THE WEEKLY ERA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

There was in the City one Sosis, infamous for his insolence and villainy, who thought the perfection of Liberty was licentiousness of Speech.—PLUTARCH.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1873.

For the Working-men.

Two columns of space in *The Weekly Era* is hereby tendered to the Mechanics and Working-men of Raleigh, to be at their disposal for any matter they may wish to publish not of a *partisan* character. They are invited to occupy the space thus tendered them, and as much more as they may desire.

A whole page of *The Daily Era* will be at the service of the Mechanics and Working-men of Raleigh and the State next Winter, free of all charge or expense to them whatever.

General Beauregard has not given the public sufficient evidence of his *treason* to the South to justify us in classing him with Longstreet and Arnold.—*Raleigh News.*

What government or power is the South, that it is made possible for any one to be guilty of *treason* against her? Is the Editor of the *News* talking about the "Invisible Empire" under which *regime* he and his "set" are the *nobility*, to lord it over the poor, whom they are fond of reminding that "*we are the wealth, worth, virtue and intelligence*" of the land?

The Election last Thursday.

The election on Thursday last was, over the State, on the Constitutional Amendments, in the Second Senatorial District and in Wake and Lincoln counties to fill vacancies in the Senate and House; and in the counties for Township officers.

The Second Senatorial District is again overwhelmingly Republican.

Lincoln County elected A. Costner, Democrat, without opposition

The Township elections generally show a better feeling prevalent among the people; Republican gains in localities where party lines were drawn, the whole situation evincing the fact that the Republican party is daily gaining favor with the people, that undue political strife and *personal* bitterness is dying out in the State, and that an era of real peace has dawned in North Carolina.

The result in Wake County shows *that the Democracy is dead.* There were circumstances inside of the Republican party to militate against the Republican candidate; but there was no reason why Mr. Snow should have fallen behind the Democratic candidate of last year more than a thousand votes. Had Mr. Snow polled the Democratic vote of 1872 he would have beaten Mr. Gilbert five hundred majority, and the people of the county were aware of this opportunity of Mr. Snow. But he could not rally his former party strength. The masses of the people of Wake are tired of Democracy, and the failure of the former Democrats to vote on Thursday last was owing to the fact that they are "crossing the stream," and that more of them did not vote for Mr. Gilbert may be owing to the fact that they were too much occupied in their transit to "swap horses" just then and there.

The Better things in Store for Orange.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* last week dropped into facetiousness with all the grace of a "literary man *with* a wooden leg," and resisting the *Era's* idea of the decline of the Kirkland-Graham-Cameron Empire, says:—

"You are mistaken, Mr. *Era*, there is no contest here. The 'self constituted' ticket is going to walk into office without a fight. The idea of a contest is something ludicrous. The nominees of the radical party for the Magistracy hardly dare bring their claims before the people. They will not venture to compare character or qualification with those on the other side. They will either subside, or they will receive the votes of their party as she 'voters of the party are directed to cast them, but they are going to keep as quiet as possible. Your patting them on the back does not give them courage. The 'strong team' is breaking down already, though merely harnessed up, and not worked. R. M. Jones balked at once, 'wouldn't pull off at all; says he belongs to another wagon, and was hitched up against his assent. A. C. Murdock, balks too, says he belongs to another team. He will eat out of the same trough, but will not pull with your radical team. The other two are halt, spavined, ring-boned and can't work.

This "halt, spavined, ring-boned and can't work" team seems to have pulled through pretty evenly, notwithstanding. Hillsboro Township, where the power of the "junta" was supposed, by the *Recorder* and its friends, to be impotent, the Democrats elect *one* Magistrate. The Republicans elect *three* Magistrates and the Constable. C. E. Smith defeated A. C. Murdock, doubtless because of the fact that the latter had so recently been "Jo Turner's old Whig." But Mr. Murdock will come out yet. He may be a *very mean man*, as the columns of the *Sentinel* recently suggested, but he will improve with new association and better cultivation; and although Hunter, Harden, Murdock, Jones and Thompson, "will not venture to compare character" with Lem Lynch, C. E. Smith, S. T. Forrest, Jno. U. Kirkland and Alex. Smith, they may console themselves with the reflection that worse men than they have been elected to office, and also, that, under the *regime* of *better men* "a species of wild justice" prevailed in Orange fearful to contemplate, even at this distance of time.

The Republicans in Orange are gaining ground. They have everything to encourage and stimulate them. The old cup-board is bound to be renovated. To the *Recorder* it may seem *imaginatively absurd* to propose it. Nevertheless, the work of reform must go on. The better things in store for Orange must be realized.

A Sum.

The editor of the *Era* for some weeks past, in order to forestall the Working-men's Journal, offered two columns of his paper to the working-men of the State, with no takers. In his last issue he offers a whole page for the same purpose. The sum required is, at the present rate of decline, how long will it take the *Era* to become the working-men's organ, and Major Hearne, the soft-handed son of toil, to become their son of thunder?—*Raleigh News.*

The *Era* appeals to the originators of the Working-men's Journal if it did not tender its columns to the working-men in advance of the present proposition to establish a Working-men's Journal in Raleigh?

Referring to the files of the *Era* it is found that the offer to which the *News* refers was published first in the *Era* of date July 3, 1873, just precisely as it appears in the number to which the *News* refers, not one sentence, line, word or point having been added thereto or taken therefrom since the issue of July 3rd to the present time.

In its reference to a "soft-handed son of toil" it is unfortunate for the *News*. Hearne was brought up to hard labor, and served his time and trade as a mechanic.

It is rather late in the day for the *News* to espouse the cause of the working-men. The conduct of that paper in the late successful effort of the working-men of Raleigh to secure the ten hour system of labor is too well remembered to make necessary the question "what has the Raleigh *News* ever done in the interests of working-men?"

The tender of a page of the *Era* to the working-men is nothing new. It is part of a general plan for the future of the *Era* determined on more than three months ago, announcement of which was written at the time, which announcement, in the following words, the *News* constrains the *Era* to now make to the public:—

On Tuesday, October 13, 1873, the second day of the GRAND ANNUAL EXPOSITION of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, it is decided to issue, *permanently*,

THE DAILY ERA.

It is proposed in this to give the North Carolina reading public the most complete daily paper, in all its departments, ever issued in the State.

THE DAILY ERA

will mark a comparatively new era in North Carolina journalism. It will be a large and handsome

EIGHT PAGE

paper, divided into departments of MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, COMMERCE and POLITICS, besides the current news of the day of home and abroad.

Each department of the DAILY ERA will be under the management of a competent and *practical* gentleman or lady of standing and experience in the line of his or her profession.

THE MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT

will be in charge of a *practical working mechanic*, whose business it will be to promote and look after the interests of the mechanics and working people of every class in North Carolina; and this department of the *Era* will constitute *emphatically a Daily working-man's paper.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

will be conducted by a practical Farmer, and contributed to by persons interested in Agriculture throughout the State. This department of THE ERA will constitute a *Daily Agricultural paper.*

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

will be in charge of a gentleman of practical experience in Banking, and all the branches of Business affecting the people of North Carolina, will be kept fully up with the times and made to answer the wants and requirements of all our people.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

will be devoted to the promotion and advancement of the educational interests of the State, the moral, literary and social culture of our people, and the organization and perfection of a practical system of common schools, and a system of night schools for those who labor during the day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

will be under the control of the best attainable writers in the Republican ranks, and will be so directed as to secure the greatest amount of good to the Republican party, and through that party to the great body of the people of North Carolina. In no other department of THE ERA will any question of party politics be permitted to enter. In giving to the public a Mechanical, Agricultural, Educational and Commercial paper, discussion will be confined to the legitimate spheres of those subjects, leaving mere party and politics to be treated of under an ample and appropriate head. In this way greater scope and power will be given to the political disscussion of the paper.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The interests of the colored people of the State as involved in Mechanics, Agriculture, Commerce, Education and Politics, will be attended to and promoted by a colored man employed specially for that purpose, who will travel among them, see them at their homes, ascertain what they are doing for themselves, and the progress they are making in intellectual development, material prosperity and moral elevation and advancement.

NEWS.

In the general make-up of the *newspaper* in all matters of telegraphic report, or mail communication, THE ERA will surpass any publication hitherto offered to the reading public of this section of country, while the correspondence of the paper on matters appropriate for each department will be extensive, useful and varied.

General Clingman!

In his address at Davidson College, the soldier and statesman thus alluded to the origin of the war:—

"For the great war itself, North Carolina was not, as a State, nor were her sons, responsible. Soon after its close, in December, 1865, I met the present Vice President of the United States (then Senator Wilson,) in Washington, and he said to me, "I am glad the war is over, it could not have been avoided, the people of the North were determined to abolish slavery, and you in the South had too great an interest in it to give it up without a fight." A few weeks later, in New York, Gov. Seymour, certainly intellectually equal to any statesman of the day, remarked to me that he had at the beginning of the war, been inclined to condemn the course of the Southern men in seceding, but that he was then convinced that the collision could not have been avoided! Gen. Martindale, in his address to the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia, since, has stated with great clearness and force, that the war was the result of causes for which the people neither of the North nor of the South, of this generation, were responsible, and that those who fought on both sides had borne themselves like brave and honorable men in a cause regarded as just."

What hypocrites the Northern leaders were! They pretended that it was a war for the Union and not for the negro, and thus they secured the aid of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, and as soon as the war is over, they avow that all along their object was to free the negro! Without the co-operation of the four slave States above alluded to and the disaffection sown in the South, Abolitionism could not have succeeded. But the mask was thrown off, when disguise was no longer needed!—*Southern Home.*

And are the Southern leaders entirely free from the *suspicion* of hypocrisy? The editor of the *Home* virtually admits above that the war was not a struggle simply for *separate independence*, but for the perpetuation of slavery—that it was the contest of slave-holders against abolitionists—the "rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

So it was in fact. Slavery was the cause of the war. It was the only real issue at stake. Against the will and wishes of a large majority of the people, the slave power plunged the South into war. With that enthusiasm characteristic of youth, the young men of wealth and leisure flew to arms. Conscription succeeded this enthusiasm, and the *poor* men of the country were dragged from their homes, leaving dependent familes in want, while "twenty-negro laws" and *influence in high places* screened from danger and death the great body of those at the South interested in perpetuating the institution of slavery.

As one of those originally opposed to Secession the editor of the *Home* knows these to be the facts of the contest.

"Rule or Ruin" was the motto of the Southern leaders in 1860-'61.—They could not "rule" but they *ruined* as far as they could. They seek to rule again, but the motto of the people now is "those who ruined shall not rule;" and so the former leaders are left to the bitterness of local political strife, and the impotency of their infatuated rage.

Mr. Lincoln, influenced by men desiring war for pelf and plunder, and to punish the South, persuaded him to call on the non-seceding slave States for troops to whip their brothers and friends. This enabled the Southern leaders to "fire the Southern heart," but the main issue of slavery was never lost sight of.

It is in bad taste for the honorable and brave men who participated on either side to talk of "*hypocrites*," "traitors" and "rebels" in view of the whole history of the great conflict.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT says:—The proposed Fence Law was rejected in Mecklenburg county and in the five other counties where the question was submitted to the people.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Campaign in Virginia.

To the Editor of the Era:—

I came down from Washington last night, and found, to my surprise, the leading Republicans, both here and at the national capitol, regard General Kemper's nomination as easier to beat than either General Withers or the Hon. Mr. Goode.—All discussions and petty jealousies in the Republican party that seemed to forebode trouble, have subsided, and all classes and factions are at work with a will for the regular nominee, Hon. R. W. Hughes.

Disguise the fact as the Conservatives may, I happen to know that they would a great deal rather fight any other ticket that could have possibly been selected than the one put forward at Lynchburg. Col. Hughes is personally the strongest man in the Republican party in Virginia before the masses.

An active, vigorous campaign will follow, and some of the best pluck and oratory that the old Commonwealth can claim, will be on the stump. The Republicans have many eloquent orators, among them Col. Popham, Col. Hughes, Hon. C. H. Porter, Major Carter, of Fauquier, Mr. Platt, J. Ambler Smith, Hon. H. H. Wells, all of whom are white. The State is poorly off for colored speakers. James H. Harris, George L. Mabson, or Geo. W. Price, Jr., could do more good as canvassers in the "South side" of Virginia than all their colored orators. Among their colored leaders, the Virginians are very unfortunate. There is an indelible jealousy, *innate*, so to speak, among them, and it is almost a matter of impossibility to get them to agree in their speeches, as to what is general agreement or common understanding in the party. These jealousies dissensions, heretofore so prevalent in Virginia, are the outgrowth of so many factions and cliques. There used to be a Custom House Ring, a Revenue Ring, a Postoffice Ring and a United States Marshals' Ring at Richmond. Each of these rings had their representatives in color. It is believed now that all factions are willing to lay aside petty differences and go to work for the ticket. If this is done, our neighbors will realize how very pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

The general ticket is a strong one, and under it, I am satisfied, the entire strength of the party will be polled. This was not the case in 1869, Mr. Wells who ran as the Republican Candidate then, was a northern man, and Dr. Harris, who ran for Lieut. Governor, though, he was a colored man, was notoriously unpopular with his color, owing to his *personal* manners, which were puffed up and unseemingly, and his being allied in matrimony to a white woman. This made him decidedly unpopular with all the white people. George Rye, Franklin Stearns, and a host of the best and purest men in the party quit it as soon as this Wells-Harris ticket was announced, and the campaign was run by politicians and government officials; hence a terrible and blood wasting Waterloo. Mr. Rye, Mr. Stearns and all the valley people, who became disgusted in '69, have returned to the ranks, and the warmest fight ever known in Virginia will take place there during September, October and November.

Governor Morton, Frederick Douglas, John M. Langston, the best orator in America, "off handed"—Charles H. Porter, Geoge M. Arnold, and others will begin the campaign at Richmond, Petersburg and elsewhere during the early part of September, I am informed by reliable parties, that our party managers, are not "abroad seeking funds to prosecute the campaign," but that the party has no need to go begging. Already over thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed in Richmond, and a large portion of that too, by men of business character and standing, who have heretofore done similar things for the Democrats. It is astonishing to the Republicans, as well as dumbfounding to the Conservatives, here, that so many leading merchants and business men, are leaving the old ship, and going aboard the new packet. It all shows the necesity and importance of having a candidate, that is calculated, to draw largely upon the vitality and votes, as well as the *personal* of our friends.

General Mahone, is running the Democracy, and his word is authority. I said he was running the Democracy. I mean to say running General Kemper, and his influence, was so powerful, in the convention though he is a small man, that Withers was sacrificed. This is the second time the Colonel has laid his ambition on the shelf. "All the world's a stage, and the men and women merely players thereon; they have their exits, and their entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts." General Wickham, Senator Lewis, and John W. Woltz, heretofore (by notrhern journals) reported as disgrunted are in the traces and ready for work.

SANDERSON.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10, '73.

The Election in Orange.

To the Editor of The Era:—

The following contains a correct statement of the vote cast at this precint, (at Chapel Hill) *for* and *against* the Constitutional Amendments, namely:

I. In relation to Census, for 177, against 122.
II. Sessions of the General Assembly, for 177, against 125.
III. Exempt property from Taxation, for 174, against 125.
IV. Superintendent of Public Works, for 173, against 124.
V. State Debt, for 174, against 126.
VI. University, for 167, against 151.
VII. Code Commissioners for 170, against 127.
VIII. Holding office, for 176, against 125.

You will observe that the vote *for* all of the Amendments greatly differs with the vote *against*, except the vote upon the Amendment in relation to the University—which is about *half* and *half*. The highest vote upon any one of the Amendments compared with the vote for township officers, fell short about thirty votes. The Republicans manifested but little interest in the Amendments before the election. They seemed unconcerned about them; but still, it could be plainly seen, that they as a body were unwilling to *disturb* the Constitution, especially so, in regard to the University. This Amendment about received the Democratic vote polled. Any ordinary electioneering on the day of the election *even*, would have defeated it altogether at this precinct; and the lack of tickets probably prevented it from defeat any way.

Yours, &c., AMENDMENTS.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Aug. 8, 1873.

Brogden Township, Wayne County.

To the Editor of The Era:—

The crops in Wayne are looking much more encouraging to the farmers than they thought they would last Spring. We are all dependent upon the liberal productions and fruits of the earth for our bodily support and existence. Our political prospects are also bright and encouraging.

The darkness of error has passed and the gladsome light of true Republican principles now shineth. Brogden Township is the banner Republican Township in Wayne, and as goes this Township so goes the county. It may not only claim the largest Republican majority of any Township in the county, except Goldsboro, but also the largest vegetables. J. C. Rhodes, Esq., one of the popular Representatives of Wayne, has one of the best gardens in the county, at his residence at Dudley, in Brogden Township. A few days since, your correspondent helped to weigh a water melon, just pulled in Mr. Rhodes' garden, and its weight was *forty-six pounds.* He has also a large number of large collards and cabbages in his garden. We counted forty rows with thirty-five in a row, making 1,400 collards and cabbages in one quarter of the garden, all three feet high and over, except the cabbages. His corn for table use in the same garden is about fourteen feet high and well eared. His peach trees are loaded with peaches. Giles Kornegay, another good and true Republican at Dudley, has a ten acre piece in corn at that place, which will make ten barrels or more to the acre. Thus it is that true Republicans enjoy the fruits of their own labor as well as the pleasing satisfaction that their principles are right.

BROGDEN TOWNSHIP.

Letter from Greensboro.

The new Court House—Colored people as Mechanics—Artisans—Soldiers, &c., &c.—Put Bugbee and the Wag—Excursion to Salem—Jottings.

To the Editor of the Era:—

The new Court House is about finished, and now Caswell must take down her colors for once. For a long time Yanceyville has borne the palm for having the finest and most elegantly finished Court House in North Carolina; that honor is for the time being, transferred to Guilford. The workmanship on this building, like that of the Benbow house, is artistic and substantial, and the greater portion, aye, in fact all of it, was done by colored men, and in this, if nothing else, North Carolina is ahead of any State in the Union. That is to say, she has more skilled workmen and mechanics of negro extraction than any other State.

The Hon. Jno. M. Langston, a delegate in the last National Convention of colored men, made a report as Chairman of the "Committee on American Industry." Referring to North Carolina the report says:—

"More than one-third of the entire colored population of North Carolina *are mechanics*. They are nearly six to one as compared with white mechanics. The census gives less than 20,000 of the latter while there are more than 60,000 of the former. All the mechanical occupations are represented by them; blacksmiths, gunsmiths, plasterers, wheel-wrights, mill-wrights, machinists, carpenters, cabinet makers, painters, ship-builders, stone-masons and brick layers are found among them in large numbers.—There are also among these many pilots and engineers. Nor are they behind any class of workmen in the skill, taste and ability, which are usually exhibited in their several trades," etc., etc.

I quote this part of Mr. Langston's address, made four years ago, merely to show how very correct he was at that time.

There are people in the North today, who will *hardly* believe that the court houses of Yanceyville, Greensboro, and the market house at Raleigh, as well as nearly all the finest buildings in North Carolina, were put up by "*our former slaves.*" Slavery may have been very hard in the old State, but still she has turned out many colored men, who have made their marks in the world of mechanism, art and politics. Few people know that the *only real*, regular commissioned officer of color in the United States Army, Captain O. S. B. Wall, 106 U. S. C. T., is a native of Richmond county, in this State. The only commissioned (locomotive) engineer of color in the United States, whose name for obvious reasons I omit, was born in the city of Raleigh. Speaking politically, James H. Harris, Geo. L. Mabson, E. R. Dudley and Lewis Hayden, Esq., now of Boston, have achieved as much reputation as any four men in the country. Upon the whole the negroes of North Carolina, like their former owners, are an intelligent, go-ahead, chivalric set of people. And, though, personally speaking, many of us grunt and growl a great deal about the "irrepressible nigger," we cannot but admit, which as good North Carolinians we must say, that "Sambo is coming along."

Dr. Benbows House is not empty by a long shot. During the past week a large number of guests were registered, some on business and many on their way to the mountains.

Buchanan and McDonald, merchants of this city, have erected, lately, a hall for public purposes; the same will be finished complete within the space of three weeks. Lecturers, minstrels, and concerts need not longer give us the go by.

Mr. Putnum Bugbee, the well known dispenser of the best of luxuries that can be obtained in any saloon North or South, has just entered his new "cafe" below the Benbow House. It is a quiet retreat, fitted up in gorgeous splendor, and well stocked with the best and most choice stock-necessaries and concomitants usually found in such institutions. Mr. Bugbee has for a long time enjoyed the reputation for keeping a "cafe" par excellence. His many friends and customers whose names are Legion will find him as of old ever at his post ready for duty. The wag of Greensboro says that Put Bugbee's saloon is like a counterfeit note—*mighty hard to pass.*

Next Saturday, August 16th, an excursion train will leave here at 6½ A. M. in the morning for Salem, under the supervision of some of our colored citizens. The train is chartered for a pleasure trip, and to allow the colored citizens of these two cities to become acquainted with each other. A good time is anticipated. Rev. Mr. Powell, of the Baptist church, Mr. Mabry, a recent Theological graduate of Lincoln University, Rev. W. W. Morgan of the Methodist church (colored) north, Rev. Elisha Boon of the A. M. E. church have each been invited to deliver addresses on the arrival of the party at Salem. There are nearly seven hundred colored children in this city and it is proposed to take them all.

Now a word to the colored people. Last week a party of excursionist came down from Salem, among the party were several colored men whose conduct was a living disgrace to them. They alone are responsible. We cannot hold the whole race responsible for what one or two do, but I would suggest to the leaders that it generally operate against their race when *even* one of their number acts in such a disorderly, disgraceful and disrespectful manner as did some of the colored men from Salem while in Greensboro' last Saturday week. We trust our colored citizens will demean themselves when from home, as they do when at home and in the long run "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

CYRUS.

Greensboro', Aug. 9th, 1873.

Lafayette College—The Philological Association.

To the Editor of the Era:—

It is fourteen years since we first saw Pres. (then Prof.) Wm. C. Cattell of Lafayette College. So little known was his institution after an existence of twenty-five years that he volunteered the information that it was situated in Eastern Pennsylvania at the forks of the Delaware. Now Lafayette College is known all over the Union and some of the distinctive features of its instruction are of interest to all educators. At that time there were but four professors and the annual income was about $5,000. This year shows twenty-six instructors and over a hundred freshmen.

The active man in securing this development seems to have been its President. When he began his work, the college campus had but an acre and a half; he surprised the timid of his colleagues by buying up the adjacent land till the college now owns sixty acres. He appealed right and left for assistance to make an enlargement, and nearly a million dollars have been contributed by private parties for the erection of buildings, the purchase of books and means of instruction, and the endowment of professors. The location of the successive builings has been determined by the President, but the artistic laying out of the grounds has been under the exclusive direction of Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel). The direct assent from the town to the beautiful bluff, two hundred feet high, on which the college stands is by a very steep zigzag path in which at small intervals are six flights of stone steps. There is also a carriage road that winds up around the hill to the rear.

A striking peculiarity of the course of instruction at Lafayette is the prominence given to Anglo-Saxon. It is taught for two terms in the same spirit and with the same thoroughness as Latin and Greek, Prof. F. A. March is one of the best scholars in the country, and he so builds on the foundation of classical knowledge laid in the earlier part of the course that the regular graduates after two month instructions can read Caedmon and King Alfred as easily as Cæsar and Cicero.

In Latin and Greek a course of study in Christian authors has been provided so that those students who choose may devote the usual time to the study of Greek and Latin without using any of the heathen writers as text-books. We learn that the Biblical exercise on Monday morning "always begins with repeating the Assembly's Catechism, or some part thereof." "The Constitution of the United States is committed to memory."

The domestic arrangements for the students' homes are quite happy. All but one of the buildings for their use are occupied on the first floor and sometimes a part of the second by a private family, in one instace that of a deceased clergyman, and all of them desirable for the society of the students. The young men make such arrangements with the families for their board as may be mutually agreeable, in some buildings boarding at a fixed price and in others furnishing their own provissions and paying only for their being prepared and served. In case of sickness the student does not need to send out for delicacies, and at all times the neighborhood of a family saves him from that sense of abandonment which is sometimes felt in a college barracks.

The American Philological Association met at Easton on 22d of July by invitation from the faculty of Lafayette College. Fifty-two members were present and engaged for three days in discussing questions of higher philology. Seventeen States were represented in the meeting. Among those present from this section was Prof. E. S. Joynes, Professor of Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University, formerly Professor of Greek in William and Mary College. He is an unostentations, practical speaker favorably known to scholars by his excellent edition of French tragedies, the best accessible for college study. Prof. C. S. Toy of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Greenville, S. C., spoke occasionally, and did good service on the business committee.

The sessions of the Association were held in the beautiful new Chapel which was as cool and comfortable as could be desired. Near to the Chapel was the reading-room which was left open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Scores of newspapers and the best magazines of Europe and America were on hand, together with the dictionaries and principal reference books of the Library. Letters for the members were brought here from the Post office and their letters carried down three times a day. Every hospitality was shown by the faculty and citizens; and a social entertainment was given on Tuesday evening at the hall of the new Opera House, and on Friday the Railroad company took the members who chose to wait after the adjournment on a delightful excursion to the famous Switch-rock. All of them retain delightful memories of the borough of Easton and Lafayette College.

Your correspondent came home to Chapel Hill and dreamed how some wealthy citizens of this State had won undying fame and gratitude by giving sufficient funds to revive the University of North Carolina.

F. P. B.

Large Republican Gain in Orange.

To the Editor of the Editor:—

Official vote of the Hillsboro Township for Magistrates and Constable:

HILLSBORO PRECINCT.

Magistrates.—A. C. Hunter, rep., 281; G. M. Hardin, rep., 255; A. C. Murdock, rep., 264; R. M. Jones, rep., 254. L. Lynch, con., 172; C. C. Smith, con., 170; S. T. Forest, con., 165; J. U. Kirkland, con., 149.

Constable.—Wm. R. Thompson, rep., 284; Alexander Smith, con., 141.

SMITH'S PRECINCT.

Magistrates.—A. C. Hunter, rep., 38; L. Lynch, con., 57; G. M. Hardin, rep., 33; C. E. Smith, con., 116; A. C. Murdock, rep., 1; S. T. Forest, con., 60; R. M. Jones, rep., 40; J. U. Kirkland, con., 48.

Constable.—Wm. R. Thompson, rep., 4; Alex. Smith, con., 107.

Total.—A. C. Hunter, rep., 319; L. Lynch, con., 229; G. M. Hardin, rep., 289; C. E. Smith, con., 282; A. C. Murdock, rep., 265; S. T. Forrest, con., 225; R. R. Jones, rep., 294; J. U. Kirkland, con., 197.

Wm. Thompson, rep., 288; Alex. Smith, con., 248.

C. E. Smith the only Conservative elected.

The Vote of Edgecombe.

To the Editor of the Era:—

The vote in this county upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution is as follows:—

1. In relation to the public debt, for 154—against 1,381.
2. In relation to Superintendent of Public Works, for 861—against 1,404.
3. In relation to the State census, for 848—against 1,397.
4. In relation to exemption from taxation, for 807—against 1,444.
5. In relation to the University, for 625—against 1,397.
6. In relation to the sessions of the General Assembly, for 127—against 1,399.
7. In relation to the Code Commissioners, for 628—against 1,390.
8. In relation to Federal and State officers holding office, for 123—against 1,397.

Yours, very truly, J.

Tarboro, Aug. 9th, 1873.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ORPHAN ASYLUM, FOR JULY, 1873.

In Cash.

Paid $229.85, Misses Jenkins and Eddins.

Paid $52.25, Students of Salisbury Male Academy.

Paid $50 each, Paul C. Cameron, Mrs. M. B. Mordecai, Miss M. C. Cameron and Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias.

Paid $30, Ladies of Warrenton.

Paid $25 each, Hon. A. S. Merrimon and a citizen of Raleigh.

Paid $20, Mrs. Sarah (Alfred) Williams.

Paid $13, Collection by Mrs. Sidney Smith.

Paid $12.93, Ladies of Wentworth.

Paid $12.25, Collection in Beaufort.

Paid $11.75, Citizens of Windsor.

Paid $10 each, Mrs. V. S. M. Chapman, Mrs. J. S. Morrison, of Kentucky, Dr. A. A. McBride, of Texas, Miss Addie M. Avery and Thomas H. Gaskins.

Paid $9.53, Citizens of Lexington.

Paid $8.25, Friend of Orphans.

Paid $8, Citizens of Mt Olive, collected by Mrs. J. F. Oliver.

Paid $5 each, Rev. D. K. Bennett, A Friend, T. C. Howard, Thos. Duncan, John Bridges, Mr. Turnage and Miss Mary Jordan's School.

Paid $2.50 each, W. S. Wooten and L. S. Wood.

Paid $2 each, Thomas Williams and Phillip Warlick.

Paid $1.50 each, A. H. Erwin, J. H. Laxton.

Paid $1.25, Collection in Beaufort.

Paid $1 each, A. Carpenter, A. Mason, C. C. T., J. W. P., T. D. Waddell, Dr. Simms, S. R. Street, Jr., B. I., Churchill, A. Jones, A. Mitchell, P. Holland, T. A. Green, W. S. Pool, W. H. Cohen, L. H. Cutler, S. Williams, B. Parrott, Rev. W. A. Barrett, A. Friend, and Mr. Cash.

Paid 80 cents A Freind.

Paid 55 cents, P. J. Brown.

Paid 50 cents each, W Hicks, J. Osgood, J Olive, J. J. Wolfenden, B. Fuller, W. H. Bennett, A Friend, Columbus Pugh, (colored.)

Paid 25 cents, each—M. T. P., and H. Cohen.

In Kind.

Box of assorted goods, citizens of Lexington.

Box of girls clothing, Howe Sewing Machine office, A. J. Carrier, General Agent.

2 Kegs Herrings, N. L. Shaw.

Box of books, A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York.

Remnants and goods, Merchants in Newbern.

Boys Clothing, Friend.

Hats and dry goods, J. P. Gulley and Brother.

Pulpit Bible, Rev. P. A. Strobel.

5 pair socks, Mrs. Susan Robards.

Box Clothing, Ladies of Wentworth.

Hats, Mrs. Œttinger.

Remnants, Mrs. Jenkins.

Box of assorted goods, Ladies and Gentlemen of Mt. Olive.

Box of Lemon Crackers, Leach Brothers.

Song Books, Henry Briggs.

Call Bell, John Briggs.

Call Bell, Julius Lewis.

5 bushels Meal, Berea Lodge.

Contributions received by J. H. Mills, Raleigh, or A. D. Cohen, Oxford, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS OF REV. P. A. STROBEL,—District Superintendent of American Bible Society for N. C.:—

Germanton, Friday, August 15, 8 p. m.

Mount Airy, Sunday, Aug. 17, 11 a. m.

Dobson, Monday, Aug. 18, 8 p.m.

Yadkinville, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 8 p. m.

Mocksville, Thursday, Aug. 21, 8 p. m.

Statesville, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Taylorsville, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 8 p. m.

Lenoir, Thursday, Aug. 28, 8 p.m.

Wilkesboro, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Sparta, Alleghany county, Tuesday, September, 2 7½ p. m.

Jefferson, Thursday, Sept. 5, 7½ p. m.

Boone, Friday, Sept. 6, 7½ p. m.

Bakersville, Sunday, Sept. 7, 11 a. m.

Yanceyville, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 7½ p. m.

Marshall, Thursday, Sept. 11, 7½ p. m.

Asheville, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Waynesville, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 7½ p. m.

Webster, Thursday, Sept. 18, 7½ p. m.

Franklin, Sunday, Sept. 21.

Hayesville, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7½ p. m..

Murphy, Thursday, Sept. 25, 7½ p. m.

Brevard, Wednesday, October 1, 7½ p. m.

Hendersonville, Friday, Oct. 3, 7 p. m.

Rutherfordton, Sunday, Oct. 7, 7 p. m.

Marion, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 7 p. m.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The following will be found of interest to those concerned:

To the Members of the Bar of the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina:—

GENTLEMEN:—Many letters have been received asking information upon the present status of the Bankrupt law, under recent unpublished amendments and Judicial decisions. For reply to these inquiries, I respectfully submit the following brief abstract of the law, as it now stands upon the subject of discharge, exemptions, &c., &c.:

1st. All debts contracted *prior* to January 1, 1869, and all *security* debts, and debts not proven in bankruptcy, which have been contracted since that date, are discharged without reference to assets.

2nd. On all debts contracted *since* January 1, 1869, on which the bankrupt is liable as *principal debtor*, and which are actually proven against the estate, the assets in the hands of the assignee must equal 50 per cent., or the same proportion in number and value of these creditors must assent in writing to discharge.

3d. Discharge will be granted from debts mentioned in paragraph 1, without reference to those mentioned in paragraph 2. (See Acts of July 27, 1868, and July 14, 1870.)

4th. The following exemptions are allowed to every citizen of North Carolina in bankruptcy, to-wit: personal property, of the value of $500, and real estate for a homestead of the value of $1,000 under State laws, and personal property of the value of $500, under United States laws. Total exemptions in bankruptcy $2,000.

The foregoing exemptions are "valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of the State Constitution and laws as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of *any State Court*, any decision of any such Court rendered since the adoption of such Constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding." (See act of June 8, 1872, and March 3d, 1873.)

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Georgia case, declaring the Homestead provisions of the Constitution of that State unconstitutional in so far as it relates to debts contracted prior to its adoption, has annihilated the Homestead and personal property exemptions in North Carolina, in similar cases, except through the bankruptcy courts.

In view of the demand which must follow the recent liberal amendments to the Bankrupt Act, and the decision of the Supreme Court destroying the Homestead under State laws, I have carefully prepared and had printed ruled and endorsed in very neat style, all the forms liable to be used in bankrutcy by the officers of the Court or the profession. They will be sold at $1.50 per duplicate set, and forwarded *on receipt of price*, by mail, post paid, or by express as directed.

To facilitate business and promote speedy discharges, it is suggested that the sum of $100, be deposited with the petition in bankruptcy, and when so done the Register is authorized and will guarantee that no further sum shall be required of the petitioner in ordinary proceedings, and the deficiency found upon the taxation of costs will be deducted pro rata from the costs of the several officers of court.

I am Very Respectfully, &c.,

A. W. SHAFFER,

Register 4th District N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1873.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

As Assignee of the estate of Archibald Taylor, and in obedience to an order of the District Judge, I shall sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, in the town of Louisburg, in Franklin county, N. C., on

Tuesday, September 9th, 1873,

the Tract of Land on which the said Archibald Taylor lives, adjoining the Potts Gold Mine in Franklin county, N. C. This tract of land has been divided, and will be thus offered, a plot of which will be shown on the day of sale, with each lot accurately calculated:—

Lot No. 1, on the South-East corner of the tract, has 170 acres. Lot No. 2, on the North of No. 1, has 186 acres. Lot No. 3, on the North of No. 2, has 316 acres. Lot No. 4, on the road, has 184 acres. Lot No. 5, North of No. 4, has 268 acres. Lot No. 6, on the road, has 100 acres. Lot No. 7, north of No. 6, has 98 acres. Lot No. 8, north of No. 7, has 120 acres. Lot No. 9, on the road is the Store House Lot with about 30 acres. Lot No. 10, running from the road to the Creek, west of Nos. 6, 7 and 8, containing the fine residence with all necessary buildings and several small setilements, has 642 acres. Lot No. 11 is a lot of about 8 acres detached by turning the road. Nos. 3, 5 and 8 contain a large amount of very rich bottom land on the Creek. Other lots are thought to be rich in Gold Ore, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8.

This Land will be sold one-half for cash, terms *strictly* to be complied with. The other half payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale until paid, the Assignee reserving title, also requiring bond and good security of the purchasers. The title is good.

Creditors will please attend the sale.

RICHARD W. HARRIS,

Assignee of Archibald Taylor's Estate.

Oxford, N. C., Aug. 1, 1873. 8—4w

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edwin S. Tisdale, of Earpsboro, in the county of Johnston, and State of North Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, August 2d, 1873.

THOMAS HAMPSON, Assignee,

8—3t P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Lucien N. B. Battle, of Nashville, in the county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District Court of said District.