CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than their legitimate business except by paying specially for the same

SUBSCRIPTION RATES - Daily, some year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. Weekly, one year, \$1.00; six months. 75 cents. Invariably in ad-

THE DAILY NEWS is the largest dully newspaper in the State-the only paper in Raleigh that receives the Telegraphic Reports, and the leading advertising medium in North Carolina

----CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWs has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Ral-

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina of

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot notice another touts commu

nications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but a guarantee of good faith. We emmon under may circumstances, return rejected communications, nor call

we undertake to preserve manuscrints

THE WERKLY NEWS is the shearest paper published in North Carolina. It edited with special reference to the fermer and industrial classes of the country

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

The letters of John T. Gregory, Halifax county, and of Mr. George T. Simmons, lately published in these oclamns, containing disclosures as to malfeasance and alleged corruption in the office of Mr. J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor of this District. have created a unniversal condemnation of the accused by both political parties. The high standing and unimpeachable character of both Mr. Gregory and Ms. Simmons have given to the charges the force of sworn proof. Stiff if Mr. Barris can make any explanation of his conduct it is due both to him and the public that he be allowed to make it. We hereby tender him the use of our columns, free of charge, for any communication or reply he may wish to make.

BELKNAP'S AND GRANT'S COR-

Wz publish elsewhere the evidence of Caleb Marsh convicting General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, of selling the office of posttrader at Fort Sill for money. It seems that Marsh resold the office to one Evans for \$15,000 per annum. and that his contract price with General W. W. Belknap was one-Marsh's appointment in the fall of 1870, he has received \$46,000 from Evans, and the Honorable Secretary of War has received \$23,000 from Marsh—that is, if there be honor among thieves.

General Custar also telegraphs that all of the post-traders in the West hold their offices under simiin the Bits on

The details of the transaction as sworn to by Marsh are too revolting for us to dwell on with pleasure. To what low depth has the great American government descended. Grant accused in the Senate Chamber by Senstor Samner of bribetaking and nepotism; the miserable Hester basking in the smiles of the administration ; General Babcock, the Private Secretary, in league with thieves to defraud the Treasury, and resting his defence on the fact that these convicted felons were the warm friends of the President : the cut-throat Kirk taken to the bosom of the cabinet officers and the Secretary of war living in luxury on the ill-gotten proceeds of sales of office!

And this to not all The old honest navy officers cry aloud that they are sick of the dishonesty and corruption of their Secretary, Robeson; while in the Treasury thousands of dollars disappear as if by magic before the eyes of the Treasurer.

Williams, the Attorney General, and Delano, the Secretary of the Interior, were both equally corrupt and a disgrace to the age in which we

These have been the President's sarroundings, with the credit mobilier corruption, Jim Fiske, Boss

Shepherd and Jay Cooke thrown to give a tone to the picture!

If ever the South sought reven on these despicable creatures who bave persistently vilified and misrep: sented her in order that they might fatten on public plunder, this is the day of her vengeance. Those villa nous knaves who have stickled at nothing to defame us that they mig. it er joy the fruits of their crime, are now, thank God, unmasked, and stand before the American people in all the hideous proportions of their damnable corruption.

Contracts for advertisements of any space or time can be made at the NEWS count-Belknap does not stand alone. He is not a single oak in a forest blasted by a flash of lightning. He is a type—one of the multitude of our infamous slanderers who have sought to rend us that they might live in pomp and magnificence on the profitable pickings from the public crib. Hester and Babcock, Kirke and Grant, Belknap and Shepherd, et id omne genus! these be our defamers; these be our detractors; these be those who by filling the air with slanderous falsehoods have sought to embitter the North against us. Ay, but these bethose against whom the whole world protests as corrupt and infamous-Their vilest utterance is our highest

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

We find the following brave, noble words in the Sentinel of Saturday They are from the pen of Colonel Donan. As long as the Scatine | contains such sentiments, and such sentiments only, the NEWs will bid it

"Democrats of North Carolina! Our en electoral votes will, in all probability, be sufficient to decide the Presidential election. The destinies of our own grand old Commonwealth for four years to come hang on the struggle of next November, If we triumph, and patriotism, intellivence and virtue once more bear rul; within our borders, we can the better endure our share of the national ills which may be ahead. Can we jeopard everything that true men hold dear, for the sake of a few piti-I personal prejudices and predilections? Can we afford to risk the run of our State-its return to ruthless Radical domination-to gratify the ambition of any one man or any hur dred men? No, no, a thousand times "If thy right hand offend thee cut it off and cast it from thee The life of a noble province, an empire n extent and resources, is in our hands. Mighty foes are mustering against us Powerful influences are free ly being brought to bear to ove: helm us. Is this a time to falter and bicker and turn our armagairst each other? Let our State Democratic Committee meet at once. and summon all the wisdom and true patriotism of the State to its aid. Let a definite plan of campaign be meri ed out, and every available man be resigned to the post where he can render the most service. Let assessments be levied, pro rata. on very candidate to secure "the sinews of war." Let every shirker and murmurer be drummed out of camp, and every deserter shot with out mercy. Wisdom, vigilance and unity which stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, alone can win us victory. The time for mere words is past. By his deeds shall every

TESTIMONY OF MARSH IN THE BELKNAP SCANDAL.

man now be known. Forward.

TESTIMONY. Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subprensed by the committee, being present, was duly sworn according to law :

By the Chairman: Question. Where do you reside? Answer. I reside at No. 30 West Fifty seventh street, New York; have restand in New York about eight

Q. Were you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as a posttrader, at Fort S.ll, Indian Territory. in the fall of 1870, by the Secretary of balf of the money Marsh should re- War? If so, under what circumceive from Evans. Thus, since stances was said appointment secured to you? State also if you were commissioned by the Secretary as such post-trader, or, if not, who was so commissioned, and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned, give his name, the reasons why he was commissioned; if any agree men: was made between you and the appointee, state it, or produce it, if in writing, and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War? And state the circumstances connected with the mak ng of that agreement, and all the transactions in detail thereunder. fully and particulary as if you were spec ally interrogated in regard to the seve. al transactions and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated inter-

The witness. In reply to your questions. I would state that in the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York, Mrs. Belk unp and Mrs. Bower, by our invitation came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks and I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt undersome obligations. for she asked me one day in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post-tradership on the

I asked what they were, and was told that they were, many of them, very lucrative offices or posts in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I canted one she would ask the got such places, &c. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saving something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him \$10.-000 for a tradership of this kind, and he teld him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down

story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower returned to Washington, and a few Secretary of War. I never heard of days thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent any other way, and me word to come over. I did so. Q. Was the contract between you

the Secretary of War, and as near as can remember made application for this post in a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper said I could do. Either Mrs. Belkna; Writher Ba return tota mer that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for re-ap-

pointment, and that I had better see him he being in the city, as it will not be fair to run him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from Lim, and it would be proper and just for me to make arrangement with him for their purchase if I wished to run the post myself I saw Evaus and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm I western post traders who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War had promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr

Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profit if I would allow him to hold the posi ion and continue the business. We finally agreed upon \$15,000 per year. Mr. Evans and myself went in to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted. [Paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the Army and Navy Journal which led him to think that some of the troops were to be re-moved from the fort, and that he had ffered too farge a sum, and before he contract was drawn R was reluced by agreement to \$12,000, the

ame being payable quarterly in

When the first remittance came to u , say probably in November, 1870, sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belkpap, either, I presume, certificates of deposit or bank-notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bower to the forlowing purport, as far as I can now emember, but must say that just ere my memory is exceeding indisnct and Ljudge in part perhaps from what followed as to the details of the onversation. I went up-stairs in he nursery with Mrs. Bower to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before great while," She said "Yes. The mother gave the child to me that the money coming from me she must take and keep for it." I said, "Allright," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I know the father knew nothing of inv money transactions between the

mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower that if I sent the money to the father that it belonged o her, and she would get ff anyway. I certainly had some understanding, then or subsequently, with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid, I sent the one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same, About, I should say, one and a half to two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount \$6,000 per annum. The reason of his reduction was partly because of the continued complaints on the part of Mf. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the pay-

ment of this bouns. To the best of my knowledge and hef be above is a true statement of the facts in the case and as comlete as I can remember occurrences f so many years ago.

Q. State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War subsequent to the funeral of his then wife, which you attended in Washington in December, 1870; whether in cash, by check, draft, certificate of deposit,

bonds, or by express, or otherwise. A. The money was sent according to the instructions of the Secretary of War; sometimes in bank-notes by Adams Express; I think on one or more occasions by certificate of deposit on the National Bank of America in New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person. Except the first payment in the fall of 1870, and the last in December, 1875, all were made to the Secretary in the modes I have stated, unless. perhaps, upon one or two occasions at his instance I bought a Government bond with the moneys in my hand arising from the contract with Evans, which I either sent or handed

By Mr. BLACKBURN; Q. Can you state the sum in the aggregate received by you under the contract with Evans; and what portion thereof have you paid to the Sec-relary of war, including the first and last payments, which you have stated

were not paid to him ! A. I have no memorandum whatever on which to make answer. It is a very simple calculation. The first payment to me by Evans was made in the fall of 1870 at the rate of \$12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a vear and a half or two years, and since then at the rate of \$6,000 a \$40,000, the one-half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

By the Chairman : Q. Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipts of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated or did he acknowledge the receipt of

the same in any way? A. Usually when I sent money by express I would send him the receipt the company, which he would either return marked "O. K." or otherwise acknowledg; the receipt of Sec tary for one for me. Upon my the same, Sumetimes I paid it to mittee, before which I had been subreplying that I thought such offices | him in New York, when his receipt | poenaed by telegraph to appear next belonged to disabled soldiers, and be- was necessary. I have not preserved sides that, I was without political in- any receipts or letters. When sent sick and that I could not attend. My fluer ce, she answered that politicians by express I slways deposited the wife being sick, I consected and did money personally and took a receipt

from them. Q. Have you at any time had any War regarding the post t adership at Fort Sill or have you corresponded with him regarding the same? me by Mr. Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquor, &c. I do not remember what action stairs." Remembering as I do this was taken upon them; they were | yer and consult him about it." My not returned to me. As far as I know,

Evans corresponded regarding affairs at Fort Sill through me with the

reation between you and the Secctary of War? It never was, as I remember. positive, yet it seems to me when the tele in the newspapers regarding affairs at Fort Sill, probably in 1872. about the time the reduction was made in the payments from \$12,000 to \$6,000 appeared. The next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans. I told him I had. I never showed it to him or any one else until I pro-

duced it here. Q. After receiving the telegraphic subpoena from the Sergeant-at-Arms to appear before this committee, which was on Monday, the 21st of this month, did you come to Washington; and, if so, had you an interview with the Secretary of War, and when and where? A. I came to Washington on

Wednesday, the 23d of this month : went to the house of the Secretary of War, staid Wednesday night, and returned on Thursday evening. I showed him the telegraphic subpoena, and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him or give him trouble. He said he thought not and advised me to stay and meet the committee. During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being press ent part of the time and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suggested that I should make a statement which would satssfy the committee and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her.

Istined there and spent the eve-

ning, and staid all night, retiring about twelve o'clock. The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her that the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it, At the same time I was so wrought up and had such anxiety-she pressing and pressing me about it-and having slept little since the receipt of the subpoens, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12 o'clock, and I do not suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast about 9 o'clock. I came down about eight and met the Secretary alone. I told him I thought i had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He replied that he | with me. Was shown to a temporadid not wish me to do that, that we ry room at about seven o'clock. I could fix it up some other way, I laid down, being greatly fatigued, said "I think I had better leave the and at about eight o'clock Dr. Tomcountry." The Secretary said I would ruin him if I left. I said "if I go before the committee I will surely ruin you, for I will tell the truth." was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave he followed me and asked me into the parlor, and said, "I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer." He said if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left and tock the

limited express to New York. On reaching bome I consulted my attorney, asking him if the committee could reach me by subposna if I eft the country. I stated the case to him, (Mr. Bartlett, 120 Broadway, Equitable building.) He asked if I was subprensed. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington. He said that if a subpoena had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble. but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was out of the country. I asked him how long I would have to stay. He said if the committee had leave to sit during recess I could not come back until the present Congress expired. I then went home and found there a dispatch from Dr. William Tomlinson, the brother-in-law of the Secretary. Its purport was not to leave; that he had good news; that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it; that I was going; that they only wished to fix up some new story, but that I would not be a

party to it. My trunk was being packed to leave. At about midnight, Thursday, February 24, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my house. He said he had seen Ive Blackburn—he is a cousin of mine -who said he thought if I would write a letter something like the one which he, (Tomlinson) would suggest, that there would be no further investigation; and if there was, they would ask no questions it would be difficult for me to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the committee still wanted to examine me they would appoint a subcommittee and come over to New

York to do so. He came to my bed-room, and I told him to go into the sitting-room and draw the sketch of the proposed letter, and that when dressed I would join him, and I would write such a etter as he wanted, if I could, I wrote the letter from the sketch of Tomlinson; the endeavor was to exculpate the Secretary; there was nothing in it untrue to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth; it was a very short letter. He took it with the contract inclosed. He said he would take the letter and contract to Mr. Blackburn, who would show it to the committee, and that would be the end of it. He lef. year. It would aggregate about my house at two o'clock Friday morning. At midnight Friday night was roused up, and had the subpoens of the committee served on me. Saturday morning about eight o'clock Dr. Tomlinson again appeared. He said he had been to Washington. He wanted to know the first thing if I had been subpænaed. I told him I had. He began talking the whole thing over again, still wanting me to say before the committee what was suggested at the Secretary's. (At the interview on Thursday night he wanted me to telegraph to the commorning-Fridayso telegraph.) Recurring to the interview again on Saturday morning. I said I could not make the statement conversation with the Secretary of | he desired. He said he had seen Mr. Blackburn in the interval, and had shown him the letter of Thursday, night. He then returned it and the A. O, frequently. I have forward-ed requests to the Secretary made to son, I have thought of this thing in much it has nearly made me crazy I am not going to talk about itany more. We will go down to my/aw-

fore the committee.

We went down and call on Mr.

object being to have a lawyer tell

wanted me to tell would appear be-

son. Bartlett said I could not m facture and story if I wanted, and must not I I could. Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that I could swear that General Beiknep knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister, Mrs. Belknap, deceased, and if I could swear that at the time I was at her funeral I made an arrangement with Mrs. Bower, the present Mrs. Bellinap, by which I was to send her all this money through the Secretary the whole thing could still be settled. I replied, "I cannot state it, for it is not true: " my impression being that at that funeral I had said something about the matter to General B. lkuap. Tomlinson said, "If you cannot swear to that you had better leave the country." Mr. Bartlett said, "This is a bad business; it is not a legal question you have submitted to us; and, in the position of affairs the Secretary of Warshould decide if you should go to Washington or leave the country." Dr. Tomlinson said he would return to Washington; he prepared two formulas of telegrams which I would understand. One was, "I hope your wife is well."

was to be interpreted to leave the country, The other was, "I hope your wife is better," which meant "come to

Washington ' We then parted. On going home in the street-cars, thinking the whole thing over about the conversation at the time of the funeral, I made up my mind that, although I had stated to Mr. Bartlett that I thought I had had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the Secretary of War about sending this money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt. I thought I would see Tomlinson and tell him. We parted at one o'clock. He was to leave for Washington at three o'clock. I went to the depot and met him, and told him 'hat in thinking over the matter I was so undecided about the conversation with the Secretary at the time of the funeral that would give him the benefit of the doubt. He said, "I am very glad to hear this, because my sister, Mrs. Belkuap, said this was the fact."

That Saturday evening I got a telegraphic dispatch from Mrs. Belknap which said: 'Come to Washington to-night; it is necessary." I received it in the evening. Next morning last Sunday) I received a dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson, "I hope your wife is better," which, according to our agreement, meant "come to Washington." In the afternoon I got a second dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson, as follows: "Come without fail. Answer." Lauswered: "I shall come to-night, without fail." I was very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would do no good. I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being liuson called me to the door of the room. He said he had seen Blackburn, and that he still thought this matter could be fixed up without any trouble. He asked me if I had the letter I had written to the committee on Thursday night. I said, "I had not," he said, "Blackburn says you had better write another of the same purport and send it up to the committee, with a note explaining why it did not come sooner." I did so The note and letter are marked B.

and C.] Shortly before two o'clock p. m. yesterday I came to the Capitol to meet the committee, and Dr. Tomlinson found me in the corridor near the committee-room door. He said : You are going before the committee, and I want you to remember that there was no arrangement with you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid to General Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap, and by her directions." I told him I was going before the committee to tell the whole story, as far as I could recollect it. I said I had thought of leaving the country, but was overruled; and that now I shall tell the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He said. "I don't wont you to tell any lies; I only want you to tell the truth, and that is the truth." I said the truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not hurt General Belknap, no one will be more rejoiced than myself.

I entered the committee-room at about two o'clock yesterday, and without being sworn I made a statement to certain members of the committee of the facts in the case-more briefly, but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief

interrogatory. When I returned to the hotel yesterday afternoon, Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room at the Arlington to see me. He asked how I got along before the committee. I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and that at the request of the gentlemen present I was going to reduce it to writing, and appear lefore the committee to-day at 10:30 with it. He wanted to know how I had stated the fact that all these payments to the Secretary had been made in consequence of the orginal agreement made with Mrs. Biknap. I said I had stated the facts as they were, according to my best recollection and belief. I told him I would furnish him a copy of the statement

I would make before the committee. I prepared the statement last night, and gave him a copy of i about eight 'clock this morning-leing substantially a copy of that I submitted as an an-wer to your clief interrogatory, save that I have filled up the bianks. Dr. Tomlisson came back to room at about 730 last evening, and I asked him wiether he had seen Mr. Blackburn since I had made my statement in the afternoon, and what impression it had made upon the gentlemen who neard it. He said he did not like to say he had seen Mr. Blackburn, lat he said he had seen one of the committee, who expressed the opinion hat my statement would involve the Secretary. He then mades stonger appeal to me than ever nefor, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary; that if this thing come out it would ruin him : that he wife was in great distress about it, and he himself, as her brother and friend or the family, was in geat trouble, and that if I could star I said, "Stop, Dr. Tomlin-sor; I have about finished my writtel statement, and I will read it to ou." I then read it to him. He said he did not see but that it was ailright; that things could be seen exthis money was originally sent to General Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order. General Belknap would be subpænaed and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate is entirely separate from his, and that this money received through me he had always kept distinct from his Q Did you ever have any busin ess

him how ridiculous the sery he relations of any kind or nature whatever with the late Mrs. Belknap, or me word to come over. I did so. Q. Was the contract between you She then told me that the post-trade. and Evans ever the subject of con-

from this Fort Still tradeshi you now, or have you ever had, any sums of money, or any evidence or indebtedness or securities of any sort or description whatever, belonging to either of them; or have you at any time been indebted to either of them in any way, manner, form or descrip-

A. Neyer. The present Mrs Belknap years, ago may have consulted me on busine-s matters; but there was no monetary transaction whatever between us other than I have heretofore stated Q. When was the baby of the late Mis. Belknap born and when did it

A. The baby of the late Mrs. Belknap was born in the autumn of 1870; died during the summer of By Mr. Robbins: Q. In the conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap, at the

funeral of her sister, in December, 1870, or in any other conversation had with her or any other person at any time, was it the understanding that the money you were to pay and were paying was to be the money of Mrs. Belknap, the present wife of the Secretary of War? A. It was not. The foregoing deposition and statement, made under oath, having been carefully read over in full to Mr.

Caleb P. Marsh, the witness, in the presence of the committee, and he having made such alterations and corrections therein as he deemed just, he assents to it as a correct record of his testimony and attests the same by his signature hereto attached. CALEB P MARSH. Washington, February 29, 1876 Mr Blackburn submitted a state-

ment regarding his interview with the wife of the Secretary of War in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson, marked D. Mr. Clymer and Mr. Robbins also submitted statements relative thereto, marked, respectively E

Thursday morning, March 2, 1876. The witness C. P. Marsh, being recalled, was cross-examined by Judge Blair.

By Judge Blair: Question. In your examination in-chief you say that Secretary Belknap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the committee; did the Secretary, in desiring you to go before the committee to testify, ask you to testify to any untruth? Answer. I certainly don't think

C. P. MARSH.

SALE OF CITY LOTS POR TAXES !

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE order of the Board of Aldermen, moon the 2stn day of January 1873, I shad on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of March 1878, on the premises, herefulfur set to the proceed to sell the real estate, mentione helow for t e taxes que for the f cal year e ding May the 1st, 76, under se tion fifty seven of the charter and after due adver

Name,
Arrington, Mrs W H Mid. 3 p 271
Anderson, Creecy west 4, ½ acre
Ashley Estate co s0&56
Brodle, C L e stept 17 H anch. John and Cark, east 2 pt Brown. east 2 Bryant, Jordan east 2 1/a acre, Battl , Jesse B ldgefort B T West 4 east 2, 1/4 acre, vers, Mis Can Cist 2, 1/2 acrr. Cooke, Geo T Cross in, Robt east 7, pt 182. west 4, % acre, crocker Jane Christopher, CD ex Colourn, Mrs PH ex Campbelt, Mrs Mary Dunn, Wesh east 2, pt 95. west 4, 1/2 acre. Davis, W R West 5, pt 269. iwards, Lewis west 4. Hin ton, Atkins & Co west 4, 4 acre, 13 S4 dwards, W H east 2 1/2 acre, 13 00 east 1, 1% acre, ancis, Peter reem in, Robert Grice, London iai ward, Mrs \ M vest 5 pt 276, errison, Mrs Ella cast 1, pt 9: ukins & Palmer, east 1.

Jenkins, William cast 1, pt 144, Jenkins William cast 1, pt 93, 9 Jenkins, Theirs east I. Jones, Whitaker & Barker west 1, Jeffreys Wm rden, M. Flora w st 5, p 276, Lewis, Dawson west 4, 1/acre. Love, Marion Malone, J. H. west 4, 1, acre, west 4, 1-20 acre, Jurner, T H Mechanic B L Association east 2, Nines, Miss Hattle Mid 3, 12 acre, east 2 % acre. Page, Henry east 2, 1/4 icre. Perry, D E Fowe, James zerves, Alpheus Ral. Grange e s. 1, pt 112 26 67 Rogers, W T for P Smith east 2, pt 107, 6 67 west 4

an om, Annie Ronn, Clara C Scott, W H Smith, Orin wevil. I lil acre. Stallings, Miss J east 2. 4 acre. Sinlih, F. He'rs cast 2. Thompson, Mart west 5 1/2 acre. Turner, Alex Whitaker, W.J. east 2 14 sere, Whitaker, W.J.B. & S. W. east 1, pt 121, Whitaker, Wesley east 2, pt 27, White, J.M. Agt., east 2, 14 acre. White, J M Agt White, Hettie White, Hettie east 2, 1 acre, Williams, Squire east 2, 1/2 acre, Year in, Fred east 2, pl 47.

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