THE DAILY ERA.

☞All Letters relating to Subscriptions, or Advertisements, must be addressed to

W. M. BROWN, Business Manager.

All Registered Letters can be sent at our risk.

☞Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross ✖ mark may know that the time for which they subscribed is nearly out, and unless they renew, after receiving two papers, with a cross mark, their papers will be discontinued.

☞Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please state the office from as well as the one to which they wish the change made. It is impossible to recollect every bodys P. O.

Advertising Rates of The Era.

DAILY RATES:

No. SQUARES.	1 m.	2 m's.	3 m's.	6 m's.	12 m's.
1 Square,	$ 8 00	$12 00	$16 00	$30 00	$50 00
2 do	12 00	15 00	19 00	35 00	65 00
3 do	16 00	18 00	22 00	40 00	75 00
4 do	18 00	20 00	25 00	50 00	85 00
¼ Column,	20 00	24 00	30 00	55 00	100 00
½ do	30 00	40 00	60 00	90 00	160 00
1 do	45 00	75 00	100 00	160 00	300 00

WEEKLY RATES:

No SQUARES.	1 m.	2 m's.	3 m's.	6 m's.	12 m's.
1 Square,	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 7 00	$10 00	$16 00
2 do	5 00	9 00	12 00	16 00	26 00
3 do	7 00	12 00	15 00	24 00	35 00
4 do	9 00	15 00	17 00	28 00	40 00
5 do	10 00	16 00	18 00	32 00	45 00
¼ Column,	12 00	18 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
½ do	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	80 00
1 do	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	150 00

TUESDAY, JAN. 14th, 1873.

[From Washington Chronicle.]

Governmental Control Over Railroads.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, on Monday introduced in the House of Representatives a bill looking to the exercise of such governmental control over the railroad monopolies of the country as to compel them to pay a proper regard to the convenience, comfort, and safety of the public, and at the same time protect the latter against exorbitant charges for the services rendered. After declaring the power of Congress in the premises over roads from one State into another, the bill provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the business of the railroads, inquiring into their rates for passage and transportation, their receipts and expenditures, the running of trains, the amount and quality of rolling stock, character of accommodations for passengers, and such other matters as many be necessary in order to furnish Congress with data whereon to base such legislation as the public interests may be found to demand.

This is a step in the right direction, and has been taken none too soon, for the people are now pretty generally aroused to the necessity of using the governmental machinery, which, in their collective capacity, they control, as a means of grappling with those monster corporations in whose presence, as separate individuals, they are powerless and without defense. The constitutional right of Congress to control such corporations has lately been ably argued by Juge Shellabarger, of Ohio, in a letter which has been extensively published; but, even if this right did not exist under the Constitution as it is, public sentiment would soon demand an amendment whereby the right would be expressly guaranteed. The necessity for its exercise may at any moment become so imperative as to overrule all other considerations, for, as population is distributed under our modern civilization, a large proportion of the people depend for their very existence upon the regular and unobstructed operation of the railroads. Some idea of the power of the latter over the interests of vast communities may be formed from the position in which New York, Philadelphia, and other great cities were temporarily placed a year or so ago by the action of the railroad and canal companies which control the lines of communication entering the authracite coal region of Pennsylvania. The amount of public inconvenience then occasioned by the sudden imposition of prohibitory freight rates was incalculable, and had those rates been maintained a few weeks longer, a coal famine must have resulted, stopping hundreds of factories and carrying distress to tens of thousands of homes.

But we need not refer to extreme cases in order to find warrant for governmental regulation. The simple fact is that the principle of competition, relied on as an adequate security for mutual justice in transactions between man and man, is now, in most cases, altogether inoperative in transactions between individuals and the great carrying companies. What, then, is the protection of the individual against extortion and other oppressions? Evidently he has but one resource, and that is to combine with the mass of his fellow-citizens and use, for the control of the corporations the same kind of agency which was used for their creation, viz: that governmental organization through which alone the great body of the people can combine their strength for their mutual benefit and protection.

The last rail on the northern division of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, connecting Little Rock, Arkansas, with St. Louis, has been laid. The southern division of this road extends from Little Rock to northern Texas, where connection will be made with the International railway, which in turn connects at Hearne, Texas, with a system of roads extending to the Gulf of Mexico. This division will be completed within the present year.

Envy deserves pity more than anger, for it hurts nobody so much as itself. It is a distemper rather than a vice, for nobody would feel envy if he could help it. Whoever envies another secretly, allows that person's superiority.

An Act to Alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

SECTION 1. *The Geneneral Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* (three-fifths of all the members of each house concurring,) That the constitution of this state be altered as follows, to-wit:

Amend section six of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the state debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the general assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by strinking out all that precedes the words "the said senate district," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the part so stricken out having reference to the state census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section thirty," and to read as follows: "The members of the general assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the term of executive officers.

Strike out the words "superintendent of public works," wherever they occur in the constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the general assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the code commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, such inferior courts as may be established by law, and courts of justices of the peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices; *Provided,* That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by death, reignation or otherwise, the number of associate justices shall be reduced to two.

Alter section twelve of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The state shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a superior court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the general assembly which will occur after the ratification of this section. The general assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term."

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article, which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The general assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judges of the superior courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The general assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department; but the general assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the supreme court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary, the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the supreme court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but" in said section, and in lieu of the parts so stricken out, inserting the following: "The judicial officers and clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The general assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "townships" and inserting in lieu thereof the word precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof insertings the words "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the state debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The general assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State.

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law," and in the same section strike out the words, "the register of deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as compact and convenient in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said subdivisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof insert the words "by the State and those who do not own property over and above the homestead and personal property exemption prescribed by this constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Re-number the sections in those articles from which any section has been stricken, without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

Ratified the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

THE ERA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Weekly one year, - - $2.00

Daily " " - - - 7.00

REVISED, IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

The close of the National Campaign of 1872, with the re election of President Grant, is a

NEW ERA

in North Carolina, the South, and the whole country, it is worth while to take note of, for it marks the beginning of an era of perfect

Peace and Reconciliation

throughout the whole country, and between every section of the country.

Believing that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that the conduct of the Southern people can be as illustrious in peace as the bravery of her soldiery *was* noble, grand and *thrice illustrious* in the late war; and that in the person of ULYSSES S. GRANT, the soldier with whom our LEE crossed swords, we have a living and illustrious example of the renown of the soldier in war, and the victories of the civilian in peace,

THE ERA,

from *a Southern stand point* has endeavored to aid the "victories" of "Peace" by aiding the re-election of the great and illustrious citizen-soldier-President.

The first part of the mission of

THE ERA

is accomplished in the re-establishment of the Republican party in power for another four years from March next, and now it enters upon the work of following up that mission in gathering and preserving the fruits of the great National victory—a victory significant of no North, no South, no East, no West, but of a Union restored, a people re-united by the bonds of peace and good will, and each and every one in the quiet enjoyment of the blessings of LIBERTY and the bounties of PROSPERITY.

THE ERA

is the offspring and product of the great and glorious commonwealth of

NORTH CAROLINA,

for whose good and glory it is the mission and the privilege of the paper, without being sectional, to "labor and to wait:' and whether in political material, educational or social argument, it should ever be understood that this paper is laboring only for what it deems best and to the true interests of the people of this great State, in common with all the great patriotic people and interests of the Nation.

Whether in its diversified character of a Family, Commercial, Political or Industrial newspaper,

THE ERA

will strive to cultivate and promote all the interests of its people, and in every thing, save the advocacy of its party principles, discard all political differences, and in the interests of

Peace, Reconciliation and Reform,

"clasp hands" with any and all men laboring and studying for the good of their kind, and striving for the glory of their country.

COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

Any reliable person (known to the people of the community) procuring subscribers for THE ERA is entitled to 25 per cent. of all subscriptions for the Daily or Weekly to single subscribers, which amount he is authorized to deduct from the sums paid into his hands, and remitting to us the balance. Every present subscriber to THE ERA can therefore make FIFTY CENTS by inducing any one of his neighbors to subscribe, and forwarding to us the money for the same; and FIFTY CENTS for every additional subscriber to the paper.

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NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Taylor will open her new boarding house on the 14th inst., in Prairie's Buildings, Wilmington Street. The House is entirely new and the rooms large and pleasant, and it is a very desirable place for members of the Legislature, being located near the capitol.

Terms of board $30 per month. Ten or fifteen day boarders wanted.

jan 6 119d—1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE ★ FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PUREST ★ CALIFORNIA

DR. WALKER'S

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

May 18, 1872. 146—9m

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public at large, that he has recently purchased and thoroughly renovated and restocked the Drug Store,

No. 33 Fayetteville Street,

(late Doepp & Jones') with a full assortment of

MEDICINES,
DRUGS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
CIGARS,
FANCY GOODS,
SODA AND MINERAL WATERS,

and every thing usually found in a first-class Drug Store.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends, and a fair share of the public trade, and hopes by constant attention, courtesy and fair dealing, to retain it for the future.

The attention of Physicians is invited to my large stock of Elixirs, and Fluid, and Solid Extracts.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM SIMPSON.

Raleigh, Oct. 30, 1872. 67—3m.

PROSPECTUS.

"*A Complete Pictorial History of the Times*"—"*The best, Cheapest, and most Successful Family Paper in the Union.*"

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.
TERMS.

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Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or deprived tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture, that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entities them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. *The Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Notices of the Press.

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The Bazar commends itself to every number of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *pater-familias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of *The Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29, 1872.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1872, trains on the R. & A. A. L. Road will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) as follows:

Mail train leaves Raleigh,	3.35 P. M.
Arrives at Sanford,	6.15 "
Mail train leaves Sanford,	6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	9.20 "

Mail train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North.

And at Sanford with the Western Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.

A. B. ANDREWS,
dec 4—tf. Superintendent.