GOLDEN WORDS.

Henry Wilson at Great Falls.

Hon. Henry Wilson said:

Here to-night I assert it, and there is not a man on God's earth can contradict it, for the record is against him, that from the year 1832, when William Lloyd Garrison and eleven other faithful and fearless men signed their names to the declaration that black men had a right to liberty, and that they would do what they could, sanctioned by law, humanity, and religion, to emancipate the bondman, and to lift up the poor and lowly in the land, from that day to this hour, every moment of the time, and on every distinct issue, the Democratic party has been on the side of privilege, the side of caste, the side of a brutal, ignorant, degraded barbarism. Measured by the standards of the philosophers and statesmen of the ages, measured by the law of the living God, there has not been a moment when it was not clearly, plainly, distinctly, unqualifiedly wrong. It has been wrong, and it is wrong now, and I fear it will continue to be wrong.

The Republican party, made up as it has been of men who came out of other organizations because they were convinced that the party of freedom and humanity was the party of the country, has at all times, in every struggle, in peace and in war, been on the side of the country, the side of liberty, the side of justice, the side of humanity, the side of a progressive Christian civilization.

* * * * * * *

I say there has not been a moment in all those years when the champions of human rights have not occupied a position that the Christian men and women who belong to it or sympathize with it could not take it into their closets, and, on their bended knees, invoke the blessing of God upon it.

* * * * * * *

I was born in poverty; want sat by my cradle. I know what it is to ask a mother for bread when she has none to give. I left my home at ten years of age and served an apprenticeship of eleven years, receiving a month's schooling each year, and at the end of eleven years of hard work, a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which brought me eighty-four dollars. Eighty-four dollars for eleven years of hard toil! I never spent the amount of one dollar in money, counting every penny from the time I was born until I was twenty-one years of age. I know what it is to travel weary miles and ask my fellow men to give me leave to toil.

* * * * * * *

We have made labor honorable, even in the rice swamps of the Carolinas and Georgia; we have taken the brand of dishonor from the brow of labor throughout the country; and in doing that grand work we have done more for labor, for the honor and dignity of laboring men, than was ever achieved by all the parties that arose in this country from the time the Pilgrims put their feet upon Plymouth Rock up to the year 1860. [Applause.]

Let the man who toils for wages, whether in the mill, on the farm, or in the mechanic shop, realize what has been done during these last dozen years to lift from toil the badge of dishonor, and to open the great South to the free laboring men of the world. Let him remember with grateful heart that he owes it all, under Providence, to the Republican party.

Auction-blocks, bloodhounds, the lash, chains, manacles, cannot go their now. They have sunk down to the place from whence they came—to the bottomless pit, and the lower deep of the bottomless pit.

We passed the homestead bill, and James Buchanan vetoed it, and the Democratic party supported him in that veto, but the first year the Republican party came into power, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, it passed the homestead bill, and saved the public lands to the free laboring men of this country forever and forever.

I am glad that workingmen are complaining. I am glad the workingmen of Europe are getting discontented and want better wages and are getting higher wages and fewer hours. The first month I worked after I was twenty-one years of age I went into the woods, drove team, cut mill-logs, wood, rose in the morning before day light and worked hard until after dark at night, and I received for it the magnificent sum of six dollars. Each of those dollars looked as large to me as the moon looks to-night. [Laughter.]

To-day the laboring men and women of our country are earning from three to four times as much in a day as they could earn forty years ago, and a day's work is shorter now than it was then. I am grateful to God that this is so. I do not care anything about a few men or corporations piling up a great amount of money. The wealth of the Astors, the Stewarts, and the Vanderbilts has no allurements for me. I believe God made this world to grow good men and women, and not to pile up money.—That is my belief, and I want to see the men and women who bear the burdens and do the work have a full share of all they earn, and that an honest day's work shall always have a fair day's pay. [Loud Applause.]

A man is a man, no matter where he was born or what blood courses in his veins. I believe that God made him and Christ died for him, and that he is destined to an immortal inheritance.—I believe, too, in that comprehensive policy that watches over the poor and lowly and takes care of the interests of all the world; but, after all, I am for the Republic of the United States, one and indivisible, and the people of the United States, before any other country or any other people. [Applause.]

One would suppose, to hear our Democratic friends talk, that we never had any corruption before; that they had always been pure, because they never punished a thief. [Applause and laughter.] I propose right here to lay down this proposition: that the reason why this Administration is so assailed is not that it has been more corrupt, or as corrupt as its modern predecessors, but that it is doing much to expose thieving and to punish men who steal.

The per centage of loss under the Administration has been less than under any Administration since General Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States. There is not a shadow of doubt of it. I assert here and now, that there has been a less percentage of loss under General Grant's administration than under that of ony other Administration since the days of John Quincy Adams. John Tyler, a son of President Tyler, in a letter recently published, states that there were, in Van Buren's administration, ninety-eight receivers of the public money, ninety-six of whom became defaulters. Ninety-six out of ninety-eight!—[Laughter.] Is there any man here to-night who knows that any one of those men was ever sent to the penitentiary?

The difference between Republicans and Democrats on this question is this: the Republicans try to discover and punish their thieves; the Democrats never punish theirs. You cannot tell me to-night of a man who stole from the national Government under a Democratic administration who was sent to the penitentiary. Under this Administration several thieves have been sent there.

We have a class of men who are always looking behind them. They have never been satisfied. They have taken their position on the great issues of the last forty years and been wrong every time. They linger behind their age,—All their predictions have failed. They are the instruments of defeats and failures. Still these men continue to believe that all the statesmanship of the country is gone. They once looked up at the slave-masters of the South, who were their masters, too, when they stood on the heads of their negroes.—They looked pretty tall then. A great convulsion came, and it shook them from their high position, and they look quite as small now as other people. But our Democratic friends do not see it; the old illusion still haunts them.

Men cannot be wrong all the time for forty years and be convicted of their folly in an hour. Until that political organization has been convicted of its wickedness, repents of its sins, and brings forth the fruits of repentance, the Government of the United States cannot be safe in its control. Its history, and the elements of which it is composed alike forbid that it should be again intrusted with power.

In the past sixteen years we Republicans have taken from the Democratic party more than a million of its best men—taken the cream right off of it. [Applause.]

Never till the masses of the Democratic party accept the vital ideas of patriotism, of equality for all and protection to all, will it be safe to intrust the mighty interests of the nation to that political organization. Its "new departure" is a delusion; its "passive policy" is a snare. Neither the one nor the other will be adopted, because it is right. If either be adopted at all, it will be in the hope to win power, to defeat the full fruition of the great work achieved by the Republican party.

Stand by the Republican colors. They symbolize patriotism and liberty, justice and humanity, development and progress. Trust yourselves; correct your own errors; move right onward, abreast of the advancing currents of a progressive republicanism. Look to your history; do not blur nor blot that immortal record. Let it be an inspiration, a perennial source of faith and hope, in sunshine and in storm. In the years to come, when the passions and prejudices of these days of conflict shall have sunk to rest with us in the bright hereafter, the record of the last twelve years will be a brilliant chapter in the history of human progress. The world will note it, and mankind will read it with beaming eye and throbbing heart.

Who got Swepson off from all his prosecutions in Western North Carolina? W. M. Shipp, our Democratic Attorney General.

To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Being a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, I ask the attention of such as I shall not meet personally during the campaign, to this Circular.

Upon the general questions that divide public opinion, it is enough to say that I am a Republican; and favor the re-election of Governor Caldwell, and President Grant.

My views upon the financial topics of the day not precisely included in the platform of either political party, are as follows:

I. If elected, I shall endeavor to have the Internal Revenue System *abolished*. In North Carolina its interference with old and permanent forms of production and industry, no less than its direct burdens as a tax, and the disaster, and sometimes ruin, which its enforcement brings upon those who violate its provisions, often innocently or inadvertently, are most vexatious and offensive. These are results not peculiar to the present system, but apparently inseparable from any system which draws by direct taxation immense sums of money from the people. I think that the experiment should cease. It is obvious that a repeal of this law will act as a *bounty* upon wide-spread and valuable interests amongst us; and thus the very arguments which prevail, in behalf of such interests in other parts of the country, to give a protective character to the Tariff, demand, in favor of ours, the repeal of this excise tax upon Tobacco and Distillation.

II. In my opinion it is impolitic to raise revenue from the people for any further payment towards *the principal* of the National Debt, until the same becomes demandable.

What has been done in that way hitherto has been good policy, as going to establish public credit, rendered questionable by the confusion which followed the recent war, and especially by the financial views of distinguished leaders of political opinion in other parts of the Country. The Administration of General Grant has already paid some three hundred and fifty millions of the principal of this debt; and under existing legislation, before any change, such as I propose, can be effected, it is probable that Five Hundred Millions of it will have been paid. The principal of this debt is demandable partly in about ten, and partly in about thirty years. The wealth of the country is advancing with strides so gigantic, that at the end of those periods payment of this principal will be felt as a burden only *one-half*, and probably not more than *one-fourth* of what it is now. In the meantime North Carolina will have recovered from her present paralysis. Such recovery will be hastened by the policy of drawing as little money from her people by taxation, as the present needs of the country demand.

III. Therefore, I propose that the revenue of the United States shall be raised entirely by a Tariff, the object of which shall be to collect no more than the amount needed to meet current demands on account of our National Debt, and to defray the ordinary expenses of administering the Government,—such expenses to be reduced at every opportunity, towards the simplest requirements of a time of peace and quiet.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. SMITH.

Boon Hill, Johnston county, N. C.,
May 30th, 1872.

Proposals for Wood.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Louisville, Kentucky, May 14, 1872.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, under the usual conditions heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the U. S. Quartermasters, at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1872, for furnishing MERCHANTABLE HARD WOOD, from the 1st of July, 1872, to the 30th of June, 1873, at the following military posts in the Department of the South:

Atlanta, Ga.,	700 cords
Augusta, Ga.,	100 "
Crab Orchard, Ky.,	200 "
Chattanooga, Tenn.,	400 "
Columbia, S. C.,	800 "
Chester, S. C.,	200 "
Charlotte, N. C.,	200 "
Elizabethtown, Ky.,	400 "
Frankfort, Ky.,	400 "
Fort Pulaski, Ga.,	750 "
Fort Macon, N. C.,	450 "
Newport Barracks, Ky.,	700 "
Nashville, Tenn.,	600 "
Newberry, S. C.,	200 "
Opelika, Ala.,	200 "
Paducah, Ky.,	200 "
Rutherfordton, N. C.,	200 "
Raleigh, N. C.,	400 "
Fort Johnston, N. C.,	200 "
Humboldt, Tenn.,	200 "
Huntsville, Ala.,	200 "
Louisville, Ky.,	300 "
Lebanon, Ky.,	300 "
Lancaster, Ky.,	200 "
Lexington, Ky.,	200 "
Lincolnton, N. C.,	200 "
Mobile, Ala.,	350 "
Mount Sterling, Ky.,	200 "
Mount Vernon, Ala.,	100 "
Shelbyville, Ky.,	200 "
Savannah, Ga.,	200 "
St. Augustine, Fla.,	500 "
Spartanburgh, S. C.,	500 "
Sumter, S. C.,	200 "
Unionville, S. C.,	200 "
Yorkville, S. C.,	450 "

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each post.

Blank proposals, and any additional information can be had in person, or by letter, on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Dep't. of the South.
June 13, 1872. 1—4t.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 15, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with the usual requirements will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 7th of August, 1872, at 13 o'clock, M., when the bids will be opened, for the erection of stone walls with coping, brick walls or iron fences around the National Cemeteries at the following places:

Beaufort and Florence, S. C.
Salisbury and Raleigh, N. C.
Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Separate bids for coping of the stone walls, set complete, will be considered.

Proposals, in triplicate, will also be received at this office at the same time for building 1½ story stone or brick lodges, at the National Cemeteries at the following places, viz:

Raleigh, North Carolina.
Memphis, Chattanooga and Fort Donelson, Tennessee.
Logan's Cross Roads and Lebanon, Ky.

Plans and specifications for the walls, railings and lodges, can be seen at this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Charleston, S. C., and at the Acting Assistant Quartermaster's at Raleigh, N. C., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Lebanon, Ky., where all particulars with regard to the work will be cheerfully given to bidders either by calling in person or by letter.

The bids should be addressed to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, and marked on the envelope, "Proposal for wall, iron fence or lodge," as the case may be.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Qr.-Mr. Gen. U. S. Army,
Chief Qr. Mr., Dept. South.

4—w4w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.
Superior Court.

William L. Brame, James A. Brame, and others,
against
Andrew Bowden, and Arabella G. Bowden, his wife, James Stanback, and others.—Petition to sell Land for partition.

This cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew Bowden and Arabella G. Bowden his wife, are non-residents of this State, and supposed to be residents of the State of Tennessee:

On motion of John W. Hayes, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Era*, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., notifying the said defendants of the filing of the complaint in this proceeding; that the same is for sale, of real estate, for partition amongst the heirs at law and next of kin of Samuel Brame, deceased, and that they make appearance at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for Granville county, in Oxford, on or before the 6th day of July next, and answer, plead or demur as they may see fit, and that upon their failure to appear, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, and an order for sale made according to law.

CALVIN BETTS, Clerk
Superior Court of Granville county.
may 25. 51—w6w

Amanda Thain, Plaintiff,
against
Wm. Thain, Thos. S. Thain, Alexander Thain, Henry E. Thain, Hamilton W. Thain and Caroline R. Thain, Defendants.—Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Johnston County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Wm. Thain, Thos. S. Thain, Alexander Thain, Henry E. Thain, H. W. Thain and C. R. Thain the Defendants, above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Johnston, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Johnston county, within ten days from the date of this summons: and let them take notice, that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take Judgment against them for the relief demanded in the petition.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 27th day of June, 1872.

(Signed,) P. T. MASSEY,
Clerk of Supreme Court,
Johston county.

A true copy.
Test: P. T. MASSEY, C. S. C. 4—w6w.

Pleasant Garden Classical Schools,
MALE AND FEMALE,
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal, will open the 7th Session the 30th July, 1872, and continue 20 weeks. Board, in good families, near the Institution, $9 per month—all found except lights. Tuition from $10 to $16.50. Contingent fee fifty cents.

Students coming by Railroad will stop at Greensboro', where conveyances will meet them, if we are advised of the time.

Terms cash, in advance.

For particulars, address the Principal at Greensboro', N. C.

June 8, 1872. 1—5tpd.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken for diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken for all Throat and Lung Ailments.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Renovates and Invigorates the entire system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be kept in every house, and its life-giving Tonic properties tried by all.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Restores the Appetite and Strengthens the Stomach.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has restored many persons who have been unable to work for years.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Removes pain in Breast, Side or Back.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
All recovering from any illness will find this the best TONIC they can take.

DR CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Is an effective regulator of the Liver.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken to strengthen and build up your system.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Makes Delicate Females, who are never feeling well, Strong and Healthy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Will prevent Malarious Fevers, and braces up the System.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Is the very remedy for the Weak and Debilitated.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Will cure your Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Rapidly restores exhausted strength.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if you feel weak or debilitated.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Gives tone and energy to Debilitated Constitutions.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Should be taken if your Stomach is out of order.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S
Compound Syrup of
POKE ROOT!

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT
Builds up Constitutions broken down from Mineral or Mercurial Poisons.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POAE ROOT
Should be taken by all requiring a remedy to make pure blood.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures all diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Rheumatism and Pains in Limbs, Bones, &c.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Removes Pimples, Blotches, and beautifies the Complexion.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Is the BEST Alterative or Blood Purifier made.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT
Cures Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes or Scrofula in any form.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Tetter.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures old Sores, Boils or Ulcers.

CANVASSERS WANTED

For "Our Own Fireside."

An Illustrated Paper, 16 pages, published Monthly. Subscription price, $1.50. Every Subscriber receives a Valuable Chromo, A Fruit Piece, which sells for $5. Send 2 cent Stamp for Sample and Premium List.—Address W. E. GUMP, Publisher,
Dayton, Ohio.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 2d, 1872.

The following act is published for the information of the holders of bonds of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned, in compliance with the requirements of the act, hereby invite proposals, to be forwarded to this Department on or before the 10th day of October, 1872, for an exchange of the stocks of this State in any Railroad company, or other corporation, for the bonds of the State. Said proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Exchange of State Stocks."

It is deemed unnecessary to set forth the details of exchange, as the act is explanatory of itself.

D. A JENKINS,
State Treasurer.
W. M. SHIPP,
Attorney General.

AN ACT for Exchanging the Stocks of the State for Bonds with which such Stocks were obtained and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That the Public Treasurer and Attorney General shall advertise for six months in such newspapers as they may select, and invite proposals for an exchange of the Stocks held by the State in any Railroad or other corporation, for the bonds by which the State acquired such stocks; or any other bonds of the State (not special tax) where the stock is not specially pledged for the redemption of bonds issued to such corporation; such bids shall be opened on a day appointed, and those terms be accepted which may be most advantageous for the State; *Provided*, That in no event shall any of the said stocks be exchanged for less than their par value, or for less than three bonds of same nominal value, issued in aid of Chatham Railroad, January 1st, 1869; *and provided further*, No stock in the North Carolina Railroad shall be exchanged, unless in the same offer it is proposed to take twenty shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, ten shares in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and twenty shares in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company (Eastern Division,) and to pay therefor two bonds of one thousand dollars each of the State, issued to the North Carolina Railroad under acts of 1848-'49, chapter eighty-two, or 1854-'55, chapter thirty-two, one bond of one thousand dollars, issued to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, under acts 1854-'55, chapter two hundred and thirty-two, or acts of 1856, chapter seventy-four and seventy-six, and two bonds of one thousand dollars, issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad (Eastern Division,) acts of 1866-'67, chapter one hundred and six or in the aforesaid proportion.

Sec. 2. That any Railroad or other corporation, which has heretofore received bonds of the State in exchange for bonds of said corporation or person holding such State bonds, shall be entitled to a surrender of a bond of such corporation, upon the return to the Treasury of any State bond of equal amount, issued under the acts of the General Assembly or Ordinances of the Convention, authorizing such exchange, and upon a return of all bonds issued under any particular act or ordinance, the corporation shall be entitled to a cancellation and surrender of any mortgage executed to the State for securing payment of such corporation bonds, or State bonds; coupons on said bonds may be exchanged in like manner and cut off and retained on either side to make equality.

Sec. 3. To facilitate the exchange proposed in this act, the State does hereby relinquish all claim for stock in the Western Railroad above one million one hundred thousand dollars, and surrenders to the said Company two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars coupons now in State Treasury withheld on a former exchange of Company bonds for stock in said Railroad; and also the State does hereby relinquish all claims to stock in said company above six hundred thousand dollars upon the return to the Treasury of the five hundred thousand dollars of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford company bonds, and coupons heretofore issued to said Western Railroad company; *Provided*, That any person acquiring a share of State stock in said corporation, shall be entitled to all rights and privileges with the private stockholders in voting, and in the election of the directors whose number shall be determined by the stockholders of said company. The State also relinquishes all claim to stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad above four millions of dollars.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the proportion of shares of stock for which the State appoints one director in any corporation, is exchanged, the right of the State to appoint such director shall cease and determine, and one director to be selected by lot shall be deducted from the number appointed on the part of the State; and upon acceptance of this act by any corporation and such guarantees given for its fulfillment as shall be deemed sufficient by the Treasurer and Attorney General, all further rights to representation by the State either by directors or proxy, shall cease and determine.

Sec. 5. That as soon as may be practicable, the Public Treasurer shall receive the bonds offered in exchange, and in the presence of the Auditor and Attorney General, shall cancel the same. It shall also be his duty to transfer the stocks and execute such conveyances of the other interest hereinbefore mentioned as shall be deemed necessary, such conveyance to be in a form approved by the Attorney General.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to make a minute of what shall be done by the Treasurer in the premises, and to make therefrom such entries in the books of his office as may secure a just accountability on the part of the Treasurer because of the transaction hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 7. The Public Treasurer shall make special reports upon the subject of this act to the General Assembly at every session.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 1st day of February, A. D., 1872. 44—wtd.

ANT-PROOF PROVISION SAFES.

A new article, made light and airy, covered with fine woven painted wire, and are entirely secured from the *encroachment of all insects, creeping or flying*. They are convenient to ship, being nested together, three in a nest.

Three sizes.

No. 1, Stained and Varnished,		$6 50
No. 2, "	"	8 00
No. 3, "	"	9 50

Grained Oak or Walnut, 50 cents extra on each.

Also, LARGE SAFES, with deep Drawers for Bread and Cake; lined with tin: drawers lock. Two sizes, both large.

No. 2, with Drawers, $13, Stained and Varn.
No. 3, " 15, " "
Grained Oak or Walnut, 50 cents extra each.

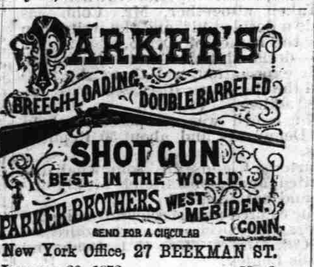
N. B. LARGE SAFES or MILK HOUSES—Can be taken apart and shipped in a small package.

PURE SPARKLING WATER!

E. S. FARSON'S NEW PATENT WATER FILTER AND PURIFIER, is the only practical Filter in use. They are made to fit in all sizes of *Water Coolers*. Persons having a Cooler, have only to bring or send the inside diameter of the Cooler and get a Filter to fit at a trifling cost. Those not having Coolers can be supplied with Porcelain lined or Galvanized Coolers, of any size of our own manufacture, at as low prices as elsewhere and a Filter to fit. These Filters entirely remove all impurities and foul odors from water in passing through them.

Liberal Discount to Dealers.

E. S. FARSON,
No. 209 Pear St., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 16, 1872. 51—w3m.



New York Office, 27 BEEKMAN ST.
January 20, 1872. 59—6m

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.

Wilmington North Carolina

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT H. COWAN,	President.
JOHN W. ATKINSON,	Vice President.
F. H. CAMERON,	Secretary.
DR. E. A. ANDERSON,	Medical Direc'r

DIRECTORS:

J W Atkinson, General Insurance Agent
I B Granger, President of the Bank of New Hanover.
F W Kerchner, Grocer and Commission Merchant.
C M Stedman, of Wright and Stedman.
T H McKoy, of W A Whitehead & Co., Fayetteville.
R H Cowan, President.
H B Ellers, Commission Merchant.
A A Willard, of Willard Brothers.
W A Cumming, of Northrop & Cumming.
G W Williams, of Williams & Murchison.
Eli Murray, of E Murray & Co.
A J DeRossett, of DeRossett & Co.
Robert Henning, of Dawson, Teel & Henning.
Alex Sprunt, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt and Hinson.
P Murphy, Attorney at Law.
J D Williams, of J D Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Jas C McRae, Att'y at Law, Fayetteville
I B Kedy, Merchant, Kenansville.
J T Pope, Merchant, Lumberton.

SPECIAL FEATURES
AND ADVANTAGES.

1st. No restriction on Residence or Travel.
2. No extra charge on the lives of Females.
3. Policies Incontestable after Five Years.
4. The Rates of Interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of Companies located in other States, thus insuring larger Dividends to Policy Holders.
5. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.
6. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the

CAPITAL STOCK OF $500,000.

7. ALL THE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY ARE INVESTED IN THIS STATE AND CIRCULATED AMONG OUR OWN PEOPLE. This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this

HOME INSTITUTION,

which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up HOME INSTITUTIONS.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State, with whom the most liberal terms will be made. Apply to

JAMES D. BROOKS,
General Supervising Agent,
or