

An Election for Delegates to number one hundred and twenty, to amend the Constitution of the State, will be held on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1875. The Convention will meet at Raleigh, on the 6th of the following September.

Republican State Executive Committee. ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Raleigh, N. C., May 28, 1875.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee at the Commons Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of June next, to consider questions touching the proposed Constitutional Convention and for other business.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Chairman. F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

As to the specific changes that ought to be made, these are to be considered by the citizens of the various counties who should be careful to select as delegates those who will properly reflect their wishes. Democratic Address, June 1, 1875.

Just as might have been expected, the Democratic Executive Committee, in their bid for votes, fail to tell the people what changes they design making in the Constitution. From the above extract it will be seen that each county is to make such points as may seem best.

They (the restrictions) are recognized as of binding efficacy. Dem. Address, June 1, 1875.

The Carolina Watchman says the restrictions are not worth the paper upon which they are printed, and further states, that no prominent man whose opinion is worth anything is in favor of observing them.

Let the old line Whigs of North Carolina read the following extract from Governor Manly's message to the Legislature in 1850, before they decide to vote for delegates to the coming Convention who favor radical reforms in the present Constitution:

Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assembly confined to the single office of calling it, or can the same Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the act calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question out of the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it.

The Democratic party does not conceal its desire for a change in the present judicial system of North Carolina, and a return to the old County Court method is openly avowed as one of its pet schemes.

We will compare in a few words some of the advantages of our present manner of legal procedure over that which formerly prevailed in this State.

only of the Superior Court held by judges learned in law, an arrangement would be introduced far less expensive to the public, and the parties in legal controversies, while greater despatch and correctness would be attained in the administration of the law. Such a change would require some addition to the present number of judges, to whom salaries must needs be paid, but at most, two years from their commencement, instead of being, as they often are, transmitted from father to son, loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest importance.

"We can proceed without apprehension to perfect our Constitution and remodel it in the interests of our people."

The above is an extract from the address of the Democratic State Executive Committee issued to the people of the State on the first inst. We would like for the gentlemen who signed this address to point out a single clause in our present Constitution adverse "to the interests of our people." Perhaps the gentlemen who compose the Democratic State Executive Committee think it against the interests of the poor people of North Carolina that they should be allowed to hold a homestead for their families free from execution for debts contracted during the war for slavery.

We opine there are few, if any, of the freemen of North Carolina who will allow themselves to be deceived by such clap trap as has been put forth by Messrs. Cox, Busbee and others in their bid for votes. We mean no disparagement in an intellectual point of view to the gentlemen who have drawn up the document. We know them to be men of learning and well skilled in politics; but the address before us is certainly more vulnerable than any of a like character we have ever read.

Many remember that the Republican party at the close of the late war had set itself to work to repair the immense damage done to the country by Democratic rule. Our people were overwhelmed with debt and the Courts were opened for suits against all who were compelled to go in debt for the necessities of life at a time when Confederate currency was hardly worth the paper upon which it was printed.

The Republican party came to the rescue and provided for a homestead, which should be held sacred from execution for debt and give the poor men of the State a chance to recuperate. This is now one of the main provisions of our Constitution. As long as the Republican party continues in power this great bulwark will stand between the poor men of North Carolina and the hungry legal expectants who would willingly fatten on others' misfortunes.

The people of North Carolina should bear in mind that our present Constitution is made up of the views of many if not most of those who have filled the Executive chair in our State for many years past.

Governor Graham recommended the abolition of the old county court system and the transfer of its powers to the Superior Courts. The present Republican Constitution carries out the ideas he then expressed.

It looks like the Democrats of our time have very little faith in the opinions of those who managed the affairs of State in bygone days. We call upon the good people of North Carolina to heed the voices of the past and reflect before they accept as orthodox the views of Cox, Busbee, et id omne genus.

In relation to the restriction oath proposed in the act calling the Convention, the Democratic address of June 1, 1875, says: "Should a part comply and part refuse to take this oath, only those who obey the law are members of the body."

Mind your stops, gentlemen of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Have you read the recent thunders of the Carolina Watchman? Are you aware of the fact, that Graham, Shober, Craige and other shining lights have been put forward by that paper as the especial champions of the anti-restriction plan? Do Messrs. Cox, Busbee and company pretend to say that WILLIAM A. GRAHAM would not be allowed to take his seat in the Convention if elected? Why, gentlemen of the Democratic State Executive Committee, you are in danger of being tried for treason to your party.

Louisiana State Bonds. At a general meeting of Louisiana bondholders, held in London, on the 19th ult., the subjoined resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. That whilst adhering to the protest against the arbitrary reduction of principal and interest imposed upon holders of Bonds of the State of Louisiana by the provisions of the Funding Law of January, 1874, the Bondholders now assembled having considered the present state of affairs and the Report of their Committee appointed at the General Meeting held in March, 1874, are of opinion that the outstanding Bonds be presented for conversion under protest, and that, on receiving satisfactory evidence of said conversion, the Council of Foreign Bondholders be invited to issue Certificates of Claim for the loss forced upon the Bondholders.

2. That the Funding be effected through the medium of well-known bankers and firms doing business with the United States willing to use all necessary formalities for preserving an authenticated record of the whole operation in respect of each Bond funded, so as to entitle the holder to a certificate of Claim against the State, capable of future proof.

3. That the Council of Foreign Bondholders be hereby requested and authorized to adopt all measures that may seem necessary or advisable to them for ensuring the co-operation of the various Committees of Bondholders, for obtaining a quotation of the Certificates of Claim upon the various Stock Exchanges and Bourses, and to incur the necessary expenses.

Hon. John Pool. This distinguished son of North Carolina, though not at present in public life, is ever ready to do all in his power to serve and promote the interests of his native State. An act of the late Congress authorized the sale of the Branch Mint at Charlotte and all of the government fixtures. Mr. Pool has succeeded in having action in the matter postponed until next winter, when it is probable the law will be reconsidered.

Encouraging. A decent respect for modesty will not allow us to publish all the kind words said of us, but we give place to the following extracts from letters. A distinguished North Carolinian, highly honored, formerly as a Whig and latterly as a staunch Republican, under date of the 4th inst., says:

"You are managing the Era very well. I was especially pleased with the issue that came to me this morning." An educated traveller, neutral in American politics, who has spent much time on both hemispheres, writes under same date:

"Your paper has made a very favorable impression with the gentlemen here this morning. One gentleman said it was the most readable paper he has met with for some time past; and he hopes the circulation of the Era will be greatly enlarged." Senator Merrimon visited the Centennial celebration at Charlotte, on the 20th ult. He occupies one of the highest positions known to our form of government, and yet we do not find that he was called upon to say anything upon the occasion, nor was he, in our opinion, treated with that deference which should attach to his elevated office.

Among the old relics seen at the centennial was an old silver drinking cup presented by Gen. Washington to Gov. Alexander Martin. Gen. Washington visited Gov. Martin at his residence at Danbury after the revolution. The cup is now in possession of Col. James Martin. Western Sentinel.

[REPORTED FOR THE ERA.] Speech of Hon. S. W. Watts, ON THE CONVENTION, Delivered at Oxford, N. C., April 22, 1875.

Under ordinary circumstances I could not be induced to make a speech upon the politics of the day: it is the question of Convention—the amending of the fundamental law of our State—that impels me to break that silence which is enjoined upon every man when he lays aside the garb of the citizen and puts on the ermine. My interests are interwoven with those of the people, and I speak to-night as a citizen whose rights are imperiled by the call of a Convention, and not as a partisan. I regret that this call should have been made, because of the excitement and strife that it will create among our people; because of the enormous expense that will be incurred should the Convention be approved; because of the labor that will be lost to the farmers during the campaign. We are just recovering from the effects of the panic—the people are struggling hard to rebuild their broken fortunes—the Convention, if carried by the Democrats, will entail great expense upon the people and cost the agricultural classes a great deal of labor that will be lost during the excitement incident to the heated campaign such as this will be. I regret the call for the reason that the Legislature have attempted to palm off a patent fraud upon the people. The bill calling a Convention is nothing else than a fraud, because it is unconstitutional and conceals from honest and unsuspecting voters, measures that the Legislature dared not let come to light. There is no vote whether we will have a Convention or not; but we are compelled to vote for delegates: a Convention is a fixed fact, and cannot be stopped now. What, then, must be done by those who oppose Convention? They must elect delegates who will go to Raleigh and adjourn sine die without doing anything. Such a policy as this will force the issue of Convention or No Convention.

The bill provides that the representation in the Convention shall be the same as that of the House of Representatives. The delegates are to be sworn in by the Chief Justice to support the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S. The Convention is the judge of the qualifications of its members. I take the position that the bill is unconstitutional for these reasons: I. Because it is not called according to the Constitution. That instrument recognizes no power, and certainly grants none, to call a restricted Convention. All power in written Constitutions not expressly granted or enumerated, is withheld.

II. The people are the Sovereigns and all power is lodged in them, and it requires their own act or consent to alter the Constitution. They themselves in any part of their Sovereignty. This consent can only be expressed by their written will—which will be their Constitution—which must be construed strictly. III. A Legislature being peculiarly a child or creature of the Constitution, can have no power and can exercise none unless that instrument expressly grant it: Can the creature dictate to the creator? Can the clay say to the potter, Why hast thou made me thus? The proposition is absurd.

Speaking of the oath and restrictions, His Honor said: "Any oath that a Convention may prescribe for its members when assembled, is a mere incident, and in no way affects the rights of the delegates as Sovereigns. The Convention may prescribe an oath for its members for the purposes of uniformity and recognition, but not as to their qualifications. If the Constitution does not prescribe or the people by direct vote do not prescribe an oath for members of the Convention to take when assembled, how can a Legislature, without authority, do it?"

The Act of 1834 was not an Act calling a Convention without submitting the question to the people: it was a proposition submitted to the people, and whether they would call a Convention with certain restrictions, and the question of Convention or No Convention was also left to the decision of the people. It was expressly enacted in the same bill that those who voted a ballot for Convention should be deemed and held as voting for the restrictions; hence it was the act of the people in their Sovereign capacity, and the present bill is entirely different. There is no provision in the Constitution by which the Legislature is empowered to call a restricted Convention. The Constitution contemplates the assemblage of the Sovereignty of the State whenever a Convention is called together. For this reason the Act calling a Convention is unconstitutional and void. The fact that the Act prescribes what shall be done, and says nothing about what the Convention may do, shows conclusively that the restrictions will not be observed. When the Convention is assembled, suppose a delegate or a majority refuse to take the oath prescribed, how will you compel him to take it? How will you unseat him if he persists in refusing to take it? A majority may declare that the Legislature had no right to impose restrictions and prescribe an oath other than that required by the present Constitution. What, then, is there to hinder the Convention from organizing on this basis and then proceed to business as an open and unlimited Convention representing the Sovereignty of the State? Nothing. But it is argued that the Legislature is authorized to call a Convention, and the same power which gives the Convention life and puts it in motion, may limit the action of the Convention. The answer to this argument is: That the Legislature is invested with power to call a Convention, but it has no power to go beyond the call and restrict the action of the Convention, which, when assembled, represents the Sovereignty of the State, and the Legislature being, so to speak, the creature of a Convention, cannot, in any manner, circumscribe or extend the power of a Convention.

Of all the advocates for a Convention, but one has specified what changes it is desirable to make in the Constitution, and that one is Gov. Graham. He don't like the oath prescribed in the present Constitution and wants the Judicial officers appointed by the General Assembly. It is remarkable that this learned gentleman can find only two changes that he desires made, and no other Conventioneer has enumerated a solitary change that he would have made.

There is no need of a Convention. All the amendments really necessary were made in 1873. There is nothing more to be done except to uproot the Constitution for the purpose of making places for men who cannot be elected by the people. The ostensible purpose of the Convention is to strike down the Judicial Department of the Government—uproot the system and return to John Doe and Richard Roe, and give the appointment of all officers to the Legislature. The Constitution of the United States, the XIVth Amendment, forbids any denial or abridgement of the right of the people to vote for their judicial officers, upon pain of losing representation in Congress. The language of the XIVth Amendment is plain and unmistakable on this point, so much so, that I am surprised that Graham has not seen it. The young lawyers are not in favor of returning to the old Judiciary system. It is only the old fossils who are well-nigh "played out" that desire to return to "old times" in this respect. It is an undeniable fact that our young lawyers with five years' experience are equal to a lawyer of twenty years' experience under the old system.

Now about the restrictions: The Constitution is denounced as Canby's Constitution—made by carpet-baggers, scallawags and ignorant negroes, and forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet. Grant that this is so for the sake of argument, is it not humiliating to all the wealth, to all the intelligence, and to all the virtue, which it is claimed is to be found exclusively in the ranks of the Conventioneer, that the great principles of the Homestead, rights of married women, no imprisonment for debt, mechanics' and laborers' lien law, and all the great principles as embodied in the present Constitution, should be approved and endorsed by the Democrats, when they try to restrict the action of the Convention on these great questions?

A return to the good old days of '35 is talked of by the Raleigh News. '35, days of qualified suffrage, qualifications for office, imprisonment for debt, and all the other ills which oppressed our people under the Constitution of '35, with none of the great principles as incorporated in the present Constitution. The Constitution of the United States forbids the States to pay the debts created by the war: "the contract clause of the Constitution forbids it." Will the people risk a Convention, with leaders who are in favor of paying the \$16,000,000 of Treasury notes issued by the State in aid of the war? An attempt was made in Edgecombe and Martin, just after the war, to have these counties assume and pay the debt contracted in aid of the war. Our Constitution forbids the counties from assuming, paying, levying or collecting any tax to pay any debt or interest contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion? There is no restriction as to this question. The Convention may refuse to embody this provision in the Constitution, which would leave it optional with the several counties to pay the war debt or not, as they might see fit.

His Honor closed by urging the nomination of the best men in each county who are opposed to a Convention. He congratulated the people that they had well-nigh got rid of the everlasting negro, because the Democrats are to be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, including the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, and because Senator Ransom takes the same ground in his speech.

What Mr. Edgerton is the substance of Judge Watts' speech. I have not endeavored to report it verbatim; if there are any positions misstated the error is mine. The Judge also made a similar speech at Halifax. As yet, none of the Conventioneer has dared to ask a division of time or have attempted a reply. I learn that the Judge contemplates a trip to the mountains during July, and that he will discuss the Convention in that portion of the State. He will make the fur fly from any one who dares to meet him.

ANTI-CONVENTION, Oxford, N. C., May 20, 1875.

For the Era. Enigma. Who was the son of Abraham? Gen. 22. Who was sold by his brethren? Gen. 37. When should we remember our Creator? Who was the father of Jesse? Matt. 1. Who was the father of Jotham? Isa. 7. What ruler came to Jesus by night? John 7. Where did they make Saul King before the Lord? 1 Sam. 11. The initials of the answers to the above spell the name of the intelligent and accomplished Collector of the Fourth District of North Carolina. M. P. T. [By a little girl of twelve years.]

Select Good Men. We hope Republican voters will not forget, or omit to attend, the primary meetings soon to be held. The party throughout the State, and here quite as much as anywhere, is vitally interested in having a good ticket nominated for Convention. You cannot expect either unless you have a good county convention, and the way to have a good convention is to have good delegates. If the management of the primary meetings is given up to the wire-pullers and tricksters, you may be sure that just the kind of men that ought not to be sent to Raleigh will go. The primary meetings ought to be largely attended, and the best men that are available should be selected to represent the party. Newbern Times.

Girls named Mary are the most amiable, because they are the most easily mollified.

Our good friend, J. C. Ross, Esq., of Cabarrus county, has sent us two shin-plasters of the proclamation variety. Both are on very coarse paper. One is a little larger than a ten cent greenback and is thus inscribed: "North Carolina Currency, No. 1477, One Dollar. By authority of Congress at Halifax, April 2nd, 1776. Signed, Wm. Williams, J. Webb." On the back of it is this receipt: "Received Anthony Ross' public taxes in full for the year 1787. \$1, 5s. 9d. GEO. GRAHAM, Sheriff."

Our conclusion from this is that the one dollar was worthless in 1787, and that for want of writing paper, the tax receipt was written on the shin plaster. The second shin-plaster has on one side: "Death to Counterfeiters." "Four Hundred Dollars, No. 2890." "State of North Carolina: This bill entitles the bearer to four hundred Spanish milled dollars or the value thereof in gold or silver agreeable to an act of Assembly passed at Newbern on the 10 May 1780. Mutare velo. JOHN COOK, timere sperno."

The preservation of this old money is but characteristic of the care which Mr. Ross gives to everything. He has the Revolutionary sword of his heroic uncle and is living in a house built by his father 115 years ago. When our venerable friend sits down in a chair, he will not be content with one of the modern upstarts, but uses one also 115 years old. May he himself have the same number inscribed on his tombstone to indicate his age.—South Home.

The new United States Attorney-General. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, who succeeds Mr. Williams in the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, was born at New Haven, Conn., in 1817, educated at the once famous "Grammar School" of that city, then under president Noah Porter, and entered Yale in 1833, graduating in 1837 in the same class with Mr. Evarts and Chief-Justice Waite, taking high honors. His legal studies were prosecuted at the law school under Judge Daggett, and in 1840, he was admitted to practice, removing to Columbus, O. In 1846 he went to New York city, where he has since remained. In 1857 he was elected to fill the vacancy in the Superior Court created by the death of Chief-Justice Oakley, a position which he held for three years, then resigning. When the war broke out he arrayed himself on the side of Mr. Lincoln, nominally a War Democrat; was a member of the Union Defense committee of New York city; a member, in 1862, of the commission for examining into the cases of prisoners of State, and one of the counsel for the government in the Surratt trial. Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Seymour he declared for Grant, and on the election of the latter was made District-Attorney, holding the office somewhat over a year. In 1873 he was offered and declined the Russian mission. Mr. Pierrepont was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, when he served on the Judiciary committee. He was also a member of the Committee of Seven-

The excitement over the Mecklenburg Centennial seems for the present to have distracted attention from the Convention question. The opinion, however, is daily gaining strength that the Democracy will pay no attention whatever to the restrictions imposed in the act calling the Convention. We called attention last week to the position of the Expositor on this subject, which, taken with the utterances of the Salisbury Watchman and the Charlotte Democrat, is surely deserving of careful thought and reflection by the people. Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke, it is understood, has the same opinion on the subject as the Expositor. He was a member of the Convention in 1855, and is one of the most influential men in his party. It will be found, if the Democracy carry the Convention, that men of his stamp and age will be the ones consulted in the make-up of the Constitution, and not the young men who have initiated the movement. If we are correct in this, one of the first moves will be to vacate all the offices in the State, and then for another Arkansas row.—Pioneer.

Mr. Candler's Amendments. LAUREL FORK, May 31, 1875. Mr. Pickney Rollins: DEAR SIR:—You requested me to give you the restrictions I offered in the House on the passage of the Convention Bill which were voted down. I will do so in substance as near as I now recollect. 1st. I proposed that all the officers of State and county should be elected by the people as now provided in the Constitution. 2d. To retain that clause in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution which declares that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. 3d. That all elections shall be free as now provided. 4th. Inserting that clause in the Constitution in full which provides, that the State shall never hereafter have the right to secede. All of which were voted down by a strictly party vote. Respectfully yours, W. G. CANDLER.

The township system is, or might be, if properly carried out, the true government of the people. By this system, the people can control their local matters, without let or hindrance. In those states where it has been thoroughly tried and tested, the people would not relinquish it, if they had the opportunity. The Democrats, by their convention, hope to abolish this system, which the people are beginning to get used to and like. Will the people allow it?—North State.

Jailed for Debt. Poor men, remember that one of the outrages it is proposed to inflict on you, if the Democratic Revolutionists hold the power in the Constitutional Convention, is the imposition of debt. It is the policy of the "swell head" Democracy all over the South, a proof of its being a proposition to abolish imprisonment for debt has just been rejected by the Constitutional Convention of Missouri. The men who want to control the State Government before the war, when it was legal to put a poor man in jail, because he was so unfortunate as to owe some rich man a few dollars.—Bear this in mind.—Newbern Times.

We advise our Democratic friends to incur no obligations on the strength of a Democratic victory in 1876. The recent elections throughout the country indicate that a little old-fashioned vitality is still left in the Republican party, and if we are not mistaken the next presidential contest will see the Bourbon army shattered as badly as the Unionists left behind in the Democratic glorification. But we do object to this possession of an office two years before it is vacant. When the people are ready to re-organize the White House they must have the privilege of picking their lieutenant.—North Carolinian.

The season in Florida is over, and the books show that over 2000 health and pleasure seekers visited the flowery peninsula during the past season. The hotels and boarding houses were crowded to their utmost capacities. The visitors left more than three million dollars among the Floridians, who have learned to look upon the yearly-increasing tide as their main reliance for money. The pleasure seekers outnumbered the spectral procession of invalids for the first time during the past season.

MISCELLANEOUS. BROWN'S VARIETY STORE! The Cheapest Place to Buy all Kinds of Musical Instruments.

(From a Jewsharp to a Church Organ, STRINGS AND TRIMMINGS FOR VIOLINS, GUITARS AND BANJOS. General Agent for the Celebrated Estey Cottage Organ. Best for Churches, best for Schools, best in the Home circle, best everywhere. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue. Baskets! Baskets! Baskets! The Largest Assortment in the city. Demijohns, Brooms, Shoe and Carpet Brushes, Table Mats, School Bags, Matches, Tooth Picks, Blacking, Feather Dusters, Nursery Chairs, Britania and Count Dippers. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. Croquet Sets, Balls, Balls, Fancy Toys, Perfumeries, Soaps, Grasshopper Battle Doors and Shuttle Coaks, Pipes, Cigars and Tobacco, and many things too tedious to mention. Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full assortment of CASH at bottom prices. If you want a BARGAIN don't fail to call at No. 10 Fayetteville Street, ap 20-31. RALEIGH, N. C.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. I HAVE OPENED AT MY RESIDENCE, on Martin street, near Post-office, First-Class Private Boarding House, where I will be pleased to serve regular and transient. BOARDERS. I can furnish TABLE BOARD, and also Board and elegant rooms. Terms very moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. KERR, Raleigh, N. C.

I have also in successful operation, my BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, where COLD and HOT BATHS can be secured at any time between 6 o'clock, A. M., and 10 P. M. Thankful for past patronage, I ask a continuance of the same. Mrs. J. KERR, Raleigh, N. C. May 27, 1875.

MATTRESSES, BROOMS, CHAIRS! THE BRANCHES OF MATTRESSES making and cane-seating being among those taught in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the management give notice that they are prepared to make to order. Mattresses. Of the very best material and workmanship, and at low prices. A large lot of excellent Brooms kept on hand, which will be sold cheap. New chairs, settees, etc., made to order, and old ones repaired in a style not to be surpassed by any establishment in the country. Address Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Raleigh, N. C. April 29, 1875.

WHITELOCKS VEGETABLE SUPERIOR TO ANY FERTILIZER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. For COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO. For sale by J. McLaughlin & Son, Charlotte, N. C. WELLS & BROS., Goldsboro, N. C. H. M. HOUSTON & CO., Moore's, N. C. MURRAY & CO., Wilmington, N. C. WILLIAMSON, UPHURCH & CO., Thomas, Raleigh, N. C. W. L. MCGHEE, Franklinton, N. C. TIMBERLAKE & EAVES, Pacific, N. C. BRANCH & CO., Wilson, N. C. M. A. ANKER, Durham, N. C. March 18th, 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, Raleigh, June 1, 1875. AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW, SEC. 24, ch. 97, Battle's Edition, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at the auction room of J. M. Towles, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 2d day of July, a large number of volumes, consisting of the Laws, Decisions, and Reports of the State of North Carolina, also, a large number of copies of the Code of Civil Procedure, Revised Code, etc. WM. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.