

State Republican Executive Committee.

The members of the State Republican Executive Committee and the gentlemen appointed at the general caucus of the Republican party held in Raleigh on the 12th of February are hereby requested to meet in the City of Raleigh on the 9th day of April, 1874.

S. T. CARROW, acting Chairman.

General Caucus Proceedings.

The following proceedings of the general caucus of the Republican party held in the City of Raleigh on the 12th of February are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

At a Republican caucus held in the City of Raleigh, February 12th, 1874, composed of Republican members of the Legislature and others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That two persons from each Congressional District and seven from the State at large, in all twenty-three, be appointed to act with the State Executive Committee and exercise the full powers of a State Convention, and that during this campaign the persons thus appointed have equal powers and authority with members of the State Executive Committee for making nominations and the conduct of the campaign, and the following named persons are appointed:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: J. L. Chamberlain, South Mills; Stewart Ellison, Raleigh; J. H. Headen, Pittsboro; G. W. Reid, Ashboro; Marcus Erwin, Asheville; A. McCabe, Tarboro; T. L. Hargrove, Raleigh.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

First—Dr. E. Ransom, Columbia; C. W. Grandy, Jr., Elizabeth City. Second—J. A. Hyman, W. W. Wrenston; J. B. Abbott, New-Berne. Third—William McLaurin, Wilmington; Wm. A. Guthrie, Fayetteville. Fourth—H. T. Hughes, Oxford; T. F. Lee, Raleigh. Fifth—H. C. Walsler, Lexington; Wm. A. Albright, Graham. Sixth—Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte; O. H. Dockery, Mangum. Seventh—T. J. Dula, Wilkesboro; Wm. H. Wheeler, Salem. Eighth—J. W. Bowman, Bakersville; J. B. Evans, Rutherfordton. AUG. S. REYMOLD, Ch'n Republican Caucus. E. R. DUDLEY, Sec'y.

Second District.

Col. Thomas Powers, the efficient Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the Second Congressional District, has called a meeting of the committee at Goldsboro on the 2d of April, for the purpose of deciding the time and place for holding the district convention, and for the consideration of such other business as may come before the committee.

This looks like business, and we commend the prompt action of Col. Powers to the attention of other district committees.

Principles vs. Prejudice.

The Republican party commends itself to the people of North Carolina without regard to race, nationality or social condition. It is the only party which has had an existence in the State since the war which has been governed by fixed principles. The Conservative or Democratic party is based on prejudice and has been kept alive by appeals to the baser passions of the human heart.

The Republican party conducted the country through a gigantic sectional war and saved the National Union of Washington and his compatriots. It was the first party in this country to rise up to the full dignity of Jefferson's immortal declaration that "all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable privileges, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The Republican convention which adopted our present State constitution added to Jefferson's declaration that all men were entitled to "the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor."

It is the party of the nation, because it saved the Union of our fathers from dissolution, and is the only party which has an organization co-extensive with the American Union.

It is the party of liberty, for it struck the shackles from every slave, and made our country in fact, as it had been in theory, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It is the party of the poor man, for it holds that every man is entitled to the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor, and guarantees his rights by just and wholesome laws.

It is the first party which ever gave to the poor man in North Carolina a homestead exemption,

by which, when misfortune overtakes him, he can retain a home for his wife and his little ones.

It is the first party which ever allowed the married women of North Carolina to hold real estate in their own name without being subject to execution for the debts of unfortunate or dissipated husbands.

It looks not to the place of a man's nativity; it enquires not as to his religious belief; it examines not the color of his skin; it ostracizes none because of poverty, social position, or lack of educational advantages, but to every human being created in the image of God in all this broad land, it extends its protection and guarantees equal rights to all.

The Second and Eighth Judicial Districts.

The people are writing from the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts inquiring what about elections for Judges in these districts. It will be remembered that the Legislature passed a law ordering an election for these districts—declaring vacancies to exist therein. This was the height of legislative stultification, democratic outrage, partisan meanness and absurdity.

Judges Moore and Cloud were appointed by the Governor to fill out unexpired terms. Judge W. M. Shipp, late Democratic Attorney General, says: And if they are not to fill out unexpired terms, why was the law not so framed as to elect two Supreme Court Judges to the places of Settle and Bynum, both appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies—one by declination and the other by resignation.

In the matter of their election or appointment, the Circuit and Supreme Judiciary all stand on the same footing, and if it were proper to elect where the Governor has appointed on the lower bench, surely it is of much more importance to elect where the Governor has appointed on the higher.

The distinction which the Democrats of the Legislature attempted to draw makes the whole proposition one of absurdity; and proposing to elect in the districts named, and leaving the Supreme bench untouched, is where the stultification comes in. It is also an insult to the Supreme Court Judges, for it presumes that in sitting on their own case they would decide favorably to themselves, law or no law; but leaving them out, the Democrats say they will decide fairly as to Judges Moore and Cloud.

Republicans are advised to disregard the Judicial election bill for the Second and Eighth Districts. Nominate candidates for Solicitor, but put no one in the field for Judges in either of these two districts. And if any Republican aspirant should attempt to run, cast no vote for such. Completely, fully and severely ignore the proposed Judicial election in the Second and Eighth Districts, and if the Democrats see fit to elect one of their set, leave the matter to the Courts for adjudication and settlement.

A New Lesson from an Old Fable.

The Democrats say to the colored man we are your best friends. There is only one thing in the world to keep us apart, and that is the "carpet-bagger" and the "scalawag." If you will only desert these pretended friends, we will stand by you and show you what good friends we are to you.

This tale reminds us of one of Aesop's fables. It says that once upon a time the wolves sent a messenger to the sheep, and expressed a desire that there might be peace between the wolves and the sheep. Why, said the wolves, should we be forever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked dogs who pretend to be guarding you are the cause of all our trouble. They are constantly barking at us and provoking us. Send the dogs away, and then we will be the best of friends forever thereafter. The silly sheep listened to the wolves and sent the dogs away, and as soon as their protectors were gone the wolves came and devoured the sheep.

It should be borne in mind that it has been many years since the sheep were fooled by the wolves; and the colored people of the South remember too well who have stood by them in the dark days of the past to desert old friends for new faces.

Gov. Kemper's Veto.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature of that State, granting a new charter to the city of Petersburg, on the ground that it is antagonistic to the fundamental principles of the government, and calculated to impair the confidence now existing between the two races. The Era will have more to say on this subject hereafter.

Millard Fillmore.

This distinguished gentleman died at his residence, in the City of Buffalo, State of New York, on the 8th inst. Mr. Fillmore was the fourteenth President of the United States, having succeeded to that position on the death of Gen. Taylor, soon after his inauguration in 1850. He was nominated in 1856 for President by the Know Nothing party, but was defeated by Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Fillmore had for many years lived in comparative retirement. He was looked upon by men of all parties as a patriot and statesman. He was seventy-four years of age at the time of his decease.

Death of Charles Sumner.

Charles Sumner, the oldest U. S. Senator, and the foremost statesman and philanthropist of America, died in Washington City on Wednesday, March 11, 1874. He had been a Senator from Massachusetts for twenty-three years, and whatever the opinion entertained of him in this section of the Union, history will write his name high on the scroll of fame as one who loved his country and his fellow-man, and who labored faithfully and zealously to ameliorate their condition.

Boiler Explosions and Remedy.

To the Editor of the Era: Boiler explosions accompanied with serious loss of life and property are getting to be of frequent occurrence. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of such accidents either of locomotives or stationary engines, and often of explosions at sea. It is due to the people, and especially to the traveling public, that some action looking to the stoppage or at least to the lessening of these accidents should be adopted. I will endeavor to point out as brief as I can the causes that lead to explosions, and my opinion of the course that should be adopted to prevent them.

We frequently read in reports of committees on boiler explosions that "the boiler exploded with much less pressure than it was calculated to carry, and much less than it had been commonly used." This I am fully satisfied is a mistake. It may have appeared so, but was in reality a deception. Safety valves are the only evidence of pressure, and in my own experience I have found them out of order and making false indications by the joints getting rusty and rigid, and instead of indicating the amount of pressure, to overcome the friction, it would be three or more times in reality, and gauges have been known to make part of the several revolutions by carelessness and neglect and cause explosion. I have seen two locomotive engines that burst their boilers, and on examination found the safety valves out of order and consequently the amount of pressure could not be ascertained. With all my many years experience and observation, I have concluded that the main and real cause is too much pressure, whether intentionally or deceptive, more frequently the latter than the former; I now propose to give what I conceive to be the only remedy. First, I would subject the boilers to rigid inspection, and see that they are properly constructed of good material; and afterwards inspect them in all their parts, especially that exposed to the fire. Secondly, to examine and see that the safety valves are in order and sensitive, properly graduated and never carry more steam in any case than two thirds or one half of the pressure the boilers have stood under hydraulic pressure. I believe that all boilers should have at least two safety valves, one, under the superintendence of the master mechanic, and the other in charge of the engineer, the one in charge of the superintendent or master mechanic to be set upon a time that it could not be altered and every month to be examined at least every month to see that they prove free in all their joints and fastenings.

I respectfully call the attention of the Congress of the United States to this subject and would suggest that an inspector for each State be appointed to inspect all locomotives and stationary as well as marine boilers, at least once a year, and such inspector should be an expert in such matters. If such a course were adopted I believe that explosions would be far less frequent and human life and property much safer. It is too frequently the case that in starting new establishments parties commence with small engines, and as business increases more machinery is added, and in order to operate, more pressure is put on the boiler and explosion occurs. So, with a locomotive engine with so many cars. The engineer feels his responsibility of doing as much work as possible, and in order to ascend heavy grades holds down his safety valve until sufficient pressure is obtained to get up. All these extraordinary pressures often create fractures in the boilers not perceived at the time, and it eventually explodes. No locomotive engine should be allowed to carry more than one hundred pounds of steam to the square inch, though they are often forced up to one hundred and fifty pounds and regularly one hundred and twenty. In England, eighty pounds is the highest and I commenced my career as a mechanic and engineer in 1832, most of the locomotives were of English manufacture and sixty pounds pressure to the inch was the highest, allowed, and all had two safety valves. These valves would discharge the steam if the engineer was so imprudent as to hold down the one under his charge, the other being locked. With the remedies hereinafore suggested, I believe explosions would be few and far between.

PRACICAL ENGINEER. Public Schools—Correspondence. Prof. Alex. McIver, Superintendent Public Instruction: DEAR SIR:—The eighth township in the county of Craven was never divided into school districts till the present year, and never had any terms except for the city of New-Berne. Consequently New-Berne has absorbed all the school funds of the eighth township. Is this legal? 1. When was the law passed requiring the school committees to lay off their respective townships into school districts, and to apportion the school funds of the township to the districts? 2. When the apportionment is made to the several school districts of the township, can the money apportioned to a school be applied to pay for a school taught in a different district? 3. When the apportionment to any district is insufficient to employ a teacher for a longer time than two months, and no school is taught, does the money remain to the credit of the district till the next apportionment, or is it forfeited? There are now two school districts for white children in the eighth township: The first includes the corporate limits of New-Berne, and the second includes the balance of the township. A subscription school was taught in 1873 in the second district, and the public school money was not used in that district. The public school, aided by the Peabody fund, continued the whole year in district number one, and absorbed the entire amount of the public school money due the township. Now are we of the second district entitled to any of the money for last year? I make these enquiries for my own benefit and that of the public schools. You will please answer by private letter, or through some New-Berne paper.

Very respectfully, JOHN E. RHEIM, New-Berne, March 2, 1874.

OFFICE SUP'T. PUB. INSTRUCTION, Raleigh, March 12, 1874.

John E. Rheim, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. As your enquiries relate to matters of public interest, I will answer through the newspapers. The constitution of the State requires that "each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained." It also provides that "in every township there shall be biennially elected a school committee consisting of three persons, whose duty shall be prescribed by law." The school act of 1868-'69 made it the duty of the school committee to establish one or more separate schools for each race, but did not authorize the division of the township into school districts. The act of 1871-'72 made it the duty of the school committees to divide their respective townships into convenient school districts, consulting therefor a practicable the convenience of neighborhoods, and disregarding township boundaries where convenience required it, and making separate school districts for the two races. The act of 1872-'73 re-enacts this act, and makes it the duty of the school committee to apportion the school money due the township among the several school districts of the township according to the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and provides that "that so much of said school fund shall not be expended in any school district for the education of the race for which it was apportioned in any year, shall be added to the final apportionment to said race in said school district for the succeeding year." The law apportioned to the several school districts the school money of 1873, and vested in each district its proper share, so that it could not and cannot be used in any other district. If the school committee and county commissioners have inadvertently given to school district No. 1 the money which ought to have been apportioned to school district No. 2, they will correct the mistake when their attention is called to it, and replace to the credit of district No. 2 its proper share of the school funds of 1873. If the school funds of 1873 are exhausted, they will take from the apportionment of the school money of 1874 to district No. 1 the proper amount and place it to the credit of school district No. 2. Very respectfully, ALEX. MCIVER, Supt. Pub. Instruction.

man at its head who will push the work forward at once. That man, we think, is Major Wm. A. Smith. I am free to confess that I am not a Republican nor do I sympathize with Maj. Smith in his political sentiments, but I do assert without the fear of successful contradiction that there is no man in the State better qualified to take charge of this great and important work. It has been said that the Maj. expects to ride into the Governor's chair on the W. N. C. R. B. This he denies and we do not believe. Let us drop politics in a work of such vital importance to at least one portion of the State, and Democrats and Republicans alike take enough interest in the work to place such men at its head regardless of party as have the will and ability to succeed. Maj. Smith's business qualifications have never been doubted, and if they were his management of the W. N. C. R. B. since it has been in his hands proves him to be a Railroad man of no ordinary ability. He has resources and can bring influences to bear that perhaps no other man in the State could or would, and we hope soon to see all obstacles removed and he left to manage and complete the road as his judgment dictates, believing that he will work to the best interest of the State, especially the Western North Carolina. JUSTICE.

Letter from Wilkes County.

To the Editor of the Era: I never forget my friends. I have been in Davis, Yadin and Wilkes, and I am glad to say that some very important sessions to our party have been made in the last few months, especially in the county of Wilkes; and that two of the strongest gentlemen that the Democrats in this county have come out and declared for the Republican party. Many others on the fence will come by the first of August. The party in this county seems to be in good trim, especially this county. All we have to do is to stand on the broad platform of justice to all. I feel sanguine that we need not fear the false demagogism of that party which is the avowed enemy of the laboring classes. H. EDWARD R. DUDLEY, Esq.

To the Editor of the Era:

SIR:—Please give me space in your valuable paper to suggest to the voters of the Second Congressional District a suitable person for consideration at the approaching district convention, namely: the Hon. Edward R. Dudley, of Craven. Mr. Dudley has served us four years in the State legislature, and made for himself a reputation which was not surpassed by any one who preceded him since the war. He is a true and tried Republican; one always ready and willing to work for the good of the whole Republican party. Mr. Dudley's name has been suggested as a candidate for Congress from this district, and his claims will be brought before the next nominating convention for consideration. He is a Republican of the true metal; a friend of good government and believes in equal rights for all men; and if elected to Congress would, I doubt not, make an able representative from this district. Mr. Dudley's services to the Republican party both in and out of the General Assembly entitle him to some consideration at the hands of the Republicans of this district, for his voice and votes have always been given against the Ku Klux Democracy and in favor of true Republican principles. In fact, Mr. Dudley is the poor man's candidate for Congress, and will work and vote for civil rights for all men. CRAVEN. Bew-Berne, March 11, 1874.

R. W. King, Esq., of Lenoir.

To the Editor of the Era: For the benefit of my people and the preservation of this great Republican party, I beg leave to speak a few words through your paper to the voters of the Second Congressional District, concerning the great campaign that is fast approaching; as I am sure we can't say too much about it now. What I want to say is this—as the time is fast approaching for the contest, and as it will be a big fight, we must begin to seek out for a valiant soldier and a good leader; one who as principles have always been good and true to the party; one who advocates the rights of "all men before the law," and exact justice dealt out to all alike; that is the man we want, and for that purpose I give the name of Hon. R. W. King, of Lenoir, a long and tried Republican. I don't think that we could get any better man to represent the Second District than Senator King. He has done as much for the party as any man in the district. His fidelity to the party and his continual labor in its service justly entitle him to a seat in Congress. Think of it, gentlemen, and select the right man, for that important position. A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

H. C. R. Thomas.

The time is fast approaching for the holding of the District Convention, at which a candidate for Congress will be nominated. We have heard several gentlemen spoken of in connection with the nomination; but as only one can be selected from the many, and deeming it a part of the duty of the organ of the party in this District to express a preference for the best men for office, we in this instance take pleasure in announcing the name of Hon. Charles R. Thomas as our choice, subject, of course, to the action of the Nominating Convention. In presenting the name of Judge Thomas as a candidate for re-nomination, it is almost unnecessary for us to give our reasons—they must be apparent to every one who

desires qualification, honor, talent, and something more than mere political trickery in our Congressional Representative.

During the past two years Judge Thomas has established in the National Legislature the reputation already and so long borne at home, that of being a man of fine mind, great legal ability, showed far-seeing business tact, an unswerving devotion to principle, and an uncompromising adherence to party; ever ready to do what is right; found always in the front rank of progression; never losing an opportunity of advancing the interests of the country and his section in particular. He is above and beyond the influences of the cross road politician. Unmoved by the threats and operations of demagogues, he stands to-day as one of the leaders, if not at the head of Southern representatives. Such a man is a credit to any party—to any section, and the Republicans of this district will but do justice to themselves to see that he is again renominated. What we need in our candidates is honor, ability, qualification, truth, dignity and an adherence to principle and party, and all of these are found in Hon. Charles R. Thomas. Let local differences be healed; let the disorganizing cry of color be stopped; let the Republican rank and file rise in its strength and, holding at bay the trading politician, who sees no use in politics but what can be made out of it, and who seek to run the machine for the dollars and cents that are in it—let these men, we say, be set aside; let the PEOPLE be allowed to select their leaders, and good officers will be the result.—New-Berne Times.

UNION—HARMONY—SUCCESS.

It cannot be denied, that the success of all parties, organizations or associations, political or otherwise, is chiefly if not dependent upon the union and harmony of the members and leaders thereof. Disaffection and selfishness, are on the other hand ruinous, and when persisted in seldom fail to blight success if not totally defeat it. Being fully impressed with the truth of the above causes of success and defeat, we now call upon our brother Editors of the republican journals of the State and Union, and also upon every lover and advocate of the glorious principles of the great National Republican Party, to unite with us in endeavoring to impress upon our party friends, everywhere, the necessity of Union and Harmony in our ranks. Some might believe from our reasoning, that there is much dissension and disaffection among the members of the Republican party, but not so, we do not wish to be so understood, on the contrary we are proud to believe that in this respect, our party is in better condition in North Carolina to-day than it has been for several years, and it is for this reason that we advocate the necessity of harmony and union. We have before us a great work to do, and to insure success we must only stick the closer to these great principles. Next summer we will be called upon to take part in a very important election, and we should not forget that we will have to deal with political enemies who are untiring in their endeavors to get complete control of all the branches of the State Government, and will leave no stone unturned to secure their success in the coming campaign. In consideration of these facts, every republican should be up and doing. We have neither time nor men to lose, every individual should put his own shoulder to the wheel and labor incessantly for the success of the great principles of our party; let there be no lagging back and falling behind, but let every one who desires success take his place in time of battle, prepared to write the proper weapons of defense, and success will be the result. It was with the honest intention of doing our whole duty to the utmost extent of our ability and means, to uphold and defend the principles of the great National Republican party, that we revive the publication of the STAR, and we shall endeavor to maintain its former character of a true and fearless national republican journal. We insist that we have not been moved to take this step of reviving the STAR by any selfish motives of our own, but at the request of many friends and from an honest desire to lend our feeble hand to advance the interest of the Republican party. We are no candidate for office, neither do we expect to be, and therefore can work the harder for the common good of our friends, having no personal ambition to gratify. We have fully determined to ignore everything having a semblance of prejudice or selfish motives and to labor to secure a united and harmonious feeling in the deliberations of the party. Having said this much we hope the party friends will join us in the good work. "Let the dead bury the dead," or in other words, let us all unite in this glorious work as a band of brothers, forgetting all past differences and prejudices, and make one solid column of Republican soldiers, to march with steady tramp to victory.—Rut. Sanford Star and Record.

JAPANESE PEAS.

These peas have recently been brought to this country from Japan and have been proven to be the finest pea for table use, or for stock. They grow in the form of a bush, from three to five feet high, and do not require sticking. The yield is from one quart to a gallon per bush. Any one desiring to act as agent, can procure a package that will produce from five to ten bushels of peas, by sending fifty cents to L. L. Osment, Cleveland, Tennessee.

Important to Those who draw Notes.

A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used the printed form and did not cross up the blank devoted to dollars, and, after passing it as negotiable paper, somebody inserted "and fifty" after the one hundred and before the printed word dollar. The note, thus altered, got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the written word and "dollar." Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact he gave the note for one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note to show that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. Let this be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes. No one can be too careful in such matters.—Baltimore News.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry C. M. Hargrove, of Craven County, North Carolina, within the Eastern District of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Raleigh, March 9th, 1874. J. C. HARPER, Assignee. 38-3w P. O. Nashville, N. C.

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 Samuel D. Braswell, of Nash County, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 21, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 28th day of March, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of A. W. Shaffer, Register in Bankruptcy, in Raleigh, N. C., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings will be held at the same time and place. New-Berne, N. C., March 12th, 1874. 38-2t GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk. Dossy Battle, Attorney.

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 Robert F. Hicks, of Nash County, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 21, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 28th day of March, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of A. W. Shaffer, Register in Bankruptcy, in Raleigh, N. C., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings will be held at the same time and place. New-Berne, N. C., March 12th, 1874. 38-2t GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk. Dossy Battle, Attorney.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of J. B. and D. Higgs, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, in Pamlico District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said District. Dated Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28, 1874. Feb 25-1w3w C. E. JOHNSON, Jr., Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Augustus A. Cheek, of Warrington, in the county of Warren, 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, Feb. 21, 1874. THOMAS HAMPSON, Assignee. 35-1aw3w P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Philip Thiem, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, within the eastern district of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28th, 1874. THOMAS HAMPSON, Assignee. 35-1aw3w P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Philip Thiem, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; that one-fourth of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. M. DOUGLAS, Marshal as Messenger. BUSBER & BUSBER, Attorneys. Feb 19-3t

FOR SALE

A House and Lot in the Eastern Ward, containing four rooms and kitchen, with one-fourth of an acre of ground attached, on Newbern Avenue, will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person desiring to purchase will apply at this office. mar 4-3t