

THE ERA.

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

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

Elections.

On the 13th inst., elections were held in several of the North-western States for Congressmen, members of the Legislature, &c. Returns from the States of Ohio and Indiana indicate that those States have gone Democratic. It is hardly worth while to remind our intelligent readers of the fact, that in the States referred to, there were many side issues involved, causing minor differences of opinion among men of all political parties. In the State of Ohio, for instance, the Republican party adopted as a matter of State policy the prohibition platform, while in Indiana, matters of a purely local character contributed to the temporary division of our party in the State.

It is well to remind our Democratic friends of the South, that the so-called triumph of their party in portions of the North-west, is far from being an endorsement of the platforms and principles of the Southern Democracy. It is proper they should realize the fact that no party in the North would sanction or even tolerate such declarations of disloyalty as are embodied in the platforms of the White League and Ku Klux Democracy South. No, gentlemen, Democracy North, and Democracy South, are now, as of old, two very different concerns. Its professions of loyalty in the North sometimes serve to gain temporary advantages on local issues, while the assertions of devotion to the lost cause openly made in the South contribute to hold in its ranks that very large and discontented class who let no occasion pass to exhibit their chagrin and disappointment arising from the defeat of their attempts to perpetuate slavery and divide the Republic.

In all parties local differences will occur. It is a source of congratulation to us, as it is to all true Republicans, that our party is never found wanting in the zeal and energy necessary to victory, whenever questions of national importance are brought to the front. The Democratic press may make the most of what they choose to claim as victories in Ohio and Indiana. In the great contest of 1876, when the Republican party shall arise in its might to again go forth to battle, pointing with pride to its past record as an indication of its future course, it will require something more than the united efforts of Copperheads North and White League Democracy South to stay its march to a grand and glorious victory.

A Mystery.

A meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee took place in this city on Tuesday, the 6th day of October. It was understood that the meeting was called for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention of Republicans, from what are known as the reconstructed States, to meet at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 13th inst. It is rumored that the committee did designate certain gentlemen to represent the Republicans of North Carolina in said convention, but we have failed to see a single person who could give us any correct information as to who they were. If they were appointed at all, their names and residences have been kept a profound secret in the bosoms of those composing the committee. The call for the meeting of the committee first appeared in the New North State, and we naturally concluded, that if the Era was not furnished with the list the New North State would not have been slighted, but we have searched the columns of that paper in vain for the names of the fortunate appointees.

But North Carolina was represented at Chattanooga, and the delegates delivered their credentials. Somebody must have made out those credentials, and must have had some authority for so doing. Why is it that the names of these delegates are withheld from the Republicans of North Carolina? By what authority does the Executive Committee of the great Republican Party in North Carolina exercise this secret mode of proceedings? Have packed conventions, packed caucuses, and secret wire pulling become so common in the party as to lead even its State Executive Committee to attempt to carry out such political jugglery? It looks like it. There is something wrong in this business. We say now, as we have said before, that if the Chattanooga Convention is to avail anything, if its proceedings are to have any weight in shaping the future course of the Republican party, then such feeling as actuated the State Executive Committee in secretly appointing delegates, is not calculated to advance the prospect. There were not ten men outside of the Committee in all the country around Raleigh, and no where else (except

perhaps around Greensboro,) who knew who the appointees were until their names were announced as being present at the Convention, and we are informed by a prominent Republican, that a dispatch from him in Washington City, to one of the Committee in Greensboro, failed to elicit even a reply. We think the action of the Committee in this matter is exceedingly strange, and the Republicans of the State want an explanation.

We are enabled to state authoritatively that recent hints at the defection of Governor W. W. Holden from the Republican party are without the least foundation in truth. In a letter to a gentleman in this city, written a few days since, he says: "There is no foundation whatever for the suggestion that I am a lukewarm Republican. I am as firm and fixed as I was in 1863. I have no political future, and I do not desire any; but as long as I shall take an interest in public affairs, I expect to vote the Republican ticket."

Previous to the rebellion Governor Holden was, probably, the most popular and influential leader of the Democratic party in North Carolina. He made an issue with his party on secession, and the Union sentiment in the State, kept alive during the war, was due more to him and the manly attitude of his paper, the Standard, than to any other man. At the close of the war he at once assumed full affiliation with the National Republican party, and has ever since been unwavering in the support and advocacy of its principles and measures. No man has been more grossly maligned and persecuted, both during the rebellion and since. The suggestion of his defection or lukewarmness now was absurd upon its face and scarcely worth noticing.

We copy the foregoing Editorial from the Washington Chronicle of the 13th inst. No Republican of standing in North Carolina ever doubted Governor Holden's devotion to the Republican party. The hints referred to above are but the base inventions of those upon whom the party in North Carolina has set its seal of condemnation, and are directed at Governor Holden because he refused to aid them, either by his vote or encouragement, in swindling the people of Wake county. We can pay Governor Holden no higher compliment than to say that, at no time during his career has he enjoyed to a higher extent the full confidence of all honest Republicans of North Carolina than at the present.

We hope our political friends will cut out and file away the following extract from the Washington Republic. If every man will do his duty by earnest appeals to his neighborhood friends from now on, the Republican party cannot fail of success in North Carolina in 1876:

THE WAY TO WIN.—An hour's quiet talk with a lukewarm neighbor will do more to arouse him to an earnest support of the Republican party than a dozen stump speeches. Mass-meetings impart enthusiasm to organized bodies and keep them active in the good work, but a personal canvass by the right kind of men makes converts and thus adds to the party strength. Every town should have its Republican organization. Men of character, those who possess the entire confidence of the community, should be the leaders and workers in these organizations. Meetings should be held at least once a week from now until the election. A thorough canvass should be had of the voters in the district. The politics of every man should be known. This can be done by subdividing small enough to enable those appointed to make a complete personal canvass. The strength of the party should be known. Every vote should be brought out at the polls. Our leaders should work from now until the close of the ballot-box as if the success of the party depended on just one vote. This is the way to win great victories. To remain inactive, presuming on the popularity of the ticket or the former strength of the party is to invite defeat. We can not have too large a majority, we may through inactivity lack one vote of a triumph. Organization, hard work, devotion to the good cause for which we labor will crown our efforts with success. The House of Representatives has produced heavy losses. To lose control of it is to again expose the life of the nation to the deadly assaults of its enemies. It is the key to the political position and must be held by the friends of freedom and humanity.

The Chattanooga Convention has adjourned after a session productive of no good results as we can perceive to the Republican party. We shall notice the proceedings of the body hereafter.

A Great Nautical Invention.

One of the greatest inventions in steam machinery which the fertile genius of the age has produced has recently been announced and successfully tested in England. Like all other really valuable designs for giving safety it acts upon the principle that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The contrivance is an automatic engine governor, whose works are to regulate the motion of the steamship's propeller, so as to save the ship from the frequent and fatal breakdown by straining of the machinery.

The mammoth passenger steamship of the present day, once at sea, is almost wholly dependent on the strength and safe working of her screw. The safe and efficient action of the screw depends on the immobility of the water in which it revolves and in its sufficient immersion. Every sea-goer on the great steamers has felt the shock and peril of the "racing" of the engines when, in a heavy sea, the propeller is lifted out of the water and the

revolution is four or five times increased. Instantly a sudden check is brought to bear on all the connections, and the whole apparatus is subjected to an intense strain and then comes the ominous breaking of the shaft, leaving the vessel at the mercy of the storm.

The invention to which we allude applies an anticipative correction of this catastrophe by its automatic action. It consists of a pneumatic air chamber, which communicates with the sea through a sea-valve and with the throttle valve of the engine, and acting somewhat after the principle of the Westinghouse air brake on steam cars, the train is broken. This pneumatic governor, so simple and instantaneous in its operation, cuts off the steam from the engines by the transference of pressure the instant a heavy sea begins to lift the screw out of the water. The adjustment is such that when or before the propeller is raised out of the resisting medium, and before acceleration can ensue, the throttle has served its purpose and the shaft has been relieved from all tension. Nothing could be simpler and more summary in its working, and scarcely any invention could afford greater safety, comfort and economy to all steam vessels employing the screw.

The economy of steam, and consequently of fuel, by closing off the supply of motive power from the boiler when the propeller is in the air, must be very great in long voyages. The enormous saving of the wear and tear of the facings and gearing and the relief of the shafts and rods from the tremendous tension of the rolling waves must be still greater economy to the steamship company. But the outwelling consideration of the great security to life and property from so cheap and self-acting a contrivance will very much enhance the popularity of every ocean steamer which it is known to employ. The simplicity, inexpensiveness, and self-evident utility of this invention should strongly commend it to all our steam lines, especially on the boisterous Atlantic, and no time should be lost in fitting it upon their vessels before the winter gales set in.

Handling an Army.

General Sherman, in his letter to the Army, says:—It is related of Napoleon that his last words were "I feel—Arnaut." Doubtless as the shadow of death obscured his memory, the last thought that remained for speech was of some event when he was directing an important "head of column." I believe that every general who has handled armies in battle must recall from his own experience the intensity of thought on some similar occasion, when by a single command he had given the finishing stroke to some complicated action, but to me recurs another thought that is worthy of record, and may encourage others who are to follow us in our profession. I never saw the rear of an army engaged in battle but I feared that some calamity had happened at the front. The apparent confusion, broken wagons, dead horses, men lying about dead and maimed, pursuing, listening to and fro in seeming disorder, and a general apprehension of something dreadful about to ensue—all these signs, however, lessened as I neared the front, and there the contrast was perfect; perfect order, men and horses full of confidence, and it was not unusual for general hilarity, laughing and cheering. Although cannon might be firing, the musketry clattering, and the enemy's shot hitting close, there reigned a general feeling of strength and security that bore a marked contrast to bloody signs that had drifted rapidly to the rear; therefore, for comfort and security, I surely would rather be at the front line than the rear line of battle. So also on the march, the head of a column moves on steadily, whilst the rear is alternately retreating and rushing forward to the flanking stroke to some of the rumors, especially the worst, float back to the rear. Old troops invariably deem it a special privilege to be in the front, to be at the "head of column," because experience has taught them that it is the easiest and most comfortable place, and danger only adds zest and stimulus to this fact.

The harvest train in war is to lie in support of the position or battery under fire without the privilege of returning it; or to guard some train left in the rear within hearing, but out of reach of danger; or to care for the wounded and dead of some corps which is too busy ahead to care for their own.

To be at the head of a strong column of troops, in a rushing action, is the highest pleasure of war, a grim one and terrible one, but which leaves on the mind and memory the strongest mark; to detect the weak point of an enemy's line; to break through with vehemence and thus lead to victory; or to discover some key-point and hold it with tenacity; or to do some other distinct act that is afterwards recognized as the cause of success. These all become matters that are never forgotten. Other great difficulties, experienced by every general, are to measure truly the thousand and one reports that come to him in the midst of conflict; to preserve a clear and well defined purpose at every instant of time, and to cause all efforts to converge to that end.

To do these things he must know perfectly the strength and quality of each part of his own army, as well as of his opponent, and must be where he can personally see and observe with his own eyes, and judge with his own mind. No man can properly command an army from the rear, he must be at "its front," and when a detachment is made the commander thereof should be informed of the object to be accomplished, and left as free as possible to execute it in his own way, and when an army is divided up into several parts the superior should always attend that one which he regards as most important. Some men think that modern armies may be so regulated that a general can sit in an office and play on his secret telegraph on the keys of a piano; this is a fearful mistake. The directing mind must be at the very head of the army—must be seen there, and the effect of his mind and personal

energy must be felt by every officer and man present with it to secure the best results. Every attempt to make war easy and safe will result in humiliation and disaster.

Look After the Eyes.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eyeglass, reading fine print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes.

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness. Never read by twilight or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use eyeglass by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of the window.

It is best to have the light from above, or obliquely, or over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, the walls of a yellow tinge, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.

Attentive and experienced salesmen in every department, and especially the ladies it is not a trouble, but a pleasure, to show goods.

J. M. ROSENBAUM,

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1874.

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. MENDENHALL,

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.—Greene.

Notice is hereby given, that the above named property was seized by Michael C. McNamara, Collector of Internal Revenue, 1st District North Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1874, as forfeited to the use of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in this 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 interpose for their interests.

Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 23d of Sept., 1874.

J. B. HILL,

Eastern District N. C.

Sept. 25, 1874. 15-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS.

Ladies' combination needle book, with Chromos. Send stamp. DEAN & Co., New Bedford, Mass. 4w.

WORKING PEOPLE.—Male or female, employment at home, \$30 per week warranted, no capital required. Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address with six cent return stamp. C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Choice and elegantly illustrated. Great inducements to Agents. For terms and circulars, address, NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia. 4w

Wanted.—At home, male or female, \$35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with six cent return stamp. M. YORCK, 173 Greenwich St., N. Y. 4w

WANTED.—AGENTS for the best selling articles in the world. \$2.00 worth of samples given away to those who will become agents. J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED! DIPLOMA AWARDED for Holman's new FACTORIAL TABLES. 1300 illustrations. Address for circulars A. J. Holman & Co., 839 Arch street, Philadelphia. 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. 17-4w

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE! We want a representative in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our GREAT C. O. D. SALE of Staple Family Goods. The most popular and best money-making business in America, for young, old, male or female, at home or traveling. Large cash profits, a complete outfit, samples of goods, lists, circulars, etc., SENT FREE to any address. Address ALDEN, HALL & CO., 4w-6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

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. 21 Premium Drawing, Dec. 7th, 1874. 3d Series Drawing, Jan. 4th, 1875. Every bond will be redeemed with \$25. Premium, as an equivalent for interest. Capital Premium, \$100,000.

MORGHENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, N. Y. P. O. Drawer 29. 17-4w

BALTIMORE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Dr. J. M. ROSENBAUM, M. D., Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases in the University of Md., Surgeon in Charge.

This Institution, established in one of the largest and finest dwellings in the city of Baltimore, is thoroughly organized and fitted up with every convenience for the exclusive treatment of persons suffering from Eye and Ear Diseases.

Each patient has a chamber to himself, and receives every attention from skilled nurses. The Surgeon with his family resides in the Institute, a very great convenience to the sick, especially those operated upon, who can be visited at all times and at a moment's notice.

Those desiring information will apply by letter to JULIAN J. CHISOLM, M. D., 4w-55 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEBA. ARE YOU Weak, Nervous or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making? Then try Jurubeba, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive 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 misery, 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 feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles are relieved.

Hold their tents, like the Arabs, and silently step 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. 17-4w

FURNITURE. BUY YOUR FURNITURE DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, AND SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Walnut Parlor Suits, Repps or Hair Cloth, containing seven pieces, \$50 00 Walnut Bedroom Suits, Then try Jurubeba, containing ten pieces, \$9 00 Beautiful Painted Cottage Suits, complete, 19 00

Also, a magnificent variety of HIGH COST WORK. Full Catalogue and Price of all my stock sent by mail, free on application. Write for one. 4w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton, Lumber, Rosin, Produce. TIERNAN WALTON & CO., 97 North Lombard St., BALTIMORE, M. D. Send for Price Current. Refer to Bank of Commerce. 4w.

CHARLES STEVENS' PATENT FURNITURE. MARKED LOWEST PRICES.

Wanted.—At home, male or female, \$35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with six cent return stamp. M. YORCK, 173 Greenwich St., N. Y. 4w

Wanted.—AGENTS for the best selling articles in the world. \$2.00 worth of samples given away to those who will become agents. J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MASON & HAMILTON ORGAN Co., winners of three Highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at Vienna, 73, and Paris, 67, now offer the finest assortment of the best Cabinet ORGANS in the world, including new styles with recent improvements, not only exclusively for cash, as formerly, but also on new plans of easy payments, the most favorable ever offered. Organs rented with privilege of purchase, to suit most any part of the country. First payment \$9.00 or upwards. Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free on request. Address MASON & HAMILTON ORGAN CO., 4w—Boston, New York or Chicago.

WATER'S NEW SCALE PIANOS. Square and Upright, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet. Waters' Concerto Organs cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop, a fine imitation of the Human Voice.

Warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly payments. Second hand instruments at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED, a liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 4w—481 Broadway N. Y., P. O. B. 3567.

FIRST GRAND GIFT CONCERT. Montpelier Female Humane Association, at Alexandria, Va., November 23, 1874. List of Gifts, \$20,000. 1 Grand Cash Gift, \$100,000

1 " " " 50,000 " " " 25,000 " " " \$10,000 ea. 100,000 " " " 1,000 " 50,000 " " " 1,000 " 50,000 " " " 1,000 " 100 " 100,000 " " " 1,000 " 50 " 50,000 " " " 20 " 400,000

22,175 Cash Gifts, amounting to \$1,000,000 Number of Tickets, 100,000. Price of Tickets.—Whole Tickets, \$20.00. Half Tickets, \$10.00. Quarter Tickets, \$5.00. Eighths or each Coupon, \$2.50. 54 Tickets for \$100.00.

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia, and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 3, 1874. It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means liberally represented among them.

JAS. L. KEMPER, Gov. Va., ALEXANDRIA, Va. July 8, 1874.—I commend them as gentlemen of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

U. S. Judge R. W. HUGHES, Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. R. E. Withers, Lieut-Gov. of Va.; and U. S. Senator Geo. S. Sanders, and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, post-office money-order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Circular. Address, HON. JAMES BARBOUR, Pres't M. E. H. A., Alexandria, Va. 4w—Reliable agents wanted everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS. 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.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.00 ASSETS. First mortgages, 45,000.00

Solvent Stock notes, 45,000.00 Cash and bills receivable, 15,000.00

Due from agents, 2,000.00 Office fixtures, safe, &c., 700.00

Agents' supplies, 625.00 Accrued interest, 200.00 \$110,625.00

LIABILITIES. Capital stock, \$100,000.00 Surplus to balance, 10,625.00 \$110,625.00

B. F. LONG, Secretary. 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 Thos. H. Bridges, of Granville Co., in said District, who has declared a Bankruptcy 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 4th day of November, 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 meeting will be held at the same time and place.

New-Berne, N. C., Oct. 19, 1874. GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk. 15-2t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a