

LOCAL NEWS.

Public Documents.

We are indebted to Senator Merrimon for various public documents.

Hand Hurt.

William DeCarter had one of his hands badly cut in a planing machine in this city on Wednesday last.

Discharged.

Mr. J. G. Hester has been discharged from the secret service of the United States, and it is now said that he is an applicant for the consul's place at Jerusalem.

Supreme Court.

The following cases in this court have been disposed of as stated since our last issue:

- Mr. Clements vs State of North Carolina: argued.
Elias J. Jenkins vs Wm. O. Bobbitt: argued.
Cornelia Churchhill, admr., vs Timothy Lee from Wake: argued.

The Jurisdiction Case.

There seems to be a well settled rumor upon the streets that the Supreme Court have decided the question of conflict of jurisdiction between the State and the United States, in favor of the latter. It is said that Chief Justice Pearson has the opinion written out and would have filed it on Monday last but for sickness. We presume the decision will be filed on Monday afternoon next.

Dry Goods—J. P. Gulley.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. P. Gulley which appears elsewhere.

Mr. Gulley has been doing business in Raleigh for a number of years, and has established a reputation in the Dry Goods and Clothing business equal to that of any merchant in this city. First class goods at bottom prices may be had of Mr. Gulley.

Collector of Raleigh District.

We are informed that Col. I. J. Young received a telegram from Washington on Wednesday last stating that charges had been preferred against him as Collector. Mr. John Nichols of this city is in Washington, and it is said that he desires the place. It is also said that a detective has been in this city and district for several weeks and that the charges against Col. Young, were made by him.

Col. Young left for Washington on yesterday morning.

Greensboro Collectors.

The Greensboro Patriot, of the 11th, says that Col. Winstead returned from Washington Monday and reports that he holds the fort. Much to his surprise he discovered, when he reached Washington, that he was worth about \$750,000—one of the points urged against him. Henderson had worked his case up vigorously and had succeeded in having his papers made out and sent up to Hayes for his signature.

Henderson has also returned, confident that his pole will bring down the persimmons.

The First Son.

It is a custom with many graduating classes at the different colleges to have a nice present manufactured and laid away to be given to the first boy born to a member of the class. The cadets at West Point, who recently graduated had a class cup made, valued at three hundred dollars. Around the cup is suspended a miniature army belt, with these words inscribed thereon:—"To our godson." Aside from the natural inclination to marry, this prize for the first son, will doubtless have a tendency to increase the matrimonial schedule among the members of the class.

North Carolina Appointments.

The Washington Republican says the large horde of North Carolina politicians that have infested that city for several weeks past have materially decreased in numbers, greatly to the relief of the appointing power. It is doubtful whether the North Carolina politician does not surpass his Maryland brother in cheek and impudence. As a bull dozer he is certainly his superior. So long as these gentlemen remained in town it was almost useless to attempt to make a selection for Federal offices in that State. But now that they have left it is probable that such changes as the President deems proper to make will be effected. He has the cases of the several candidates before him, and will give each his attentive consideration.

Family Servants.

Every Southern warrior of distinction has had a remarkable colored servant. Witness Washington, who had a great many that are still living in Connecticut and Maryland; also, Marion, whose potato peeler rounded off a century and a quarter, in Tennessee, last Summer; also, Jefferson Davis, whose venerable colored servant, Dallas Davis, was arraigned in

Baltimore on Wednesday for selling liquor without license. Dallas served his master in the Mexican war, and subsequently was a Confederate steamboat cook. During the war he killed his man—a fellow in Richmond who quarreled with him.—New York Tribune.

The body servant of Mr. Davis resides in this city. His name is James H. Jones. He is one of the Aldermen of the city of Raleigh, and is universally respected for his honesty, sobriety and his devotion to every measure which looks toward the good of his State and people.

Supreme Court—End of Docket.

The following cases, heretofore set for hearing at the end of the Supreme Court docket, will be called, in regular order on Monday, the 16th inst., viz:

- 37. State vs Benjamin Smallwood.
65. McFayden et al vs Council et al.
66. Barnes et al vs Brown, ex'r.
73. Brunhild et al vs Freeman et al.
74. States vs Wilkes Morris.
75. State vs J. H. Strauss.
120. Morgan vs Smith.
194. Paige vs Hannat, Price and Abraham.

- 125. Earle & Co. vs Hardie, sheriff.
162. Commissioners of Craven county vs A. & N. C. R. R. Co.
165. Commissioners of Greene vs Taylor et al.
166. Commissioners of Greene vs Taylor et al.
193. Gray et als vs A. & N. C. R.R. Co. et als.
194. Jones, adm'r, vs Hemphill et als.
195. York vs Merritt.
196. Brandon, adm'r, vs Phelps et als.
197. Henley vs Wilson et als.
199. Spoon et als vs Reid et als.
234. Graham et als vs Tate, ex'r.
240. Phillips vs Johnston.
241. Newsum vs Russell & Wheeler.
242. Brown et als vs Hoover.
243. Foster vs Penry.
273. Simmons & Co. vs Graham.
276. Steadman vs Taylor.
280. Long vs Long.
281. Tate vs Phillips et als.
282. Owens et al vs Alexander et al.
283. Simmons vs Dowd, adm'r.
316. Staté vs Laxton.
318. Clarke vs Wagoner et als.

The foregoing list does not include any cases set for hearing at the end of the docket from the sixth district. Cases from the sixth district, set for hearing at the end of the docket, will be called immediately after cases published in the above list have been concluded.

From the Daily News.

DECISIONS.

DIGEST OF OPINIONS OF JUNE TERM, 1877

Huntly vs Whynier. A bond given by a married woman to make equality in a partition of land is void.

State vs Liles. An indictment should be quashed on motion if one of the grand jurors, who presented the bill, at the time he was drawn as a juror had a suit pending and at issue in the same court. Such motion is made when case is called in at apt time.

Armstrong vs Stone. Where an executor has been twenty years in office, has returned no inventory, rendered no account and made and offered to make no final settlement, it is sufficient cause to justify his removal.

Wilson and Shober v. Bank of Lexington. Where a plaintiff sues on behalf of himself and all others of a certain class who will make themselves parties to the action and enters into terms with the defendant, one of said class of persons, who failed to make himself a party, can not prevent the case going off the docket by giving notice of his intention to be made a party after the arrangement was made between plaintiff and defendant and after "costs paid" entered on docket though before any note of judgment entered.

Branch v. Tomlinson. A bond for payment of money contained these words: "I hereby agree that I will not claim any homestead or personal property exemption on any final process issued for the collection of this note and expressly waive the same." Held: That the agreement is to waive a right in contravention of State policy which the court will not enforce. The waiver is void.

State v. Jones. 1. A solicitor has the right to comment on the fact that the defendant after having sworn a witness declines to examine him. 2. It is error for a judge to pass upon the credibility of a witness, that as a rule of law there is a presumption that men testify truly and not falsely. 3. It is also error to charge "if the witness struck first and defendant drew his pistol in self defense it was an excess of force and defendant is guilty." The same act can not be in self defense and also an excess. Besides it is for the jury to say whether the force used is in excess of what is necessary, for self defense.

Bulls vs. Blount. Where in a suit brought by a guardian against his predecessor, who had been removed from office, for an account and settlement the same attorney acted both for the plaintiff and the defendant this is sufficient to sustain the verdict of the jury in a suit by the wards that there was fraud and the decree made in said suit was properly set aside. For this purpose actual fraud need not be shown. That there was fraud bona fide, adverse controversy is sufficient. The statute of limitations has no application to a case of fraud where the right of action accrued before August 1868. How it may be as to a case arising under the C. C. P. Query.

A COMPLIMENT TO JUDGE HENRY.—We have been furnished for publication the following compliment paid to Judge Henry, of this place, by the Grand Jury of Haywood county at the recent term of the Superior Court for that county:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1877. Honorable J. L. Henry, Judge of the 11th Judicial District, presiding.

When the following proceedings were had: On motion of Col. A. T. Davidson, the following report is ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

We the Grand Jurors of Haywood County, before being discharged, desire to express the common sentiment of the citizens of Haywood County relative to his Honor J. L. Henry, Judge of the 11th Judicial District. It is with pleasure that we congratulate the people of this county for the first time in many years that we have to preside over our Court a Judge that has no superior on the Bench; who is able, courteous and ever watchful of the interests of the people, and it is our special pleasure and pride that we pay to his Honor, Judge Henry, a united compliment.

F. M. Davis, Foreman. J. Ratcliff, Jr., Clerk of the Superior Court, of Haywood County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the compliment of the Grand Jury to Hon. J. L. Henry, Judge of the 11th District, as appears from the Record on file in my office, at Spring Term, 1877. Given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in Waynesville this the 25th day of June, 1877.

J. RATCLIFF, JR., Clerk Superior Court, Haywood Co., N. C. —Asheville Citizen.

SENATOR M. W. RANSOM.

We are informed by the Associated Press Telegrams, that "during the past six weeks Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, has been appealing to the President and Secretary of the Treasury for an amnesty for all his people charged with violating the Internal Revenue laws. It is said he has concluded an arrangement with the Internal Revenue Department by which all the cases in North Carolina can be compromised with the government under certain restrictions. The terms are understood to be satisfactory to Gen. Leach, John N. Stephens and Thomas B. Keogh, who are attorneys for the whiskey and tobacco men of North Carolina. The terms will be made known as soon as the formal arrangements are completed with the attorneys."

We are also informed by private letters that "Senator Ransom has been working very hard for the pardon of persons who have been convicted for violation of the Internal Revenue laws." To say nothing as to whether these persons ought to have been convicted or not, it shows a determination on the part of Senator M. W. Ransom to work for his constituents, and when he finds them in trouble he does not stop to inquire whether they are guilty or innocent, but goes to work like a true Representative to get them out of their trouble.

If we are to have a Democrat in the Senate, we are free to say that we prefer General Ransom to any man in North Carolina—he stands higher, to-day, in the Republican party than any Democrat in this State, and it is from the simple fact that he is an honest, high-toned honorable gentleman and a faithful Representative, and on all questions other than political, he works for the good of the whole people. When he makes a business request of the President, or at any of the Departments at Washington, it should be respected, and we believe that it will be. —Wilmington Post.

YOUNG WOMEN IN A LOTTERY.

A MISSOURI PAPER'S ASTONISHING PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS—THE DISTRIBUTION OF 240 LADIES.

The great special premium distribution of unmarried gentlemen subscribers to The Times came off yesterday at the Opera House, as announced, and was a genuine sensation and unqualified success. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the audience at the Opera House was largely increased by the presence of many ladies and gentlemen, attracted thither by the matrimonial drawing set for 3 o'clock. Every face wore a look of pleased expectancy, and when, shortly after 3 o'clock, the general premium distribution was announced as concluded, all faces wore a smile and expectation stood on tip toe.

Mr. Frank R. Allen, stepping to the front of the stage, said in behalf of The Times he would state that the drawing, though hundred and sixteen young ladies, from far and near, had requested The Times to place their names on its list of matrimonial premiums, and with their requests had sent letters descriptive of themselves, their ages, looks, accomplishments, &c., and had at the same time sent their photographs and the consent of their parents that they should do so. In addition to this number there were many young ladies who had asked a place on the special premium list, but had not as yet sent their photographs. From the mass of letters received 124 had been selected and their writers would be termed list No. 2, those who had sent photographs forming list No. 1. The list No. 1 would comprise 116 young ladies and the list No. 2 would comprise 124 young ladies. Nearly 1,000 gentlemen subscribers to The Times had applied for tickets in the special drawing, each one of whom had over his own signature stated he was an unmarried man, and desired to participate in the distribution. Mr. Allen stated that The Times was authorized to transmit the photograph and accompanying letter of every lady premium to the gentlemen who won their numbers, with the

exception of some few young ladies who desired to hear from The Times in regard to the gentlemen before their photographs could be sent to the fortunate bachelor or widower. It was expected that a good many friendships would result from this interchange of correspondence between the fair premiums and Times bachelors and widowers, and more than one marriage. In case marriage resulted The Times stood ready to fulfil each and every pledge it had made in regard thereto. After the subscribers' tickets were mixed thoroughly and the premium tickets, the distribution commenced. The name and residence of each gentleman who won a prize was announced. The chairman, from the photographs before him, selected the picture of the lady who was won, and, without giving her name, gave a brief description of the lady as she appeared in her photograph, also reading some portions of her letter descriptive of herself, but in no case revealing the name of the lady.

The novel drawing was throughout a pleasant and decorous affair. The Times will now notify by mail each of its fair special premiums of the gentleman whose name fortune has linked with her own, and will also, when authorized by the ladies, forward their photographs and letters to the lucky bachelors and widowers.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

We regard that part of the act to raise revenue as passed by the last Legislature, which levies a tax of five dollars on every merchant, jeweler, druggist, grocer and every other trader who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of selling goods, wares or merchandise of any description, as unwise and oppressive. The county has the right also to lay a tax of five dollars—which makes the privilege tax ten dollars. It is unwise and oppressive in that it makes no discrimination. The trader who buys and sells not more than five dollars worth a year, has to pay ten dollars as promptly as the richest merchant in the State. It is unfair because it makes a few men pay nearly or quite one fifth of the whole amount of the taxes collected. In Warren County there are at least one hundred men who will have to pay this ten dollar tax. Warren is one of the smallest counties, and if we take her as the standard—there will be nine thousand four hundred men who will pay \$94,000—about one sixth of the taxes of the State, for the privilege of doing business. Such taxation is unequal and oppressive and should be abolished.—Warrenton Gazette.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The friends of Col. T. J. Dula are pressing his name for the position of U. S. District Attorney, for the Western District of North Carolina.

Attorney V. S. Lusk has filled the position for several years, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the government; but we are in favor of rotation in office, and think that some other deserving man, should now be placed in his stead.

A more suitable man for that position cannot, in our opinion, be found in the Western part of the State than Colonel Dula. He is a gentleman of sterling abilities, and undoubted integrity, and would grace any position in the gift of the people. He is a Republican true and tried, and has boldly battled for the great principles of the party, against overwhelming odds, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and gained by his honorable and manly course, the confidence of his friends, and the respect of his opponents.

He has several times represented this county in the Legislature, and was last year a candidate for Congress, and received 10,000 votes, being the largest vote ever given a Republican in this district. The campaign was made at much personal sacrifice, solely for the good of the party, and we now feel that he should receive, as he deserves, the merited favor of his friends, and his appointment as District Attorney, would meet with the unqualified support of the entire people in this part of the State, regardless of party. —Wilkesboro Witness.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

HOW WELL PRESIDENT HAYES REMEMBERS HIS FRIENDS.

It is said in Washington that Hayes never forgets a friend. Those who have ever done him a kindness or been on intimate terms with the President have not failed to let him know that they still lived, either by calling to see him or writing their congratulations. A man named Rudy was a soldier in a Maryland regiment. Hayes was a major in an Ohio regiment. They were in the battle at South Mountain. Hayes had his arm shattered with a minie ball. Rudy and a brother of Hayes carried the now President to the home of Rudy, a country house in Frederick county. The Federal surgeons declared that Hayes' arm must come off. The elder Rudy protested, and said that he knew a Dr. Baird, a country physician, who could save the arm. Young Rudy rode post haste and brought Dr. Baird. The arm was saved, in the meantime the Rudys doing the nursing. Young Rudy found his way into the Baltimore Custom House as a packer of goods in the Appraiser's office. He applied to Hayes for the place of Naval Officer. The President compromised with him and yesterday signed his commission as Deputy Naval Officer. Baird is now living on a farm in Virginia. He has not yet applied for a Foreign Mission.—Philadelphia Times.

RESIGNED.—In compliance with General Order, No. 22, issued by the President, June 28, 1877, in which all Government office-holders are prohibited from taking active part in political caucuses, conventions, etc., Col. Thomas Powers has resigned the chairmanship of the Republican Executive Committee of this District. —Asheville Shell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters appearing under this head are published as news matter without regard to the opinion of the Editor as to the views expressed by correspondents. These columns are open to the public without regard to party; letters which are respectful and impersonal, will be inserted under this head.—Editor.

PLANTING PEASE.

To the Editor of The Register:

Sir:—The time is now quite at hand when every farmer should prepare his land for crops for another year, and at the same time do what he can by the way of improving the soil. To do this in a cheap and in the most profitable way is to plant or sow pease on any land not otherwise in use or cultivation. An oat stubble will answer to plow and plant or sow broadcast.

If pease are wanted for sale or use, plow and plant the pease in a drill, say three feet wide by twenty inches apart in the drill, and plant from six to ten pease in a hill to prevent them from running, and cultivate frequently with sweep and cultivator. If a little stable or other strong manure be used between the rows while cultivating, the crop will be greatly benefited by it. If it is intended to produce a green crop to turn under to manure the land, they may be sown broadcast and do well and mature in part. Pease are very scarce at this time, and the price demanded, one dollar and fifty cents, is very high and farmers should raise them for the use of the farm and to sell at these prices.

I hear farmers complain that the pea crop is tedious to gather by the usual mode of picking the pods off. This should never be done. When the pease are ripe or at the first frost, they should be mown with a common grass scythe and gathered with a hay fork and loaded into a wagon and carried to the barn or some convenient place and thrashed as soon as they are dry enough. They should be cleaned and placed on the barn floor to season. If placed in boxes or logheads before they are dry, they will heat and spoil. If they are not carefully handled in the harvesting they will shatter; there should be much waste in this way turn the hogs in, they will save them very clean, and be much improved by this privilege. Pease sown and used as a fertilizer should be turned under moderately deep when they commence blooming. Any land on which they have been grown should be plowed with a turning plow as soon as the pease have been removed from it, the remaining vines and foliage will improve the land very much.

I know a farmer who had a large bottom in rather poor condition when he came in possession of it. He planted this bottom in corn and pease every year for eight years. The land was much improved by this mode of cultivation, almost doubling the eighth year the first year's crop.

On common land such as will produce ten or fifteen bushels of corn to the acre, will require when sown broadcast from one and a half to two bushels of pease. And when sown early enough, say by the first of June, in this climate they will mature. When sown by the first of July with ordinary seasons they will mature in part and enough can be gathered to sow the same way another year. Now the first of July is the time to sow pease to mature by turning them under in the fall. —A FARMER.

COL. L. W. HUMPHREY.

There is an item going the rounds of some of our State exchanges, that is decidedly in bad taste and uncalled for. We have reference to the item announcing "Col. Humphrey's going to Colorado." We are not informed as to Col. Humphrey's object of visiting Colorado, if he really contemplates such a visit, but whether he does or not, there certainly exists no provocation for the painful press comments he and his family have been subjected to in that connection. We understand it is Col. Humphrey's intention to hold aloof from politics; at any rate there is no political campaign at present, and as he is neither holding or desiring any office he is entitled to no such bad treatment, no matter what his politics may be, and in that we oppose him as vehemently as any of our Democratic contemporaries, but there is a proper time for all this. We regret to see such men as Col. Humphrey leave North Carolina, for, apart from his politics, he is a most excellent, liberal and enterprising citizen, and whatever wealth he possesses, we believe is the result of honest enterprise. It was not made in office.—Goldboro Messenger.

GETTING GRANT INTO THE FIELD AGAIN.

—One of the most intimate friends of General Grant says that the European tour of Grant and the honors which are showered upon him will be but the prelude to greater honors to await him on his return to the United States. He says that if General Grant remains abroad, as he probably will, for two years, on his return the American people will have become so enthusiastic over him that he will receive such an ovation as was never known, and that he will inevitably be nominated and elected President in 1880. He says that in every speech made by General Grant in England he shows that he is looking ahead in 1880, and he instances particularly the speech made by General Grant on Tuesday last to the London workmen. This speech, he says, while addressed to the ears of the English workmen, was intended to meet the eyes of the workmen of America and to be treasured up in their hearts. In connection with this statement made by one who possesses General Grant's fullest confidence, it is significant to note the expressions which are dropped by the adroit and unscrupulous men who have controlled national Repub-

lican politics from this point since the war. Most all of these men are now outspoken in their hostility and distrust of President Hayes. They say that he has ruined the Republican party, and that the only man who can lead it to victory in 1880 is Grant, the man who saved it before.—Baltimore Sun.

SPANISH MODE OF EXECUTION.

The garrote is a mode of execution practiced in Spain and Spanish colonies. The criminal is seated in a chair or on a stool, and leans his head back against a support prepared for it. An iron collar closely encircles the throat. The executioner quickly turns a screw, the point of which penetrates the spinal marrow which it unites with the brain, and causes instantaneous death. Formerly the garrote was merely a cord put around the neck and suddenly tightened by the twisting of a stick inserted between the cord and the back of the prisoner's neck. Hence the name of this mode of execution, garrote in Spanish signifying stick. Its origin may probably be traced through the Moors or Arabs to the Oriental punishment of the bow-string, which, in its primitive style, it exactly resembled. Afterward an iron collar was used, by which the criminal was suddenly strangled. The piercing of the spinal marrow is a later improvement.

A NEW WAY WITH WOODCHUCKS.

A genius in this vicinity has contrived a method of ridding farmers of one their worst pests, the woodchuck. The modus operandi is this: A medium-sized turtle is selected, a few indentations are made in his shell, into which a little kerosene is poured, and a string is tied to his tail. The turtle is then placed at the mouth of a hole where a woodchuck is known to live, and the kerosene is fired. It does the farmer's heart good to see how soon the "ground hog" makes his appearance, to be dispatched by a few blows of the stalwart Matt's bludgeon. I am credibly informed that he bagged six woodchucks one other day, in two hours, and the beauty of the invention is that the turtle seems to like it.—Litchfield Enquirer.

THE LATE ORDER.

The recent order issued by the President to Federal office holders simply means that the first duty of the incumbent is to the government; that politics must not be allowed to interfere with official duty. This is right. Further than this would be an infringement on personal freedom. It is the right of every American citizen to exert all legitimate influence on politics of his country and he does not relinquish that right by accepting an office. The President does not intend to be understood to require or prohibit political activity provided it does not interfere with administrative duties. The order is timely, because in too many instances office holders have devoted time in running political Conventions that should have been spent in their offices.—North Carolinian.

REQUESTED TO RESIGN.—We notice in the telegrams of Saturday that C. S. Winstead, Collector of this district has been requested to resign. We thought everybody was satisfied with Winstead. We have never heard the slightest complaint of the management of his office. We very much doubt if his displacement will give us a better man in his stead.

We had concluded that he was one of the men, according to Hayes, whom the founders of our government did not intend should be turned out—that is that he had proven himself both competent and faithful. Hayes may get cheated in swapping such men as Winstead for some one who wants office.—Alamance Gleaner.

CABBAGE WORMS.

—Mr. J. Y. Whitted tells us he tried last summer with good effect a mixture of three parts unslacked lime and one part fine salt, dusted on cabbage plants when the dew was on in the morning. The worms were completely conquered. Last year was a remarkably fruitful year for worms, and cabbage plants looked as if they were riddled with buckshot. The above remedy is cheap and simple, and ought to have a trial by every gardener.—Hillsboro Recorder.

COL POWERS RETAINED.—It was just as we expected. Through misrepresentations, plainly made, the President was induced to remove Col. Powers from the Collectorship of this District, but on learning the facts in relation to him and his management of the office he promptly decided to retain him. This is both a vindication and a triumph for POWERS, really strengthening him in public esteem. He understands the duties of his office and he faithfully performs them.—North Carolinian.

A POETIC LOVER.—A languishing lover says the pullback on his girl reminds him of the drawback on sugar.—Boston Traveler.

As the bountiful crops of this season comes in, don't forget to subscribe for THE REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA, Wake County.—In the Superior Court of Wake County, June 4th, A. D. 1877.

Ed Graba, Plaintiff, vs. John Green and Wm. Neibert, Defendants. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the said plaintiff instituted in the said court by the said defendant against the said defendants, to recover \$500 five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1877, until paid, for work and labor done by the said plaintiff for the said defendants at their request; and that the plaintiff has filed his complaint in said action, and has sued out Writs of Attachment and Adjudication against the said defendants and the said counties against the property of said defendants to secure and satisfy said debt and \$500 and interest, which warrants are returnable in this court, at the court house in the city of Raleigh, on the 8th Monday after the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1877, at which time and place the said defendants are hereby required to appear and answer or demur to said complaint. (Signed) J. N. BUNTING, Clerk Superior Court of Wake county.