WEEKLY ERA.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

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—Jno. A. Hyman, Warrenton; I. B. Abbott, New-Berne.
Third—Wiliam McLaurin, Wilmington; Wm. A. Guthrie, Fayetteville.
Fourth—H. T. Hughes, Oxford; T. F. Lee, Raleigh.
Fifth—H. C. Walser, 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. Eaves, Rutherfordton.

AUG. S. SEYMOUR,
Ch'n Republican Caucus.
E. R. DUDLEY, *Sec'y.*

Magnanimity.

If there is one virtue more than another for which the Republican party can claim credit and which will make it prominent above all ruling political parties in the history of the world, it is a generous magnanimity towards the South since the war. Of course this will not be recognized by the Southern people, at least by those who are not in accord with the administration, until the passions engendered by the war have passed away and men take a reasonable second thought of the transactions of this day and time, nevertheless it is true.

The example of a generous magnanimity was set by Gen. Grant at the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army, when he courteously declined to receive the sword of the vanquished chief and told him and his troops to retain their side-arms that they might return home and protect themselves and their family while making a crop. This was the keynote for the dominant party, and while every one has been stigmatised as bitter towards the South who has countenanced the reconstruction acts in the councils of the nation and advocated the principles which triumphed by the defeat of the Southern Confederacy, the whole course of the General Government, in the hands of Republicans, when analyzed and considered dispassionately, is more generous, more indulgent and manifest more faith in the word of honor of a high-minded people than is recorded of any conquering nation since the beginning of history.

Who has been executed for treason? Not a single person. Who has been banned or denied any right to which the most favored citizen of the North was entitled or enjoyed? For a time there were political disabilities upon some of the leaders, but they have all been removed, and in less than ten years we behold the unparalleled sight of the principals of the rebellion occupying high places in the General Government, against which they were so recently in arms. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, in Congress, and nearly every Southern State there represented by soldiers and prominent politicians in that unfortunate cause, and not a word is said to them about their past course.

Who has been deprived of his property? Of course there were losses by the war, but instead of there being any confiscations, Congress, having a large Republican majority, has provided for the reimbursement of those who remained loyal to the Union and suffered losses. Others staked their all upon the issue and lost, and it was as much as could be expected, that they be granted life, liberty and freedom to rebuild their shattered fortunes. But the Government does not stop here: it has provided a liberal, uniform Bankrupt law, by which every man of the South can save from the wreck a permanent homestead for his family, and a homestead more ample than that allowed by the different States, for the bankrupt is allowed the homestead of the State in which he lives in addition to the bankrupt exemption of one thousand dollars.

No one has been deprived of life, liberty or property. The stars and stripes wave over a free, equal and independent people, from ocean to ocean and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

The reconstruction acts only required the seceded States to surrender, as a condition of their admission to full fellowship in the Union, the doctrines for which they had waged the war and which had thereby been decided. That no State had the right to secede, that slavery should be abolished and that there should be equal rights to all without distinction. Four years of civil war had decided those differences of opinion between the North and the South, and the latter were only asked to acknowledge the fact. They have done so, and to-day there are no political outcasts in the land but, the Union is one and inseparable—the most extensive, prosperous and peaceful nation upon which the sun rises. What more can the South ask?

Much fault has been found with the course pursued by the Republican party, but it has been by sore-headed, croaking, disappointed politicians, who would quarrel with any government that could be thought of by men or angels in which they were not the rulers, and they have exerted every effort to keep up a feeling of discontent among the people and to engender hostility to the Union.

The history of the world does not contain, we repeat, a parallel case. Persia and the known world as conquered by Alexander; the conquered people under the heel of Cæsar's rule, though often quoted by stump orators as the bright luminary of a free, glorious government; Poland and Ireland, teach far different morals than that we have presented for the future historian.

The Republican party need have no fears for the judgment of coming ages. When the tide of passion has passed away, the voice of malcontents succeeded by that of reason and wisdom, and the din of battle hushed, posterity will unanimously rise up and call them just, generous and magnanimous. They ask no charity, make no excuses or apologies, they simply ask a just and dispassionate, unprejudiced judgment of their whole course, and we feel assured many who are now halting between two opinions will shout huzzahs to the conquering banners of Republicanism.

Reform.

Much is said about reforming the administration of the city of Raleigh, and it has been suggested that one Democrat be nominated by the Republicans in each ward, for Commissioner. If this was done in the Eastern and Western wards, the Democrats might get control of the city if they should rally and elect three candidates in the Middle ward. Whatever reform may be needed, should come by and through the hands of the Republican party. Let the party come together in the different wards and select their *best* men—such as will reform and retrench. There are plenty of material of this kind, and if the party will select them, and lay down a platform for them to be governed by, much trouble may be avoided in the future. A speedy dissolution will follow any attempt to seduce Republicans into voting for Democrats. Let it never be commenced.

Support Your Papers.

The Republican Press of this State should be amply sustained by the party. The circulation of every one should be increased as rapidly as possible. Give the people the *truth* in a concise and plain manner, and they will always vote right. In each locality where there is a Republican paper, our party friends should rally to its support, and give it new life and vigor for the campaign upon which we are now entering. Those who desire a paper from the Capital will find THE ERA the same that it was in 1871 and 1872. We ask our friends to give us such support as the paper merits. The prospect is encouraging in the highest degree, and victory is assured if harmony prevails and a full vote is polled. Support your newspapers with enthusiasm, and half the battle is won.

Accepts.

E. W. *Dorsey*, (not *Faucett*, as some of the newspapers have it) the newly appointed Keeper of the Capitol, accepts the position and will enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st of April. Mr. Dorsey was Clerk of the County Court of Burke County before the war; was a Confederate soldier during the war, and lost one of his feet in battle. He is a good Republican, and will no doubt make an acceptable officer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must not be understood that THE ERA endorses the sentiments of its correspondents in every instance. Its columns are open to the friends of the party, and their communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

Who shall be Nominated Superintendent Public Instruction?

To the Editor of the Era:

You have invited a discussion of this question. This was very proper, especially as there is to be no general nominating convention. Those upon whom is devolved the duty of selecting a candidate will no doubt cheerfully hear a suggestion through the columns of the central organ of the party.

The gentleman who fills this position should be young, active, earnest, energetic, industrious and abreast with the advanced ideas of the day. He ought to be a good business man, of sober habits, courteous, polite, pleasant. He should be deeply interested in the subject of education, and intimately acquainted with the needs of the masses, the rank and file of the people. He should be from among them, able to appreciate their wants and sympathize with their embarrassments. We want no "high-bred," hot house aristocrat for the place, nor fop, nor dandy. He ought to be one who has a fair record, who is a Republican in reality and not alone in name, no time-server nor office seeker. He should be one on whom the poorer classes, including the colored citizen, may confidently rely. The majority of Republican voters in the State are colored men. For centuries their race has been deprived of education. By their sighs and sweat and blood they have built our Colleges and educated our sons. During all this time they have been denied even the boon of learning how to pen a letter to an absent friend or read the Bible. For them and for us—for our mutual good—Divine Providence has wrought out their freedom. With surprising eagerness they now seek to educate their children; hence it is believed by many to be due them that one of their number should hold the place of Superintendent of Public Instruction. They waive this claim. Then let him who is selected be an unquestionable friend to this class of our citizens. The candidate ought not to be a "western man." There are but few colored people in that section. It is hardly to be supposed that our western friends can be so intimately acquainted with the condition and wants of the colored man. The candidate ought not to be a citizen of Raleigh. The complaint, whether just or not, is frequently made that nominations are "cut and dried" in the State Capital. This is not in harmony with the principles of Republicanism. Greater caution should just at this time be observed in this matter because the selection will be made by a committee and not by a convention of the people.

And now whom is the man? JAMES B. MASON, of Orange. He was born and raised in a western county, but his adopted county is central. He was partly educated at Trinity College, afterwards entered the University and there obtained the degree of A. B. He is from the people and acquainted with their wants. From the beginning he has journeyed with the Republican Party. In him the poor man finds a counsellor and the colored man an advocate. He is young, intelligent, industrious, sober and fully alive to the great subject of education. If necessary to canvass he would bear aloft the Republican banner to certain victory.

In selecting a candidate, there should be a reasonable certainty that he will accept. This, we have reason to believe, Mr. Mason would do. VOX.

Col. W. F. Henderson.

To the Editor of the Era:

The party conventions will soon assemble to select from the people's leaders a standard-bearer to lead them in the approaching campaign. It is important that this honor should be conferred upon some one of the tried and trusty leaders of the party. In our humble opinion, no one in the Fifth District is more deserving of the honor of succeeding J. M. Leach in Congress than Col. W. F. HENDERSON, of Davidson county. When the Republican party was in its infancy, Col. Henderson's clarion voice could be heard at every point cheering his devoted band to renewed efforts in the cause of Republicanism. Now that the party has grown strong, and is able to reward its trusty leaders with places of honor and trust, it *ought* not, and we think *will not* forget those who were its first, its warmest and most devoted friends. Of this number Col. Henderson stands pre-eminent. No leader in the party has been persecuted, abused and slandered like Col. H., and no one has been as triumphantly vindicated in the courts and before the people as he has. Give him the nomination and elect him, and you will never regret it.

Your correspondent desires to see justice meted out to all in due season. E.

County Commissioner.

To the Editor of the Era:

It is all-important that the members of the county legislative body be men of firmness. Without this qualification, the finances in all probability will get "sadly out of joint." NORFLEET JEFFREYS would look after the credit of the county and have an eye to the interests of the whole people. The County Convention should consider his claims, recollecting his services to the Republican party.

A man calling himself W. H. Nicholls, and hailing from Henry county, Va., has been swindling the good people of Asheville. He is rather slender and near six feet high. His addresss is good and calculated to deceive the unsuspecting.

The Raleigh *Era* has again made its appearance, as a Tri-Weekly, promising this time to be a permanently established paper. We hope so, as it is an interesting sheet.—*Statesville American.*

Our Democratic Legislature.

Upon a careful review of the various Legislatures which have assembled in North Carolina there seems to be but one opinion with impartial persons that the last was the most worthless, always excepting that elected in August, 1870, by the Dens of the Ku Klux to enact and legalize the edicts and measures born and shaped in the serect dens of these midnight marauders and assassins. There were a handful of Republicans of good and true men, but they were powerless. Both these Legislatures were overwhelmingly Democratic.

What has this boasted Democracy, so profuse of promises, done for us? Instead of passing laws to educate the three hundred thousand persons over fifteen years of age in this State who can neither read nor write, they have passed laws to cripple the workings of the school system adopted by the Republican Legislature to revive and restore the free schools which the Democratic rebellion of 1861 had destroyed. Instead of passing laws to punish, they passed laws to screen from punishment the perpetrators of every crime known to, and punished by, the criminal laws of all civilized countries; even to the extent of dismissing the indictments found by the Grand Juries for almost every outrage known in the black catalogue of crimes. Instead of relieving the people of their taxes, as they promised, imposed just after the close of the war to repair the shattered and broken up condition of our poor old State, and restore order to the chaotic and shattered fragments, the fruits of the Democratic rebellion, they have added to our burthens and relieved the Treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars extorted by taxes from the people. Such are the acts of Democracy, these professed friends of the people.

Such was Democracy in 1860 and 1861. They precipitated on the country the Democratic rebellion under the pretext of relieving the people from the imaginary oppressions of the great North West, which had a majority in the National Government. Such was their lying pretexts to obtain power then. The thoughtful well-balanced heads that then attempted to expose the ruin in which the Democracy was about to involve the country, were denounced and proscribed as abolitionists and enemies of the South! South is their proscription, intolerance and rascality to-day. Place them in power and experience shows that they scruple not nor hesitate to resort to any measures however desperate in their efforts to obtain the rule of this country. Beware of them. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. The same now that they were in 1861. But a few days have elapsed since Gen. Vance and other Democratic members from the South in the halls of Congress vaunted and gloried in their late attempt to break up and destroy the Union, and declared that if it was to do over again they would do the same thing. The Bankruptcy, beggary and ruin of a once happy and prosperous people—the carnage of a war of brothers against brothers and the slaughter of hecatombs of human beings excite no feeling of compassion or mercy in their reckless purpose to rule or ruin their country.

These are the men, and this is the party, that is now engaged in a desperate struggle to again obtain control of the country, and with the guile of the serpent asking the people to trust them. Never, never, while memory lasts of the ruin, the sufferings, and woe which the madness of Democracy have brought upon the country, will the people again trust them.—*Winston Republican.*

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

Last Friday, while in Raleigh, we had the pleasure of visiting the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. It is under the efficient management of John Nichols, Principal. We went with him, and other friends, through the various departments, first taking a tour of the department for the Deaf and Dumb. The classes, according to progress, are ranged in different rooms, and are taught by W. D. Cooke, David R. Tillinghast, Z. W. Haynes, David C. Dudley, Jr. Thos. H. Tillinghast, Mrs. Virginia C. Ayer, Miss Laura E. Ballinger and Mrs. Emily C. Nichols. As we went from room to room, various exercises were gone through with by the scholars, showing their proficiency. We paused in some rooms longer than others and were especially pleased with the classes instructed by Mrs. Ayer and Miss Ballinger, the latter, a native of Guilford county. Some of the classes are taught by deaf mutes, themselves graduates of the Institution. The scholars, generally, appear to be bright and easily managed, and their aptness in answering questions is creditable to them and to their teachers.

Passing along, we went into the department devoted to the instruction of the blind. One of the children read a passage from the Bible, feeling the letters, which are raised for the purpose. She seemed to go along as readily as one who could see, sometimes hesitating a trifle over an unusually lengthy word, stopping to spell it out with her fingers, just as one using his eyes would do, if he encountered a word with which he was unaccustomed. She seemed to take in the words at one touch, the same as the ordinary reader would at a single glance.

Music is taught, instrumental and vocal, and the blind seem to be passionately fond of it. The teachers are Mrs. S. E. Young and Miss Maggie Bromley. One of them, the latter, is blind. Jack Massey, a boy thirteen or fourteen years of age, sang some songs, accompanying the same at the piano. His voice is wild and sweet, and he seems brim full of music. Afterward, several of the scholars came in. One of them sat at the piano and played, while the others sang several songs. Jack took the alto. These songs were well rendered and very affecting, the singers seeming to have more of the soul and enthusiasm of music, than their rivals, who can see.

We were also taken into the shoe shop and carpenter shop, which are conducted by the deaf mutes. Mattresses are also made by them. There are various other industries engaged in, not only by the deaf mutes, but by the blind. Curious bead-work may be seen in the principal's room, made by the latter; and even different colored beads are woven into baskets, etc. The beads of the different colors are placed in boxes, so that the blind may know from which box each color may be taken; but they soon distinguish the colors, by the sense of feeling alone, the various kinds, of course, being of different shapes but so nearly alike, that one who could see, could not distinguish between them, if his eyes were shut.

The Institute building is pleasantly situated and exceedingly well kept. The location is very fine, and no better home could be provided for these unfortunates, than this. Everything seemed to be in the best of order, and too much praise cannot be given to those having this beneficent institution in charge.—*New North State.*

"For Only $50."

We like disinterested benevolence. It is so rarely found in this selfish world that when we find it we feel inclined to stick a pin in it, and examine it with more than ordinary care. When we look over the "business chances" in the New York dailies and see how many brilliant opportunities are offered for men of small capital, and no capital, to make a fortune in a few days, we wonder how any man or woman can remain poor an hour. We have offers where a man, by inclosing fifty cents to the extensive firm of "Greenhorn & Co." can realize, by "active canvassing," from twenty-five to fifty dollars a day. Some of these benevolent fortune makers offer still better chances. They don't want money—they want agents, to whom they will give all the way from two to five thousand a year. How many young men have grown rich through these brilliant offers the late census fails to tell us. But the latest, and the most princely offer, comes in the shape of a lottery scheme. It heads its circulars, "$250,000 for only $50." When we first read this offer our brain reeled at the suddenness of the fortune that was thrust upon us, for "only $50." We felt half inclined to take a couple, and give one to the poor, just to link our name with the Astors and the Peabodys of the age. But we lost the desire to purchase so much for so little money by reading and thinking too much of the scheme. We discovered we were addressed as a mere fraction of a unit, and that unit a big one. The unit purchased the fortune for the benefit of its smallest fraction. In plain English, about sixty thousand persons put in $50 each to make one person rich. The odds were against us. We tried to figure out the ghost of a chance, but we abandoned it in despair. We reduced it to a sum in proportion. If we always lost in matching pennies, where the chances were equal, how much of a chance would we have to gain the fortune promised for "only $50," with fifty-nine thousand lucky fellows against us? So we have turned our back on the $250,000 which has been offered—to any one who can get it—for the modest sum of "only $50." Other young men may be tempted to part with their hard earned wages at the instance of this great temptation. We advise them to figure up their chances. If they fail of a clear conception by pencil and paper, let them take 60,000 beans, color one black, throw it among the 59,999 in the barrel, shake them thoroughly, and then try to pick out the black bean with their eyes shut. If they do not secure it on the first trial they should avoid all lottery schemes, for they are not lucky; if they should secure it, they have still greater reason to keep clear, for such a streak of luck would not occur to the same person more than once in a century. A fortune is a good thing to have, but the only reliable way to secure it is to work for it. Follow some honest calling; be sober and industrious; deserve the confidence and patronage of the community in which you live; build up your reputation by the thoroughness of your work; and spend less than you earn. These simple rules will in time bring the reward due your labors. The wealth you have thus earned will be fruitful of happiness and secure to your declining years that contentment which springs from honest industry, and the consciousness of having done your duty to yourself and mankind.—*Republic.*

Senator Sumner's Will.

In September, 1872, just before Senator Sumner left for Europe, he wrote with his own hand his will. He bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts and letter books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch and Henry L. Pierce as trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College, his bronzes to his friends of many years—Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the city of Boston, for the Art Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of the "Miracle of the Slave," which he bequeaths to his friend, John B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of $500. There is a bequest of $2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow, $2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe and $2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, "which," he says, "I ask them to accept, in token of gratitude, for the friendship their parents have shown me." The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed in two equal moieties; one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, Cal., the other moiety to the President and Fellows of Harvard, in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books. In reference to this last moiety the will adds: "This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting especially the library, I am governed by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and, having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends, and on public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I freely received." Francis L. Balch, of Boston, former clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when Mr. Sumner was chairman of that committee, is designated as the sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner's estate is valued at $100,000.

Scrapiana.

A country editor has just become the father of twins, and yet he wants the constitution changed.

A Michigan schoolma'am points out the sad fact that no schoolmaster has ever been president.

It is apparent that a great many children get on the wrong track because the switch has been misplaced.

One thing, said an old toper, was never seen coming through the rye, and that's the kind of whisky one gets now-a-days.

San Francisco is opposed to woman's rights. It wants the Legislature to prohibit women from selling liquor in saloons.

An Indiana Reform candidate denounces the Administration "for taking the tax off pianers, wat we don't use, and keepin' it on whisky, wat we do."

It is said that a belle of our city gets but three hours' sleep per day during the fashionable season. An exchange thinks it is enough for her intellect.

An intense partisan editor wrote an article called "Duty on Steel." The printer set it "Duty to Steal," which was so near the fact that he was discharged forthwith.

It is said that two Iowa lovers sit up half the night with only one chair in the room, but that's easily explained to any one who has been there.

"Where are you going?" asked one boy of another, who had slipped on an icy pavement, the other morning. "I'm going to get up," was the blunt reply.

"How many deaths last night?" inquired a hospital doctor of a nurse. "Nine," was the answer. "Why, I ordered medicine for ten." "Yes, but one wouldn't take any."

A Convention of young men who part their hair in the middle, is shortly to be held in Chicago, for the consideration of the question as to whether they have ony rights that are to be respected.

Of all the disagreeable habits the world is tormented with, scolding is the most annoying. To hear a saw file, a peacock scream, an Indian yell, or a donkey bray, is music compared with it.

A man writes to an editor for four dollars, "because he is so infernally short," and gets in reply the heartless response, "Do as I; stand u pon a chair."

There is a man in Danville, Ky., who has the habit of drinking kerosene oil. Probably it tastes better than the whisky obtainable in his neighborhood, and certainly must be cheaper.

"Well, Sambo, what's yer up to now-a-days?" "Oh, I is a carp'ner and j'iner." "He! I guess yer is. "What department do you perform?" "What department? Why I does the circular work." What's dat?" "Why, I turns de grindstone. G'way."

A gentleman going up Sixth avenue, New York, met a laborer, to whom he said: "Will you tell me if I am half way to Central Park?" "Faith an' I will," was the reply, "if you tell me where where you started from."

A LITTLE BOY'S VIEW OF IT.—Remember the well-timed remark of the prattling little boy to his father: "Papa, if I had your corncribs, you wouldn't have to pray every morning for food for our poor neighbors."

An Illinois paper wants to know why Susan B. Anthony will keep quarreling with the Almighty because she was not born man? That is one of those questions the solution of which will probably remain forever buried in the illimitable abysses of Susan's soul.

A dear, good fellow at the South telegraphs to his affiance at Portland, Me., to the following thrilling effect: "To——: Your life is a rich bouquet of happiness, yourself the sweetest flower. If Northern winds whisper Southern wishes, how happy you must be! Good night. Happy dreams, sweet love. Frank." Four doctors are in attendance upon the telegraph operator.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, 15th day of April, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Courthouse door in Raleigh, N. C., I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the reversionary interest in the Homesteads of the following named bankrupts, to wit:

1. James P. Chestnut, of Johnston county, N. C.
2. Thomas Hardy, of Warren county.
3. Allison T. Bunn, of Wake county.
4. Dandridge J. Hilliard, of Warren county.
5. Larkin O. Batton, of Johnston county.
6. N. W. Strickland, of Nash county.
7. Anson Critcher, of Granville "
8. James R. Suit, " "
9. Richard S. Baker, of Wake "
10. John W. Perry, of " "
11. John Watkins, of Warren "
12. Daniel Bissett, of Nash "
13. Micajah Hilliard, of Warren "
14. L. R. Whitley, of Nash "
15. Handy Brantley, of " "
16. Edwin S. Tisdale, of Johnston "
17. Hanson H. Biggs, of Nash "
18. James Coggin, of " "
19. Ruffin Eatman, of " "
20. Wm. S. Mann, of Wake "
21. Parry W. Wyche, of Granville "
22. Joseph H. Bland, of Wake "
23. James H. Bryan, of Johnston "
24. Samuel D. Braswell, of Nash "
25. Robert F. Ricks, of Nash "
26. Sion H. Rogers, of Wake "
27. R. W. Best, " "
28. James D. Pullen, of " "
29. Philip Thiem, of " "
30. Benjamin F. Jenkins, Granville.

The purchaser will be required to pay the cost of Deed, and the probate thereof.

THOMAS HAMPSON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
Raleigh, N. C., March 21, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That I will sell at public auction, at the Courthouse door, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, the 3d day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the notes, bonds and choses in action, the property of Anson Critcher, Bankrupt. THOMAS HAMPSON,
39—law2w Assignee, Raleigh, N. C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:—That I will sell at public auction, at the Courthouse door, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, the 3d day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the notes and choses in action, the property of Robert W. Best, Bankrupt. THOMAS HAMPSON,
law2w. Assignee, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:—That I will sell at public auction, at the Courthouse door, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, the 3d day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the notes, bonds, and choses in action, of the property of Sion H. Rogers, Bankrupt.
THOMAS HAMPSON,
40—law2w. Assignee, Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Elijah Albert Gupton, of Louisburg, of the county of Franklin and State of N. C., within the Eastern District of N. C., who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated Raleigh, N. C., March 21, '74.
39-3w THOS. HAMPSON,
Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 22d day of March, 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 Joseph W. Kimbell of ——, in the county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition:—That the payment of any debts, 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 a meeting 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 holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1784, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
R. M. DOUGLAS,
feb 10—3t Marshal as Messenger.
BUNN & WILLIAMS, Attorneys.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry C. D. Mitchell, of Castalia in the county of Nash, 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, 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 Robert W. Best, of Wake county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 4th day of April, 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 18th, 1874.
40-2t GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk.
MERRIMON, FULLER & ASHE, Att'ys.

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 Alexander Eatman, of Nash county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 4th day of April, 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 21st, 1874.
40-2t GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk.
GEO. W. BLOUNT & BRO., Attorneys.

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Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF WAKE.

In the Superior Court.

Fab. H. Perry and Indiana Perry, his wife, against Wm. H. High and T. F. Lee.—Summons for Relief.

State of North Carolina, To the Coroner of Wake county—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Wm. H. High, the defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of February, 1874, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within ten days from the date of this Summons, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this third day of March, 1874.

J. N. BUNTING,
Clerk Superior Court, Wake Co.
March 4, 37—6w.