

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 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—William McLaurin, Wilmington; Wm. A. Guthrie, Fayetteville. Fourth—H. T. Hughes, Oxford; T. F. Lee, Raleigh. Fifth—H. C. Waiser, 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.

Judicial Convention—6th District.

A Convention of the Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District will be held in Warrenton on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Solicitor of the District, to consist of one from each county, and to transact such other business as the Convention may deem best for the interests of the party.

According to the plan of organization as adopted by the State Convention in April, 1872, the representation of the several counties in the District Convention will be as follows:

Franklin, 1 vote; Granville, 2 votes; Halifax, 2 votes; Johnston, 2 votes; Northampton, 1 vote; Nash, 1 vote; Warren, 2 votes; Wake, 4 votes—total, 15.

The Chairmen of the County Executive Committees are requested to issue immediate calls for County Conventions to elect delegates to the District Convention.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to pass delegates to and from one fare. Return tickets should be bought in first instance, as they will be marked good by the Agent at Warrenton.

The credentials of delegates must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Ch'm'n Cong. Dist. Com., Acting for Judicial Dist.

On our first page may be found an article from the pen of Plato Durham, concerning Gov. Kemper's veto, which we publish, with the comments of the Asheville Pioneer. We commend to our Democratic friends Mr. Durham's vigorous thoughts, so forcibly expressed.

Col. Neill McKay paid us a visit this week on his return from Raleigh which place he has visited on behalf of some of his clients in the Federal Court. The Col. brings information from Hon. R. C. Badger, U. S. Dist. Attorney, that bills of costs will be remitted against all parties who, under the guidance of bad men, and while excited by party leaders engaged in that miserable Ku Klux demonstration, and who have submitted their cases to the government.

The government is determined to protect its citizens, and when political sinners see the errors of their way and become reconciled to live and let live, then will it be liberal even to them.—Fry, Statesman.

That is all true, Brother Statesman. Every American citizen may safely trust the United States government in the hands of our Republican President and Congress. It pardons even the Ku Klux, but the Democratic party of North Carolina has refused to pardon Gov. Holden for trying to destroy the Ku Klux Klans. That's the difference between Republican magnanimity and Democratic proscription.

The Native White Republicans of the South.

The great body of the American people can never realize the ostracism, obloquy and bitter persecution which the native white Republicans of the South have had to encounter for opinion's sake. Loyal to their country through the dark days of the war, thousands of them lived in perpetual trepidation for their lives. Begirt on all sides with enemies, and dogged with spies, they lived in constant view of the conscript camp and Castle Thunder. The slavery of the blacks was blessed liberty in comparison with the galling despotism to which they were subjected. And yet justice demands that it be recorded that their moral heroism was sufficient to the test, and they came through the terrible ordeal with their loyalty and patriotism as bright as gold tried in the furnace.

When the glorious flag of the Union in 1865 again floated in triumph over an undivided country the Unionists of North Carolina vainly supposed that their day of deliverance had come and that henceforth they were free to entertain and express their own political opinions. But the Democracy sounded the tocsin and the edict went forth that every man who declared for the party which had saved the Union and destroyed slavery should be accounted as accused. They were ostracised from society, hooted at on the hustings and sneered at in the churches. No matter how blameless their lives, the vilest of epithets were hurled at them from every side, and employment was openly refused them because they dared announce themselves Republicans. Their names were not only cast out as evil, and their characters traduced and blackened, but extended to their wives and innocent children. Public opinion everywhere in the South proclaimed villainism to be the sum of all villainies. They were surrounded on all sides by natural brothers whom the loss of property and disappointed ambition had transformed into unnatural beasts, who seemed to delight only in drinking the blood of brothers with their relations, and crunching the bones of living reputations.

But in spite of ostracism, and proscription for opinion's sake, in spite of epithets and jeers and all manner of persecutions, these noble martyrs to the cause of human rights remained true to principle and never once wavered from the path of justice. When epithet and ostracism and proscription failed to intimidate and subdue them, their oppressors had recourse to the midnight mask and the assassin's knife. The "Invisible Empire" with its oath-bound marauding bands sought to paralyze the officers of the law and strangle even justice itself, and when many began to despair of human government and hope seemed about to take its flight forever, the national Congress in thunder tones proclaimed that our Visible Republic was mightier than the "Invisible Empire"—that law and order should be restored and that every American citizen, however humble, should be protected in all his rights of person and property by the nation's strong arm.

That dark day of persecution and blood has passed. We see the opponents of Republicanism adopting its principles and rallying under its banners. But amid all the scenes of the present we cannot forget the past or cease to admire the heroism and devotion to principle exhibited by the Republicans of the South.

Who Did It?

Mr. John Spelman, we learn, has been appointed Chief Clerk to the Superintendent of the U. S. Courthouse and Postoffice that is to be erected in this city. Mr. Spelman was editor and proprietor of that notorious secession sheet, the State Journal, published in this City during the war, which was conspicuously malignant in its abuse of Union men, and endorsed and encouraged every persecution that was heaped upon them. After the war, for a while, he published an ultra Confederate Democratic sheet in New-Berne. Later still he was associate editor of the Daily Sentinel, of this city, while that journal was encouraging Ku Klux outrages upon defenceless Republicans. Two years ago, during the gubernatorial campaign, he published a Democratic Ku Klux campaign sheet entitled Blasting Powder, which characterized President Grant as a "butcher," and the Republican party of the State and nation as an organization of "thieves and scoundrels." Even later still he was attached to the editorial staff of the Sentinel, and volunteered his assistance to Jo. Turner in abusing, vilifying and slandering Republicans and the party.

As he has never affiliated with the Republican party, or retracted one word of abuse of Republicans, and the question is asked, who is responsible for this appointment—insult to and outrage upon the whole Republican party of the State?

When members of a party faithfully work for its success, they are justly entitled to the honors and emoluments of the party, and when zealous workers are unceremoniously thrust aside to make room for bitter political enemies, the Era, as the accredited organ of the one hundred thousand Republicans of North Carolina, will raise its voice in thunder tones against it.

Let those who have ignored Republicans and placed Democrats in office understand that they must look only to the Democratic party for future honors. The man who appoints his personal friends or his relations to office in disregard of his party friends, must understand that in future he has no just claim on those party friends.

As Republicans, let us honor those who honor us, and ignore those who ignore us.

The Republican State Executive Committee meets in Raleigh on the 9th of April. They meet to select the shroud in which its party is to be buried in August next.—Raleigh Daily News.

A Contrast.

Having told what the Republican party is, it is but just to contrast a picture of Democracy, and in turning from one to the other picture our feelings are rather those of sorrow and sadness, than of passion and resentment, for in memory we are carried back to the days when the Democrats were the leaders of the secession movement—when we were assured the United States would bid us, "go in peace"—when the dark days of the Confederacy came—when no old Whig, whatever were his recommendations, was advanced to preferment, but the old doctrine of "to the victors belong the spoils," was strictly adhered to. We would forget all this.

"We'll not call up their shadowy forms; We'd say to them, lost years sleep on, Sleep on—nor heed life's pelting storm."

The record since those days does not present much, if anything, to commend it to men of sense, progress or philanthropy. What there is in the record that is good, is of little consequence, and what there is in it of consequence, will not commend itself as very good. Of course they have opposed the amendments to the constitution of the United States, which gave to the colored race freedom and civil rights, as they have opposed every Republican measure, and thrown every obstacle in the way of reconstruction. In these respects their opposition has been of very little consequence, as results prove, and have resulted in evil rather than good. They have found fault with everything, but have made no suggestions for an improvement. On all questions of public interest they are silent or at loggerheads even among themselves. On the financial question Senator Merrimon, of this State, who all the Democrats will not own, as he was elected by Republican votes, and Bayard, of Delaware, have made able speeches, but other Democrats will not endorse their views, if indeed any one can tell upon which side our Ah Sin has taken his stand, for, we are told, his speech was "rambling and non-committal." General education, common free schools, have never troubled their minds, but when they are placed in contrast with that old pet of the aristocracy, the University, and then all their spleen is aroused because the latter cannot be established to the utter exclusion, if necessary, of the former. They are utterly at sea upon every important question. The vast difference on a single phrase is, the Democrats are trying to live on the past, the Republicans for the present and the future.

Put None but Republicans on Guard.

The Republican party has been too liberal towards its opponents. Its liberality has been construed into an evidence of weakness, and its kindness, to servile cringing towards the old aristocratic element. Every political party must look to its own adherents to carry out its principles. Every man elevated to office by the Republican party is under a moral obligation to give all his political patronage to members of that party. No officer has a right to ignore the claims of those who placed him in power, and appoint political opponents to places of honor or profit,—not even if those opponents are of his own kindred.

When a man accepts office at the hands of a political party he thereby acknowledges himself a representative of that party, under an implied if not expressed promise to stand by the principles and members of that party.

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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.

[Correspondents will please consider capacity when recommending persons for office. Most recommendees are unknown to us; and while our columns are open to our friends, we do not desire to be imposed upon.—We allude to no particular case.]

Anson County.

Please give me space in your valuable paper to suggest to the voters of Anson county the propriety of nominating a suitable person for the House of Representatives. SANDY LITTLE is now, and has been a true and tried Republican; one always ready and willing to work for the good of the whole Republican party. His name has been suggested in this connection, and his claims will be brought before the next nominating convention of Anson. The name of JONAS CARAWAY, for the Senate, will be used in the District Convention of Anson and Union.

PEE DEE.

A man in Indiana has had lots of fun out of a valentine, in which he was depicted as "mother's pet." This set him in a rage; he got drunk, abused his mother, whipped his wife because he thought she knew something about it, was discharged from his place in the mill, made a disturbance on the streets, was arrested, fined about \$13 and sent to jail.

Clear as Mud.

Sec. 4, Schedule C, of the revenue act, passed by the late Democratic General Assembly, contains this remarkable provision, to-wit: "On each marriage license fifty cents, and on each marriage contract, mortgage deed and deed in trust to secure creditors, where the amount exceeds three hundred dollars, there shall be a tax of one dollar." Provided, That mortgage deeds and deeds in trust made to secure amounts not exceeding six hundred dollars shall not be subject to any tax under this section.

Will not a committee of Philadelphia lawyers come to North Carolina and interview Mr. Norwood, and Col. W. A. Allen, the would-be judge, and Dunham, and the Moreheads, and Waring, and Cowles, and Flemming, and Merrimon, and Troy, of the Senate, and R. T. Bennett, and Coot Jones, and Stanford, (Chairman of Finance Committee) and John E. Brown, and Jones Watson, and McGehee, and Craige, and ascertain from them what in the world they mean, (if by telling what they did mean they shall not be held as criminating taxpayers), and then enlighten the taxpayers of the State upon the subject?

Verily the last General Assembly was composed of Solomons of the straightest sect. "Long may they wave."

Taxpayers are respectfully requested to examine the acts of 1873-'74, chapter 134, section 4, schedule C, page 212—where they will see this beautiful piece of legislation is spread out at full length.

Thus it appears that upon all mortgages and deeds in trust to secure a debt amounting to more than three hundred dollars, a tax of one dollar shall be levied—and upon all mortgages and deeds of trust to secure a debt of less than six hundred dollars, no tax at all shall be levied. Oh! shades of Rufin, and Gaston and Badger, what shall be done in this emergency? People of North Carolina, look upon this law, and then behold your Solomons. How do you like them?

Unload.

We are about to open an important campaign, and if Republicans have any useless baggage in the party wagon let them throw it out. If any man has received office at the hands of the party, and has shown that he is incompetent to discharge its duties properly, or that he hasn't integrity, or that he prefers Democrats to Republicans, dump him out—quick and hard. Let him go out like the Irishman's frog jumped—"with a divil of a jolt."

After you get the baggage wagon sufficiently unlogged, then look after the guns. See that they are all in good order. There's no lack of ammunition. The guns have to be unloaded—but be careful that you do not do that till you have got within range of the enemy, and that the guns are properly directed and sighted. That's the kind of "unloading" that tells most on the enemy.

He that is not for Us is against Us.

Republicans of North Carolina, you have nothing to gain by cringing to your political enemies. Recruit all you can from the enemy's ranks, but be careful you do not take in spies instead of deserters.

If Gen. Grant had appointed his officers from Gen. Lee's army, the Union would not have been saved. If the Republican party is to be successful, we must look alone to Republicans for its success. Its enemies do not desire it to succeed.

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Republican Meeting.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Oberlin village, Wake county, was held on the 30th March, 1874. On motion, Norfleet Jeffries was called to the Chair, and James D. Morgan was elected Secretary.

Mr. James D. Morgan explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of considering the condition of the Republican party, and to take such action in the premises as might seem best, after a full interchange of views.

The following committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Messrs. James Rue, C. Lockhart and R. C. Pettiford, who retired after consultation reported the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The colored voters of the Republican party have not received a proportionate share of the patronage of the State and national governments, in that competent and worthy colored men have been ignored for places of honor, trust and profit, to which they were entitled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby condemn such action on the part of those who have controlled and dictated appointments; and in the future we will not support men who have made this unjust discrimination, but will endeavor to find leaders who, recognizing the merit of our race, and being fully acquainted with our grievances, will aid us in a determined effort to right the wrong of which we complain.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. James Rue, Norfleet Jeffries, R. C. Pettiford and Mr. Nunn.

The meeting then adjourned. N. JEFFRIES, Ch'n. J. D. MORGAN, Sec'y.

A White Man's Government.

This is a white man's government and must be administered by white men, is a dogma made familiar to every American by frequent repetition during the past six years. Its meaning is that the white race alone entitles it to the privileges of government, and that all other races are interlopers, and have no rights except such as are graciously accorded to them. The Asiatics, the descendants of the Africans, and the Indians who are within the limits of the United States must, according to this opinion, exist by sufferance only—having no rights which the Caucasian recognizes.

Slight inquiry into the relations which two at least, of the colored races sustain to the whites in regard to the presence here, may be useful in forming a conclusion upon the subject. The Indians can say that theirs was the right here if priority of occupation is a test. Occupancy in law, under certain conditions does give a title, and these conditions do not interpose between their claim and the whites. But the negro race cannot set up a priority of right in the soil. Many years before their feet trod this country the whites had planted the germ of a mighty empire. Did the other race then come as an invading host armed and prepared for a destructive warfare upon the peaceful inhabitants whom it might find? Was it in seeking a new field of conquest that the sons of Africa first landed upon the shores of America?

No, but by the greed, and tyranny, and oppression which impelled the whites to snatch from his home across a thousand leagues of water, the weak and unresisting children of Ham, and consign them and their posterity to a slave's life. It was to carry out the theory of a white man's government, that the absolute dominion over the rest of mankind, that the negro race became denizens of America.

The progressive spirit of the age at length decreed that American slavery should cease. To the question of the future political status of the emancipated race, the best intellects of near forty millions of people were applied. The solution was suggested by the colored citizens and giving them the ballot. Some considerations of expediency and a temporary balance to the element hostile to the government were involved in the settlement; but the best and wisest of those statesmen who were engaged in the subject, put the right of the negroes to participate in the government to which they owed allegiance, upon the ground that no portion of the community could be deprived of it without being at the mercy of those who did.

The corollary of citizenship in a Republic is, to vote and to hold office. Although governments have been administered under the names of Republics in which a part of the citizens were debarred from a voice in the government, yet they were practically oligarchies, and in them the cruelest tyrannies were practiced against the unprotected classes.

But it is admitted by those who assert that white men alone are entitled to administer the government, that all citizens are by right included in the privilege. This denies the right of citizenship to the other races of the world, and that the former by a prescriptive law, and the latter by their own choice. The negro, they say, is disqualified by his ignorance from performing these exalted duties which attach to a citizen, and they submit under protest to the law which lately made him one.

Those who are ignorant are to be excluded from the possession of the ballot then the line which is not to be drawn by race. True, law for many generations sequestered knowledge from the negro. But many whites are also disqualified if education is the test. And when this ignorance is the child of prejudice then its possession is far more blameworthy, than when it is the result of law. The colored people have struggled for knowledge since their emancipation with as much zeal as did the white race which inhabited the South before the war, and are surely acquiring it.

It is scarcely worth while to go into the subject of how much a portion of the community which is dispossessed of the ballot, suffers at the hands of those who possess it. Experience has written what it endures, in letters of blood which

cannot soon be erased.

Rapine and murder became in a measure legalized during the dismal period which elapsed between the reconstruction of the Federal Union and the reconstruction of Congress. The condition of the negroes in the several districts where the soldiers of the United States could not be near, was infinitely worse than when the white men had a property in them.

The talk of a white man's government ought not to mislead any one. That the negro race, not more than ten per cent, of the population, can ever rule a country is an absurdity patent to all. Their number is not sufficiently large even to be a faction. But be their numbers many or few, they are by an inalienable right entitled to freedom and protection by the law; and the only method ever devised by the wisdom of man to secure these blessings is the ballot.—Wilmington Post.

IN A BAD WAY.—The Democratic leaders are certainly in a sorry condition. They are afflicted with a high tone morality in political affairs, but utterly failed to convince the public that they are really converted from the error of their ways. They have preached honesty so often and practiced it so little that no one has any confidence in their sincerity. The shortcomings of a few Republicans are eagerly seized upon by these disconsolate politicians, and they have tried their best to convince the people that an exceptional piece of rascality was the rule of the party. But they have made slow progress in the work. So many Democrats have been mixed up in the corrupt schemes that have been exposed through the vigilance of the Republican party, that a blow aimed at the head of an opponent is sure to kill one of their own friends.

It must be very perplexing for them to have their eloquent sermons on the necessity of political purity marred by the indiscreet action of their friends. If they could only enforce honesty among Democrats for even a few months, they could then point to their followers as models of political prudence; but to enforce an impossibility beyond their power, so they are obliged to accept one of two alternatives—the repudiation of their own rascals, or their defense for the sake of the power which they wield in the very element of strength which makes Democracy possible.

To repudiate, is self annihilation; to justify or defend, is to dishonor the only of the only weapon which they can wield against Republicans. We repeat it, they are in a bad way.—North Carolinian.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.—I WILL sell at the Store No. 18 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, the 20th day of April, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, groceries, liquors, wines, whiskeys, brandies, syrups, bitters, canned oysters, lobsters, canned fruits, jellies, marmalade, sauces, capsauns, mustard, pickles, bar and fancy soaps, perfumery, a variety of desks, chairs, tables, paintings and engravings, 3 billiard tables, office chairs, stools, baskets, trawls, wire pipes, empty barrels, demijohns, a variety of tools, and birds and animals, panel glass and glass, &c., &c., &c., the property of Philip Thien, Bankrupt.

Above is one of the best selected stocks in the State. The wines, liquors, brandies and whiskeys are old and pure, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole stock is sold off. THOMAS HAMPSON, Assignee, 41—Jaw2w Raleigh, N. C.

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. Kimball, of—, in the county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged 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 such property, shall be controlled 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 the Court House of Bankruptcy, to be held at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH W. KIMBALL, Debtor. J. B. BUNN & WILLIAMS, Attorneys, Raleigh, 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. Blount, 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, and for the admission of 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. 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 Eastman, 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, and for the admission of 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. GEO. E. TINKER, Clerk. GEO. W. BLOUNT & BRO., Attorneys.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as Assignee of the estate of Albert Gupton, of Greensburg, of the county of Franklin and State of N. C., within the Eastern District of N. C., who has been adjudged a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, by the District Court of said District. Dated Raleigh, N. C., March 21st, 1874. THOS. HAMPSON, Assignee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

144 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—To engage during the Spring and Summer months, paying \$1.50 per month in their own counties. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 41—4w

Working Class.—A week employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable packages of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., New York. 41—4w

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases, USE Wells's Carbolic Tablets. Put up only in BLUE boxes. A TRIED & SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists. 41—4w

Millions of Acres RICH FARMING LANDS IN NEBRASKA. Now for Sale Very CHEAP! Ten years credit, interest only 6 per cent! Descriptive Pamphlets, with Sectional maps, sent free.

THE PIONEER, a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, mailed free to all parts of the world, addressed to O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb. 41—4w

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CLEARING.—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. 41—4w

DEOGRAPHY, A NEW BOOK on the art of writing by sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, that is simple, concise, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 40 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 1398, 7th St., 41—4w

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BANKRUPTCY SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, 15th day of April, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House 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. Benjamin H. Chestnut, of Johnston county, N. C. 2. Thomas Hardy, of Warren county. 3. Allison T. Bunn, of Wake county. 4. Bradbridge J. Hilliard, of Warren county. 5. Larkin O. Patton, of Johnston county. 6. N. W. Strickland, of Nash county. 7. Anson Childs, of Granville county. 8. James R. Suit, " " " 9. Richard S. Baker, of Wake " " 10. John W. Perry, of " " 11. John Watkins, of Warren " " 12. John H. Hilliard, of Nash " " 13. Meecham Hilliard, of Warren " " 14. J. R. Whitley, of Nash " " 15. Hardy Brantley, of " " 16. Edwin S. Haffale, of Johnston " " 17. Hanson H. Bigger, of Nash " " 18. James Coggin, of " " 19. Rubin Eaman, of " " 20. Wm. S. Mann, of Wake " " 21. Perry S. Hanks, of Granville " " 22. Joseph H. Bland,