat was given to Gloster. The fourth heat was won by Gloster by a half length. The fifth heat was trotted amid great excitement, the first half being contested by Gloster, Red Cloud and Comers. On the last Nettie gave Gloster and Red Cloud a warm race home, but Gloster won by a half length. Gloster won the first money, Red Cloud the second and Nettie the third. Time 2:19, 2:20, 2:20½, 2:24 and 2:22.

Contributions to the Orphan Asylum, in August, 1874.

The following is the list of contributions to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for the month of August:

IN CASH.

$32.10 W G Hill Lodge, No 218.
15.25 Delk Lodge, No 171.
12.35 Knap of Reeds Lodge No 158.
10.34 annonymous letter from Durham.
10.26 Fayetteville Bap. Church.
10.25 Jerusalem Lodge No 315.
10 each, Mt Lebanon Lodge No 117, Neill's Creek Grange No 315, Wilmington Council No 4, Randolph Lodge No 309, and a doctor.
9 Collection at Statesville.
7.05 High Brighton Lodge No 262.
7 Mocksville Lodge No 134.
6 Bayboro Lodge No 331.
5.30 Durbin Lodge No 266.
5 each, King Parker, Rev L C Perkinson, Capt J J Thomas, Caraway Council, F of T, Orr Lodge No 104, and Prospect Lodge No 311.
4 Capt E W Manning.
3.85 P R Martin.
3.65 Elmwood Lodge No 246.
3.50 Phalanx Lodge No 31.
3.30 American George Lo. No 17.
2.80 Conoho Lodge No 131.
2.50 each, J F Wilson and J Mizell.
2.35 Greensboro Lodge No 76.
2.10 Centre Grove Lodge No 183.
2 each, C G Crichton, Wilmington Lodge No 319, and King Solomon Lodge No 56.
1.50 each, A J Johnson, Edwin Brace's Collection and Webster Lodge No 222.
1 each, Rev J E Montague, Edward Pearce, Miss M L Morrison, J A Lowery, T P Jermans.
50 cents each, Stonewall Lodge No 29, and M Evans.
25 cents, R McKethan.

IN KIND.

1 box dry goods, citizens of Yanceyville and vicinity. 1 sack flour, Minor & Beasley. 1 bundle clothing, A J Johnson. 1 pair shoes, a widow. Clothing, knives, spoons, Knap of Reeds Lodge No 158. 10 doz cups and saucers, Cronly & Morris. 60 melons, citizens of Oxford. 1 mule collar, J H Lassiter. 1 barrel pearl grits, Alex Oldham. Vegetables, R L Hunt.

The good people of the State will be mortified at this report. The liberality of July made it possible to bear the indifference of August; but September is dependent on itself. J. H. MILLS.

Chinese Typography.

Printing a book in China is done somewhat as follows: Two pages are written by a person trained to the business, on a sheet of thin paper, divided into columns by black lines, and in the space between the two pages are written the title of the work and the number of chapter and page; when the sheet has been printed it is folded down through this space, so as to bring the title, etc., partly on each page. The sheet, when ready for printing, is pasted face downward on a smooth block of wood, made usually from the pear or plum tree. As soon as it is dry the paper is rubbed off with great care, leaving behind an inverted impression of the characters. Another workman now cuts away the blank space by means of a sharp graver and the block with the characters in high relief passes to the printer, who performs his work by hand. The two points that he has to be most careful about are—to ink the characters equally with his brush, and to avoid tearing the paper when taking the impression. From a good wooden block some 15,000 copies may be printed, and when the characters have been sharpened up a little it is possible to obtain 8,000 or 10,000 more impressions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT

Will be given in the city of Greensboro, N.C.,

DECEMBER 31st, 1874,

for the purpose of erecting an

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The Grand Gift is the

BENBOW HOUSE,

Worth 60,000.00.

GRAND CASH GIFT

$10,000.00.

Real Estate Gifts, - - $81,500
Cash Gifts, - - - $88,500

Only 100,000 tickets to be issued.

PRICE OF TICKETS $2.50.

Agents Wanted.

For further particulars, address the Manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Manager.

Sept. 10-8w

Office United States Marshal,
Eastern Dist. North Carolina.
RALEIGH, Sept. 1st, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons doing business with my office, particularly Clerks of Courts, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, that all papers and process for service in this District must be sent to me directed to Raleigh, N. C. I will not be responsible for any default or unlawful acts of Deputies wherein this notice is not strictly complied with.
J. B. HILL,
12—3m U. S. Marshal.

MATTRESS-MAKING AND CANE-SEATING.—THESE branches being taught in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, we are prepared to furnish Mattresses of the very best make and material, and at cheap rates. Also, to cane-seat chairs, settees, &c., &c.

BROOMS.—We also have on hand a large lot of excellent Brooms, which will be sold cheap.

Address Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, March 26, 1874. 3—3m

A SECOND HAND MASON AND HAMLIN Organ, double bank of keys, in perfect order, very low, at
NAT. L. BROWN'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD.

The Board of Directors of the N. C. State Penitentiary hereby offer a reward of

FIFTY DOLLARS EACH

for the apprehension and return to them at the State's Prison of the following prisoners, who escaped on the 3d of September, 1874.

The Board have recommended to His Excellency to pay the above amounts, and he assures us that he will see the same promptly paid at the return of the convicts.

By order of the Board.
M. GRAUSMAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Sept. 4th, 1874.

Description of the Escaped Prisoners:

Abraham Anderson, col., from Greene county, 26 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, sentenced October 20th, 1871, for 5 years.

Richard Holmes, col., from New Hanover county, 25 years old, 5 feet, 2½ inches high, sentenced April 21st, 1873, for 5 years.

Isaac Beasley, col., from Davidson county, 24 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches high, sentenced April 28th, 1873, for 3 years.

Benjamin Hunter, col., from Pasquotank county, 23 years old, 5 feet, 4 inches high, sentenced December 17th, 1873, for 5 years.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a petition has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina by Benjamin F. Jenkins, of Granville county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of Sept., 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of A. W. Shaffer, Register in Bankruptcy, in Raleigh, N. C., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings will be held at the same time and place.
New-Berne, N. C., August 31, 1874.
GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk.
12—1aw2w

BANKRUPT SALE.—On the 10th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House door, in Raleigh, N. C., I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate situate in Granville county, N. C., the property of Thomas H. Bridges, Bankrupt. 128½ acres of land lying on the waters of New Light Creek, adjoining the lands of C. M. Rogers, J. F. Dilliard and others. One half interest in 167 acres of land known as the Mary Haswell land, adjoining N. G. Whitfield, C. W. Lyman, A. S. Gill, and others. Also, the reversionary interest in 135 acres of land lying on New Light Creek, adjoining John Wilson, Robert Garner and others.
ALEX. L. DAVIS, Assignee.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2, 1874. 12—3t

NOTICE.—ORDER THEREON—BY THE REGISTER.—Upon the foregoing application of John R. O'Neill, Assignee of the estate of Isham Young, Bankrupt, it is ordered that a second general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt be held at Raleigh, in said district, on the 26th day of September, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of A. W. Shaffer, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purpose named in the twenty seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 3d, 1867. It is further ordered, That the Assignee give notice of said meeting by sending written or printed notices by mail, post paid, of the time and place of said meeting to all known creditors of said Bankrupt, and that he also notify the Bankrupt to be present thereat, and he shall also publish notice of the time and place of said meeting on two different days in the newspaper called the *Weekly Era*, printed at Raleigh, N. C., at least ten days prior to said meeting. Witness my hand at Raleigh, in said District, on the 3d day of September, A. D., 1874.
A. W. SHAFFER,
12—3t. Register in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a petition has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina by Sion H. Rogers, of Wake county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 26th day of September, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of A. W. Shaffer, Register in Bankruptcy, in Raleigh, N. C., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings will be held at the same time and place.
New-Berne, N. C., Aug. 31, 1874.
GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk.
Petitioner in Person, Attorney. 12—2t.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 14th day of September, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House door in Raleigh, N. C., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the reversionary interest of Sion H. Rogers, deceased bankrupt, in 83 acres of land, in Wake county, N. C., adjoining Rufus Ivey, J. R. Rogers and others. And also that of a house and lot on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, in said county, adjoining Mrs. Haywood and others, late the office and residence of Sion H. Rogers, subject to all lawful liens thereon.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27, 1874.
JOSHUA B. HILL,
11—2t Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Charles Homan, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOSHUA B. HILL,
Marshal as Messenger.
A. M. LEWIS, Attorney. 10—3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That I have been appointed Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles Homan, of Raleigh, Wake county, N. C., who was adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina.
J. H. FLEMING, Assignee.
Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1874. 12—3t

PATENT MEDICINES.

KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT,
BUCHU!

The only known remedy for
BRIGHTS DISEASE.
And a positive remedy for
GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,
Non-retention or incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
SPERMATORRHŒA,
Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder.
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