MARVELOUS IMPOSTURES.

Parallels for the Famous Tichborne Case.

Two Men Hanged for One Man's Crime—Even a mother Deceived by a Fellow Pretending to be her Long-Lost Son.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 3.

People who imagined that they had heard the last of the famous Tichborne case, in which a vulgar butcher laid claim to one of the largest estates and noblest titles of England, have been undeceived. The claimant, so far from being crushed out by the evidence at the protracted trial, the result of which was to bind the so-called Roger Tichborne over to stand his trial for perjury, has now taken to a new *role*. He has been for months engaged in the donation business on a large scale, and the Tichborne claimant's fund has been steadily swelling from the profuse contributions of the credulous, running all the way up from sixpence each to fifty pounds sterling. This prodigal bestowal of funds is to aid the claimant in defending the suit against him for perjury, and in proving his title to the Tichborne estates.

THE WRONG MAN HANGED.

Aside from the romantic elements in this case and the always ready popular sympathy for one in humble life who claims to have been kept out of his own and is suing for it, the notable point is that it furnishes one of the most remarkable cases of disputed personal identity on record. Such cases always possess an interest for the public. The annals of crime furnish many instances in which the identity of persons arrested and charged with offence has been proved by apparently conclusive testimony, yet the persons so proved guilty have afterward been found wholly innocent, and the witnesses all mistaken in the man. In 1796 a gentleman named Lesurques was tried, convicted, and hanged at Paris for highway robbery, no less than four witnesses testifying to his identity. Other witnesses were brought forward to prove an *alibi*, but one of these having been detected in a falsity, the jury refused to believe all, and brought the prisoner in guilty. The young man went to the scaffold protesting his innocence. Four years afterward the real criminal, one Dubosc, was arrested, and found to possess a marvellous personal likeness to Lesurques. Evidence of a conclusive character was produced against him and he was hanged, an accomplice testifying to his guilt and to the entire innocence of Lesurques.

A YOUNG MAN'S ESCAPE.

In 1845 a singular case of mistaken identity occurred in a trial at Lowell, Massachusetts. Some wretch had assaulted little girls picking berries in the fields near that city, and a young man was arrested two weeks after. A Mr. Houghton and his wife, who had ran to the rescue of the girls on hearing their screams, swore positively that the prisoner was the same man who had run away in the bushes at the time of the assault. The two girls were taken separately into a room, and each of them pointed out the prisoner as the fellow who committed the assault upon them. Other witnesses, to the number of ten in all, swore to his identity with a man whom they had seen on the day before the crime near the spot. On the other hand, the prisoner brought six unimpeachable witnesses who testified positively that they were with him in a remote town in New Hampshire at the very time the assault on the girls was committed. This proved *alibi*, together with the good character of the young man charged, secured his acquittal, the counsel for the Government admitting the *alibi* to have been clearly made out. But the remarkable resemblance of the prisoner to the villian who had committed the crime, and the fact that the witnesses for the Government who identified him were all mistaken, caused the Judge who tried the case to remark that it was almost sufficient to shake all confidence in human testimony.

ASTONISHING FALSE PRETENCE.

A case more nearly resembling the Tichborne claimant, being that of a lost son returning to his parents' house, and recognized and believed in as their true son, while all the time an impostor, occurred at Bangor, Maine, in 1849. The claimant in this case was a young man 24 years of age, named Luther Hause, a wild fellow, son of Luther Hause of Troy, Maine, who had worked at Bangor for two or three years as a common laborer. He imposed upon the family of James Hause (to whom neither he nor his father was related) by claiming to be their long lost son, and obtained from them money and clothing to a considerable amount, for which suit was finally brought against him.

On the trial, James Hause, Esq., of Corinna, Me., who was an intelligent man, a Justice of the Peace, and respected by all who knew him—a man of property and strongly attached to his children—testified that he had a son by the name of James Rowland Hause, who left home about three years since in company with a neighbor of his, gone to New Bedford, and there shipped on a whaling voyage in a vessel by the name of Copia. The first he (Esquire Hause) ever heard of the defendant was through neighbors of his, who told him a few months before that they had seen his missing son Rowland in Bangor, and had asked him if his name was not James Rowland Hause. He replied no, he was Luther Hause. They insisted, however, that he must be Rowland, and urged him to return to his father's with them. This he refused to do. A day or two later, Mr. Roberts, a neighbor of Mr. Hause, went to Bangor, and was charged by Mr. Hause if he saw his son Rowland to bring him home. Mr. Roberts found the young man Luther, brought him to his own house, and sent for Mr. and Mrs. Hause. On their arrival Luther addressed the former as "father," and then turned to Mrs. Hause, three his arms about her neck and kissed her, saying, "How do you do, mother?" Mrs. H. did not at first believe that it was her son. His eyes and hair were different in color, and his complexion differed still more widely. In speaking to Luther she said: "Is it possible that this is my long-lost son Rowland?" He answered, "Yes, mother, it is me." She then said to him: "If you are my son you have got a scar on your knee." He pulled up his pants and showed a scar on his knee. She then said: "My son had a scar on his breast, that was burnt in Mr. Andrew's shop." He pulled away his shirt bosom and showed a scar on his breast. She then said, "My son Rowland had a scar on his neck, under his ear." He held up his neck and showed a scar in that place on his neck. She then said, "One of my son's toes lapped over the other." He said, "One of mine is so." The young man then went to the house of Mr. Hause, and Mrs. Hause asked him to show her the room where he used to sleep. He went up stairs to the room where her son slept, and after some hesitation threw himself upon a bed standing in the room and said, "This is my old bed." Mr. Hause and his wife were then fully satisfied that he was their son, and provided him with clothes, &c. He remained at their house some five months, and the longer he stayed the more they were satisfied he was their son.

A daughter of Mr. James Hause testified that she kept school at Brewer, (opposite Bangor), and that she did not at first know the defendant when he called to see her. Doubting his identity, she said to him: "If you are my brother, you have a scar on the head, where I hurt you when you were a little boy." She then felt of his head and found a scar, and became satisfied that he was her lost brother. She so testified before the Court.

Several of the neighbors of Mr. Hause took this young man to be Rowland Hause. Young men who had been shool-mates with Rowland, talked with Luther about past-times, and became convinced that he was Rowland Hause.

On the other side, there were several doubtful circumstances connected with the young man, which led the father and mother to feel continual uncertainty about their putative son. And one day there came over to Corrinna a Mr. Dow, who positively recognized the youth as Luther Hause, who belonged in Troy. Mr. Thomas Gardiner also told Hause that he recognized the young man as Luther Hause, having lived near his father's seventeen years, and been very familiar with him. Mr. James Hause now became so stirred up that he determined to settle the question of identy publicly, and took out a warrant against Luther for obtaining goods on false pretenses. He was arrested, and Mr. Seth Hause of Troy being summoned, appeared at the trial, and there recognized the prisoner as his son.

That was the end of the case. But the trial created unexampled interest; over 400 persons were present, and apparently the majority of them were in favor of Luther, believing him to be the long-lost boy Rowland. But the Judge was too close-sighted not to give its due weight to such positive evidence of non-identity, and sustained the warrant. The sovereign mob, on the adjournment of the court, hustled the prisoner out of the way, and although he was afterward tried and found guilty of procuring money on false pretenses, it was shown that Esquire Hause and his wife, who had so credulously believed in his identity with their lost son (afterward found in California), were much to blame for suffering themselves to be so easily duped.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Reign of Terror Inaugurated in Caswell County.

Colored Voters Kept from the Polls by Their Employers—Intimidation by the Sheriff and Other Officials—A Large Land-Owner Compelled to Sleep in the Woods.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 11.—A meeting of Caswell county, North Carolina, Republicans was held, last evening, in an old log hut on the edge of the woods outside of Yanceyville. Between forty and fifty persons were present. George Williamson, a white man, tried to raise a disturbance in the town, and by the false rumors he spread made many of the negroes afraid to attend. Thomas J. Foster, Representative elect, was in the chair. A resident of Leesburg reported that William Long would not let his hands leave work on the day of election. The threats he used prevented fifteen from going to the polls. From Milton Township it was reported that John Lea also intimidated his workmen, causing a loss of ten Republican votes.

About noon, Sheriff Griffith arrested John Mitchell, colored, on the ground that he was a resident of Virginia. Evidence was produced that he was a legal voter in Milton, but the Sheriff tied him with a rope in front of the hotel and swore at him, and so frightened the negroes in the streets that most of them went home without voting. Soon after the same official arrested another negro on the affidavit of Yarborough, his former owner, that he was under twenty-one years of age. His mother, who was in Yanceyville yesterday, says that he is in his twenty-fourth year. Both these men were lodged in jail, but the former has been since liberated on giving $100 bail.

At Yanceyville, William Leith, colored, reported that the white judges of election insisted on the colored voters putting their ballots in the boxes themselves, instead of giving them to the inspectors to deposit; and when he was directing them how to do it, James Williamson threatened to put him in the Penitentiary. Ballots deposited in the wrong box are not counted. George W. Bowe stated to the meeting that he knew seven residents of Yanceyville who were not allowed to vote.

There was a rumor from Leesburg that thirty men omitted to vote. They were driven from the polls because they had been working in Virginia, a few miles off, but positive information could not be obtained on that point.

In Dan River township over forty Republicans were kept from the polls by the removal of a boat from one bank of the river to the other, and there securing and locking it up. Not one of them could get across. The vote of every colored man in Yanceyville was challenged.

No definite action was taken by the meeting. After it adjourned I went to the House of a colored resident of Yanceyville for further information. He was afraid to admit me, and I was interviewing him from the sidewalk, when a man on horseback, who had been waiting in a turn of the road, came and joined us. He looked over my note-book, interrupted the conversation, and repeatedly asked the negro to go away with him. A reign of terror seems to have been inaugurated in Caswell.

Mr. Foster, Chairman of the meeting, is a white man, and a large landowner in that part of the State of which he is a native. He told me that, fearing an attack on his residence, he had often been compelled to sleep out in the woods.

North Carolina.

The Reign of Terror of the Liberal Ku Klux—Republicans Attacked in Several Counties.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 13.—In the Senate district comprising the Counties of Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander, where the Republicans have gained 1,600 votes since the previous State election, the excitement is still at fever heat, and acts of violence are quite frequent. The residents are chiefly whites, and a thorough canvass of the district was made by Jas. H. Foote and Thos. N. Cooper, the Republican Senatorial candidates. On Sunday last, while Mr. Cooper was in Church at Holly Springs, Iredell county, a mob of Greeleyites from Olin, armed with clubs and pistols, assembled at the place for the avowed purpose of killing him. He was escorted from Church by his friends, and conveyed in safety to his residence, two miles off.

Two days before that E. B. Drake, of Iredell, editor of *The Statesville American*, who recently pronounced for Grant, was attacked near his office by a crowd of ruffians, headed by John Houston, and brutally beaten in the street.

At Beaver Creek Township, in Wilkes county, a shocking affair occurred at the close of the campaign. D. M. Furches, Republican, and "XX" Robbins, a Democrat, had made engagements to speak there—the latter in the evening. By 9 o'clock most of the Greeleyites of the township were in front of McNeill's store, armed with revolvers and knifes. Among them was a man named Vanoy, who began to quarrel with Jonathan Stout, a Republican. Vanoy, maddened by the cool and passive behavior of Stout, loudly swore that he would either kill him or eat his breakfast in hell. He attacked Stout with a pole, striking him with it several times, and Stout retreated, facing his assailant as he did so. Vanoy then threw down the pole, and, knife in hand, sprang at Stout, who, quick as a flash, drew his own knife, and as the two met, thrust it into Vanoy's breast. "The d—d rascal has killed me," Vanoy gasped out, and instantly expired. The blade had pierced his heart. Stout has disappeared, but it is believed that he will give himself up. There was no public speaking in Beaver Creek after that.

At Taylor's Spring, Iredell county, James H. Foote was assailed by John Osborne, a Greeleyite, from Olin Township, as he was resting under a tree. Osborne stealthily approached Major Foote and kicked him savagely on the head. The Olin gang drew their pistols, but Foote's friends rallied and drove them off.

In Wilkes county, at Antioch Township, an unprovoked assault was committed upon John Johnson, an inoffensive colored man, by Wesley Souther, because he voted the Republican ticket. This is the first time that Iredell county has been canvassed by the Republicans since the close of the war.

Frauds.

After every election held in this county since 1867, with the exception of the last city election, and the Phillips-Shipp vote when the Democrats carried the State, we have heard the charges of "fraud, fraud" from the Democratic press of the State. The late election is no exception to the rule. Whenever there has been a Republican gain in a county, we hear of "fraud." Not so in the counties where the Democrats have gained, oh, no. It is all right there. The threat of Judge Merrimon's friends to contest the election before a Democratic Legislature was telegraphed among the Press dispatches several days ago, and we said then it was a favorable sign that the Republicans were ahead. Even in this county we hear of frauds. They say "a military company marched with arms to the polls," in one precinct. We are not aware of any armed companies out of the city, but we are aware that there was a company formed in the interest of Manning in Harnett township and that most of them voted the Democratic ticket. Perhaps this is the one our opponents wish to throw out. We are informed also that in some places, "the votes cast exceed the number of voting population, as shown by the last census." This was the case we believe in Onslow county, which gave a Democratic majority which astounded even its political sympathisers. Indeed it is claimed, that but one white man in that county voted the Republican ticket, but even this does not cover the discrepancy. It will be remembered that our speakers were threatened with violence when they went there to address the people. And so in other counties. Intimidation has been resorted to, and all the arts of political warfare were brought to bear upon our friends. The last act of the campaign is now threatened, but it will prove unsuccessful, for the Legislature will not dare to manipulate the returns, as they honestly show a Republican victory.

We have heard of acts the Democratic Commissioners of Brunswick county in throwing out one entire precinct vote which we will ventilate in another issue.—*Wil. Post.*

A Story worth Repeating.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, is a rich man. The public may not know how he became wealthy. About thirty years ago, when he was a practising lawyer in the west, he was employed by a Connecticut man to collect $800. Davis went to the place where the debtor lived, and found him to be rich in landed possessions, but without a spare dollar in money. He finally settled the bill by giving a deed for a tract of land—a flat, moist and undesirable peace of land in appearance, lying close by a sheet of water, and consisting, perhaps, of sixty acres. Davis subsequently met his Connecticut client in St. Louis, when the latter (who seemed not to have the usual Connecticut shrewdness) fell to and gave him a regular "blowing up" for taking the land rather than insisting on having $800 then in cash. He did not want any of your western land, and he told Davis that having received it in payment of the debt, he had better keep it himself and pay the money out of his own pocket. To this Davis agreed.—Stepping into a friend's office, he borrowed $800, took the Connecticut man's receipt for the land, and held it for a rise. That land forms part of one of the suburbs of Chicago. Judge Davis has sold two or three hundred thousand dollars' worth of it, and has nearly a million dollars' worth left.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

The English *Blasting-Powder* mill in this city has closed. The *powder* turned out was of a very inferior quality, and the only thing it ever *blasted* was the hopes of the Conservatives.

So with its hopes all in a chowder,
We bid farewell to *Blasting Powder.*

NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union Army, who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as best suited for such disability.

Sec. 2. The application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

Sec. 3. That the Surgeon Ganeral of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

* * * * "The Board is of the opinion "that the above principles (viz: those which "belong to a proper Truss) are best carried "out by the Truss, samples of which were "submitted by Messrs. Bartlett, Butnam & "Parker, of Chicago, and by the well known "Chase's Truss, (made by several firms) * "* * These patterns are therefore recommended by the Board, as those best "adapted in their opinion for "the purposes "indicated in the Act of Congress, entitled "'An Act to provide for furnishing Trusses, "etc.' * * * "

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1872.

The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to Trusses is approved, and any person entitled under the Act to receive a Truss will be furnished with either of the patterns of Truss recommended by the Board, as he may select.

The proof that a soldier was ruptured in the line of duty will consist of the fact that he is receiving a pension, either wholly or in part on account of the rupture—or of evidence sufficient to procure such pension.

Blank forms for applications for Trusses will be furnished from the Surgeon General's Office, and by examining surgeons for pensions.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General U. S. Army.

20—3t

W. T. ADAMS. T. R. ADAMS,

W. T. ADAMS & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

STEAM ENGINES.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoisting Machines,

and all kind of

CASTINGS.

All work neatly and promptly executed, by skilful workmen, on the most reasonable terms.

The senior partner has had over 40 years experience in the business, and feels justified in saying that he can give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—100,000 pounds old Cast Iron, for which the highest market price will be paid, in cash or exchange for work.

Works one Square West of Court House
Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1872. 9—w3m.

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 Superior Court,
Johston county.

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

WANTED AGENTS!

$100 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Latest improved, most Simple and perfect

Shuttle Sewing Machine

ever invented. We challenge the world to compete with it. Price only $18.00, and fully warranted for five years, making the elastic Lock Stitch, alike on both sides.—The same as all the high priced shuttle machines.

Also, the celebrated and latest improved

COMMON SENSE

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Price only $15.00, and fully warranted for five years. These machines will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid and Embroider in a most superior manner. And are warranted to do all work that can be done on any high priced machine in the world. For circulars and terms, address S. WYNKOOP & CO., 2054 Ridge Avenue, P. O. Box 2726, Philadelphia, Pa.
ma 23—w3m.

NOTICE!

Application will be made, at the September meeting of the County Board of Commissioners of the County of Wake, for the formation of the Township of Cary, out of portions of Swift Creek, White Oak, Cedar Fork, and House's Creek Townships.

August 4, 1872. 28—w3t.

CHINESE ART OF CATCHING FISH.

Sent on receipt of $1. Hundreds and thousands of fish can be taken in a few hours and at but a trifling outlay.

Address, S. B. RILEY,
25—3m. Grafton, Ill.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

I am now ready to take testimony for claimants having claims against the Government of the United States for property taken or furnished for the use of the army. I will attend at Chapel Hill and Durhams for all claimants in Chatham and Orange counties, and at Raleigh for all claimants for Wake and Johnston counties. I will also attend at other places when necessary. All charges to be paid for at the time.

ELMORE W. WOODS,
Special Commissioner for N. C.
July 27, 1872. 22—3m.

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, 1863; *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—w8m.

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
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
Possesses Vegetable Ingredients which makes it the best Tonic in the market.

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.

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

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

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

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

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 POKE 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.

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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.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
New York July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing for the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing the wrapper filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary New York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.
6—w4w.

Wilmington North Carolina

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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WAKE COUNTY—TO THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Augustus Herndon, J. S. Barbee and Nancy J. his wife, and Mary Herndon Guardian of William C. Herndon, Martha A. Herndon, Frances E. Herndon, James B. Herndon and Virginia C. Herndon, Plaintiffs.

Against

William Herndon, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.

State of North Carolina,
To the Sheriff of Wake county—Greetings:

You are hereby commanded, to summon William Herndon, the Defendent, above named if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Wake, within twenty (20) days, after the service of this summons on him, 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 said county, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let him take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 22nd day of July, 1872.

J. N. BUNTING,
Clerk Superior Court,
Wake County.

JOHN M. MORING,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
July 23, 1872. 7—w4w.

TO CLAIMANTS!

Claimants desiring testimony taken in cases (not exceeding $5,000 each) now pending against the United States, for Stores or Supplies, taken or furnished during the Rebellion, for the use of the Union army, will write to me at once, as I am now ready to officiate in that capacity.

J. N. SNELSON,
Special Commissioner,
8—w6w. Asheville, N. C.