CORRESPONDENCE.

The University.

OFFICE SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Raleigh, Feb. 16th, 1872.

James B. Mason, Esq.,
Trustee of the University,

DEAR SIR:—On the 9th day of January last, a meeting of the Trustees of the University was held in the Executive Office, at which a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee to confer with the Alumni of the University, and ascertain upon what terms and to what extent they might be induced to come to the relief and support of the University. Hon. W. B. Rodman, Robt. F. Lehman and Alexander McIver were appointed by his Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell, upon said committee.

A meeting of the Alumni was called to respond to this resolution, and on the 1st day of February they met in the Senate Chamber, in the city of Raleigh, and reorganized the Alumni Association by electing the Hon. B. F. Moore, President, and Col. D. M. Carter, Secretary. Upon the call of the successive years from 1820 to 1868, fifty-five names of Alumni were recorded as present.

On motion of Wm. H. Battle a Committee of five was appointed to confer with the Committee and report an answer to the resolution of the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University.

The President appointed Hons. Wm. H. Battle, W. A. Graham, R. M. Pearson, R. P. Dick and D. M. Barringer upon this Committee. The Association then adjourned till the next day to allow the Committee time to report. The Association met on the next day, and the Committee through their Chairman, Hon. Wm. H. Battle, submitted a report, which had been unanimously agreed upon by the Committee. The substance of it was:

That party politics and sectarian influences should be totally and rigorously excluded from the organization and government of the University; and for the purpose of securing popular favor and support, it was thought necessary by the Committee that there should be an entire reorganization both of the Trustees and Faculty of the University. The report further expressed a willingness on the part of the University if it should be desired on the basis proposed, and afterwards give it their cordial, continued and united support, and any financial assistance which they could render in relieving it of its present financial embarrassment.

This report was unanimously adopted by the Alumni Association, and afterwards entirely approved by the Committee of the Trustees, and referred to the Honorable Board of Trustees at their meeting in the Executive Office on the 8th inst., with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Trustees, to wit:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction communicate to each Trustee the substance of the proceedings of the Alumni and request the approval or disapproval of each Trustee, and lay the information thus received before his Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell Governor of North Carolina.

The intention of the resolution is to ascertain the opinion of each Trustee in regard to the propriety of a reorganization of the University. It is understood that each Trustee who may approve will tender his resignation as Trustee.

The exercises of the University have been totally suspended for more than twelve months. The buildings unoccupied are going to waste. There are debts to the amount of seventy or eighty thousand dollars against it. All its buildings, lands and other property, are under mortgage, and a suit is now pending asking for a sale of all the property to satisfy the debts secured by the mortgage.

In view of these facts the Trustees who were present at the meeting on the 9th of January appealed to the Alumni of the University to come to its relief. The appeal was responded to by the Alumni promptly, generously and frankly. It was the wish of the Trustees who met on February 8th, to submit the matter to each Trustee, so that each might act for himself. Several Trustees had resigned before the meeting of the 8th inst., and it was understood that all who favored the scheme would resign.

The educational interests of the State which are the foundation of all its other interests are liable at times to fall into the party contests of the day. But our wise men who met in the Senate Chamber on the 1st of February have virtually declared that party politics and sectarian influences should be totally and rigorously excluded from educational interests, fostered by the State. This has been declared to be the basis upon which the University is proposed to be reorganized, and is readily accepted as the only true basis of all educational interests, fostered by the State.

You will please answer at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER McIVER,
Sup't Public Instruction.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 21, 1872.

Prof. Alexander McIver,
Supt. Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR: Your circular letter of Feb. 16th, 1872, communicating certain proceedings recently had in relation to the University, and requesting my "approval or disapproval" of the same, reached me on the evening of the 19th inst. I have to reply that I most emphatically *disapprove* the whole proceedure.

1. No such important action as that which you communicate could be properly taken, certainly not since the passage of an act upon the subject by the General Assembly in 1824, except at an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. The propriety of the regulations upon this subject should at once commend itself to you. Otherwise, a mere fraction of the Board, at the private call of the Presiding Officer, might at any moment assemble, and take action vitally affecting the whole character of the Institution. At the annual meeting every member may be present. If, in the interim, there should be matter of importance, demanding the action of the Trustees, each member should be notified, in order that there may be opportunity for a full and fair consideration and discussion.

The usual number of Trustees left their homes and attended the last annual meeting, in November. We adjourned to meet on the 2d day of January, 1872. On that day, although a number of prominent Trustees were in the city of Raleigh, there was no meeting, and I returned home supposing that if any question should arise requiring the action of the Trustees, a meeting would be called and each member properly notified. I subsequently learned that some of the Trustees had assembled on the 9th., and passed a resolution, introduced by yourself, calling upon the *Alumni* to state the terms upon which they could be induced to give their support to the University. Why was this resolution not introduced at the proper time? It was in contemplation, and freely published by you, long before the annuel meeting in November. The meeting at which it was presented and adopted, *to say the least of it*, seems to have been extremely irregular.

The manner in which the proposal of the *Alumni* is afterwards received, was likewise quite as objectionable. They state their tearms at a meeting on the 2nd inst., (Friday,) a meeting of Trustees is called on Tuesday, the 6th. Prominent members of the Board could have been present had they received any notice of this hurriedly called meeting. *The Daily Sentinel* which reached Chapel Hill on Monday evening contained an *editorial* notice that the Trustees would meet on Tuesday (next day,) and requesting a general attendance. Why this hot haste to assemble the Trustees already congregated in Raleigh? Why no such notice as would enable even the Trustees living an adjoining counties to reach Raleigh in time? Why this mockery of a call for general attendance through the editorial columns of *The Sentinel?* Had the Trustees been duly assembled, the subject could have been fairly discussed, and neither one of the resolutions which you quote, could have passed the Board. Such a course can only result in evil to the University. A far less objectionable plan than that which you have proposed, is in contemplation, and at the proper time may be adopted.

2. It is observable that the most prominent men in your *Alumni* meeting were most active and influential members of the old (anti-bellum, belligerant) Trustees. Under their management the University, in only a few short years, lost its magnificent endowment; was encumbered with a ponderous debt; its property covered by mortgage, in which some of them appear to have been personally interested; its prestige destroyed; and its patronage reduced from 450 to about 75 students. And for the last three years they have quietly looked on, or actually aided, the violent partisan warfare which has been waged against it through the columns of their political organ, *The Raleigh Sentinel*, and now, our "wise men who met in the Senate Chamber on February 1st," cooly intimate that if the present Trustees will get out of the way, they will be willing to aid in re-organizing the Institution.

It is a remarkable fact that three of the five members of the Committee appointed by the *Alumni* were most influential in the old Board; and the other two are most prominent members of the present Board, who were at the *peculiar* meetings of January 9th, and February 6th. It may be my misfortune, but I cannot confide so far as yourself, in the wisdom of "our wise men" in whose hands the University went to ruin. The source from which the proposition which you submit comes, does not go very far towards securing my *approval*.

I will not here question the sincerity of the sentiment that "party politics and sectarian influences should be excluded," but I regret that it had not been expressed at an earlier day.

3. The University was reorganized, in its present form, under the operation of the late act of reconstruction. The terms upon which these gentlemen now offer their favor, is that the Trustees and Faculty submit to an entire reorganization. There is to be an abandonment of one decisive step under the reconstruction act of Congress, and that too a very important one, connected as it is with the higher educational interests of our young men. I look upon this whole movement as a part of the contest against "reconstruction."

The Democratic leaders seem to fear that the Republican Party has injured itself by reconstructing upon the basis of incompetent officers. But superior intelligence is not the only virtue that should be looked for in public men.—The most learned do not always frame the best laws, nor are they always the safest custodians of our free institutions. You may have read the able speech of Judge Hoar, recently delivered in the Congress of the United States, upon the bill to establish an educational fund, most of the benefits of which for the next ten years must flow to the South. Referring to the reconstruction of the Southern States, he says: "You did, Republican statesmen, in reconstructing those States, found their governments upon their ignorance. You could not do otherwise. The education of those States had proved itself unfit to govern. What we have to say, however, is not that ignorance is fit to govern, but only that the ignorant slave is less injured and degraded by the relation than the educated tyrant." In a late editorial in THE ERA, some of the *Alumni* of the University are, by error in the type, characterized as among our *worst* distinguished citizens. The present Board of Trustees contains some of the purest and most intelligent men in North Carolina. From year to year vacancies are occurring and new appointments are being made. In a few years the entire organization is liable to be changed in a regular and legal way. But in the face of all this, and just upon the eve of the most important political campaign, when this very subject of "reconstruction" presents a prominent point of divergence, the Trustees are asked to admit as a failure, so much of reconstruction as relates to one of the most important matters of the government. I deny that the present Trustees are justly chargeable with the misfortunes of the University, and lay the whole responsibility where it rightfully belongs, upon the shoulders of the very gentlemen who now demand a re-organization. Some of these gentlemen, if I am correctly informed, are disqualified from holding office.—If they really be unfit to sit in the national councils, they can hardly be safe advisers in our educational affairs.—That power to which we must look for material aid in these matters could hardly be expected to agree with us in our high esteem of their fitness. Had your resolution of January 6th inquired upon what terms they could be induced to support the government (instead of the University) I presume their answer would have been substantially the same; "annul reconstruction and entirely reorganize."

I am as much opposed as you can be to the introduction of politics into the management of the University. But who has been so constant and bitter in this crime for the last three years, as the very class of men whose counsel you now seek, and who speak so flippantly of the eternal exclusion of party politics and sectarian influences? Those who advise in these matters should be men who are at least in harmony with the government under which they live. They should certainly not be men whose voices cannot be legally heard in the affairs of civil government. Party politics should be unknown in the University, and those who manage it should be national, not sectional in their feelings.

Some time ago you published an article over the signature of "Justice" in one of the religious papers of the State, in which you suggest the plan of transferring in a degree the management of the University to the *Alumni*. You say that, "during the present year the government of Yale Colledge, that is the appointment of Trustees, was given to the *Alumni*." No such thing was ever done. But even had it been done, the cases are different. The *Alumni* of that Institution are national, not sectional in their feelings. The men who would be likely to control such a University are not excluded from participation in the national councils.

This government will take no back step, sir. The reconstruction acts are not a fable, nor a grand hoax, but a fixed fact—a reality. The North Carolina of to-day is not the North Carolina of 1860.

In the management of our educational and other interests, we need not so much the men whose early education serves only to bind them to the unlucky past, as men who are fully awake and abreast with the glorious events of this grand century. You are looked upon as the putative fathers of this late movement. The Trustees are invited to resign. Permit me respectfully to intimate to you, that such a request is thought to come with very bad grace from one who is indebted solely to them for your position. The desertion of your friends will not most surely secure to you the confidence of their enemies.

If I have gone more at length into this matter than was expected, it has been because of the unprecedented manner in which these whole proceedings have been had. A fraction of the Board assembles without notice to the remainder, adopt most remarkable and objectionable resolutions, and without calling the Board together that the propriety of the measures may be fairly discussed, issue a circular setting forth but one side of the question in the most ingenious way, and demand a vote by mail, the effect of which is to disorganize the whole Institution; and this upon the eve of the most important political election, by the counsel of men who are disqualified by law from a participation in other equally important public matters, and who are known to be opposed to the act of reconstruction, and are supposed to entertain strong sectional prejudices. Many of the Trustees live far remote from the seat of the University and from the seat of government. Your circular letter presents one side of the subject and is drawn in a manner which is calculated to mislead them; and they are requested to give an *early* response.

My residence at the seat of the University has fortunately given me an acquaintance with the manner and apparent design of this whole movement. I shall take the liberty of giving such publicity to this correspondence as may be proper; and I trust that you may be as successful in this effort, as in your late earnest advocacy of the call of a Convention.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES B. MASON,
Trustee for Orange county.

"Rest, Perturbed Spirit."

In the death of Giuseppe Mazzini the world loses forever the most persistent and most powerful agitator of the age. No man ever lived who was more thoroughly imbued with one idea than he. No man through discouragement and defeat ever pressed on more faithfully towards his ideal. No man ever proved more completely the power of mental force and the influence which one strong, determined mind can wield over vast communities.

For Mazzini was a man without great wealth, without the position which high birth affords, without military genius, without any of those more salient qualities which are apt to command at once the attention of mankind; and yet, by his earnest enthusiasm and unflinching perseverance, he won for himself a name which is known all over the civilized world. Kings were afraid of him. Every occupant of, or heir to a throne in Europe had a secret dread of this Italian theorist. His shibboleth was "God and the people." His idol was Republicanism. His "City of the Soul" was Rome. These three passions swayed his every movement and directed his whole life.

When but twenty-two years of age Mazzini was in prison for political offences, and from that time his career has been one long series of revolutionary intrigues. In 1849 his name was perhaps the most prominent of all brought into public notice at that tempestuous period. He was one of the triumvirs of Rome, and but for the interference of the French Republic, which in behalf of the Papacy dared to fight and crush a sister people, Mazzini might have seen the darling object of his heart realized. He might have seen Rome the capital of an Italian republic. Never, indeed, was his triumph so close at hand. His foot seemed to be actually treading the soil of his Utopia when fate intervened. Since that day Mazzini has only been an active schemer—not a practical leader.

He never awakened the popular enthusiasm with which Garibaldi at one time inspired Italy and the world. Though quite as earnest and as honest as the lion of Caprera, his methods of bringing about his ends was very different. He and Garibaldi could not harmonize, and so they agreed to disagree. In fact, any one working for Mazzini in the cause of national regeneration must bend entirely to his will. The two triumvirs associated with him in the defence of Rome differed in their views, and so he, in disgust, abandoned his task and retired to England. He could be an exile for his political opinions, he could be a martyr if necessary, but he never could be a subordinate. His death occurs at a moment when public attention had long been diverted from him. There is an element of peculiar sadness in his fate. To die is but natural; but for an ardent theorist and active agitator to die as Mazzini did, without even beholding his promised land from Pisgah's top is certainly hard. His influence and example, however, have had their effect on the world, and his writings will not die with him; while in contemporary biography his name will remain as that of a man who literally devoted his life to his country—a country which often failed to comprehend his views, and never thought of rewarding his devotion. And so passes away one of the representative men of the nineteenth century.—*N. Y. Post.*

A story is going the rounds of the papers of a man who is reported as having three arms. We sincerely hope he'll not come this way. Just think of a public printer with three hands drawing pay by the letter m!

The Weekly Carolina Era.

J. C. LOGAN HARRIS, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21st, 1872.

All Letters relating to Subscriptions or Advertisements, must be addressed to WM. M. BROWN, Business Manager.

All Registered Letters can be sent at our risk.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross ✕ mark, may know that the time for which they subscribed is nearly out, and unless they renew, after receiving two papers, with a cross mark, their papers will be discontinued.

Local, State and General Items.

Attention is invited to the advertisement in another column of fifty dollars reward.

RESIGNED.—Gen. Alfred Dockery has resigned his position as a member of the Legislative Board of Directors for the Penitentiary.

NEW PAPER.—A new Democratic daily is to be published in Charlotte very soon, under the control and management of D. Bradford & Co.

INFORMATION.—*The Battleboro' Advance* is informed that the 20th Senatorial District is composed of Caswell, Person and Orange, and is entitled to two Senators.

FOR GRANT.—Rhode Island held her State Convention on the 14th inst. The administration was endorsed and Grant and Colfax urged for re-nomination.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, says Senator Charles Sumner has consented to preside at the Convention which meets in Cincinnati in May.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from *The Salem Press* that Frank Matthews, son of Mrs. Antionette Matthews, near Huntsville, Yadkin county, so badly shattered his hand on Monday last, by the premature explosion of a gun he was loading, that amputation became necessary.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Republican citizens of Granville county at the Courthouse in Oxford on the 9th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

CALVIN BETTS, Chairman
td. County Ex. Committee.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.—It is thought Southern claims which have been passed upon by the Commission at Washington and recommended to be paid, will be paid during next month. Congress will probably be guided by the report of the Commission and not subject the claims to a second examination by the joint Committee on Claims.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—We regret to announce the death of Haswell P. Buncombe, colored, of Victor Fire Company, No. 1.

THE deceased was known as an upright, honest man. He was a walter in the Capitol for several years, and won the confidence and respect of all the State officers, by his gentlemanly demeanor and strict attention to his duties. He was buried on Monday by his Fire Company.

SALE INJUNCTED.—*The Asheville Pioneer* is informed that Judge Tourgee has issued an injunction which stopped the sale of the Swepson estate. It was to have been sold last Thursday. The injunction was issued upon a complaint which urged that, in consequence of the recent snows in that section, the sale of the property at this time would result in serious loss to the complainants.

"WE KNOW."—We learn from the Publisher of this paper, Mr. L. N. Keith, that it has changed hands, and will *certainly* appear as soon as they can get their new head and standing cuts. They are now engaged in getting up a design for a comic head. We learn that it is to appear with R. D. Wicker and L. N. Keith as Editors and Proprietors. Mr. Keith is an old newspaper man, and a practical printer, and though Mr. Wicker is quite young, he is a bright, enterprising young man, and a "chip from the old block," and we predict for them success, as our people know how to appreciate an enterprise. Go it Bob! The next number of the WE KNOW will appear on Saturday.

LACONIC.—Mr. Greeley is cultivating the laconics in the correspondence of his maturer years. A quarrel occurred between two Kansas editors as to whether H. G. had said that he would not support Grant if nominated. The matter was referred to *The Tribune* philosopher, who thus replied:

TRIBUNE OFFICE,
New York, February 22d, 1872.
"No. HORACE GREELEY."

—We have never thought for a minute that Mr. Greeley would not support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. He is too good a Republican, and loves the peace and prosperity of his country too well, to endanger all that has been settled by the rebellion and reconstruction, to aid in placing the country under Democratic control.

DROWNED.—A soldier belonging to the Company now stationed at Rutherfordton, was drowned in South Fork a few miles from Lincolnton a few days ago. The river was considerably swollen by recent rains and was two feet over the bride. It seems that the soldier was driving some horses. They stopped on the bridge to drink. The horse which the soldier was riding drinking longer than the others, the rider spurred him, and the horse jumped off the bridge on the upper side. Both horse and rider went under the bridge. The horse reached shore, but the soldier was unable to detach his sabre and accoutrements, and drowned.

INDEPENDENT PPESS.—*The Charlotte Bulletin* publishes an article from *The Statesville American* headed—The People are Sovereign—also the article from *The News* of this city, regretting that the tone and communications of *The American* are such as to excite suspicion as to where *The American* will be found in the ensuing campaign. *The Bulletin* then replies to *The News* as follows:—

This is another evidence that if an honest, manly, independent, sound sentiment is expressed, even by one of the best and most faithful Conservatives, forthwith the branding iron is prepared to brand the independent author as a "damned Radical." Such a policy will ruin any party. It is not Conservative. It is rank Radicalism.

LABOR PARTY.—We give below the view of two Democratic papers upon the platform of the Labor party recently promulgated at Columbus, Ohio.

The Statesville American says:

It is a very "wandering" document, has several impracticable resolutions upon public policy, and upon the whole, is unsuited to a Southern latitude, where its friends, upon a close inspection of the principles set forth, must be few. One resolution seeks to engender antagonism between capital and labor; another, to regulate not only wages, but the hours of labor; another, to interfere with the vested rights of corporators; another, which Democrats and Conservatives will hardly relish—"*Equality of rights and privileges to all.*" This is the essence of Sumner's amendment to the disabilities bill—and yet this labor party is being looked to by leading Southern Democratic journals as allies! We cannot perceive what consistency there is in *that*. For the Southern and Northern Democracy to accept of that affiliation, will denationalize the party more than ever, and even if the combination, including other fragments, were successful against the Republicans—having no policy other than that of the Labor Party—would disintegrate and tumble in pieces in a short while, with chaos and confusion to follow. It is not sufficient to defeat your foe, but to possess strength to hold the field afterward; otherwise, to use an apt comparison, frequent changes and party triumphs, will *Mexicanize* any county in its finances and prosperity.

The Charlotte Democrat says:—

The Labor Reform Convention which nominated Judge Davis of Illinois, for President, adopted a resolution in favor of a law making eight hours a day's work for laborers and mechanics. Such interference with business and individual interests should not be tolerated. It injures the poor laborer and mechanic more than it does the capitalist. No man will pay as much for 8 hours work as he will for 10 or 12 hours. We have always been obliged to work from 12 to 15 hours a day, and have often worked 18 hours—and that is the only way to keep free of debt and the calls of the sheriff and constable. People who work only 8 hours and play 4, may be expected to complain of hard times and talk about this being a poor country. The country is a great deal better than many of the people who inhabit it.

THE OUTLAWS.—*The Wilmington Star* of the 17th says nothing further confirmatory or otherwise in regard to the reported killing Boss Strong has as yet been received, though it is still the impression among a great many on the line of the road that he was certainly killed. There is a rumor to the effect that Henry Berry Lowery has left the county, he having previously disguised himself with false whiskers, &c., so that his most intimate friends and associates would not know him. It is also reported that Stephen Lowery, who has the reputation of being really the most brutal and blood-thirsty of the gang, is now in command in place of his brother Henry Berry. We give these rumors for what they are worth, in nowise vouching for their correctness. If there *should be* any truth in them, the fact would account for other members of the gang being seen with Henry Berry's favorite weapons in their possession, as is reported to be the case. Then, too, if Boss Strong has in reality been sent to the "happy hunting grounds of his fathers," the number of this notorious gang of desperadoes will have been reduced to three, viz., Stephen Lowery, Tom Lowery and Andrew Strong. George Applewhite, reported to have been killed sometime during the early part of last year, but who subsequently made his appearance among the gang, afterwards disappeared again and his whereabouts or probable fate has ever since been clouded in mystery. Some think that he left the county, as Henry Berry is now reported to have done, while others entertain the opinion that he was killed in some brawl among the members of the gang.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—*The Charlotte Democrat* says two or three white men were brought to that city last week and committed to Jail for passing counterfeit money, of which they had several hundred dollars when taken up. Their arrest was caused by Mr. A. W. Lawing, to whom some of the spurious money was passed. He and Dr. Wash. Morrison and W. A. Wilson, pursued the men into Gaston county and brought them to Charlotte, where they were examined by a U. S. Commissioner and Marshal and committed for trial. They had two teams and professed to be from Rockingham county, Va. They will find out that honesty is the best policy.

Detective Hester, last week, seized in that city, one or two wagons loaded with "blockade" whiskey. In one case the men unhitched their horses and escaped, leaving their wagon standing in the street. Those who attempt to evade the tax on tobacco and whiskey not only injure themselves, but cause injury to honest manufacturers and dealers, by the stringent regulations imposed by the Government.

RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC SECESSION.—The following remarkable clause is contained in the will of a recently deceased citizen of Richmond, Virginia:—

"To my daughter ——, who has done so much to alienate my affections, but who I still deeply and tenderly love, I give as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of secession and rebellion, doctrines and aims which have reduced me from affluence to beggary, and as she yet thinks perhaps that 'The Lost Cause' will be regained, she may think my bequest as valuable, more so, possibly, than the same amount given in Yankee securities. I give her the following, viz: Twenty-five Confederate bonds of K., P. & Co., $25,000; eighteen servants emancipated by secession, $10,000; insurance and bank stocks, $15,000 all my claims against the so-called Confederate government for the wanton, cruel and wicked destruction of my property on the third of April, 1865, $200,000. I could continue the list to the extent of more than half a million of dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left all my children a handsome competency."

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES: if they did, anathemas against the depleting lancet, the drastic purge, and the terrible salivants of the materia medica, would arise from every graveyard. The motto of modern medical science is "*Preserve and Regulate, not destroy*," and no remedy of our day is so entirely in harmony with this philanthropic logic as DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. In this powerful, yet harmless restorative, dyspepsia, billious complaints, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and nerves, encounter an irresistible antidote. 118—4w.

PETITION.—The petition of Fredrick T. Walser, publisher of *The National Republican*, a newspaper published in the county of Forsythe, North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Pool in the United States Senate last Friday, praying that papers printed on one side be made legal mailable matter at the minimum rate fixed by Congress on weekly newspapers and packages to newsdealers, which was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

F. F. V.—John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, has written a letter predicting the triumph and perpetuity of the Republican party, and announces himself a Republican.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS
Do you want an agency, *local or traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines? They last forever;* sample free. Send for circular. Address *at once Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 246 W Randolph St, Chicago. 118—4w.

Real Estate Dealers & Owners
and all SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES
desirous of attracting
NORTHERN CAPITAL!
Should write, giving full particulars to GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, No. 4 South St. Baltimore, Md. Refer to Hon. Jefferson Davis, Memphis, Tenn; Ex-Gov. M. L. Bonham, Edgefield, S. C.; Gen. P. M. B. Young, Cartersville, Ga.; Mr. Henry A. Schroeder, Presid't Southern Bank, Mobile, Ala.; and W. B. Sorley & Co. Bankers, Galveston, Texas. 118—4w.

BURNHAM'S WATER TURBINE
NEW TURBIN is in general use throughout the U. S. A SIX INCH. is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of Construction and the power it transmits renders it the best water wheel ever invented. Pamphlet free.
N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"JESUS."
BY CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.
His divinity established and rationalism routed. The most popular and rapidly-selling religious work ever issued. For circulars address A. P. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED. The only complete life of
JAMES FISK.
Containing a full account of all his schemes, enterprises and assassination. Biographies of Vanderbilt, Drew and other great R. R. and Financial magnates. GREAT FRAUDS of the TAMMANY RING. Brilliant pen pictures in the LIGHTS & SHADOWS of New York Life. JOSIE MANSFIELD *the siren*. How a beautiful woman captivated and ruined her victims. Life of EDWARD S. STOKES, Illustrated octavo of over 500 pages. Send $1.00 for outfit, and secure territory at once. Circulars free. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Chicago or Cincinnati. 118—4w.

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of "*Cold in Head*," *Catarrh* or *Ozena*, which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cts.

The Pen Letter Book
for copying letters *without Press or Water*, continues to grow in favor wherever introduced, and thousands now using it attest its wonderful merits. All praise its *Simplicity* and *Convenience*, and a public test of six years has fully established its genuineness and reliability. It has only to be properly shown to be appreciated by all business men. Price $2.25 and upward. Address
P. GARRETT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Agents wanted. 118—4w.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
FOR COUGHS, COLDS & HOARSENESS.
These *Tablets* present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.
CAUTION Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets. Price 25 Cts. per Box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y., Sole Agent for the U. S. Send for Circular. 118—4w.

Oh, Would I Were a Child again!
sighs the weary and exhausted one, as the languor and lassitude of spring comes upon him. Come and receive vigor and strength from the wonderful South American TONIC
JURUBEBA.
Long and successfully used in its native country, as a *Powerful Tonic, and Patent Purifier of the Blood*, it is found even to exceed the anticipations founded on its great reputation. According to the medical and scientific periodicals of London and Paris, it possesses the MOST POWERFUL TONIC properties known to MATERIA MEDICA.
Dr. Wells' Extract of Jurubeba
is a perfect remedy for all diseases of the BLOOD, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, GLANDULOUS TUMORS, DROPSY, SCROFULA, INTERNAL ABSCESSES, and will remove all *obstructions* of the LIVER, SPLEEN, INTESTINES, UTERINE and URINARY ORGANS.
It is strengthening and nourishing. Like nutricious food taken into the stomach, it assimilates and diffuses itself through the circulation, giving vigor and health.
It regulates the *bowels, quiets* the *nerves*, acts directly on the secretive organs, and, by its powerful *Tonic* and restoring effects, produces *healthy* and *vigorous* action to the whole system.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N Y.,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular. mar 14 118—4w.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court
TYRRELL COUNTY. } Notice.
Sam'l Rogers and wife, Plaintiffs,
against
James Brickhouse and wife Anna, Mathew Dillen and others, Defendants.

It appearing that the above named Mathew Dillen is a resident of the State of Indiana, Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of North Carolina made in this cause at January Term, 1872, the undersigned will proceed to state the account between the parties to this action, at the Court House in Columbia, Tyrrell county, N. C., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1872, and continue from day to day until the same is completed, when and where the parties to said action are notified to appear, and do all things necessary to protect their interests in the premises.
ELI SPRUILL, Clerk
Superior Court of Tyrrell county.
March 9, 1872. 41—w6w.

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1872.
INTENDING TO SPEND MUCH OF my time in this City, I offer my services to the public as an Agent to prosecute the claims of citizens against the Government of the United States. Address
DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
Box No. 217 Washington, D. C.
mar 4—114—3tw&tri-w.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN!
From the subscriber on the night of the 20th of February last, a BAY HORSE, six years old, above medium Height, rather heavy limbed and light bodied, knees inclined forward, some white in his face, and a small scar on right shoulder behind the collar. He trots long and hard, and is just learning to pace.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Horse, or for any information that will lead to his recovery. Address,
HARRISON FRAZER,
Bush Hill, Randolph Co.,
March 1st, 1872—w3w. N. C.

JOHN MASSEY is running a Saw Mill at Carey. He will furnish all kinds of Lumber at short notice. Any order left at this office will receive ompt attention.
January 10, 1872. 32—w1m.

Court Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States vs. 89 half boxes of Manufactured Plug Tobacco, 1,000 lbs. Smoking Tobacco, 500 lbs. Leaf Tobacco, 1 screw Press, 2 Box Screws, 1 Common Smoking Tobacco Machine as the property of Larkin Brooks.—Libel of Information.
To Larkin Brooks, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.
Notice is hereby given that the above mentioned property was seized by Charles J. Winstead, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th Collection District of North Carolina, on the 30th day of January, 1872, as forfeited to the uses of the United States for violation of the internal revenue laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said libel set forth; and that the said cause will stand for trial at the court room of said court at Raleigh, on the first Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.
Given under my hand, at office, in Raleigh, the 15th day of June, 1872.
S. T. CARROW,
41—w2w United States Marshal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States vs. 530 half boxes of Manufactured Plug Tobacco, average weight 55 per Box, 1 Guerrant Machine, 1 pair of Scales, 2 Box Screws, 2 Press Screws, 2 Iron Levers, and 24 Dryers as the property of Hugh Woods.—Libel of Information.
To Hugh Woods, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.
Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by Charles S. Winstead, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th Collection District of North Carolina, on the 30th of January, 1872, as forfeited to the uses of the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said libel of Information set forth; and that the said cause will stand for trial at the court room of said court at Raleigh on the first Monday of June, next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.
Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 15th day of March, 1872.
S. T. CARROW,
41—w2w United States Marshal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States vs. 18 boxes manufactured plug tobacco, one wagon, 2 horses and harness, seized as the property of William S. Holloway, and against said Holloway and N. M. Norwood and William P. Day, his sureties on the appraisement bond for the release of said property.—Libel of Information.
To William S. Holloway, William P. Day, N. M. Norwood, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.
Notice is hereby given that the above mentioned property was seized by I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th Collection District of N. C., on the 10th day of February, 1872, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said libel of Information set forth; and that the said cause will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Raleigh, on the first Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why said property shall not be declared liable to forfeiture or a judgment according granted upon said appraisement bond, and to intervene for their interest.
Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 14th day of March, 1872. S. T. CARROW,
41—w2w United States Marshal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States vs. 1 Still and Fixtures and twenty-six acres of Land, on which said still is situated, and in the county of Orange, being designated as the Distillery tract.—Libel of Information.
To Samuel Johnson, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.
Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th Collection District of North Carolina, on the 23rd day of Jan., 1872, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said cause will stand for trial as the court room of said Court at Raleigh, on the first Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.
Given under my hand, at office in Raleigh, this 14th day of March, 1872.
S. T. CARROW,
41—w2w. United States Marshal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States vs. 1 Still and Fixtures and a tract of one hundred and thirty-six acres, more or less, of land on which said still and fixtures were situated, known as Blossom's Distillery.—Libel of Information.
To George Blossom, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.
Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th Collection District of North Carolina, on the 24th day of January, 1872, as forfeited to the uses of the United States for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said cause will stand for trial at the court room of said court, at Raleigh on the first Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.
Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 14th day of March, 1872.
S. T. CARROW,
41—w2w. United States Marshal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
United States vs. 1 Still and Fixtures, the property of Judson Fearington and 1 Still and Fixtures, the property of William Buck Foster.—Libel of Information.
To Judson Fearington and Wm. Buck Foster, and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.
Notice is hereby given, that the above mentioned property was seized by I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th Collection District of North Carolina, on 11th day of January, 1872, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the internal revenue laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said libel of Information set forth; and that the said cause will stand for trial at the court room of said court, at Raleigh, on the first Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and