

A Call for a Convention of the Republicans of the Reconstructed States.

For the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of affairs in the reconstructed States, and to issue an address to the people of the nation, containing a true statement of the same, Republicans of these States are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 13, 1874.

Each of said States may send as many delegates as shall be deemed advisable, and such delegation will be entitled to the number of votes to which their States respectively are entitled in the electoral college.

All Republicans, whether of these or other States, who still earnestly seek to maintain the principles on which the Union was defended, and to inaugurate a new era of reconstruction was begun, and who feel an interest in the preservation of law, order, and the rights of citizenship, are invited to attend this convention.

The Republicans of the South, equally with the good citizens of other localities, demand peace and security that prosperity may follow. Why these are not enjoyed by them should be made manifest by this Convention.

- HOWELL CLAYTON, U. S. Senator, Arkansas. CHARLES HAYES, M. C., 4th District, Ala. JAMES T. RAPIER, M. C., 2d District, Ala. C. C. SHEATS, M. C., At Large, Ala. GEO. E. SPENCER, U. S. Senator, Ala. BOULDS BAKER, Texas. A. WARREN, Chairman Rep. S. Com., Miss. D. G. SCHOFIELD, Chairman R. S. Com., W. Va. N. S. MOORE, Kentucky. G. W. GIST, Kentucky. H. P. FARROW, Chairman Rep. S. Com., Ga. S. W. DORSEY, U. S. Senator, Ark. W. H. H. STOWELL, M. C., 4th District, Va. J. J. MARTIN, Alabama. SAMUEL F. MADDOX, State Senator, Virginia. S. B. PACKARD, Chairman Rep. S. Com., La. J. R. WEST, U. S. Senator, La.

Would it not be a good idea if we at the South were to stop purchasing anything at the North until that section shows a disposition to treat us justly? This is one way to make our importance to the country known and felt.

From our early boyhood we have at intervals seen such stuff as the above in Democratic papers. When we reflect that most probably the pen and ink with which it was written was of Northern manufacture and that the coat, pants, vest and hat of the author, (unless he was dressed in Virginia jeans) were manufactured at some northern mill, it only shows that the editor of the Enquirer is not willing to carry into practice that grand idea of making our importance felt which he so strenuously urges upon others. The Enquirer should remember that people are not in the habit of biting off their nasal organs for the purpose of spitting their faces. The Enquirer should recollect that for four long years the South purchased nothing from the North, but instead of rendering our people any more prosperous, it only had the effect of making us, as it were, a section of beggars. So great was the desire to again open trade with the North that the utmost efforts were put forth by the so-called Confederate States Government and the people to effectually run the blockade and bring in Northern manufactures and Northern products. You may rest assured, Mr. Enquirer, that your doctrine will never be a popular one with the soft-handed gentry who compose the Democratic party. You may prate and preach about home manufactures and such like stuff, but you must remember that the "wealth and intelligence" of the South will never consent to discard their broadcloth for country jeans and their calf skin boots for brogans, to say nothing of the soft kid gloves, diamond pins and glittering watch chains, all of Yankee make, merely "to make our importance to the country felt." These things make the Democratic gentry feel of importance to themselves, which is of much greater importance to them than making the country feel important.

And, again, does the Enquirer wish to call down upon the head of the Democratic party the indignation of the ladies of the South? Is the editor of the great Democratic organ of Virginia so ungallant as to require of them that in order "to make our importance to the coun-

try felt," they should forego the silks, satins, and other articles suitable to feminine fancy and which our Northern friends so well know how to manufacture, and don the linsley-wolsey gowns of their grandmothers? Would the Enquirer require our ladies to forego the pleasure of that "love of a bonnet" for the ugly old skull bonnet we used to see during the war? If the Enquirer wants them to do these things it will be mistaken. The ladies would rise in a rebellion which would at once cause you to repeal such an innovation upon their inherent rights.

No, Mr. Enquirer, there is a better way than the one you propose, to make our importance felt. It is to go to work in good earnest to build up the waste places of the South and by industry and economy to retrieve our broken fortunes. We have already had misery and beggary heaped upon us by the advocacy of just such doctrines as this prohibition of Northern purchases.

The extract above snatches too much of that "king cotton nonsense" which, as John Randolph would say, is the "liad of all our woes." Depend upon it, Mr. Enquirer, that if every Southern man were to refrain from the purchase of a single article at the North for years to come, the Falls of Niagara would continue to exist, and not perhaps half a dozen street cars would cease to run in New York City.

Use your efforts, Mr. Enquirer, to replace Virginia in the front ranks of American States from whence she was torn by your ill advice. She has had enough sectional experience. Let her rest in peace in the future and regain her once proud position as a member of the Federal Union.

Mutual Dependence—Our Relation to the Colored Race.

There is no one fact so thoroughly established, and so universally admitted, as that mankind is mutually dependent one upon another, for the existence which they enjoy. The man possessed of his thousands of dollars, could exist but a short period without the direct aid of the farmer, mechanic and artisan—his money secures the labor that adds to his fortune—his money secures the labor that places bread on his table and cloth upon his person; without the assistance of his fellow man, he would drag out a short, miserable life. Without labor—labor suited to the climate, the cotton fields of the South would soon become a wilderness of weeds; and that the white man is unsuited to the cotton fields, is no longer a problem. Therefore, it being conceded that the labor of the colored man is the only labor made profitable in the South, it must be admitted that our present and future prosperity depends entirely upon that element, once slave, but now free and independent citizens.

North of Mason and Dixon's line, cotton is not grown—the seasons are short, and the crops of wheat rapidly mature, and by the aid of art are gathered into the barns. In that locality, experience has long since established the fact of the non-productiveness of negro labor, and it was for this cause, more than any other, that the New England States abandoned slavery—not by freeing its slaves—by selling them to the Southern planter. Time has made the slaves freemen, but still, their labor is all-important, and cannot be dispensed with. Owing to the absence of such a system of public schools as they desire, and to the fact that they would be brought into competition with unskilled labor—to which a fancied degradation attaches, on account of our late "peculiar institution"—foreigners will not come to this section. And now the fact at last stares you in the face, that the colored man must remain with you if you would yourself live in the South, and live prosperous and happy. In a word, the Southern white man is dependent upon the Southern colored man, and in return, the blacks are dependent upon the whites, who are the landlords and control the soil. The dependence, therefore, is mutual, and this being true, we are lost in wonder and amazement when we witness the conduct of the Democratic party, in its attempts to grind into powder the very labor that runs their carriages and pays their way to the Northern watering-places! Indeed, the great aim and devout wish of the Democratic party is to drive the negro from their midst, if they will not again yield as serfs, and deny their own rights to free citizenship! We have ever held as a truth, that the only difference between the Democratic and Republican parties was the hatred for the negro cherished by the Democratic party—and the events of the past few weeks have only strengthened us in our belief.

If the white people of the South are bent on self-destruction, we have to tell them they will succeed much sooner than they anticipated, if they continue in their war upon the colored population. Drive them from your farms, and all that made those farms profitable, is gone! The acres of cotton that looked like vast

fields of snow, become desolate wastes—fences rot down, cattle become "lean and lank," and the Southern cities, once proud with their cotton marts, become haunts for robbers, and are forsaken by those whose money helped to pay the negro for his labor. Murder, arson, and kindred crimes, are the spectres that haunt the sleepless nights of the remaining few. Civilization takes its departure to more favored climes, and a common ruin is the legacy for the suicidal policy which you are now inaugurating.

Judge Cloud.

We learn from the gentlemen of whom we have spoken that it is not true in the Wilson-Cloud district that Cloud went to Raleigh a short time ago and laid in his complaint with Gov. Brogden concerning the treatment he was receiving at the hands of Wilson, who was going ahead holding Courts as though no one questioned his right to do so. Brogden told him to "go home and quit being a d-d fool until the Supreme Court decided the matter"—and the sequel is that the "able bodied jurist" went.—Charlotte Observer.

We copy the above to correct a few statements therein which are not true. In the first place, Judge Cloud has not been to Raleigh since Mr. Wilson has been Judge until the present week. In the second place, he has not "laid in" any complaint with Gov. Brogden, either in regard to the treatment he was receiving at the hands of Judge Wilson or any other person. It is not true that Gov. Brogden "told him to go home and quit being a d-d fool." Gov. Brogden never used any such language to Judge Cloud or any other person. Neither is it true that Judge Cloud went "home," for he has been at Beaufort until Monday last, enjoying the sea breeze and the delightful sport of blue fishing.

So the gentlemen whom the editor of the Observer saw at Statesville, who had just returned from Yadkin Court, made or repeated a story containing five distinct falsehoods.

We copy the following article from the Washington Republic. It contains valuable suggestions which the Republican party of the nation, and especially of the South, would do well to note: "The period has again come round when the people of many of the States are called upon to select men to represent them in the Legislature and public offices of the respective States and in Congress. This is an important trust; for upon the attention given to the duty of selecting upright rulers and statesmen the prosperity of the nation and welfare of the people largely depend. It matters not that our national resources are abundant, that nature has given us an unexceptionable climate and a fruitful soil, that this earth is annually blessed with sunshine, and that she guarantees an abundant harvest, and that the blessings—the treasures of the soil, mines, forests, and sea—are all, under the hand of industry, converted into available wealth and means of comfort and enjoyment, yet the people will be made to suffer and be brought to humiliation if they have not honest legislators and upright rulers. It is truthfully remarked that "The best gift of God to nations is the gift of upright men, and that country is poor whose citizens are not noble, and that republic is poor which is not governed by noble men selected by its citizens."

When Moses had been three months gone from Egypt at the head of a nation of two and a half millions of people, acting in the double capacity of law-giver and judge, he received a friendly visit from his father-in-law, Jethro, the priest and prince of the Midianites. When he saw Moses sitting to judge the people "from morning unto the evening," he said, "I heard at the close of day's severe and exhaustive labor: 'Moses, the thing thou doest is not good; thou wilt surely wear away, for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone. Hearken now unto my voice, I will give thee counsel.' Moses listened to this governor of a little nation in the wilderness, and did all that he said," as the inspired narrative informs us. "And what were his instructions? 'Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, for rulers? Can we, in selecting our rulers and representatives, do better than follow these instructions? Can we afford to do less?"

It is remarked by a discriminating writer that "The signs of decay in the life of a nation show themselves, as soon as anywhere else, in the character of the men who are called to govern it. When they seek their own ends and not the public weal; when they abandon principles and administer according to the personal interest of cliques; when they forsake righteousness for counsel; and when the laws and the frame-work of the Government are but so many instruments of self-aggrandizement, and of oppression, and of wrong, then the nation can not be far from decadence."

No people whose patriotism has not become a thing of the past can afford to put any but upright, intelligent, public-spirited working men in office. The very best citizens that can be found are none too good to be put in nomination. And a really capable, patriotic, public-spirited citizen, when he becomes the choice of the people, will rarely decline the duty of serving his country, even if it should be at the sacrifice to some extent of personal interests. But beware of men who are sliding round among the citizens in the community and wire pulling to secure their own nomination."

The feasibility of a railroad from the Richmond and Danville Road, via Oxford, to Durham, is now being seriously discussed.

Preparations for the Chattanooga Convention.

Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, on Friday, received a letter from Willard Abbot, Chairman of the meeting of citizens at Chattanooga, held without regard to party, to consider the subject of the coming Convention of Southern Republicans on October 13th. Excellent feeling was manifested, and assurances given that the citizens would do all in their power to afford facilities and accommodations to the delegates. If the hotels and boarding-houses will not hold the crowd, the citizens will open their houses. Arrangements have been made for round-trip tickets at reduced rates on the railroads from Washington through Virginia and East Tennessee, and the expectation is that the same facilities will be extended on other roads centering at Chattanooga. A large attendance is now expected.

The above we quote from an exchange, and we express the hope that North Carolina may be fully represented by delegates appointed for their ability and honesty, and not because of any mere local notoriety as politicians.

Our attention has been called to an act passed by the last General Assembly entitled "A Bill to prohibit the sale of cotton within certain hours." As the cotton picking season is now upon us we are asked to publish it:

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to buy or sell cotton between the time of sunset and sunrise, brought or carried in a basket, hamper or sheet, or in any way where the quantity is less than is usually baled, or is not baled. Sec. 2. That any one offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed and held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one month."

The Crops in the Southwest.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange, from numerous reports on the cotton crop in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, estimates that in these States, from the blighting effects of the recent severe drought, the aggregate yield will be about forty-five per cent less than that of last year. This will be a severe loss to the States directly concerned; but there are still more discouraging facts in this Memphis report, viz: Having realized advances to the extent of their interests laborers have abandoned the picking of the cotton in many instances, and, in addition to prices of cotton being very low, very little grain or meat has been raised, there is much foreboding as to the future. This devotion of their lands and their capital exclusively to the cultivation of cotton has for many years proved a disastrous blunder to our Southern planters. They have depended upon their cotton to supply them, not only with all their household and farming utensils and implements, their clothing, furniture, &c., but to supply them with provisions to a great extent, from the Northwest, when, for manufactures of all descriptions and for all the articles of subsistence of the temperate zone, our cotton States exist nowhere else in the world. To these important matters of Southern reconstruction the attention of Southern planters cannot be too earnestly directed.—N. Y. Herald.

Governor Brogden.

A good and faithful public officer is, in these days, such a rare article that when found a note of it ought to be made. Gov. Brogden's course has thus far been such as to command the approbation of all impartial citizens. He has invariably shown a disposition to act fairly and rightly, and in any matter of doubt he follows the Attorney General, his legal adviser, instead of being hurried away into error by his passion and prejudice—like some of his predecessors. The next Legislature need have no fear of being hindered in their duties by the interference of the present Governor, and we have seen the last of the Governor and Legislature constantly at odds with one another. We have said this much from a sense of justice, and stand ready to hold the Governor's hat while he keeps on in well doing.—Millon Chronicle (Democratic).

The Northern Elections.

The indications of the results of the Northern elections are growing more cheering every day. As the time approaches to again make a choice between the Democracy and Republicans—the disposition is to stand by the party whose past and present records are equally worthy of praise. The people feel that to permit the Democracy, with all its recent infamies still covering it, to come again into power would show a degeneracy unworthy the American character. The great mass of the people of the North, the East, and the West still have faith in the Republic and in the noble party which is now guiding it to a higher plan of civilization. They feel that the ascendancy of the Republican party means the future glory of the nation.—North Carolinian.

It is a remarkable coincidence that ever since the war, as often as events at the North seem to promise a reaction, or in other words, as often as there are signs of Democratic activity or symptoms of possible success, the flickering lamp of treason and murder in portions of the South flares up in the socket.—These facts cause thoughtful men everywhere to feel that the mission of the Republican party is far from being ended, and that a Republican Administration is just as important still as ever.—Ibid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH, and the way to preserve and maintain that economy is to know where and how to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of goods. We propose to give the following advice gratuitously, or free gratis and for nothing. It is a well known fact that at

M. ROSENBAUM & BRO'S, may be found the largest and most attractive stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, PLAIN & PLAID DOMESTICS. All of which were purchased at panic prices and will be sold at bottom figures. Our specialty is

READY-MADE CLOTHING. The largest stock in the city, comprising every grade and quality and sold at prices that will defy competition. Especial attention is called to this branch of our trade. Our stock of Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c., is large and various, and from this day we will offer at and below cost our stock

OF WOOLEN CARPETS from the fact that we have not store room for the immense stock on hand. To secure the best bargains call early and don't fail to remember the place, 2 Doors South of Williams & Haywood's Drug Store, and sign of M. ROSENBAUM & BRO. 16-1m

FALL TRADE, 1874. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. M. ROSENBAUM, (Successor to A. KLINE), Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.

I am now receiving my FALL and WINTER stock of CAPITAL STOCK. Amount of the capital stock, \$100,000 00

General Merchandise, recently purchased in person at Northern Manufactories, and being from first hands, I am prepared to offer advantages to the Trade seldom offered in the city of Raleigh. My stock of

Ready-made Clothing is full and complete, bought principally at auction sales from first-class houses. I think I can offer inducements, both to the wholesale and retail trade, that cannot be surpassed south of the New York market.

STAPLE DRY GOODS of every grade and style, and marked at prices that will sell them. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS in every variety, embracing every style, quality and novelty of fashion. The China, Crockery and Glass Ware Department is a specialty of my trade, and I can furnish goods in this line to my wholesale trade at factory prices. Call early to secure bargains. Especial attention paid to the retail department.

J. M. ROSENBAUM, Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1874. 15-

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' TEMPLE.

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. MENDELHALL, Manager. Sept. 10-8w

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. United States vs. 9 boxes manufactured tobacco, 900 lbs leaf tobacco, 2 hand screw presses, 1 pair scales, 75 pounds of twist tobacco, 300 pounds of stems, 24 dryers, property of Thomas H. Debnam.—Libel of information. To Thomas H. Debnam, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting. Notice is hereby given, That the above mentioned property was seized by Michael C. McNamara, collector of Internal Revenue, 1st District North Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1874, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in the same Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Raleigh, on the last Monday of November next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. Given under my hand and office, in Raleigh, this 23d of Sept., 1874. J. B. HILL, United States Marshal, Eastern District N. C. Sept. 25, 1874. 15-4t

LOVEJOY ACADEMY. The Sixty-sixth Session will begin August 6th, 1874. J. M. LOVEJOY, J. M. WHITE, 60-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1874. To the Ministers and Members of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. of America—Greeting: DEAR BRETHREN:—You are hereby notified that the North Carolina Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, will meet in the town of Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1874, at which time and place you are requested to be present. Punctual attendance is required of every member of the Conference. J. P. CAMPBELL, Presiding Bishop.

Statement of the Bank of Greensboro, located in the City of Greensboro, on Monday, September 17th, 1874, and furnished the Secretary of State of North Carolina.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Capital stock, \$100,000.00; Deposits, 218,780.46; Due other Banks, 2,543.83; Profit and loss, 788.57; Total, \$322,112.14.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. N. C. R. R. 8 per cent bonds, \$25,000.00; stock—115 shares, 4,270.00; R. & D. & S. R. R. bonds, 10,000.00; N. C. State bonds—\$8,500 cost, 1,743.17; Real estate—b.aking house, 5,000.00; Notes and bills discounted, 228,733.92; Due from other banks, 24,664.28; Greensboro B. & L. Associa- 1,350.00; Premium account, 631.29; Revenue stamps, 59.00; Cash, 20,164.48; Total, \$322,112.14.

Statement of the Condition of the Old North State Fire Insurance Company, of Warrenton, N. C., April 1, 1874, made to the Secretary of State of North Carolina.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Amount of the capital stock, \$100,000 00; First mortgages, 45,000 00; Solvent Stock notes, 45,000 00; Cash and bills receivable, 15,962 80; Due from agents, 2,669 62; Office fixtures, safe, &c., 796 16; Agents' supplies, 626 89; Accrued interest, 575 00; Total, \$110,630 65.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Capital stock, \$100,000 00; Surplus to balance, 10,630 65; Total, \$110,630 65. B. F. LONG, Secretary.

Statement of the Condition of the Bank of New Hanover, on the 1st day of August, 1874, made to the Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Loans and discounts, \$803,270 88; Real estate, 67,345 85; Office furniture, safe, &c., 8,995 94; Bonds and stocks and uncurrent bank bills, 9,527 38; Cash due from other banks subject to check and cash on hand, 140,447 95; Total, \$1,039,587 98.

Table with 2 columns: LIABILITIES and ASSETS. Capital, \$300,000 00; Undivided profits, 8,965 23; Bills discounted, 56,001 00; Bills payable, 35,000 00; Due depositors, 675,621 60; Total, \$1,029,587 98.

This bank has branches or separate places of business at Wilmington, Goldsboro, Tarboro and Wadesboro, and the above is a consolidated statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank at all these points. 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 of the Prisoner of the following prisoners, who escaped on the 31st of September, 1874. The Board have recommended to His Excellency to pay the above amount, and he assures us that he will see the same promptly paid at the return of the convicts. By order of the Board, M. G. USMAN, 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 2 1/2 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.

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 whereof this notice is not strictly complied with. J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal. 12-3m

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS new and second-hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices for cash, or on instalments, or for rent, in city or country, during this month, by Horace Waters & Son, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Specialty: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated catalogues mailed. A large discount to ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c., &c. 6-4w

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY INFORMATION of MARIA MANGIN BROWN whose maiden name is alleged to have been Maria Charlotte Secular Mangin, and whose mother's maiden name was Sarah Kemp, will be thankfully received. She is supposed to be living in either North Carolina or Virginia. Address: W. M. BROWN, Era office, Raleigh, N. C. 6-4w

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE bargains. Prices suitable to the times. N. A. T. BROWN, Raleigh, N. C. 6-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' combination needle work, with Chromo. Send stamp. Deak & Co., New Bedford, Mass. 4w

WORKING PEOPLE—Male or female, on enjoyment at home, \$30 per week. This simple, mental, acquiring, Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

Work At home, male or female, on enjoyment at home, \$30 per week. This simple, mental, acquiring, Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich St., N. Y. 4w

WANTED—AGENTS for the best selling articles in the world. \$20 worth of samples given away to those who will become agents. J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING.—How our sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental, acquiring, Particulars and valuable samples sent free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, &c. A quick look at this will convince you. W. WILLIAM & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. 6-4w

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases, USE Wells' Carbolic Tablets, Put up only in BLUE boxes. A TRIED & SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists. 6-4w

START IN LIFE BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER. BUSINESS COLLEGE. NO VACATION—ENTER ANY TIME. For Documents, Money, Specimens, Patrons and Terms, address W. H. SADLER, Pres't., Baltimore.

The United States Publishing Co. 113 University Place, New York. Want agents everywhere for the following: Spirit of the Holy Bible, Edited by Frank Moore. An elegant 8vo, 600 pp., 560 Engravings—from the Old Masters. Price, \$5.00. Our First Hundred Years. The Life of the Republic. By C. Edwards Lester. 12 monthly parts, 96 pp. each. Royal 8vo., 50 cents each part. Life and Public Services of Charles Sumner. By C. Edwards Lester. 5th Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. 700 pp. \$2.75.

The New York Times. By Warden Sutton. A complete history of this simple, mental, acquiring, and the Romance of Prison Life. 8vo. 670 pp. \$3.50. Circulars, specimen pages, and terms to agents on application as above.

POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE \$20 will buy a First Mortgage Premium Bond OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO. NEW YORK. Authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York. 2d Serie Drawing, OCT. 5, 1874. EVERY BOND purchased previous to October 5th will participate. Address for bonds and full particulars: MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, N. Y. 6-4w

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEA. ARE YOU Weak, Nervous or Debilitated? Are you so languid that your exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making? Then try Jurubea, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the invalid organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces. It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of mental and physical debility, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen. It regulates the bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid a hale and hearty man. Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden changes, no marked results, but gradually recovers from his debility. "Fold their tents, like the Arabs, And silently steal away." This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known." Ask your druggist for it. For sale by Wm. F. Kidder & Co., New York. 6-4w

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 Jas. D. Pullen, of Wake county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate of the 5th day of August, 1874, and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 17th day of October, 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., 23d Sept., 1874. GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk. 16-2t

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 the said bankrupt, in the county of Wayne, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to himself or to any other person, or the transfer of his property, by a deed, or forbearance to be made by him, or by any creditor, law; That a meeting of the creditors of the 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 held at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register in Bankruptcy, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOSHUA B. HILL, Marshal as Messenger. 10-3t

A. M. LEWIS, Attorney.