PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Another Chapter of the History of the Rebellion—Northern Democrats Traitors to the Union.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W.,
September 12, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Va., C. S. A.:

SIR: I addressed you on 11th of August last, in explanation of the circumstances inducing, attending, and following the correspondence of Mr. Holcombe and myself with the Hon. Horace Greeley. Subsequent events have confirmed my opinion that we lost nothing and gained much by that correspondence. It has, at last, formed an issue between Lincoln and the South, in which all her people should join with all their might and means.—Even his Northern opponents believed, up to the meeting of the Chicago Convention, that the same issue would be decided against him by the people of the United States in November next.—All of the many intelligent men from the United States with whom I conversed agreed in declaring that it had given a stronger impetus to the peace party of the North than all other causes combined, and had greatly reduced the strength of the war party. They thought that not even a majority of the Republicans would sustain Lincoln's ultimatum, laid down in his rescript, "To whom it may concern." Indeed, Judge Black stated to us that Stanton admitted to him that it was a grave blunder and would defeat Lincoln, unless he could counteract it by some demonstration, of his willingness to accept other terms—in other words, to restore the Union as it was. Judge B. wished to know if Mr. Thompson would go to Washington to discuss the terms of peace, and proceed thence to Richmond; saying that Mr. Stanton desired him to do so, and would send him a safe conduct for that purpose. I doubt not that Judge B. came at the instance of Stanton.

Mr. Wm. C. Templeton, professedly an acquaintance of the President, a planter in the Mississippi bottoms, and a temporary resident of New Jersey, and reputedly a man of wealth before the war, has been here representing that C. S. Baylor is in New York, and was at the Chicago Convention, claiming to be a Peace Commissioner from the State of Georgia, duly accredited by Gov. Brown, and urging an armistice and Convention of States. T. wished to see Mr. Thompson and to urge him to accept a safe conduct to Washington, which Baylor was authorized to say would be furnished with a view of arranging such preliminaries for peace. Templeton has gone to Toronto to see Mr. Thompson on the subject. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Templeton before meeting him here.—I have known Mr. Baylor well enough not to place implicit reliance upon his statements. Still, as he is walking abroad in New York, and traveling *ad libitum* in the United States, I believe he has been to Washington and has the authority he claims from there. I do not credit his being sent out by Gov. Brown.

Templeton said Baylor objected to his communicating the above facts to me, because I was identified with the "*Davis dynasty*," and not likely to agree to any terms of peace that would be unacceptable to the President.

You may have remarked, that *The New York Times* maintains, as by authority, that the rescript declares one mode of making peace, but *not the only one*. The abler organs of the administration seize this suggestion and hold it up in vindication of Lincoln from the charge that he is waging war to abolish slavery, and will not agree to peace until that end is achieved.

Mr. Seward, too, in his late speech at Auburn, N. Y., intimates that slavery is no longer an issue of the war, and that it will not be interfered with after peace is declared. These, and other facts, indicate that Lincoln is dissatisfied with the issue he has made with the South, and fears its decision.

I am told that his purpose is to try to show that the Confederate Government will not entertain a proposition for peace that does not embrace a distinct recognition of the Confederate States, thereby expecting to change the issue from war for abolition to war for the Union. He thinks a majority of the Northern people will oppose him on the issue he has made, but may support him on that he desires to make.—It is that he will send Commissioners to Richmond in order to develop the ultimatum of our Government.

If he do, it seems to me our true policy is not to make such development, or to receive Commissioners, unless they come duly accredited to make peace; and in that event to demand their conditions and respond to them without suggesting ours. It is well enough to let the North and European Nations believe that reconstruction is not impossible. It will inflame the spirit of peace in the North, and will encourage the disposition of England and France to recognize and treat with us.

Most of our true friends from the Chicago Convention, whom I saw, thought it would be very unwise in the South to do anything tending to the defeat of McClellan. They argued thus: Peace may be made with him on terms you will accept. At all events, he is committed by the platform to cease hostilities and to any negotiation.

"That is a great concession from him and the War Democracy.

"An armistice will inevitably result in peace; the war cannot be renewed if once stopped, even for a short time. The North is satisfied that war cannot restore the Union, and will destroy their own liberties and independence if prosecuted much longer." * * * * "If McClellan be elected, the real indebtedness of the Government will be exposed, for his own sake and to damn the Republicans. The war must stop when that is known." (Judge Black says it is not now less than five thousand millions, and such is the common opinion expressed to me.) * * * "Again, your showing a preference for McClellan will aid him, increase the desire and disposition for peace in the North, and will foster the revolutionary spirit in the Northwest in case of Lincoln's election, which may be effected by force or fraud.

"The platform means peace, unconditionally; Vallandigham and Welles framed it; it is recognized as satisfactory by nearly all the delegates at the the Convention, and by *The New York News* and other peace papers. McC. will be under the control of the true peace men. Horatio, or T. H. Seymour, is to be Secretary of State; Vallandigham, Secretary of War. McC. is privately pledged to make peace, even at the expense of separation, if the South cannot be induced to reconstruct any common government.

They also assure me that the speeches, and the prevailing sentiment of the people at chicago, were for peace, unconditionally. And this was the impression of the escaped prisoners there, of whom there were near 70, with whom I have conversed. They say McC. was nominated for his availability.

On the other hand, some of our friends express a hope that Lincoln will be elected on these grounds: "That McC. has, at West Point and Ticonderoga, declared for war till the Union is restored, and can accept only with reunion; that he can raise an army and money to carry on the war, but Lincoln cannot; that the Republicans will sustain him in making war, and in addition to them many Democrats; that he will infuse new life, hopes, and vigor into the war party; that foreign nations will wait longer on him than on Lincoln before interfering or recognizing the South; that the platform is in accordance with McC's speeches, and does not commit him to peace, except on the basis of Union; that Vallandigham betrayed them for a promise of a seat in McC's cabinet; that Lincoln's election will produce revolution in the Northwest; McClellan's will not."

Such are the arguments, briefly stated, of the Peace men who support or who oppose McClellan's election.

Perhaps our true policy is to keep our own counsels, withhold any further declaration of purpose, and let the so-called peace party of the North have no excuse for laying its defeat at our door, if Lincoln should be re-elected. By declaring for Lincoln rather than McClellan we may drive the friends of the latter into a position of hostility to us as implacable and bitter as that of the Republicans. Yet, since reading McC's letter of acceptance, I see no reason for preferring him to Lincoln.

I am induced to think, from the intimations of the peace papers and of individuals, that there will be a considerable minority of the Democracy of the North who will not vote for McClellan, and that they may put up some other candidate.

His nomination has not been greeted as cordially as was anticipated, and the Republicans are evidently in better spirits than they were before the Convention at Chicago. Perhaps the fall of Fort Gaines and Morgan, and of Atlanta, may have caused the apparent change of feeling in the North. It is thought those events caused McClellan to ignore the platform, or the construction given it by the unconditional peace men, in his letter of acceptance. I remember that Dr. Mackay said during his visit here about three weeks since, that the Northern people were as unstable and capricious as spoiled children, and that although a large majority seemed resolved for peace, the capture of Richmond or Atlanta would cause most of them to renew their shouts for war. Certainly they are greatly encouraged by those captures, and seem persuaded that the end of the "Rebellion" is near at hand. The Republican papers now urge Lincoln to employ all of his Navy, if necesary, to seal up the port of Wilmington, which, they say, will cut us off from all foreign supplies and soon exhaust our means for carrying on the war.

You may look with confidence to an attack on Fort Fisher ere long. I have been frequently asked by men of Southern birth, residing in the North, whose desire for an independence I do not doubt, whether we could support an army for six months after the port of Wilmington was sealed.

Upon the whole, I am confirmed in the opinion I entertained, and often expressed before coming here, that the peace feeling of the North fluctuates with vicissitudes of the war, increasing with their reverses and diminishing with ours. They will not consent to peace without reunion while they believe they can subjugate us.

As to revolution in the Northwest, or anywhere in the United States, I am growing skeptical. The men who gave us strongest assurances of the purpose of the "Sons of Liberty" to rush to arms, if any other illegal arrest was made, or any other abuse of private rights committed, are now in prison or fugitives in Canada.

Their houses have been broken open, their arms and private papers seized, and other wrong done them, without exciting anything more than a feeble protest from their friends. The people who would resist such outrages need a leader, and I fear they will not find one.

Many of them would join our army if they could get to it, but they may be forced into that of our enemy. They would resist the draft if they were not deterred by the large police force that is sent to enforce it.

I am assured by those who have been on the Ohio river, and the roads leading across it, that recruits for the army of Sherman are being sent forward daily. Lincoln will exert his utmost power to sustain Sherman and Grant in their present positions in order to insure his re-election. He knows that a great disaster to either of them would defeat him.

Mr. Thompson will, I presume, explain how the plans for the release of prisoners failed. He took that matter under his peculiar and almost exclusive control, and I knew scarcely anything of it until everything was determined, save the time of execution.

Mr. Holcombe will probably carry this communication to you, and can explain more fully than I can do on paper our operations here. He has remained here at the instance and request of Mr. T. and myself, to await the result of the enterprises alluded to above. He has co-operated with us earnestly and actively in all our efforts, and has sometimes expended the public money in his hands to promote the objects of our mission.

Indeed, I am indebted to him for most of the money which I have used; but Mr. Thompson has, since Mr. Sanders was started to Richmond, put in my hands all the funds I asked for, and more than I shall probably employ.

When Mr. Holcombe left, the result of the measures for the release of our prisoners was not known, and, on that account, he transferred to me the balance of money on deposit to his credit in the bank at this place, that I might use it in affording those who had escaped or might escape the necessary transportation to Wilmington.

He left here at the instance of Mr. Thompson and myself, for reasons which he will explain.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

The statistician of an Eastern paper avers that the flies are so good-natured this season that a well-organized one will allow himself to be brushed off an editor's nose eighty-seven times and not show any temper.

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper has gone out West to marry the woman who never looked into a looking glass.

Thrilling Adventure of Pauline Lucca.

London Correspondence of Home Journal.

The Royal Italian opera, Covent garden, closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., with Meyerbeer's great masterpiece, "L'Etoile du Nord." Talking with a friend about the principal features of the season, I had, naturally, much to say about Madame Pauline Lucca. After a time our conversation turned upon her high qualities in private life; her kind-heartedness, affection, generosity and courage. For cool resolution, the following incident, related to me by my friend, cannot well be surpassed. Madame Pauline Lucca usually resides in the Victoria Strasse, Berlin. Last spring, however, she occupied, temporarily, at some distance outside the city, a gartenhaus, or country house, consisting of only a spacious, rambling basement story, surrounded by a veranda. One night, about 10 o'clock, she was sitting there in her bedroom. Her chair was placed before her toilet table, which was lighted by a wax taper on each side of the glass. The two tapers were not sufficient to illuminate the room very brilliantly, and the further end lay buried in a sort of semi-obscurity. Madame Lucca was busy reading some letters concerning engagements, when suddenly she imagined she heard a noise. She looked round, but, seeing nothing, concluded she made a mistake, and resumed the perusal of the letters. She had forgotten all about the noise when she heard it again. This time, instead of looking round, she happened, without moving her head, merely to raise her eyes to the glass. She beheld reflected in it the face of a man peering cautiously from out a cupboard behind her. At first, she fancied she was dreaming. She quietly looked again. No, it was no dream. There was the man, whom she now recognised as having been formerly in her service, whence he had been discharged for general bad behavior. She had also suspected him of purloining several objects which she had missed from time to time, but not being certain on this point, she had kept her suspicions to herself. Yes, there he was; there could be no mistake about the matter. Madame Lucca's first impulse was to start up and give the alarm. But there was not another habitation within a mile or two, and she recollected that the only person beside herself in the house was her maid, who, though a very good girl, and extremely attached to her mistress was by no means celebrated for her nerve. The other servants, including the gardener and coachman, had been granted permission to attend a friend's wedding some miles off, and were not to return till the next day. It flashed across her mind that the man, who, as she knew, had been loitering about the neighborhood for two or three days, had learned that she would be alone, and meant to rob the house, or perhaps murder, if his project of robbery could not be executed without the perpetration of the greater crime. What was to be done? Again she glanced toward the mirror. The eyes were still there, glaring on her through the gloom. All at once she remembered that a revolver belonging to her husband, the Baron von Rhaden, ought to be lying on a shelf in the dining room; but she was not quite sure. "If it is there, and if I could only get it," she thought, "I should not mind!" While she was reflecting, a knock was heard on the door of the room. She saw the man instantly draw back into the cupboard and close it after him. She felt relieved that those two horrible eyes were taken off her; they seemed to pierce her like daggers.

"Come in!" she said. Her maid entered.

"I thought you had gone to bed, my good girl," observed Madame Lucca, in a tone of unconcern.

"I was going, please your ladyship—but I—I—thought you might perhaps want something," replied the maid.

"I told you I would be my own *chemme de chambre* to-night. No; the the only thing I want is to stretch my limbs a little, for they are cramped from long sitting."

Speaking thus, Madame Lucca arose with an air of admirably acted indifferance, and took a turn or two across the room, passing close to the cupboard as she did so. She afterward declared she thought she could hear the man breath in his hiding place. He, on his part, might have heard her heart beat, she said, when, on looking at the keyhole, she found the key had been removed. She was foiled in her plan, which had been to lock him in. Still her presence of mind did not desert her.

"Ah, dear me!" she said, gaping, "I feel very sleepy!"

"Sleepy, your ladyship! I wish I did," replied her maid. "I don't feel sleepy. I'm too frightened!"

"Frightened! What are you frightened of, you foolish goose? Nonsense!" replied Madame Lucca.

"Oh! begging your ladyship's pardon, it is not nonsense, and that's just it! How can you be sure that some *bosewicht* (villian) some *taugenicht*, (good-for-nothing fellow,) hearing you and I are all alone in the house, may not murder us in our beds? But he shan't murder me in mine; for, with your ladyship's permission, I will set up all night in your ladyship's easy chair."

Madame Pauline Lucca glanced at the cupboard. Her blood ran cold; she thought she saw the handle turn. What course was she to adopt? She dared not give her maid the slightest hint of the real state of matters; she felt the girl would go into a fit then and there, and thus bring on a crisis. Scarcely knowing what she was doing, Madame Lucca replied at random:

"Murder us! What for?"

"What for, your ladyship? Why, for your money—for your jewels, to be sure; everybody knows you have plenty of them!"

The girl might have been unconsciously sharpening, so to speak, the knife by which she and her mistress were doomed to perish.

"What absurity!" said Madame Lucca, with a forced laugh. As she spoke her eye wandered from the keyhole of the dreaded cupboard to that of an adjoining room. In the latter there was a key. Her face flushed, and a smile, as it were, of proud inspiration lighted it up, though only for a second.

"Jewels," she replied. "Why, every one with a grain of sense must know that I should not bring them about me as a rule. They, of course, are generally safe under lock and key at Berlin. It is a strange thing, though, Editha, that to-day is an exception. I expected the Countess von Wartenstean to call, and I brought down all the jewels presented to me at my last visit to St. Petersburgh, to show her."

"Your ladyship did? Oh, but supposing a thief——"

"Well, if a thief did know it, he might easily make his fortune!" she observed, interrupting her companion.

"By murdering us, and running off with the jewels!"

Madame Lucca glanced at the cupboard; then, raising her voice, she continued:

"Oh! there would be no necesity for murder. The door which leads from that room to the garden is unlocked; I forgot to lock it. A thief would merely have to walk in from the garden, and take my jewel case from the table near the window. He might make his escape richer by 60,000 or 70,000 thalers, and never be detected. That's better than murdering people, is it not?"

"Oh! yes—your ladyship. And he might get over to England or America."

"Nothing easier," replied Madame Lucca. "However, that reminds me. I must as well lock the door leading into the garden. Run into the dining room. You'll find the key on the table. Do not be long."

"No, your ladyship, I will not; trust me for that" said the girl.

"Editha! Editha!" cried Madame Lucca, an instant afterward. "I have made a mistake. The key is in the baron's study. Pshaw! she does not hear me," she continued, speaking aloud. "I must go and fetch it myself."

With these words, she left the room. No sooner had she done so, then the door of the cupboard cautiously opened. A man put his head out and glanced around. Perceiving no one, he darted into the adjoining chamber. The next instant the door was shut to and locked behind him! But not by him! By Madame Lucca! When she left the room, she did not proceed two spaces; she stood outside, listening. As she was in darkness, she could, without being visible herself, see all that was passing in her bed-chamber. She beheld the stranger leave his hiding place and dart into the adjoining room. She glided after him with the steadiness of a tigress, and the courage of a heroine. The reader knows what followed.

"*Attrappirt!*" ("Caught!") she cried, rushing across the room with the key in her hand.

"I can't find any——" began Editha entering the bed-chamber. But Madame Lucca, pushing her one side, disappeared. Editha looked after her in a mute astonishment, till her mistress re-entered with a revolver in her hand.

"Oh! your ladyship! wha-a-a-at's that?" inquired the maid, with a strong presentiment that all was not right.

"The baron's revolver, thank goodness!" replied Madame Lucca.

"Why 'thank goodness,' your ladyship?" inquired the maid.

Madame Lucca pointed to the door. Some one on the other side was turning the handle. Editha turned deadly pale, and dropped the lamp she was carrying. Presently there was a knocking, and a voice exclaimed: "Open this door directly, or ——"

The rest was inaudible. Editha's screams drowned aught else. Madame Lucca waited until the girl's first stock of breath was exhausted, and her second not yet arrived; she then said with comic severity, "Editha! if you are not quiet, I will begin by shooting you!"

Editha thought, apparently, that her mistress was in earnest, for the poor girl immediately rammed a large portion of the nearest towel in her mouth, and restricted herself to swaying to and fro, and sobbing violently. The knocking grew more and more violent, but the door was massive oak and immovable.

"My friend," cried Madame Lucca, in a loud voice, "you are caged. The garden door is as tightly fastened as this one, and the window is secured. Do not attempt to open the latter, for I am going into the garden, and the instant that I see you try to escape, you are a dead man!"

Flinging open the door which lead to the veranda she went out, followed by Editha, who in her despair, had succeeded in pushing more of the towel in her mouth. The noise of a bolt being drawn was heard.

"Stand aside, my friend!" said Madame Lucca, "or you are a dead man!" A sharp report followed, accompanied by the sound of crashing wood and splintered glass.

"There! that is one barrel out of six. That is merely to show that I am armed. You had better remain quiet."

The visitor also was seemingly of this opinion, for he did not renew the attempt. When the servants returned next morning, they found Madame Lucca quietly reading under the veranda before the window. They were rather surprised, however, at perceiving she had a six barreled revolver in her hand, and Editha what appeared to be the end of a towel sticking out of her mouth. A few words explained the whole affair, and in about an hour afterward the would be thief who, as it was proved, would have been ready to turn assassin as well, was safely at the nearest *Polizeibureau*.

"Talk of generalship, said my friend, as he concluded his story, "was not the stratagem of the jewels, by which Madame Lucca lured the thief into the room destined to be his dungeon, a magnificent idea! Moltke himself never did any thing to beat it!"

An Ethiopian Changing his Skin.

Henry Winston is a mulatto resident of this place. He was born in North Carolina, and is now about fifty years of age, according to his own account. About seven years ago Henry's skin commenced turning white, or assuming the lighter color and clear transparent hue common to the Caucasian race, since which time his skin has been gradually changing, until he is now about two-thirds white, and he is as spotted as any leopard. The change has been going on gradually, but without any regularity as to locality. Spots on his hands, arms, face and body are of as clear a color as that of any European, while the surrounding spots are in some places almost black, in others brown, and still others of a light yellow, the different shades marking the different degrees of progress of the change. The changed part of the skin, while possessing the clear, rosy tint of the Caucasian, retains the appearance of coarseness common to the African race, but is extremely sensitive to the light and heat of the sun. The health of this person has been uniformly good, and he can assign no reason why his skin should change.—*Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch.*

A Leavenworth editor doesn't now spend time watching the little busy wasp that gathered lint in his sanctum to make its nest. He came in one day and did not observe that the wasp was sitting in his chair.

Are auctioneers naturally a forbidding class of men?

Autumn leaves—when winter comes in.

The science of sorrow—Sigh-chology.

2,271 ACRES OF LAND.

Bankrupt Sale of Real and Personal Property.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1872, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in the town of Louisburg, in Franklin county, North Carolina, the tract of land on which Archibald Taylor now lives, about four miles west of Potis' gold mine, in Franklin county, North Carolina, containing, by said A. Taylor's Schedule, 2,271 acres. This is a very valuable and productive tract of land, a large portion of which is in original growth, with about 500 acres of rich low grounds on it. It also has all necessary outhouses, such as barns, stables, &c., and a store house for merchandising; also, a splendid dwelling house, large and commodious, built at considerable cost. On this land, being near Potis' gold mine, is a gold mine, pronounced by competent judges to be very rich, perhaps the richest in North Carolina.

At the same time and place, I shall sell for cash, to the highest bidder, between 200 and 300 accounts, due bills, notes, receipts, &c., amounting to about $5,000. Persons wishing to make a good investment of their funds, would do well to have an eye to this tract of land, as it is very valuable.

RICHARD W. HARRIS, Assignee
of the Estate of Archibald Taylor.
Oxford, N. C., Aug. 15, 1872. 11—w3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, September 4th, 1872.

To the Sheriffs of North Carolina.

The following question has been presented to this Department:

"Are Sheriffs in counties where a succession occurred in that office by the recent election, who had received into their possession the tax lists for the present year before the first Monday in September, required to collect all of the taxes on said lists, or surrender the lists, and moneys already collected thereon, to their successors?"

It is clear that the Sheriff who had previously received the tax lists is entitled to retain the same and complete the collection of the taxes for the present year, notwithstanding his successor may be inducted into office before the expiration of the time when the Sheriff's tax accounts for the year are closed.

The outgoing Sheriffs will be held accountable for the prompt payment of the taxes.

Section 34, Schedule B, of the "Act to raise revenue," contemplates the closing of the Sheriff's account of taxes for the year under said Schedule, on the fourth Monday in September, therefore, all taxes of said Schedule collectable previous to that date must be collected and accounted for by the outgoing Sheriff, and all such taxes collectable subsequent to that date must be collected by his successor and accounted for in the taxes for the year 1873.

D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

39—1t.
Weekly Sentinel copy one time.

Wilmington North Carolina

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NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

All persons having filed claims against the United States for property taken for the use of the army during the war, and not having had testimony taken in their cases, are hereby notified to communicate with the undersigned at Chapel Hill, N. C., or with Thomas Hampson, at Club House, Hillsboro' street, Raleigh, N. C., stating that they do not intend to prosecute their claims any further, or at what time they desire to have their testimony taken. It is highly desirable that all claims not completed should be attended to immediately.

ELMORE W. WOODS,
Special Commissioner.
11—w3w.

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

The following act is published for the information of the holders of bond s of th 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 fulillment 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.

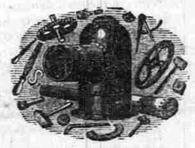
Ratified the 1st day of February, A. D., 1872. 44—wtd.

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

W. T. ADAMS & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

STEAM ENGINES,



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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.

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,
6—w6w. Asheville, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE!

As Tax Collector for Johnston county, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Smithfield, on SATURDAY, the 5th of October, 1872, two hundred acres of land, near Selma, adjoining the lands of John Mitchiner and others, known as the J. W. Sharp land; taxes on said land have not been paid.

SIMON GODWIN,
sept 11. 13—w4tpd. Tax Collector.

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.

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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.

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SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Cures old Sores, Boils or Ulcers.

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.

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