

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

A SORRY RASCAL.

When Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War, was on trial before the Senate for corruption in office, he was defended by Hon. Jere Black, and after the trial refused to pay him. Judge Black sued him and last week recovered judgment against him for \$3,000.

A CLOSE VOTE.

To again illustrate the importance of one or two votes at an election, we cite the instance of a Congressman being elected in Missouri by a majority of two. Ford, the republican-greenback candidate in the Ninth district, received 21,770 votes, and his opponent received 21,768. This is the official result as announced by the Secretary of State on the 10th inst.

KELLY DEPOSED.

We are truly rejoiced that John Kelly, the Tammany "Boss" in New York city, has lost his office of Comptroller. On Friday last Mr. Allan Campbell was appointed in his place, and so Boss Kelly now retires to the shades of private life, where we hope he will ever remain. It was through his conduct that Cornell was elected Governor of New York last year and that Garfield carried that State this year.

THE FENCE LAW.

We do not now intend to discuss the "no fence" law, but desire simply to call attention to the fact that there is a law in our statute book that is seldom enforced and is yet continually violated. It is a law that renders nearly every farmer in North Carolina liable to indictment, and enables any mean man to have his neighbors indicted and punished, and we hope the next General Assembly will repeal it. It certainly ought to be repealed or enforced, and as the latter is not done the former should be. We allude to the law making it an indictable offense for a person not to keep a lawful fence. It is section 43 of chapter 32 of Battle's Revised and reads as follows:

"All persons neglecting to keep and repair their fences during crop time, in the manner required by law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Now a fence "required by law" must be "sufficient" and "at least five feet high," according to section 1 of chapter 48 Battle's Revised. Under these two sections of our laws we venture the assertion that nearly every farmer in North Carolina can be indicted, for who has all his fences "at least five feet high"? And yet while this is true, how many are ever indicted? Is the law enforced? and if not, ought it not to be repealed? Ought a law to serve as an instrument for gratifying the malice of one neighbor against another? for is this law ever enforced except when a farmer is indicted at the instigation of some one who has a spite against him? Does not this law place all our farmers at the mercy of any scamp who may wish to indict them? Why not then repeal it?

We are not urging the repeal of the law requiring fences to be kept up, but we do urge the repeal of the law making it a misdemeanor not to keep a lawful fence. But it may be asked, why require a lawful fence unless the failure to comply with it is made indictable? The farmer who does not keep a "lawful" fence cannot recover any damages for stock breaking in, nor can he injure any stock that may break into his enclosure not surrounded by a lawful fence. Section 95 of chapter 32 Battle's Revised says:

"If any person shall kill or abuse any horse, mule, cattle, hog, sheep or neat cattle, the property of another, in any enclosure not surrounded by a lawful fence, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court."

So that according to our existing laws no man can obtain any redress for trespass of stock unless he has a lawful fence, and this should be sufficient punishment for him without the law indicting him for not having a lawful fence. We think that when a man's crop is eaten up or destroyed by his neighbor's stock, that is sufficient punishment, without in addition to that indicting him for not having a lawful fence!

We do not believe in keeping any law on our statute book that is practically dead. It is demoralizing, for if our grand juries fail to enforce one law they may another, and thus their oaths be continually violated. Our grand juries do not make presentments for failure to keep lawful fences, and yet the law requires them to do so if they know of such failures, and of course every juror does know of many, and for the very reason that there are so many none are presented! Either repeal or enforce the law.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

We really do not see how there can be any diversity of opinion as to who should have the public printing. If long continued, unremitting and efficient services to the democratic party entitle any one to have it, then we unhesitatingly say that Samuel A. Ashe should have it. His election would be a fitting recognition of his personal efforts in behalf of our party, and of the services of the two newspapers now consolidated under his management.

We do not speak by authority but we doubt not that this is the view taken by the members of the General Assembly elected from this county, and we believe of the great bulk of our party throughout the State.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

During this month several destructive fires have swept away large portions of some of the most flourishing towns in the State. On the 1st inst the fire fiend visited the town of Durham and in a few hours consumed about one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The next week the town of Laurinburg was partially destroyed, and in three days thereafter another conflagration consumed nearly all that had escaped the first. Truly has that place been peculiarly unfortunate. The town of Winston was next visited and an entire block of buildings burnt, and by a singular co-incidence they were the buildings erected in place of those burnt last year.

This seems a fated month for fires, and who can tell what town may next suffer? These fires should serve as warnings to all other towns to be on their guard and take every precaution against a similar calamity. We do not seem to appreciate the danger until our property is burnt. Every town should have a well organized fire company and a sufficient supply of water. Fire is a dangerous foe, and cannot be too carefully guarded against.

Auditor's Report.

From the Raleigh News and Observer we copy the following synopsis of our State Auditor's Report for this year:

The report of the Auditor for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, is completed and will in a few days go to the printer's hands. From the report we yesterday gathered many points of interest, which we give below:

The receipts from all sources for the year were \$546,796.04, and the disbursements were \$492,720.34. Among the items in the receipts are the following: Drummers' licenses, \$42,300; fertilizer licenses, \$24,000; general tax, including tax on banks, \$208,220.80; income tax, only \$2,602.48; insane asylum, special tax, \$94,241.15; penitentiary, special tax, \$32,850.48; insurance companies, \$15,181.04; merchants' tax, \$18,256.21; sewing machines, \$2,400; three-fourths tax on purchases of liquors, \$12,329.49; Western North Carolina Railroad, \$10,041.67.

On the disbursement side we find the following items, among the others: Agricultural department, \$24,697.09; Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, \$30,000; commutation for loss of eyesight, etc., \$1,370; fugitives from justice, \$1,315; convict account, \$9,083.62; General Assembly, \$17,695.70; Insane Asylum at Raleigh, special account, \$40,000; Western Insane Asylum at Morganton, \$20,000; Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro, \$22,500; Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, \$24,375; interest on mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina Railroad, \$58,485; judiciary, \$38,213.83; outside lunatics, only \$115; Oxford Orphan Asylum, \$3,000; penitentiary, \$103,000; public printing, \$7,901.86; Western North Carolina Railroad, \$30,747.06.

The gross amount of the State taxes collected was \$431,687.92; school taxes, \$342,290.68; county taxes, \$1,909,714.66. The number of acres land returned was 26,823,511; value, \$83,034,985; value of town lots \$18,764,539; aggregate value of real estate, \$101,799,424.

The number of horses was 137,133, value \$5,871,006; mules 81,021, value \$3,850,285; cattle 678,311, value \$3,844,964; hogs 1,530,403, value \$1,703,245; sheep 582,468, value \$521,345.

The value of farming utensils was \$10,124,553; money on \$3,106,076; solvent credits, \$13,518,809; stock in incorporated companies, \$893,819; other personal property, \$892,572; aggregate value of all these, \$38,531,897.

There were 118,610 white polls, and 56,028 colored polls. The following school taxes were collected: Tax on licensed retailers, \$22,844.59; on white polls, \$120,068.76; on colored polls, \$57,232.42; \$3 cents on total valuation of real and personal property, \$133,576.87.

Criminal Courts.

In last week's Record we urged the establishment of criminal courts, and we are pleased to learn that the matter is being urged by others. The magistrates of Pitt county, at a meeting held on the 6th inst., adopted the following resolutions on the subject:

1st. That it is the sense of this body that the Superior courts should be divided into separate tribunals—one for the trial of civil actions alone, and the other for the exclusive cognizance of criminal cases. That new judges of the criminal circuits be appointed if it should be found inexpedient for the present judges to hold both courts at separate times.

2nd. If no such divisions of the courts can be had throughout the State, then a criminal circuit including Pitt county, should be created for the benefit of those Eastern counties where the accumulation of civil and criminal business clog our dockets, rendering it impossible, under the present system, to dispose of cases expeditiously, swiftly, or in justice to suitors, defendants or the State.

3d. That our Senator and Representatives be requested to take such action in the coming Legislature as will secure the desired change.

Hon. J. J. Davis.

It affords us pleasure to publish the following extract from a letter in the Goldsboro Messenger from its Washington correspondent: "Capt. Joe Davis, in this his last term, is serving his State faithfully as he has always done. His queries concerning the counting of the fraudulent votes, delivered in a voice of thunder, startled and somewhat disconcerted his radical opponents. I have reason for thinking that there is no member of the House of Representatives who possesses in a higher degree the sincere respect and esteem of his fellow members of all parties. It is impossible for all readers of the Messenger—those personally acquainted with Mr. Davis or those who have watched close his public career—to be informed in this correspondence that he is a man of the highest worth and most exalted character. It is due, however, to him who has so long and admirably represented such a district as the Fourth North Carolina, and whose official term will have expired in a few short months, that his able and high-toned career as a congressman should receive something more than a passing tribute. I have long known J. J. Davis, and I have had opportunities in Washington for observation. From all sources of knowledge I am sure he will retire in March to his home and professional labors with the profound good will of his constituents, his colleagues and of others."

Affairs in Ireland.

A late dispatch from Dublin says: It is hardly correct to say that anarchy in Ireland prevails, for there is a very distinct and potent government which is rapidly superseding the Imperial Government, and is obtaining the ascendancy. It rules with an iron hand and a promptitude which enforces obedience. Its code is clear, its executive resolute, its machinery complete, and its action uniform. There is a government de facto and a government de jure; the former wielding a power which is felt and feared, and the latter exhibiting only pomp and little of the reality of power. The former is a terror to well doers while the latter is no terror to evil doers. The law of the Land League is becoming the law of the land, and while the law of the State is castly and to a large extent suspended, the new law is effectively administered and cheaply and conveniently. League courts are springing up in various places and the people are instructed to have their disputes decided by such courts, and to go no more to the sessions. Local magistrates in the West of Ireland have lately been surprised to find that no cases are brought before them, except by the police. The people have been for some time advised to take this course, but they are now beginning to act thereon. As a rule the penalties which such courts have the power of inflicting are regarded with more dread than those imposed under the statutes. Another function of the new government is the levying of taxes. Licenses to sell at fairs and in markets are required by summary processes. The only element wanting to constitute a new government is a standing army; but the material for one is at hand, and is being fitted for use when called upon. The knowledge of the fact creates deeper alarm because with an armed and disaffected population around them local subjects of the Queen in many places believe that the danger which lurks beneath is more formidable than a visible terror. This fear is rather confined than allayed by the military preparations of the government, and the arrival of the first battalion of Cold Stream Guards, and the orders of two more regiments, indicate on the part of the authorities a consciousness of impending danger.

Effect of Liquor.

At a temperance meeting lately held, by Rev. Mr. St. John, of Kansas, which State has just adopted a prohibition law by constitutional amendment, said that soon after his election he collected the statistics and discovered that ninety-seven per cent. of the criminals in that State were brought to prison either directly or indirectly through the sale of liquor. This speaks volumes in favor of prohibition.—Raleigh Advocate.

The population of Alaska is 30,000 of whom only 300 are whites. The pay of the 20,410 census enumerators amounts to \$1,820,000.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1880.

Any description of the opening of Congress last Monday would now be old. A large crowd gathered to look on, filling the galleries and thronging the corridors, us usual, but there was nothing particularly exciting or of extraordinary interest in the event. One thing worthy of notice, perhaps, was the cordial greetings and unusual good-nature manifested among the members, many of whom knew that the brief session then opening would be their last appearance upon the scene. Prominent characters in the panorama as viewed from the reporters' gallery were men known far and wide. There was the tall and erect form of Fernando Wood, that throws a faint shadow of dignity over the scene, and without whose sleek, white haired presence it would hardly seem possible to open a session of Congress. Then in painful contrast is the weakened little crippled figure of Alexander H. Stephens, shriveled up in his wheel chair directly in front of the Speaker. The broad-shouldered Blackburn and the quiet, non-stentatious Morrison, occupy contiguous positions and both have ample evidences of popularity among fellow members. The latter is the ablest man in the Illinois delegation, and the former one of the best speakers in Congress. Heister Clymer, who treed Belknap, and Beltzhoover, whom the New York Tribune tried so hard to defeat, are both prominent in appearance as well as famous in name. Gen. Joe Johnston and the one-armed Hooker, are two of the conspicuous ex-confederates in Congress, and both are able men.

Over on the Republican side is the Conger, the squeaky-voiced, officious member from Michigan, who aspires to leadership, to the speakership, and to the senatorship, all far above his calibre. The seat of Gen. Garfield is not quite empty. Page of California rattles around in it. Then not far away is the venerable Judge Kelley, immersed as usual in a pile of newspapers, and the rotund Robeson, the turgid old salt of the navy in Grant's time, an able man and a bad one as well, but a fair representative of the elements that are uppermost in his party. One character noticed by everybody is the fastidious Acklen, the gay lothario of the House, the breaker of women's hearts and the destroyer of female virtue. He can hardly be said to belong to either side, but he always takes a position that overlooks the galleries, and also enables the galleries to overlook him. It is said that the portion of Mr. Hayes' message relating to Polygamy, was written after consultation with Acklen and Ben. Lefevre, of the House, and Ben. Hill and Matt. Carpenter, of the Senate. Certainly one or more of these might give valuable suggestions bearing on that or similar subjects. Acklen was well remembered by his female admirers in the floral line. For that matter tributes of this sort were as plentiful as blackberries on all hands.

The Senate kept up its reputation for dignity on this occasion. Pretty much all the dignity we have in this country is to be found located in that chamber. To an eye accustomed to take in, from a lofty perch, above the horoscope of that body, year after year it is plainly perceptible that many of its members show the advances of time and the wear of thought. Senator Thurman looks worn and weary. Burnside is feeble Blaine is as robust as ever, time for him seeming to have halted, leaving him, like the Lotus-eaters, in the ever-afternoon clime of perfected health and strength. Voorhees is getting older and slower day by day. There are more wrinkles in Ingalls' face to-day than a year ago, but his hair curls just as natty as ever. McDonald was fifty years old when he was born and has not aged a day since. There is no change in Beck or Bayard. Salisbury throws his head back and looks as sharply and vigorously at the liberating flies on the ceiling as he did years ago, and gives assurance of maintaining his ability in that direction for many years to come. Morrill's resemblance to Charles Sumner becomes more and more apparent every session. Senator Grover, of Oregon, of whose bad health there has been so much said lately, was present at the opening, looking quite well and hearty, and exciting the surprise of those who had been led to believe he was so near death's door. No changes in the Senate are more conspicuous than its changes of personnel. A few years ago the relics of Carpet-bagery clung to this body, after they had almost wholly disappeared everywhere else. But now the Spencers, the Pattersons, and the Dorseys have all disappeared, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg is the last remaining representative of his race.

Comment on the message has not been particularly favorable here. The stalwart portions of it are pleasing to the extreme Radicals, but there is one thing in it so refreshingly ludicrous that it is universally enjoyed and appreciated by the members of both parties. This is the section where, after complimenting himself and his administration for efforts in behalf of civil service reform, he recommends legislation permitting every official to freely express his own political sentiments, and to refuse, if he so pleases, demands upon his salary for political purposes. Such talk as this, after the highwayman style in which every government official was ordered to stand and deliver at periodical intervals by the Republican campaign committees from July to November is, as one Republican Senator said, enough to make a horse laugh.

The attention of Congress has thus far been chiefly occupied in a discussion of the electoral count resolution, known as the Morgan resolution. It was passed by the Senate last session, but carried over in the House and made the special order for the first Monday in December. It is substantially a re-enactment of the old 22nd joint rule operated under by the Republicans when they had both houses of Congress, and repealed by them in the Senate after they found it would give them no advantage against a Democratic House. What the Republicans contend for is an arrangement that will keep everything in their own hands, hence, since they lost control of Congress they claim that the Vice-President alone counts the electoral vote. The Democrats insist that it is the Constitutional business of Congress. The plan proposed by this resolution is fair, and gives no advantage to either party. It cannot even be foretold what party will control Congress at the next Presidential election, and therefore there can possibly be no partisan object in this enactment. But the Radicals know that whatever else may happen, they will have the Vice-President and they want to clothe him with power for their advantage. I think the resolution will pass, because it ought to pass. But after all, if it should not the Radicals can not steal another President in the count. If the Democrats elect a President four years hence he will be inaugurated no matter who counts the vote. PHONO.

Coal-Mine Explosion in England.

An explosion at Perygraig colliery occurred on the 10th inst. The shock was so violent that it was felt for miles around, and the damage is so great that explorers were not able to descend into the mine for some hours. One shaft is choked and there is not the slightest hope of saving any of the eighty men and eighteen horses still in the pit. Four men have been brought up alive. It is ascertained that eighty-six of the persons who were in the pit at the explosion are dead. The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, the earth shaking as if it were an earthquake. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the vicinity; all the roads and approaches to the colliery are thronged with waiting men, women and children. The cries of the poor people whose relatives are imprisoned in the colliery are heart-rending.

A Destructive Fire.

A despatch from Pensacola, Fla., dated 11th inst., says: "A disastrous fire burned here for eight hours last night. Five blocks in the heart of the city were destroyed, involving a loss of over half a million dollars. Over one hundred establishments are gone, embracing the main business buildings, and turning out about fifty families from their homes. The loss to our merchants is very heavy, as they have just received their fall stocks. The calamity is without precedent in the history of Pensacola, and business is almost suspended in consequence. By far the best portion of business buildings in the city are in scorching ruins. There is not a newspaper office, job office, drug store or stationery store left in the city."

Diphtheria.

We are indebted to Mr. W. F. Atkinson, of this county, for the following sure and speedy remedy for diphtheria: Use a wash or gargle, the following: 1/4 glass of water, 1/4 glass vinegar, 2 teaspoonfuls of saltpeter, 2 teaspoonfuls of alum, 2 teaspoonfuls common salt. Then apply a poultice to the throat made of Balm of Gilead buds. Beat the buds and boil them until the water becomes yellow, then take out the buds, put in lard and stew or simmer the water out and then grasp the throat with and bind the buds to the throat, also take inwardly a teaspoonful of the grease 3 or 4 times a day. Make and apply a new poultice every day. Mr. Atkinson has used the remedy with success on five of his family, and in twelve other cases in his neighborhood.—Goldsboro Messenger.

The Grimes Murder Case.

The State on Friday last concluded its testimony in the case of William Parker, charged with the murder of General Bryan Grimes. The defense had examined a few witnesses when one of the jurors was taken sick. Judge Schenck waited until after dinner, for an improvement in the juror's condition, and when informed by the physicians that it would be impossible for the juror to continue on the trial, he continued the case until next term of Beaufort court, which will be held next spring.—News and Observer.

A Good Ticket.

The Georgia Weekly says that the South is solid: For President—Cotton. For Vice-President—Corn. Cabinet officers—Secretary of the Treasury, Hog; Secretary of State, Horse; Secretary of War, Sheep; Postmaster General, Mills, Gins, and and Factories.

Old Kindness Rewarded.

Because Mr. C. W. Coudock, in one of his trips to Nashville, Tenn., some time before the recent war, loaned his shawl to protect from the cold a couple of children who were traveling in the same stage, he has recently been made the recipient of a handsome souvenir from their father.

Rough Customers.

Six men entered the store of Russell & Bros., Post Oak, Texas, Thursday, and after buying \$200 worth of goods shot and killed Abner Russell and fatally wounded his brother John. They escaped.

Miscellaneous Advs

G. C. HAMMETT, Of Chatham, —WITH— J. P. GULLEY, Raleigh, N. C. Will be pleased to give good bargains to his customers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, and other articles kept in a first-class store. Call on him at GULLEY'S. nov15-5m

WANTED.

1,000 BALES OF COTTON, —AT— A. G. ROBERSON'S Cheap Store, EGYPT, N. C. I have on hand one of the largest and cheapest stocks of general merchandise ever received in Chatham, which will be sold low for cash or bar-gains. Bring in your Cotton, Flour, etc., and I will give the highest market prices, and sell you goods at the lowest prices. My DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES Hardware, Clothing and Groceries, are all carefully selected and of good quality. A. G. ROBERSON, Egypt, N. C. Oct 7

TRY THE NEW YORK OBSERVER THIS YEAR.

The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World. Send for Sample Copy—Free. NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York. JAMES A. THOMPSON, Of Chatham County, —WITH— R. B. Andrews & Co. CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, No. 27 Fayetteville & Wilmington St., RALEIGH, N. C. nov15-1m

O. S. POE, W. T. RAMSEY

POE & RAMSEY HAVE formed a partnership for carrying on a business in General Merchandise in Pittsboro', as Headen, Dymun & Co.'s old stand, opposite the old Ramsey Hotel. They have a nice assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, CROCKERY, CONFECTIONERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, and everything else that a farmer needs. We have purchased our stock for cash, and the advantage we have of making purchases at the North through the extensive acquaintance of the junior partner, warrants us in assuring our customers that we can sell them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS

YOU CAN PROCURE BAUGH'S Warranted Pure Dissolved Raw Bones, Ammoniated Dissolved Bones, Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, Double Eagle Phosphate, Economical Fertilizer, Special Tobacco Fertilizer, —AT THE— Lowest Wholesale Prices By the Car Load, if you order Directly from the Manufacturers. No. 102 South Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The Manufacturers of the above goods have made this offer solely for the reason, that there are influences at work to interfere with the free sale of these articles through the ordinary and legitimate channels of trade. They are determined that these farmers and planters of the State of North Carolina, who want to buy these goods, and have confidence in them, shall have the opportunity of doing so, without fear or favor, at the lowest possible price—and upon a plan which compels them to pay no profit to an intermediate party. This offer is made only to Farmers and Planters who intend to use the goods themselves, and is strictly limited to those who live in the State of North Carolina. Send for Prices and all desired information. BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers of Fertilizers and Chemicals, No. 102 South Street, BALTIMORE, MD. dec3-1f

Bargains in all Lines of Trade.

MR. POE thanks his former patrons for their support, and solicits for his new firm a liberal share of their trade. sept 16 5m

Notice!

I offer for sale on reasonable terms, with one good cash payment, a valuable tract of land on Mt. Pleasant, containing one hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less—the said tract of land being part of the old homestead known as the Nettles farm. It is well adapted to cotton, corn, wheat, oats and potatoes, and contains some valuable meadow land, with a good supply of water. Holloway Nettles, who lives on an adjoining farm, will show the boundaries to parties who wish to look at it. For terms address, J. G. NETTLES, La Grange, N. C. nov 4 f

THE CHATHAM RECORD

A PAPER FOR WORKINGMEN, A PAPER FOR THE MECHANIC, A PAPER FOR THE FARMER, A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, AND AN HONEST CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLES' RIGHTS, and a firm advocate of every branch of southern industry. Legislative and Congressional Proceedings given weekly. Subscribe at once, and obtain all the current news. Address, THE RECORD, Nov 4 f Pittsboro', N. C. Raleigh & Augusta A. L. R. R. Co. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1879. ON and after Friday, June 6, 1879, trains on the Raleigh for Augusta and the Line Railroad will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: No. 1—Leave Raleigh, 8:00 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 3:15 a.m. No. 2—Leave Augusta, 8:31 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 3:30 a.m. No. 3—Leave Raleigh, 8:53 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 3:50 a.m. No. 4—Leave Augusta, 9:14 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 4:11 a.m. No. 5—Leave Raleigh, 9:36 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 4:33 a.m. No. 6—Leave Augusta, 9:56 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 4:53 a.m. No. 7—Leave Raleigh, 10:17 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 5:14 a.m. No. 8—Leave Augusta, 10:38 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 5:35 a.m. No. 9—Leave Raleigh, 10:59 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 5:56 a.m. No. 10—Leave Augusta, 11:20 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 6:17 a.m. No. 11—Leave Raleigh, 11:41 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 6:38 a.m. No. 12—Leave Augusta, 12:02 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 6:59 a.m. No. 13—Leave Raleigh, 12:23 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 7:20 a.m. No. 14—Leave Augusta, 12:44 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 7:41 a.m. No. 15—Leave Raleigh, 1:05 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 8:02 a.m. No. 16—Leave Augusta, 1:26 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 8:23 a.m. No. 17—Leave Raleigh, 1:47 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 8:44 a.m. No. 18—Leave Augusta, 2:08 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 9:05 a.m. No. 19—Leave Raleigh, 2:29 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 9:26 a.m. No. 20—Leave Augusta, 2:50 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 9:47 a.m. No. 21—Leave Raleigh, 3:11 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 10:08 a.m. No. 22—Leave Augusta, 3:32 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 10:29 a.m. No. 23—Leave Raleigh, 3:53 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 10:50 a.m. No. 24—Leave Augusta, 4:14 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 11:11 a.m. No. 25—Leave Raleigh, 4:35 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 11:32 a.m. No. 26—Leave Augusta, 4:56 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 11:53 a.m. No. 27—Leave Raleigh, 5:17 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 12:14 p.m. No. 28—Leave Augusta, 5:38 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 12:35 p.m. No. 29—Leave Raleigh, 5:59 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 12:56 p.m. No. 30—Leave Augusta, 6:20 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 1:17 p.m. No. 31—Leave Raleigh, 6:41 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 1:38 p.m. No. 32—Leave Augusta, 7:02 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 1:59 p.m. No. 33—Leave Raleigh, 7:23 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 2:20 p.m. No. 34—Leave Augusta, 7:44 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 2:41 p.m. No. 35—Leave Raleigh, 8:05 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 3:02 p.m. No. 36—Leave Augusta, 8:26 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 3:23 p.m. No. 37—Leave Raleigh, 8:47 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 3:44 p.m. No. 38—Leave Augusta, 9:08 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 4:05 p.m. No. 39—Leave Raleigh, 9:29 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 4:26 p.m. No. 40—Leave Augusta, 9:50 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 4:47 p.m. No. 41—Leave Raleigh, 10:11 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 5:08 p.m. No. 42—Leave Augusta, 10:32 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 5:29 p.m. No. 43—Leave Raleigh, 10:53 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 6:10 p.m. No. 44—Leave Augusta, 11:14 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 6:31 p.m. No. 45—Leave Raleigh, 11:35 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 6:52 p.m. No. 46—Leave Augusta, 11:56 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 7:13 p.m. No. 47—Leave Raleigh, 12:17 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 7:34 p.m. No. 48—Leave Augusta, 12:38 p.m. Arrive Raleigh, 7:55 p.m. No. 49—Leave Raleigh, 12:59 p.m. Arrive Augusta, 8:16 p.m. No. 50—Leave Augusta, 1:20 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 8:37 p.m. No. 51—Leave Raleigh, 1:41 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 8:58 p.m. No. 52—Leave Augusta, 2:02 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 9:19 p.m. No. 53—Leave Raleigh, 2:23 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 9:40 p.m. No. 54—Leave Augusta, 2:44 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 10:01 p.m. No. 55—Leave Raleigh, 3:05 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 10:22 p.m. No. 56—Leave Augusta, 3:26 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 10:43 p.m. No. 57—Leave Raleigh, 3:47 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 11:04 p.m. No. 58—Leave Augusta, 4:08 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 11:25 p.m. No. 59—Leave Raleigh, 4:29 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 11:46 p.m. No. 60—Leave Augusta, 4:50 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 12:07 p.m. No. 61—Leave Raleigh, 5:11 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 12:28 p.m. No. 62—Leave Augusta, 5:32 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 1:09 p.m. No. 63—Leave Raleigh, 5:53 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 1:30 p.m. No. 64—Leave Augusta, 6:14 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 1:51 p.m. No. 65—Leave Raleigh, 6:35 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 2:12 p.m. No. 66—Leave Augusta, 6:56 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 2:33 p.m. No. 67—Leave Raleigh, 7:17 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 2:54 p.m. No. 68—Leave Augusta, 7:38 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 3:15 p.m. No. 69—Leave Raleigh, 7:59 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 3:36 p.m. No. 70—Leave Augusta, 8:20 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 3:57 p.m. No. 71—Leave Raleigh, 8:41 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 4:18 p.m. No. 72—Leave Augusta, 9:02 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 4:39 p.m. No. 73—Leave Raleigh, 9:23 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 5:00 p.m. No. 74—Leave Augusta, 9:44 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 5:21 p.m. No. 75—Leave Raleigh, 10:05 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 5:42 p.m. No. 76—Leave Augusta, 10:26 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 6:03 p.m. No. 77—Leave Raleigh, 10:47 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 6:24 p.m. No. 78—Leave Augusta, 11:08 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 6:45 p.m. No. 79—Leave Raleigh, 11:29 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 7:06 p.m. No. 80—Leave Augusta, 11:50 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 7:27 p.m. No. 81—Leave Raleigh, 12:11 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 7:48 p.m. No. 82—Leave Augusta, 12:32 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 8:09 p.m. No. 83—Leave Raleigh, 12:53 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 8:30 p.m. No. 84—Leave Augusta, 1:14 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 8:51 p.m. No. 85—Leave Raleigh, 1:35 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 9:12 p.m. No. 86—Leave Augusta, 1:56 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 9:33 p.m. No. 87—Leave Raleigh, 2:17 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 9:54 p.m. No. 88—Leave Augusta, 2:38 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 10:15 p.m. No. 89—Leave Raleigh, 2:59 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 10:36 p.m. No. 90—Leave Augusta, 3:20 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 10:57 p.m. No. 91—Leave Raleigh, 3:41 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 11:18 p.m. No. 92—Leave Augusta, 4:02 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 11:39 p.m. No. 93—Leave Raleigh, 4:23 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 12:00 p.m. No. 94—Leave Augusta, 4:44 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 12:21 p.m. No. 95—Leave Raleigh, 5:05 a.m. Arrive Augusta, 12:42 p.m. No. 96—Leave Augusta, 5:26 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 1:03 p.m. No. 97—Leave Raleigh, 5:47 a.m. Arrive Augusta