

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874. Republican Nominees.

STATE TICKET. For Superintendent of Public Instruction

THOMAS R. PURNELL,

OF FORSYTHE.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. For Congress-4th District:

JAMES H. HEADEN

OF CHATHAM. JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Solicitor -6th District: JOHN C. L. HARRIS,

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

WAKE COUNTY.

For Senate-18th District JAMES H. HARRIS. For House of Representatives :

THOMAS M. ARGO, STEWART ELLISON, ISAIAH KING.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff: ROBERT W. WYNNE.

For Register of Deeds: WILLIAM W. WHITE.

For Treasurer: WILLIAM M. BROWN.

For Surveyor: J. P. H. ADAMS.

For County Commissioners: MOSES G. TODD, CLINTON W. WILLIAMS, NORFLEET JEFFREYS, THOMAS C. SMITH,

HENRY A. SMITH. Election: Thursday, August 6th.

We are authorized to announce WILLIE D. JONES as a candidate for the House of Representatives in Wake county.

In order to secure the Era it is necessary that the price of subscription shall accompany all orders for the paper. Our terms are

Why are your children not a school?

If you are opposed to public schools, vote for T. F. Lee.

If you want your children to grow up in ignorance, be sure to vote for

Republicans, see to it that the law requiring all places where liquor is

election day is observed to the Republicans! when Democrats talk about civil rights and charge you with being in favor of social

vote for Horace Greeley and swallow his mixed school ideas. Remember that if we lose North Carolina now, the Democratic party throughout the country will look | bold and fearless champion of the upon it as a blow at Grant and his Republican party) would not be

blow now, and they will be easily

disposed of then. Purnell is a young man alive to the educational wants of the people. Pool is a man of old ideas and is far from being up to the age in which we live. Purnell possesses all the elements necessary to make a good and efficient officer, while Pool is king in sympathy for the colored enfldren, many of whom may suffer from his prejudice, if elected. Cast your vote for Purnell.

District! remember that if Davis is elected the material interests of the people will suffer. If Headen is elected he can have great influence for the benefit of our section. Davis will be a mere automaton, and can do nothing to serve you. We want a live man in Congress, and not one who draws his pay and does the people no good.

Laboring men of North Carolina can you point to any single act of the Democratic party looking to your interest? Have they not always legislated in the interest of the aristocracy and against the working man? Notwithstanding to the polls and vote for the Republican party, the only party that elevates the working man.

Take Particular Notice!

By section 12, chapter 132, laws of 1873-'74, it is provided that "when State, it shall be the duty of the invote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty in which he purposes to vote."

In order that you may be allowed to vote, go to the polls in company with your neighbor or some other credible person.

I intended to bribe Honest Bob Wynne with a watch and another Commissioner with money.—T. F.Lee, at Apex.

The following is taken from section 132, chapter 32, of Battle's Re-

"Any person offering a bribe, whether it be accepted or not, shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than five years."

The Daily Crescent pretends to believe that the Republican party is in favor of mixed schools, social equality of the races, miscegenation and intermarriages. As every man in the State, except the editor of the Cresce it, knows that the Republican party is opposed to all of these things, it is not deemed necessary to reply.

Why do you support T. F. Lee for Sheriff, when he tells you "it will be detrimental to the interest of the Republican party" for you to do

phan Asylum, at Oxford, in July, amounted to \$1,466.88. The contributions in kind were very liberal. We notice that Hon. W. A. Smith gave one hundred dollars in cash and Dr. W. J. Hawkins, ten barrels

If you wish to keep all the school houses in Wake county shut up, and degrade your own offspring, vote to keep T. F. Lee in office.

Can any man go to the po'ls on Thursday next and vote for T. F. Lee with a clear conscience? We do not believe it.

Every vote given for T. F. Lee is indirectly in the interest of the Democratic party. This he acknowledges himself.

If you think it wrong for Sheriffs to pay over tax money according to law, be sure to vote for T. F. Lee.

Every vote given for T. F. Lee is a premium on ignorance, bad government and bad society.

If you want to bankrupt Wake county, vote for T. F. Lee.

If you think it best for a Sheriff to be a defaulter, vote for T. F. Lee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

> The Campaign in the First Congressional District.

To the Editor of the Era: equality, ask them if they did not Your correspondent has been attending the meetings of the Congressional candidates in this District, and I never on any previous occasion have seen more excitement and bitter feeling exhibited by the Democrats. At one time, rumors we e rife that Hon. C. L. Cobb (the 1876. Let us strike them a telling capital they possibly could of such reports; but we are pleased to state that the little hope they enjoyed on this score has long since fled, as Mr. Cobb is now, and has been for several weeks, dealing death-blows to his foes throughout the counties Beaufort. His arrival in the District at once produced fear and dis-Yeates, left that side of the Sound soon after Mr. Cobb commenced the

Mr. Cobb has met with a full hearty welcome from his Republinever seen so much enthusiasm and patriotic feeling manifested on any Voters of the 4th Congressional former occasion during a Congressional canvass. Determined to hear county, and heard him speak there, and at Hamilton and Windsor. I heard so much misrepresentation in regard to our candidate, I feared he might not be able to clear up some of the charges made against him by his Democratic enemies, but since have heard his eloquent, frank and manly vindication of his record; since I have heard him prove the utter demoralization and falsehood of the opposition party, since I have seen the leaders of this party shake and grow pale before the open and bold denunciation of our gallant standard-bearer, I can safely assure the numerous friends of Hon. C. L. Cobb that he stands to-day in the esteem of all honest men unscathed and uninjured by this, they have the impudence to the vile, poisonous arrows of maleads the Republican party nobly She is severely injured.

in this District, and he has its full,

united and unwavering support. The speeches of Major Latham (and his assistant, Ransom,) were a voter is challenged at the polls, restricted to attacks upon Mr. Cobb, upon demand of any citizen of the and Latham could say nothing against Ransom, who could say nothing against Latham. It was spectors of the election to require all with them a little game called said voter, before being allowed to "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." Latham and his friend Ransom are conducting a bitter warfare against Mr. Cobb. They are "cheek by jowl" with each other; eat togethdays previous thereto in the county er, sleep together, ride together, and when one smiles the other smiles. It is all well understood between these twin-brothers in polities, and equally well do the masses of the people understand that this is only a friendship formed out of hate for a better man than either of them, C. L. Cobb. Poor Ransom will be bitterly disappointed. His contemptible little game is too thin, and all honest men and true Republicans repudiate and abhor his conduct in this campaign. He must be a dead politician from this day forward and can have the proud (?) satisfaction of occupying a political grave, made deep, very deep, by his own recklessness.

Mr. Cobb's majority in Martin and Bertie will be largely increased over that of two years ago. You can safely calculate that Martin county will give Cobb two hundred majority, and Bertie will give him six hundred majority, while Washington and Beaufort will do equally as well. These counties have been made the battle ground during the present campaign; but you will, nevertheless, hear a good report from the whole District, for be assured every county will wheel into line with a good round Republican vote and the First District will re-elect Hon. C. L. Cobb by a handsome majority, thus giving a just and sever rebake to all bolters and disorganizers in our party. When that day comes—the sixth day of August next, it will dawn brightly upon a united and harmonious party, freed forever from the evil influences of disaffected, corrupt politicians, whose only aim is The cash contributions to the Or- to split the Republican ranks and thereby add strength to the party of their first love, the old rotten

ship of Democracy. In conclusion, I would not forget to mention the valuable services of ninth section of the act entitled Col. D. McD. Lindsey, who is "a "An act further to prevent smug-host within himself." His zealous gling, and for other purposes," apand active canvass of a portion of proved July eighteenth, eighteen this District has won for him the hundred and sixty six; and the thanks and praises of all good Republicans, and the day is not far "An act to regulate the disposition distant when the Republicans of of the proceeds of fines, penalties, the First District will honor Col. and forfeitures incurred under the Lindsey in an appropriate manner for his fidelity and energy in the preservation of Republican princi-

Three cheers for Hon, C. L. Cobb and the Republican party. VICTOR. Plymouth, July 28th, 1874.

The Political Discussion at Durham and Chapel Hill. To the Editor of the Era:

The discussion at Durham yesterday, the 29.h July, and that at ty. Capt. J. J. Davis, Democratic | United States. candidate for Congress, led off in a speech of an hour at each place. He in the most masterly style. After which Davis rejoined for half an hour. While Capt. Davis is a polite gentleman, it is but just to say what he and his friends know as well, that he is very much overmatched in a debate with Col. Young. All who heard them were well connent Democrats admitted it. The arguments of Col. Young in defence of the great national Republican party, and his earnest and truthful exhibit of what it had done, especially in the advancement of a higher civilization and of christian virtue, were broad, grand and statesmanlike. His reply to the charge that the Republicans were favorable to the Civil Rights bill introduced into Congress, and his clear demonstration of the hypocrisy of the Greeley-Sumner men in their efforts to fasten its odium upon the Republican party, were completely withering. His eulogium upon President Grant was pronounced in a strain of lofty eloquence, and his allusion to the ingratitude of those who, while they were the willing participants of his generosity at Appomatiox and since, have been so violent in their defamations of him, drew many a blush. His deprecation of the partizan bitterness that had characterized the leaders of the rity of the good men of both parties to put it down and restore an era of good feeling and neighborly in many honest Democratic hearts.

kindness, found a cordial response encouraging. It is confidently believed that Headen will receive a of Martin, Washington, Bertie and better vote in the county than has ever been given to a Republican candidate. The discussions of to-Ruffin and the county candidates, who oppose the partizan bitterness that have so characterized the leading Democrats of Orange, like Calvin Parrish, Esq., Democratic cancan friends, and in fact, we have didate for the Senate, who, by his speech of to-day endeavored to engender, and who was so ungrateful as to assault so bitterly and so airingly the character of men who had Mr. Cobb, as often as I could, favored him. Josiah Turner was at I went to Jamesville, in Martin Durham but did not venture a speech. It was reported that he was to speak at Chapel Hill to-day,

spent last night in Chapel Hill. He was serenaded by the young gentlemen of the village. There has been no discussion here in which a more intelligent Democrats stated that they regarded him one of the ablest stump speakers in the Republican party in North Carolina; they might have said in either party. Such words from such sources are like pearls, rare and beautiful.

VOTER.

Governor Brogden.

The Republicans of North Carolina have been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of their two highest State officers. In Gov. Caldwell they had an earnest, capable, honest man. He made a good officer. In his death the mantle of office fell upon Curtis H. Brogden. He too is an able and honest man. Having had large experience in public life, and in every position performing his full duty, he goes into the executive chair with the confidence of the people that he will fill the functions of his high office with an eye the United States. But the owner single to the public good. We believe him to be a man thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of progress and that he will exert his influence to of them, except pending their exadvance all the great interests of amination in court as aforesaid. the State. In this we promise him the full and hearty co-operation of the North Carolinian.—Elizabeth City Carolinian.

Important Facts. Notwithstanding the financial panic of 1873 the Republican Administration has carried on the National Government most successfully. With the crushing effects of this panic and with the revenues largely diminished by the repeal of taxes it has, by vigorous econemy, paid all demands upon the Treasury and reduced the public debt nearly Five Millions of dollars for the fiscal year just closed. Nor is this all. The Republican Congress, resolved upon all possible retrenchment, has cut down the appropriations for the next year by the large sum of Twenty-Seven Millions of dollars. These are facts that cannot be denied. And they speak volumes in favor of the party in power.—North Carolinian.

OFFICIAL.

I AWS OF THE UNITED STATES. LI PASSED AT THE FIRST SES-SION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 75.]

An act to amend the customs reve- one year, or both, in the discretion of nue laws and to repeal moieties. the court, and shall not be thereafter Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congaess assembled, That the thirty-"An act further to prevent smug- of said money, or any other valuable second section of the act entitled laws relating to the customs, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, be, and the same

are hereby, repealed. Sec. 2. That all provisions of law under which moieties of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, under the customs revenue laws, or any share therein, or commission thereon, are paid to informers, or officers of customs, or other officers of the United States, are hereby repealed; and from and after the date of the passage of this act the proceeds of all Chapel Hill to-day, have been very such fines, penalties, and forfeitures encouraging to the Republican par- shall be paid the Treasury of the

Sec. 3. That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the was replied to by Col. I. J. Young Treasury, out of any money specifically appropriated by Congress, to | ing why it is impracticable to produce make suitable compensation in certain cases under the customs revenue laws, as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise; and for the purpose of making such compensation in the form of an invoice or otherwise, for the next fiscal year, the sum of showing either the actual cost of the one hundred thousand dollars is vinced of this, and several promi- hereby appropriated; and he shall annually report to Congress, in detail, all payments by him for such

Sec. 4. That whenever any officer of the customs or other person shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise, in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to tion the deponent touching the sources such compensation therefor as the of his knowledge, information, or be-Secretary of the Treasury shall | lief in the premises, and to require him award, not exceeding in amount one to make oath to the seme, and to prohalf of the proceeds, if any, result- duce any letter or paper, in his possesing from such seizure, after deducting all duties, costs, and charges taining the dutiable value of the imporconnected therewith: Provided, tation, or any part thereof; and in de-That for the purposes of this act, fault of such production, when so resmuggling shall be construed to quested, such owner, importer, consignnean the act, with intent to deraud, of bringing into the United States, or with like intent, attempt- penalty or forfeiture incurred under ing to bring into the United States, this act, unless he shall show to the duitable articles without passing satisfaction of the court that it was not attempt to relieve from such fine, penthe same, or the package containing | in his power to produce the same when the same, through the custom house, or submitting them to the officers of administration, and will renew able, on account of serious illness, Democratic party, and his appeal to the intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer whenever any person not an officer of the intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Commissioners of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever to remit the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of the Intelligence and christian integrated whenever any person not an officer of to conduct the campaign; and of the intelligence and christian integ- of the United States shall furnish to entry of imported merchandise, by a district attorney, or to any chief officer of the customs, original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to of the United States shall be deprived of The prospects in Orange are very the recovery of any duties with- the lawful duties, or any portion thereheld, or of any fine, penalty, or for- of, accruing upon the merchandise, or feiture incurred, whether by importers or their agents, or by any officer or person employed in the may in the ranks of the Democratic day and yesterday made many may, on such recovery, be paid to thousand dollars nor less than fifty dolsuch person so furnishing informa- lars, or be imprisoned for any time not tion as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of five thousand dollars; which shall be forfeited; which forfeitures compensation shall be paid, under the diretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 5. That in all suits and proceedings other than criminal arising of an entire invoice in consequence of under any of the revenue laws of any item or items contained in the same the United States, the attorney representing the Government, when hereby, repealed. ever, in his belief, any business in aiding to obtain appropriations am frank to confess, that having but he did not appear. Significant! book, invoice, or paper, belonging ed by any person or persons violating tion of one year from the time of entry, any of the provisions of the preceding in the absence of frand, and in the absence of france. The era of partizan bitterness is to or under the control of the defendrawing to a clese. Col. Young dant or claimant, will tend to prove any allegation made by the United by him or them, or while in his or their States, may make a written motion, possession, to double the amount claimparticularly describing such book, ed, be taken by the collector and held invoice, or paper, and setting forth | as security for the payment of any fine man has won for himself more gold-en opinions than Young. One or which suit or proceeding is pending. which suit or proceeding is pending such fine or fines. But nothing herein within three years after the time when may, at its discretion, issue a notice | contained shall prevent any owner or | to the defendant or claimant to pro- claimant from obtaining a release of duce such book, invoice, or paper in such merchandise on giving a bond, absence from the United States of the court, at a day and hour to be speci- with sureties satisfactory to the collec- person subject to such penalty or forfied in said notice, which, together tor, or, in case of judicial proceedings, feiture, or of any concealment or abwith a copy of said motion, shall be satisfactory to the court, of the jumps of said motion, shall be thereof, for the payment of any fine or fines so incurred: Provided, however, Sec. 23. That in lieu of the salaries claimant by the United States mar- That such merchandise shall in no case shal by delivering to him a certified be released until all accrued duties name or nature, and commissions on A little daughter of Capt. J. M. copy thereof, or otherwise serving thereon shall have been paid or securappeal to you for your votes. Go licious slander and abuse, which Grizzard, of Halifax, was accident- the same as original notices of suit ed.

confessed unless his failure or rethe direction of the court, to make ing, shipping, or exportation thereof examination (at which examination) the defendant or claimant, or his agent, may be present) of such enthe same in evidence on behalf of but in all cases where the same, or any of said books and papers, his agent

Sec. 6. That no payment shall be made to any person furnishing information in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been in- shall constitute a part of the dutiable stituted, unless his claim to compensation shall have been established to the satisfaction of the court or judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by said court or judge for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury; but no the customs laws, forthwith to meke certificate of the value of such services shall be conclusive of the amount thereof. And when any fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be collected without judicial proceedceedings, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, before directing payment | it shall be the duty of such district atto any person claiming such compensation, require satisfactory proof frauds shall be committed. Immedithat such person is justly entitled ately upon the receipt of such complaint and vessels from foreign ports; and that

Sec. 7. That except in cases of smuggling as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States, under any pretense whatever, directly or indirectly, to receive, accept, or contract for any portion of the money which may, under any of the provisions of this or any other act, accrue to any such person furnishing information; and any such officer who shall so receive, accept, or contract for any portion of the money that may accrue as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than eligible to any office of honor, trust, or emolument. And any such person so furnishing information as aforesaid, who shall pay to any such officer of the United States, or to any person for his use, directly or indirectly, any portion thing, on account of or because of such money, shall have a right of action against such officer or other person, and his legal representatives, to recover back the same, or the value thereof.

Sec. 8. That no officer, or other person entitled to or claiming compensa-tion under any provision of this act, shall thereby be disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit, or proceeding for the recovery, mitigation or remission thereof, but shall be subject to examination and cross examination in like manner with other witnesses, without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share or interest, in any fine, penalty, or forfeiture to which such examination may relate; and in every such case the defendant or defendants may appear and testify and be examined and cross examined in like

Sec. 9. That except in the case of personal effects accompanying the passenger, no importation exceeding one hundred dollars in dutiable value shall be admitted to admitted to entry without the production of a duly certified invoice thereof as required by law, or of an affidavit made by the owner, importer or consignee, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, show-Sec. 10. That no entry shall be made

in the absence of a certified invoice, upon affidavit as aforesaid, unless such affidavit be accompanied by a statement merchandise included in such importation, or, to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief of the deponent, the foreign market value thereof; which statement shall be verified by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent desiring to make entry of the merchandise, and which oath shall be administered

by the collector or his deputy. Sec. 11. That before such oath is taken it shall be lawful for the collector or deputy administering the same to quesion or under his control, which may assist the officers of the customs in asceree, and agent shall be thereafter debarred from producing any such letter or paper for the puapose of avoiding any

means of any fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter or paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or who shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereany portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, shall, for each offense, exceeding two years, or both; and, in addition to such fine, such merchandise shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or alteged fraud relates; and anything contained in any act which provides for the forfeiture or confiscation being undervalued, be, and the same is

Sec. 13. That any merchandise enterany of the provisions of the preceding in the absence of fraud and in the absection, but not subject to forfeiture under the same section, may, while owned

such notice, the allegations stated in of, or, upon the entry of such goods, seventy four, an annual salary as fol the said motion shall be taken as wares, and merchandise, charges for lows: inland transportation, commissions, fusal to produce the same shall be port duties, expenses of shipping, exexplained to the satisfaction of the other articles containing such goods, court. And if produced, the said wares, and merchandise, or any other and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, each attorney shall be permitted, under incidental expenses attending the packfrom the country or place where purchased or manufactured, the omission, without thent thereby to defraud the revenue, to add and state the same on tries in said book, invoice, or paper | such invoice or entry shal not be cause | as relate to or tend to prove the al- of a forfeiture of such goods, wares and and dellars. legation aforesaid, and may offer merchandise, or of the value thereof; part thereof, are omitted, it shall be the duty of the collector or appraiser to add the same, for the purposes of duty, or attorney, shall have, subject to to such invoice or entry, either in items the order of the court, the custody or in gross, at such price or amount as he shall deem just and reasonable, which price or amount shall, in the absence of protest, be conclusive,) and to impose and add thereto the further sum of one hundred per centum of the price or amount so added; which addition value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall be collectible as provided by law in respect to duties on

Sec. 15. That it shall be the duty of any officer or person employed in the customs revenue service of the United States; upon detion of any violation of complaint thereof to the collector of the district, whose duty it shall be pramptly to report the same to the district attorney of the district in which such frauds shall be committed. Immddiately upon the receipt of such complaint | Treasury, in granting permits to establish if, in his judgment, it can be sustained, torney of the district in which such if, in his judgment, it can be sustained, no officer of the customs shall have any it shall be the duty of such district attorney to cause investigation into the facts to be made before a United States | store. commissioner having jurisdiction thereof, and to initiate proper proceedings to recover the fines and penalties in the premises, and to prosecute the same with the utmost diligence to final judg-

Sec. 16. That in all actions, suits, and proceedings in any court of the United States now pending or hereafter commenced or prosecuted to enforce or declare the forfeiture of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to recover the value thereof, or any other sum alleged to be forfeited by reason of any violation of the provisions of the customs revenue laws, or any of such provisions, it which action, suit or proceeding an issue or issues of fact shall have been joined, it shall be the duty of the court, on the trial thereof, to submit to the ury, as a distinct and separate proposition, whether the alleged acts were done with an actual intention to defraud the United States, and to require upon such proposition a special finding by such jury; or, if such issues be tried by the the couat without a jury, it shall be the duty of the court to pass upon and decide such proposition as a distinct and separate finding of fact; and in such cases, untess intent to defraud shall be so found, no fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be imposed. Sec. 17. That whenever, for an alleged

violation of the customs revenue laws any person who shall be charged with having incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability other than imprisonment, or shall be interested in any vessel or merchandise seized or subject to seizure, when the appraised value of such vessel or merchandise is not less than one thousand dollars, shall present his petition to the judge of the listrict in which the alleged violation occurred, or in which the property is situated, setting forth, truly and particularly, the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying for relief, such judge shall, if the case, in his judgment, requires, proceed to inquire, in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case, at such reasonable time as may be fixed by him for that purpose, of which the district attorney and the collector shall be notified by the petitioner, in order that they may attend and show cause why the petition should be re-

Sec. 18. That the summary investigation hereby provided for may be held before the judge to whom the petition is presented, or, if he shall so direct, before any United States commissioner for such district, and the facts appearing thereon shall be stated and annexed to the petition, and, together with a certifled copy of the evidence, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

Sec. 19. That it shall not be lawful for any officer or officers of the United States to compromise or abate any claim of the United States arising under the customs laws, for any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred by a violation thereof; and any officer or person who shall so compromise or abate any such claim, or attempt to make such compromise or abatement, or in any manner relieve or alty, or forfeiture, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, or conviction Sec. 12. That any owner, importer, thereof, shall suffer imprisonment not consignee, agent, or other person who exceeding ten years, and be fined not the Treasury shall have power to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or to compromise the same, in accordance with existing law.

Sec. 20. That whenever any application shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for the mitigation or remission of any fine, penalty, or forfeit-ure, or the refund of any duties, in case the amount involved is not less than one thousand dollars, the applicant shall notify the district attorney and the collector of customs of the district in which the duties, fine, penalty, or forfeiture accrued; and it shall be the duty of such collector and district attorney to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury all practicable information necessary to enable him to protect the interests of the United States.

Sec. 21. That whenever any goods, wares, and merchandiseshall have been entered and passed free of duty, and whenever duties upon any imported goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been liquidated and paid, and such goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been delivered to the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, such entry and passage free of duty and such settlement of duties shall, after the expirasence of protest by the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, be final and conclusive upon all parties.

Sec. 22. That no suit or action to recover any pecuniary penalty or forteit- 47-4t. ure of property accruing under the such penalty or forfeiture shall have accrued: Provided, That the time of the satisfactory to the court, or the judge | sence of the property, shall not be reck-Sec. 23. That in lieu of the salaries.

moities, and perquisites of whatever disbursements, now paid to and receivfor the past three months have ally cut by an axe in the bands of in the same court are served; and been unremittingly hurled against a boy who was chopping barrel if the defendant or claimant shall use of any goods, wares, and merchan
of the United States hereinafter named, the court are served; and been unremittingly hurled against a boy who was chopping barrel if the defendant or claimant shall use of any goods, wares, and merchan
of the United States hereinafter named, the court are served; and been unremittingly hurled against a boy who was chopping barrel if the defendant or claimant shall use of any goods, wares, and merchan
of the United States hereinafter named, the court are served; and the cour ed by the collectors, naval officers, and his fair and honorable name. He hoops, on Thursday, the 23d ult. fail or refuse to produce such book, dise imported into the United States, there shall be paid from and after the invoice, or paper in obedience to there shall be added to the invoice there- first day of July, eighteen hundred and

To the collector of the districts of Boston, twelve thousand dollars. To the collectors of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts:

eight thousand dollars. To the collectors of the district of San Francisco, California; Baltimore, Maryladd; and New Orleans, Louisiana, each

seven thousand dollars. To the collector of the district of Port. land and Falmouth, Maine, six thous-

To the naval officer for the district of New York, eight thousand dollars. To the naval officers of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts: and San Francisco, California; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, each five

thousand dollars. To the surveyor of the port of Nev York, eight thousand dollars.

To the surveyors of the ports of Bos.

ton, Massachusetts; and San Francisco California; and Philadelphia, Penn. sylvania, each five thousand dollars. Sec. 24. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, make such regulations as he may deem neces. sary for the conduct and management of the bonded warehouses, general order stores, and other depositories of the imported merchandise throughout the United States; all regulations or orders issued by collectors of customs in regard thereto shall be subject to revision alteration, or revocation by him; and no warehouse shall be bonded and no general order store established without his authority and approval. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the lish general order warehouses, to require such warehouse or warehouses to be located contiguous, or as near as may be, to the landing places of steamers personal ownership of, or interest in any bonded warehouse or general order

Sec. 25. That public cartage of mer chandise in the custody of the Government shall be let after not less than thirty days' notice of such letting to the lowest responsible bidder giving sufficient security, and shall be subject to regulations approved by the Secretary

of the Treasury. Sec. 26. That all acts and parts of acts nconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; that nothing herein contained shall affect existing rights of the United States; and in all cases in which prosecutions have been actually commenced for forfeitures incurred, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make compensation. as provided in the fourth section of this act, to the persons who would, under former laws, have been entitled to share in the distribution of such forfeitures. Appeoved, June 22, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR XLIVth CONGRESS 1st -- CLINTON L. COBR, of Pasquo-

2d JOHN A. HYMAN, of Warren. 3donoNEILL McKAY, of Harnett. 4th -- JAMES H. HEADEN, of Chat-5th--WILLIAM F. HENDERSON, of

Davidson. 7th -- COLUMBUS L. COOK, of

RALEIGH RETAIL PRICES. DRRECTED BY WAYNE ALLCOTT, FAM

COUNTRY PRODUCE. APPLES Green BUTTER Best country, Goshen. BACON-N. C. Sides CHICKENS-DUCKS-FLOUR- N. C. Family, FODDER-Per 100 fbs., HAY-Per 100 hbs., POTATOES-Sweet, OATS-Bailed # 100 lbs. GROCERIES. BACON-Rib Bulk Side, Shoulders. COFFEE-Old gov'ment, Good, FISH-Mackerel, No. 3. 0 00 @ 11 00 N. C. Her'ngs, cut Corn Shad, 1/2 bbl FLOUR-Patapsco, MOLASSES-Cuba, new UGAR-Stand'dA & bbl Extra C, C Yellow,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BRANCH OFFICE OF THE Freedman's Savings and

YRUP-Bol.,

0 00 @

Freedman's Savings and Trust

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, '74. Notice is hereby given to all persons,

ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. SEIPOLD, CLERK AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

July 6th, 1874.

Acting under an ordinance passed by the Board of Commissioners, June 26, 1874, I hereby notify all persons who failed to list their taxables to/come forward and list the same within the next ten days, under penalty of the law. FRANCIS M. SORRELL,

Clerk and Collector. C. STATE PENITENTIARY, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY WARDEN,

Raleigh, N. C., July 10th, 1874. REWARD. Ten dollars reward for the apprehension of George Brown, an escaped convict, if taken in the county of Wake,

and \$20 if taken beyond the limits of the county. W. H. THOMPSON, Deputy Warden. George Brown, colored, weighs 163 pounds and is 5 feet and 5 inches high.

July 14-3t DOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, L Strings and Trimmings, go to BROWN'S.

Raleigh, April 7, 1874.

other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company or any of its branches that they are called upon to resent the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said Company at their office, No. 1507, Penusylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Pass Books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued, as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, 58--1m Commissioners.