Germination.

Every perfect and matured seed contains the germ of a new plant of the species to which it ows its own existence. If you separate the two lobes of a bean, or other seed of a similar character, you will discover, pressed between them at the undivided or stem end, or side, a minute kernel or bud. This, though a mere point, as it were, contains the rudiments of two or more undeveloped leaves, united by a solid or undivided portion, called, in the language of botbatany, the *radicle* and constitutes an embryo plant, holding within itself all the elements of vegetable life. The commencement of the vital life action which produces the development of this embryo is called germination.

The conditions essential to germination are the presence of *moisture, warmth* and *oxygen gas.*

In the absence of moisture, no effect toward germination is produced by the presence of warmth or oxygen, or any other gas. Moisture and oxygen gas without warmth, are equally inefficacious; and so are moisture and warth in the absence of the oxygen; for seeds will not germinate in a vacum, nor in distilled or recently boiled water.

Moisture is necessary to soften and expand the various parts, to disolve soluble matter, and to establish a sort of circulation. The embryo seems also to have the power of decomposing water; and it is probable that a portion of the oxygen required is obtained in this way. The rest must come from the air; for it is found that a communication with the atmosphere is absolutely essential to perfect germination. The effect of heat appears to be to set the vital principal in action, to expand the air in the numerous microscopic cavities of the seed, and to produce distention of all the organic parts. The degre of heat required, varies with different species. The common chickweed will germinate at a temperature but little above the freezing-point, while the seeds of many tropical plants require a heat of from 90° to 110° (Fahrenheit) to call them into action.—Wheat, rye, and barley will germinate at 44°. A degree varying from 113° to 167° is capable of destroying the vitality of the various grains, beans, peas, etc. Direct light, so essential to subsequent vegetation, is unfavorable to germination.

The time required for germination is very different in different species of plants. Much also depends upon soil, climate, degree of moisture, etc. Under favorable circumstances, wheat, rye, oats, and millet will germinate in one day; beans, turnips, radishes and mustard in three days; lettuce in four days; melon, cucumber, squash, and pumpkin in five days; barley in seven; cabbage in ten; parsley in fifteen; almond, peach and peony in one year, and hawthorn in two years.

The time that seeds will retain their vitality also differs in different species, but in all cases depends partly upon the degree in which they are excluded from the action of moisture and light. Kidney-beans, peas and carrots, parsneps and rhubarb seeds are generally considered as losing their vitality at the end of one year, but will sometimes germinate after being kept much longer.

These facts have important bearings upon the subject of horticulture, and should be constantly borne in mind; and especially is it requisite that the essential conditions of germination be held in remembrance. A failure to germinate is doubtless often attributed to bad seeds, when the falt is entirely in the planting. It must be perfectly evident that if your seeds are insufficiently covered in a light, dry soil, they will lack the first essential of germination, and will be liable to wither and perish for want of moisture. This is why light soils should be pressed together and upon the seed in planting, either by means of a roller or otherwise. Seeds buried too deeply, or covered with a heavy, dense soil, pressed too closely upon them, fail to germinate for want of communication with the atmosphere. If there be not sufficient warmth in the soil at the time of planting, and it remain cold for a considerable time thereafter, the seeds just as surely perish.

Remember the condition of germination—moisture, warmth, and oxygen gas (or air containing oxygen.)

Germination being established by the action of moisture and warmth, and maintained by the oxygen of the atmosphere, all parts of the embryo enlarge, and new parts are formed at the expense of a saccharine or sugary secretion, which the germinating seed possesses the power of forming. With the assistance of this substance, the root or radicle, at first a mere rounded cone, extends and pierces the earth in search of food. While the other extremity elongates in the opposite direction, bringing the *cotyledons*, or seed leaves (except when these remain permanently in the ground, as in the pea, wheat, rye, etc.,) and the rudimentary leaves and stem, to the surface of the soil. The process of germination is now completed—the plant is born.

JACQUES.

HOW TO MAKE BREAD CHEESE-CAKES.—Take 1 nutmeg, grated; 1 pint cream; 8 eggs; ½ pound butter; ½ pound currants; 1 spoonful rose-water; 1 penny-loaf of bread. Scald the cream, slice the bread thin as possible, and pour the cream boiling on to it; let it stand two hours. Beat together the eggs, butter, and grated nutmegs, and rose-water; add the cream and bread, beat well, and bake in patty-pans on a raised crust.

WHITE LEMON CAKE.—Rub well together 6 ounces butter, 1½ pounds flour; add ½ pint (well-beaten) eggs, 1 pound pulverized sugar, 12 drops essence of lemon, and 2 drachms carbonate of ammania. The ingredients should be mixed into a paste, with as little handling as possible, rolled out about as thick as a silver dollar, cut in cakes, and baked on buttered tins, with a gentle heat.

TO MAKE LEMON CAKE.—To 1 pound of sifted flour, 1 pound of sugar, and ¾ of a pound butter; rub the butter and sugar to cream; add the well-beaten yolk of 5 eggs, 1 gill of wine, 1 gill of brandy, and 1 gill of cream with part of the flour, and 1 pound of stoned raisins, or well-prepared currants, and spices to the taste; and then add the whites of 5 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, with the remainder of the flour.

HOW TO BAKE SUGAR CAKE.—Take 1 pound flour, ¾ pound sugar, ¼ pound butter, 5 eggs. Mix and drop them on tins, and put sugar, sanded on them, just as you put them into the oven, or frost them.

CUP CAKES.—Take 3 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 2 teaspoonfuls soda, 3 eggs, 5 cups flour—all beaten together with as much spice as you please.

Official Return

Of the Vote for Attorney General at the Election held on the 4th day of Aug., 1870.

Also, the Official Vote for and against Convention, August 3rd, 1871.

COUNTIES.	S. F. PHILLIPS.	WM. M. SHIPP.	NO CONVENTION.	CONVENTION.
Alamance,	1,043	788	902	1,178
Alexander,	247	504	281	530
Alleghany,	158	377	177	314
Anson,	986	1,052	949	1,031
Ashe,	698	791	720	589
Beaufort,	1,346	1,505	1,326	1,205
Bertie,	1,391	867	1,443	804
Bladen,	1,223	1,115	1,429	919
Brunswick,	719	720	842	659
Buncombe,	981	1,436	1,166	1,306
Burke,	693	803	639	768
Cabarrus,	851	963	808	1,013
Caldwell,	251	638	404	651
Camden,	526	623	558	540
Carteret,	821	881	737	915
Caswell,	no re	turn.	1,544	1,265
Catawba,	149	1,043	276	1,220
Chatham,	1,124	1,861	1,757	1,480
Cherokee,	304	522	410	440
Chowan,	692	603	722	588
Clay,	174	218	215	213
Cleaveland,	314	1,212	369	1,117
Columbus,	487	937	642	951
Craven,	2,764	1,500	3,173	1,483
Cumberland,	1,671	1,741	1,715	1,484
Currituck,	327	846	400	681
Dare,	168	265	256	194
Davidson,	1,150	1,216	1,409	1,262
Davie,	683	762	733	704
Duplin,	952	1,505	1,029	1,421
Edgecombe,	2,878	776	3,321	1,236
Forsythe,	1,014	954	1,153	936
Franklin,	1,437	1,379	1,521	1,414
Gaston,	696	958	650	860
Gates,	no re	turn.	420	765
Granville,	2,368	2,008	2,826	1,991
Greene,	1,006	794	900	668
Guilford,	1,717	1,793	1,741	1,745
Halifax,	3,230	1,347	3,584	1,556
Harnett,	562	840	590	816
Haywood,	401	723	390	733
Henderson,	555	403	737	338
Hertford,	273	297	855	772
Hyde,	629	754	542	703
Iredell,	404	1,263	777	1,467
Jackson,	229	587	191	719
Johnston,	1,212	1,709	1,325	1,447
Jones,	559	519	575	523
Lenoir,	1,224	911	1,178	958
Lincoln,	510	822	553	843
Macon,	246	530	176	739
Madison,	489	510	590	562
Martin,	1,107	1,116	1,243	1,031
McDowell,	551	599	488	576
Mecklenburg,	1,936	2,161	2,089	2,026
Mitchell,	471	280	503	84
Montgomery,	545	481	597	469
Moore,	791	1,113	880	839
Nash,	788	980	1,184	1,181
New Hanover,	2,914	2,027	3,702	2,123
Northampton,	1,800	959	1,993	888
Onslow,	368	788	412	660
Orange,	991	1,708	1,299	1,752
Pasquotank,	920	837	1,051	638
Perquimans,	795	656	855	584
Person,	765	1,092	845	923
Pitt,	1,754	1,752	1,778	1,724
Polk,	360	189	335	208
Randolph,	1,242	1,280	1,310	1,226
Richmond,	1,162	836	1,144	790
Robeson,	1,623	1,685	1,561	1,288
Rockingham,	1,143	1,590	1,322	1,422
Rowan,	973	1,459	1,003	1,398
Rutherford,	1,134	898	1,207	596
Sampson,	945	1,397	1,210	1,339
Stanley,	452	598	483	627
Stokes,	560	989	747	853
Surry,	502	1,007	929	826
Transylvania,	149	367	115	393
Tyrrell,	328	429	367	291
Union,	634	788	664	773
Wake,	3,504	3,112	3,647	3,102
Warren,	2,206	873	2,453	988
Washington,	798	561	915	458
Watauga,	268	500	237	489
Wayne,	1,785	1,764	1,824	1,615
Wilkes,	911	913	1,117	872
Wilson,	948	1,191	1,117	1,141
Yadkin,	511	879	848	627
Yancey,	245	596	341	462
	83,427	87,648	95,252	86,097
		83,427	86,007	
		4,221	9,245	

NOTE.—The vote of Caswell and Gates counties (unofficial) was as follows:

	Phillips.	Shipp.
Caswell,	251	637
Gates,	356	744
	607	1,381

This would make Shipp's majority in the State 4,995.

OPINIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.—The following opinions have been delivered in cases heretofore argued:

By PEARSON, C. J.

State vs. Beverly Jefferson, from Warren. Error. Judgment reversed.

Wm. Falls vs. R. F. Gamble from Gaston. No error. Judgment affirmed.

J. V. Franklin vs. W. W. Vannoy, *et al.*, from Iredell. No error. Judgment affirmed.

N. H. Fry vs. A. L. Ramsour, from Caldwell. No error. Judgment affirmed.

J. J. Mott *et al.*, vs. S. McD. Tate *et al.*, from Iredell. No error. Judgment affirmed.

By READE, J.

B S Atkinson vs Wm. Whitehead, from Pitt. No negligence. Judgment affirmed.

D C Ghormely vs S P Sherrell, from Cherokee. Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

R Bobbitt vs Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., from Granville. Error. *Venire de novo.*

D M Gudger vs A E Beard, *et al.*, from Buncombe. Judgment modified and cause remanded.

N T Horton vs R R McCall, from Caldwell. No error. Judgment affirmed.

By RODMAN, J.

McKesson & Hunt vs Jones, Mendenhall & Carter, from Burke. No error. Judgment affirmed.

S W Isler vs Brown & Cox, from Jones. Judgment reversed. *Venire de novo.*

S W Isler vs William Foy *et al.*, from Jones. No error. Judgment affirmed.

G W Swepson vs J C Harvey *et al.*, from Alamance. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Clerk's office vs Bank of Cape Fear. Clerk directed to retain fund to satisfy costs.

By DICK, J.

Charles Skinner vs D G Maxwell, from Mecklenburg. No error. Judgment affirmed.

State vs Benjamin Staton, from Transylvania. No error. Judgment affirmed.

R H Battle, receiver, vs S W Davis, from Wake. No error. Judgment affirmed.

Benjamin Askew vs J M. Pollock, *et al.*, from Jones. Error. Judgment reversed.

Henry King, executor, vs Wilmington & Weldon R R Company, From Wilson. No error. Judgment affirmed.

By BOYDEN, J.

M L Neilson vs Isaac Brigeman, *et al.*, rom Buncombe. No error. Judgment affirmed.

A J Loftis vs Nancy Baxter, from Transylvania. Error. Judgment reversed.

State vs Martha Queen, from Wilkes. Error. Judgment reversed.

State vs Hanks & Durham, from Wilkes. Error. Judgment reversed.

State vs William A. Smith, from Johnston. Error. Judgment reversed.

PECULIAR.—Arkansas journalism is peculiar. *The Fort Smith Patriot* nails its colors to the mast in this way:

"For President of the United States,
U. S. GRANT.
For Governor of Arkansas,
NOT Jo. BROOKS BY A——SIGHT."

Legal Advertisement.

In pursuance of An Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 23rd day of January, 1872, I have caused to be published the following certified copy of "An Act to alter the Constitution of North Carolina."

E. J. WARREN,
President of the Senate.

January 24, 1872.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring),

That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section six, of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows: "The members of the General Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the word "annually," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provision respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows:—"The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, such inferior Courts as may be established by law, and Courts of Justices of the Peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows:—"The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two."

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior Court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section." The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term.

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article, which fixes the present judical districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other Courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following:—

"The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "townships" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words, "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the 7th article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law;" and in the same section strike out the words, "the Register of Deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as convenient and compact in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said sub-divisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property over and above the homestead and personal property exemption prescribed by this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or Commissioners for Special Purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Re-number the sections in those articles from which any section has been stricken without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

Ratified the 19th day of January, A. D., 1872.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, Jan. 22d, 1872.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy *of the original act* on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

jan. 25.—w6m.

PROSPECTUS OF

"WE KNOW."

"What's in a name?" But little, we do confess, and names are useless, save to designate and distinguish different objects; therefore, as we seek an existence among things *material*, we shall call our paper

WE KNOW,

speaking first for our humble self, and secondly, for the sovereign people, who do know, that this fruitful land of ours is being sown with the seeds of thistles and weeds, by mushroom politicians, nation savers, nation haters, society destroyers, religion haters, and political newspapers, whose sole and only aim is, as WE KNOW, and will readily prove, for pelf, pelf! MONEY; aye, that's their main spring, and clowns they are, for the pay they receive.

Every thing seems to have been unhinged; the Oil of Mirth seems to have congealed, and *cankered*, and Every Body, including the Children, wear a morose, sour, vinegar visage, and it is our purpose to apply an antidote for this moral curse under which ye groan, causing a smile, where wrinkled care now dwells, and roars of laughter, in the place of growlings.

Every one will "bless our souls," as they are made happy. The aged and the young, will read our paper, and put it down with the wish, that it were oftener published and an hundred times double its size. And why? Because its every line will carry joy and pleasure to the readers soul, and peace and happiness to the fire-sides of our people—one and all—"without regard to color, or previous condition"—that is to say, we shall be so very clever, so *full* of the milk of human kindness, that the whole human race may suck the teat, and find nothing offensive, but grow kind hearted, good-natured, and live down to a happy and honorable old age.

WE KNOW, will not forget, that in correcting the morals in some instances, the sharp and keen knife of sarcasm must of necessity be brought into use. There are horrible excerescences on the body, moral, here and there, and they must come off;—the knife and chloroform will be used;—but, then, the operation once performed, and we have a smooth path, which we will keep hedged by the evergreens of wit and humor, and the sweet roses of peace and pleasure. To this end, we have the services, secured, of the best men in the State—writers of every talent—the wit, the humorest, and the more solid advisers. Our patron, (and we beg pardon of the venerable originator who now lives in our midst,) shall be *The Giraffe* of 1850-'51; if we reach *that* standard, we feel that we shall please the public, and go swimming, to the highest pinacle of prosperity.

We will give the news of the week, the markets, agricultural and other matter of interest, in addition to the above, so as not only to make it a City, but Family paper.

To promise more, would be superfluous, to promise less, would not entitle us to the patronage of our people. To perform what we *do* promise will be our aim, and we shall labor to "do it all."

Fellow-Citizens, our platform is before you; will you stand on it, and be happy? or will you keep off, and remain miserable? That's the question.

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The first number of the *We Know* made its appearance *Saturday, February* 10, 1872, and will appear regular every Saturday. Send in your names immediately.

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We have secured the services of two good Editors, and several contributors. We wish to secure the services of one or more good writers in every county in the State.

We Know is *not* and shall *never* be a political paper for any *political party.*

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January 20, 1872. 95—6m

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 20th, 1872.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina on the 8th day of February, 1872, passed an act entitled "An Act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Pamlico," out of portions of the counties of Craven and Beaufort counties, said new county of Pamlico to be bounded as set forth in said act; and

WHEREAS, It is provided in said act that the bill for the formation of said county of Pamlico together with the obligation to pay its proportionate share of the debt of Craven and Beaufort counties, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the territory to be formed into said new county for adoption or rejection, and that if a majority of the votes cast in that portion of Beaufort county proposed to be cut off shall be against the new county, it shall not form a part thereof; and

WHEREAS, In an act entitled "An Act supplemental to an act to lay off and establish the new county of Pamlico, ratified the 10th day of February, 1872, it is made the duty of the Governor to order an election to be held in Pamlico county, on the first Thursday in May, 1872, submitting to the qualified voters within the limits of Pamlico county, the adoption or rejection of the said county of Pamlico;

Now, therefore, I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in obedience to the requirements of the above recited act, do issue this my Proclamation, ordering the Sheriff of Craven county to open polls and hold an election at the usual voting places within the territory embraced in the said new county of Pamlico, on the first Thursday of May, A. D., 1872, (the polls to be opened and the election to be held in all respects in accordance with the laws of the State,) at which election the said qualified voters favoring the establishment of the said county of Pamlico, will vote a written or printed ticket bearing the following words: "FOR THE COUNTY OF PAMLICO," and those opposed to establishing said county will vote a written or printed ticket bearing the words: "AGAINST THE COUNTY OF PAMLICO."

And the returns of said election shall be made to the Sheriff of Craven county, who shall on the first Monday after said election, in the presence of three freeholders, summoned for that purpose, (two of which shall be from the county of Pamlico) proceed to compare the polls of said election, and if after due examination it shall be found that a majority of votes have been given in favor of establishing the county of Pamlico, it shall be the duty of said Sheriff to forward to the Governor of the State a certificate of the same within ten days after said election, that the Governor may make Proclamation as required by said act.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 20th day of February, A. D., 1872, and in the 96th year of American Independence.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

110—twlaw 4t.

New Berne Times and *Washington Express* copy one month in Weekly and send bills to Executive Office.

$400 REWARD.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 8, 1872.

WHEREAS, Information has been received at this Department that LUKE JOHNSON who was convicted at the Fall Term, 1871, of Nash Superior Court of the murder of Jerry Taylor and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of November last, broke the jail of said county on Wednesday night Nov. 1st, 1871, and is still at large so that the sentence of the said Court cannot be executed upon him;

Therefore I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said LUKE JOHNSON to the Sheriff of Nash county, and I do also enjoin all officers of the State and good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 8th day of February A. D., 1872, and the 96th year of our independence.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Luke Johnson is about 31 years of age, of a color between brown and black, has a large neck, small head and ears, high forehead, and weighs 160 or 180 pounds. He was raised in Nash county, but afterwards belonged to a man named Johnson, at or near Fredericksburg, Va., where he has a wife now living.

"Weekly Era," "Weekly Carolinian" and "Battleboro' Advance" copy one month and forward bills to Executive office.

Feb. 9, 1872. 36—w1m.

$39,000 REWARD!

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA,
February 16th, 1872.

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina did on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1872, pass the following act, to wit:

AN ACT concerning the Robeson County Outlaws.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That in addition to the reward already offered for the arrest of certain outlaws and murderers in the County of Robeson, His Excellency, Gov. TOD R. CALDWELL, is hereby authorized and empowered by public proclamation to offer as an additional reward to those authorized by act of the General Assembly, ratified the 13th day of February, A. D., 1871, ten thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, for the body of Henry Berry Lowery to the proper authorities of the State, and a reward of five thousand dollars each for the arrest and delivery, dead or alive, of the bodies of Boss Strong, Stephen Lowery, Thomas Lowery, George Applewhite and Andrew Strong to proper authorities of the State.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 8th day of February, A. D., 1872.

Now, therefore I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of the authority in me vested by said act above recited, do issue this my proclamation offering the following rewards in addition to those heretofore offered, to be paid in currency to the party or parties who shall apprehend and deliver, dead or alive, any of the outlaws hereinafter named, to the Sheriff of Robeson county, viz:

For Henry Berry Lowery, Ten Thousand dollars.

For Boss Strong, Stephen Lowery, Thomas Lowery, George Applewhite and Andrew Strong, Five Thousand Dollars each.

Done at the city of Raleigh, on the 16th day of February, A. D., 1872, and in the 96th year of American Independence.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary. 108:tw1m.

Robesonian and *Wilmington Post* copy one month and forward bills to Executive office.

SALE OF LAND.

The undersigned, persuant to power given them by the deed of Osburn Hunter, and Nancy Hunter, will offer for sale at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday march the 23rd, 1872, a certain lot in the city of Raleigh, bounded on the South by Cabarrus street, and adjoining the lot of Alvis Sorrell, containing a-half acre.

Terms one half cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, the deferred payment to be secured by bond with good security.

M. GRAUSMAN.
SOPHIA ROSENBAUM.

Raleigh, Feb, 14, 1872. 108—1m.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to the undersigned, duly executed by Geo. W. Swepson and wife Virginia B. Swepson, on the 6th day of July, 1870, we will proceed to sell at Asheville, the county of Buncombe, on the 14th day of March, 1872, to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, to wit:

One undivided half interest in the lot in Asheville, known as the Eagle Hotel property, with the buildings and appurtenances, the said lot containg twelve acres. This House is very favorably situated and contains over fifty rooms, some of which are large and commodious.

Also, at the same time and place the following Tracts of Land in the county of Cherokee:

I. The well known farm formerly owned by Gid Morris, and on both sides of Valley River, consisting of several contiguous tracts, containing 1,600 acres more or less, 600 acres of which will be found first class bottom land, these contracts were conveyed to Geo. W. Swepson by Gid Morris and D. W. Morris.

II. The Charles Moore farm, also on Valley River, and near the above Morris farm, containing about 600 acres, chiefly bottom land.

III. The David Hennesea places on the same River, consisting of three contiguous tracts, containing in all about 682 acres; very fine farming land, mostly bottom.

IV. Two other tracts on the same River, containing 368 acres, formerly owned by E. V. Sharpe, and known as the Piercy lands.

V. An individual half interest in sixteen adjoining tracts on the same River, held jointly with the heirs of John Suddith, on which are much valuable farming and gold mining lands.

VI. One hundred acres on both sides of Cheoah Mountain; and an undivided third interest in a hundred acre tract adjoining the above; and an undivided third in a 640 acre tract, on the waters of Burgan's Creek, on the North side of Cheoah Mountain.

VII. An undivided half interest in about 20,000 acres of Mountain lands, held jointly with Mercer Fain.

VIII. About 62,000 acres, lying in many adjoining grants, situated in the Mountainous Districts of Macon county.

IX. 90,000 acres of land in one body, lying partly in Macon, but principally in Cherokee, and known as the Olmsted lands.

X. About 50,000 acres in Clay and Cherokee counties, conveyed by Joseph Keener to the undersigned as trustees of the aforesaid Geo. W. Swepson.

XI. The Jarrett place, well improved, on Nantihala River in Macon county, containing about 400 acres.

XII. The Dr. Woodfin place, near Franklin, in Macon county, well improved, and containing about 300 acres.

XIII. 1,943 acres, lying along and near the Tennessee line; and a tract of 274 acres on the waters of Nantihala, all in Macon county.

XIV. The following tracts in Jackson county:

1st. 3,000 acres on the waters of Tuckasége River, being grant No. 966.

2nd. 2,567 acres on the waters of Deep Creek, being grant No. 967.

3rd. 1,026 acres on the waters of Soco, being grant No. 968.

4th. 1,280 acres on Mingus' Mill Creek and Oconaluftу River, being grant No. 969.

5th. 10,580 acres on the waters of Soco, being grant No. 970.

All the above mentioned lands, being situated in a fine grazing region, well watered and in a most healthful locality, offer rare inducements to persons wishing to enter into the grazing, stock-raising or darying business.

In addition to the above lands, we will offer on the 20th of March, 1872, at Catawba Station, in the county of Catawba, N. C., an undivided half interest in the several tracts of land in said county, known as the Marble and Lime Quary lands, owned jointly by Dr. Powell and Geo. W. Swepson, and including the Lime Kilns and several adjacent farms, all which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The terms of the whole of above sales will be *one-third* Cash on day of sale, and the remainder at six months, with note bearing interest from day of sale, with titles retained till all the purchase money is paid.

The sales will be continued from day to day if necessary till the whole of the lands shall be disposed of.

For further particular address C. M. McLoud, Attorney at Law. Asheville N. C., or the undersigned, Trustees at the same Post Office.

N. W. WOODFIN,
R. W. PULLIAM.
Trustees &c.

Feb. 5, 1872. 102—tmar.14

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John Whitelaw and Patrick Donaghey, Administrators of John Kane, Pl'tffs,
against
Dennis McCarthy and Mary McCarthy, his wife, and Thomas Kane and Martha Kane, his wife, Def'ts.—Petition to sell Land for Assets.

It appearing that Dennis McCarthy and Mary McCarthy, his wife, and Thomas Kane, Defendants in the above action, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that summons, by publication, in *The Carolina Era*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, be made for the aforesaid Defendants, Dennis McCarthy and Mary McCarthy, his wife, and Thomas Kane, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of our said Court, in the city of Raleigh, within twenty days after the service of this summons by publication, as aforesaid, and answer or demur to the complaint of the said Plaintiffs, which is on file in said office, or judgment will be rendered *pro. confesso* as to them.

Witness, John N. Bunting, Clerk, and Judge of Probate, of said county, at office, in the city of Raleigh, the first day of February, A. D. 1872.

JOHN N. BUNTING, Clerk,
and Judge of Probate.

feb 1w4w

$200 REWARD!

WHEREAS, S. S. Cannon, County Commissioner, stands charged with forgery in several cases, and has fled the County, the Board of Commissioners of said county here