

and Virginia Railroad Company. Referred.

#### CALENDAR.

House bill to be entitled an act to authorize John J. Hasty, to collect arrears of taxes for 1870-71, was taken up and passed third reading.

The following House bill was taken up and passed its several readings:

Sec. 1. An act to declare the law of evidence in certain cases, ratified the 28th day of March, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the act entitled "an act to improve the law of evidence," ratified the 15th day of March, 1866, so far as relates to criminal proceedings be and the same is hereby re-enacted, and all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Senate bill concerning the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate bill to be entitled an act concerning the Probate of Deeds and the private examination of married women outside of the State, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Senate bill to incorporate the Excelsior Bucket and Axe Fire Company, of Newbern, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to change the time for holding the Superior Court of Alamance, was taken up and passed its several readings.

(This bill does not materially affect the circuit of the Superior Court, but simple takes Alamance county from the last of the circuit, and places it at the head—H.R.)

Mr. Settle asked that Messrs. Jones, of Caldwell, and Withers, be excused from the Hall, in order to attend a meeting of the Committee on Alleged Frauds in the Public Printing. Granted.

House bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Educational and Loan Association of North Carolina, was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill to be entitled an act to regulate the time for the delivery of complaints in civil actions, was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington to issue bonds for the purpose of funding and paying the indebtedness of the city, was taken up. Mr. Ashe having explained his object in introducing this bill and its practical working for the benefit of the city, it passed its several readings.

Senate bill concerning Probate of Deeds and the private examination of married women outside of the State, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Senate bill concerning the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts was taken up and passed its third reading.

Message from the Senate was received, transmitting House resolution, appointing a joint committee to remodel the Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Districts, accompanied with Senate amendments, and asking the concurrence of the House to the amendments.

On motion, the amendments were concurred in.

Also Senate bill in favor of M. C. Brinkley, Sheriff of Chowan, was read and appropriately referred.

House resolution of instructions to the Committee on Constitutional reform, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Speaker having announced that the Calendar was exhausted.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

NOTE.—The reporter, in justice to Mr. Waring, will state that he (Mr. W.) offered a bill on Friday looking to the abolishing of the office of State Geologist, and for other purposes.

The type made us say in Saturday's issue that "Mr. Martin" introduced a bill to be entitled an act in reference to the attendance of witnesses on Superior Courts in civil cases, it should read "Mr. Marler."

The reporter of this paper takes this method of returning his thanks to Capt. Broadfoot for a free pass over the Western Railroad, the first one of our railroads who have thought of the reporters in the General Assembly.

## Tri-Weekly Carolina Era.

Office, in the "Standard" building, East side of Fayetteville Street.

MARCUS ERWIN, } Editors.  
LEWIS HANES, }

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1871.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The communication of "C" shall appear on Thursday—it was unavoidably crowded out of this issue. Other communications shall appear as soon as we can make room for them.

MR. TURNER, in *The Sentinel* of Saturday, calls upon assistant District Attorney Phillips and Marshal Carrow to hurry up their indictment against him. Seeking another martyrdom? And the foul imputation against Mr. Phillips' purity and integrity! It would not have been made against a spirited gentleman who stood upon his rights as such under the "code." Mr. Phillips is a consistent member of a Christian Church, and can be safely assailed at a distance. But Mr. Turner is not likely to provoke him to any rash act—not likely to gain the advantage sought. Cease viper, you bite a file.

### Who are They?

*The Sentinel* says there are a number of Democrats ready to sell themselves and their principles to the Republicans for six hundred dollars. How does *The Sentinel* know? Is its editor one of them? If so it becomes necessary to inform it that he will be unable to find a purchaser. No party can afford to pay that price for him to serve it in any other capacity than that of an opponent. Sooner than lose him in that capacity the Republicans will pay a much larger sum to support his paper—cash down, if necessary.

### The Forthcoming Message.

Congress assembled in regular session at the Capitol of the Nation on yesterday. The President's message is looked for with unusual interest, and will attract unusual attention. Several days will elapse before we shall be able to lay it before our readers. In the meantime we can do no more than speculate as to its probable contents. We think it safe to predict that in many respects it will disappoint the hopes of the Democracy. They are anxious to see a split in the Republican party, so they can unite with the anti-Grant Republicans for his defeat. But there is not the slightest probability that the party will split upon men where no principle, and no great measure of policy, is involved.

The only questions upon which a division is possible are those of a reform in the civil service, a reform in the revenue system, and general amnesty. On all of the points of difference, except the last named, we think it safe to predict that the message will be satisfactory to the most advanced and liberal Republicans. The proposed "passive policy" of the Democracy, so prematurely developed, has already borne its fruit, and borne it in for the Republican party. The Republican statesmen and leaders are men of wisdom and sagacity equal to the emergency.—They see the necessity of yielding on several important points, to the more liberal and advanced ideas of the party, both for the good of the country and the consolidation and perpetuation of the party. This policy, which, it is believed, will be clearly foreshadowed by the forthcoming message, cannot fail to prove successful. Progress and advancement is the order of the day, and the Republican party will keep pace with the demands of the times. A reform in the civil service, and in the revenue, will be recommended and adopted that will be accepted by such liberal statesmen as Senator Trumbull, and such papers as *The N. Y. Evening Post*. The result will be that instead of a division in the Republican party, there will more likely be one in the Democratic party. Instead of the Conservative Republicans going to the Democratic party, the Conservative Democrats will be more likely to come to the Republicans. And in that event an era of good feeling will dawn upon the country.

On the subject of Amnesty it is supposed the message will be silent. Yet there is ground to hope, that even that great measure of pacification will be recommended. If it is not the South people will themselves be to blame for it, in a great measure. If it is not, the cause may be found in the rebellious and insurrectionary organization, known as the Invisible Empire or Ku Klux Klan, which has been so much palliated and excused by the Democratic press of the South generally. But, whether the measure be recommended in the message or not, there is good reason to believe that it will be adopted by Congress this winter. And then the last cause of difference between leading Republican statesmen will be at an end, and the perpetuation of the party and the peace of the country be secured.—The Ku Klux organization will speedily die, if it is not already dead, and peace and quiet will once more bless the land under the auspices of the great party that saved the Union and re-established the government. Democracy will die with the Ku Klux—it will live to curse the country no more. The government will resume its old channels upon the happening of these events, and the punishment of crime will again be left to the State laws and the State Courts.

### The Difference.

*The Sentinel* evades the point we made against it in our last. We only attacked the State printer in the public interests, giving facts and appearances, and calling for a committee of investigation that the truth might be made known. We also declared that if the investigation called for, showed that any injustice had been done any one by THE ERA, prompt reparation should be made through its columns. The charges made by us are capable of being proved or disproved, while the charges made by *The Sentinel*, affecting our integrity, are not. The one can be met and answered by the proof, if it exists, the other can only be met by holding the party making it to a personal accountability, or by silent contempt. No intelligent man can fail to see the wide distinction.

For *The Sentinel's* attacks upon us we care nothing—we simply despise them. The point we make is, that *The Sentinel* singles out such gentlemen as reject the "code," and makes attacks upon them of the character specified, while it studiously avoids making such attacks upon gentlemen who stand by their rights under the "code"—that it treats gentlemen who recognize the "code" with a respect which it does not show those who do not. And this has become a subject of frequent remark. Why the unjust and infamous attacks of that paper upon Hon. S. F. Phillips? The explanation is in the mouths of hundreds and thousands of

men. Mr. Phillips is a consistent member of a Christian Church, and ignores the "code." That, men say, is the reason. Who believes that *The Sentinel* would have said of a gentleman, ready to assert his rights and defend his honor under the "code,"—"Mr. — told a wilful lie in open Court on yesterday," especially when such gentlemen had only expressed an opinion in the discharge of his duties as an attorney? *The Sentinel* knows when to bluster and when to be quiet—respectful it cannot be on account of its low instincts.

### Editorial Correspondence.

ASHEVILLE, NOV. 29, 1871.

The Superior Court for this county commenced its fall term on Monday last, the 27th, Judge Henry presiding. The criminal docket was concluded yesterday, except some half dozen cases against John Dryman, a notorious horse thief. He was convicted in two cases yesterday, and, at the time of writing this, is on trial for stealing a pair of boots. He is likely to be a sojourner in your city for some time to come.

The Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad Company met here last week, and re-elected most of the old Directors, and Maj. W. W. Rollins as its President. It is understood that the commission appointed by a former Legislature to adjust and compromise its affairs with Swepson and Littlefield, will very soon make a satisfactory and full report to the Legislature, as they were required by law to do, of all their transactions, showing how much they have got, and how it has been disposed of. It is believed they will be able to resume work on the road between this place and the Tennessee line at an early day. Their engineers have lately been re-estimating the work done by contractors on the road, in pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, which was necessary to enable them to ascertain exactly what each contractor was entitled to, and thus the payment to contractors has been delayed.

The Eastern Division of the W. N. C. R. R. had a Directors' meeting here yesterday. Its result has not yet reached the public. Gentlemen connected with it, in positions to know what they affirm, speak confidently of their ability to make arrangements, which will ensure its speedy completion to this place. A suit is pending here, instituted at this term of the Court, to remove the present Board, with Col. Sam'l Tate as its President, and instal Mr. Howerton and the Directors appointed by Gov. Caldwell. Application was made to Judge Henry, before the meeting of the court, for a mandamus in the case, which he declined to order. It is to be hoped that the litigation among these contestants for the offices in this road may not retard its construction. Whatever may be the merits of either side of this controversy, which is apparently a party and personal strife, the great interests of the people ought not to be sacrificed for it. The road ought to be completed, and can be completed, if its affairs are properly managed, and the public is becoming disgusted with these railroad squabbles, which enure in the end to the benefit of nobody but a few aspirants for lucrative positions. If neither the Republican nor Democratic parties in the State can furnish men capable of managing and completing our great public works, turn them over to some one out of the State, who can and will do with them what the public interests require.

From gentlemen from various counties around this, of both parties, a very favorable opinion of the Governor's Message is expressed. His views in relation to the public debt are generally commended. That is the great and vital question with the people of the West, and that something practical and prompt shall be done about it is what they most desire, for if left in its present condition they may as well abandon all hopes in the future of any State aid for valuable improvements which ought to be made in this section of the State. Amendments to the Constitution after the result of the last August election, it was not supposed by the people in this region, would be seriously thought of. The ballots of those who voted "Against Convention" were generally intended to signify their opposition to the mode of amendment proposed by the Conservatives. The few unimportant amendments suggested by the Governor in his message, would probably be more than the Republicans of the West would ask for, if the matter was submitted to them now; and if they were agreed to insist upon all the material changes advocated in the Democratic Address, or in the bill introduced by Mr. Robbins in the Senate, the impression is that they would favor an unrestricted Convention for that purpose.

The people of both parties want practical work out of their Legislators, on practical subjects, and the Republican party is certainly strong enough, and ought to be wise enough, to go to this work, without any waste of time, in attempting to make any better record than they now have before the country, or to inflict unnecessary blows, in an inappropriate arena, upon the corpse of the Ku Klux. M. E.

### Hon. J. M. Leach.

The Democratic press of the State have raised a cry of Radical persecution against this gentleman. The charge is gratuitous and unfounded, as every reader of THE ERA must know. Full justice shall be meted out to him, if it has not already been done. See his Card in another column, in proof of this. The whole matter to which it relates was a personal one between Col. Henderson and Gen. Leach, with which the Republican party had, nor will have, nothing to do. We have heard of scarcely a single intelligent Republican that sustains Col. Henderson's conduct in relation to it.

Col. Henderson will publish a card in a few days in defense of himself, until which time we shall make no comments. He is entitled to be heard before judgment is passed upon him.

THE TREMAINE BROTHERS will give a concert at Tucker Hall, Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., in the interest of the Masonic Temple Association. It is believed they will have a crowded house, and persons wishing to procure reserved seats should make application in time. Tickets may be had at the Bookstore of J. A. Jones & Co., No. 15 Fayetteville street.

### A Card.

LEXINGTON, NOV. 29, 1871.

EDITORS ERA: The communication which recently appeared in THE ERA from some person signing himself "Citizen of Forsyth County," professing to give the facts deposed to at the late trial of Moore and Hambrick, before U. S. Commissioner Vest, at Winston, perhaps ought to receive some notice from me, on account of its gross perversion of the truth, for the benefit of those who may not have seen the reports of that trial, and of the evidence as published in the Winston and Salem papers. Those reports contain a tolerable accurate account of what was said and done at that trial, as noted by reporters on the spot, and heard by the large assemblage present, and are in flat contradiction of the statements made in the aforesaid communication.

It clearly appeared that that proceeding, while nominally aimed at others, did in fact originate in a base plot concocted to injure me. The United States witnesses testified that a certain Revenue Assessor of some notoriety, had sought to tamper with and suborn them to give evidence against me. This foul scheme of his, in which he no doubt has aiders and abettors, met with the ignominious defeat it deserved, and drew down on its authors general contempt and condemnation. I suppose "Citizen" wrote his article thinking to cover the discomfiture of his friends by misrepresentation. The evidence, so far as related to myself, established the following facts: Being at Thomasville on professional business in May, 1870, I was asked by John W. Thomas to go with him into a new institution, as he called it. I refused, telling him I suspected it was some Ku Klux affair, and that I was opposed to all secret political societies, and would not join anything of the kind. He came to me a second and a third time, and begged me to go with him to its place of meeting, assuring me that its character and purposes were lawful and proper, but that he wished me to go and give my opinion of it as a friend and lawyer. To this I consented, upon his repeated entreaty.

As soon as we arrived at the meeting one of the persons present (Mr. McCrany) was proceeding to repeat to me some kind of an oath or obligation, (a very mild obligation so far as I heard it, and not the horrid oath "Citizen" speaks of, when I interposed, and turning indignantly to Thomas reproached him for having attempted to deceive me, as he well knew he had induced me to come merely to give my opinion of the society, and not to join it. He replied that I need not join unless I was willing, and that they did wish my opinion in regard to it; whereupon I told them that no oath administered by them was legal or binding, but that it was illegal, and I refused to take it. I told them all such societies were wrong in themselves, and contrary to law; reminded them of the Acts of Assembly against going disguised, &c., and urged them to disband at once, and they did so in consequence of my advice, and never met again. In a few days afterward I wrote to Thomas, enjoining upon him to see that the society was broken up; it appears that this had already been done in pursuance of my previous advice. All the foregoing facts relating to what occurred at the meeting, my disapproval of the society, and advice to disband it as unlawful, and its actual disbandment in consequence of what I then advised, which are the facts of prime importance, were established at the trial by the testimony on cross-examination of the witnesses for the United States.

It serves no purpose in my vindication, but it may be as well to state, that the witnesses for the prosecution also proved that this society was local in its character, that it had no correspondence with others, and never committed or contemplated any violence or intimidation of voters; but that several of its members were, and still are, Grant men, and opposed to me in politics and voted against me in the last election; and the most prominent man among them (Thomas) was a Republican.

I need only add, that at the close of the investigation, I received the universal approval of the large assemblage who were there, including gentlemen prominent in the Republican party; and Mr. Starbuck, U. S. Dist. Attorney, arose and declared that "Gen. Leach had been vindicated by the proofs, and all good citizens owed him their thanks for breaking up this organization in Davidson County." In corroboration of what is hereinbefore set forth, I append the following Affidavits of Mr. Loftin, ex-Sheriff of Davidson county, of Mr. Morris, a citizen of high character, and the statement of Mr. Thomas, son of J. W.

Thomas, dec'd. I respectfully request a place in your columns for these, as a part of this communication. I have in my possession several others, from men of character, but I need not trouble you with them. Very respectfully,

J. M. LEACH.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, and Washington *Patriot* and *Chronicle* please copy this article and affidavits.

THOMASVILLE, NOV. 27, 1871.

DAVID LOFTIN deposes and states as follows:

I joined the organization at Thomasville, known as the White Brotherhood, about the last of April, 1870, was pledged to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of North Carolina, and the laws in pursuance thereof, was told that the object of this organization was to unite the good men of all parties and to oppose negroes and Radicals of every kind for office, that no violence of any kind was to be allowed, no one while under the influence of ardent spirits to be admitted in the camp, and nothing was to be done by the camp without the consent of every member present. This camp had no connection whatever with any other, had no written by-laws that I ever saw. During my connection with said organization, no one was in any manner molested, nor did I ever hear any proposition to molest any one. I arrived at the camp the night that John W. Thomas brought in Hon. J. M. Leach, about the time of the conclusion of repeating the pledge, when he (Leach) told us that the organization was illegal, and advised us to disband, he urged upon us to disband at once. I expressed myself as concurring with him, and I know that there was no meeting held after this, which was some time in May, 1870. I am a republican and voted for U. S. Grant for President.

DAVID LOFTIN.

The foregoing affidavit was sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this the 27th day of November, 1871.

JNO. T. HAMBRICK, J. P.

DAVIDSON CO., N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

Personally appeared before me James Smith a legally elected and acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, S. G. Morris, of said county, and maketh oath, that he was present with some ten or twelve others, as members of a secret organization, at Thomasville, called the "White Brothers or Gideons Band," when the late J. W. Thomas brought the Hon. J. M. Leach to us after supper, in the month of May, 1870, and when Alexander McRary approached and commenced repeating the obligation or oath. Leach stopped him, and said, "what do you mean?" McRary said it was the oath that he wanted Leach to take, and Leach refused to go further, and said he would take no oath—that it was unconstitutional and against the law—that he was apposed to all secret and political organizations and had always denounced them—that men ought to work in politics open and boldly. Leach said to Thomas, that he had tried to fool him. Thomas said "he wanted Leach's opinion of the thing as a friend and lawyer and he was not obliged to join."

Leach advised them to disband and stop it immediately, and we never met any more, so far as I know, or believe, or have heard, but broke up on Leach's warning.

Affiant further swears that the oath he took, and the one he commenced saying to Leach was to support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws under it, and they had a right to vote as they pleased, but were to vote for good men of both parties. Affiant was a Republican and Whig, and voted for Grant and Colfax.

S. G. MORRIS.

Read over by me to Affiant and approved before signing.

R. S. ADDERTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this the 25th day of November, 1871.

JAMES SMITH, J. P.

THOMASVILLE, NOV. 18, 1871.

At the request of Hon. J. M. Leach I state what I know about an organization in this place, and all the connection he had with it, as far as I know or believe.

My father (who is since dead) as informed by him and other members, got J. M. Leach to meet ten or a dozen members, which he did, but refused, as I heard from various members, to go in or take the obligation, telling father that he had misled him in getting him there. He replied "no," that he had brought him there to get his opinion of it. Leach said it was illegal and improper, and advised them to disband, saying that always in private and public speeches he denounced all secret organizations, and should continue to do so. I was not present, but have heard, time and again, from various members, the above facts, and I believe them.—I know the fact that immediately, or soon after Leach's visit we disbanded and broke up, and have never met since. I saw, a short time after this, a letter to father from Leach, asking if we had disbanded, which we had done sometime before. I did not understand this to be the old Democratic Ku Klux, but altogether different; but for this understanding I myself would have never gone into it. I am a Republican, and there are a number of Republicans in it—Grant Republicans then and now. I and they were personal friends of J. M. Leach, but voted against him at the election, standing by our party. I make this statement with pleasure, and no man, I think, who knows me, will question its correctness. P. C. THOMAS.

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

By virtue of a Mortgage executed to the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, I will sell at public auction, for cash, in front of the Court House, a

### HOUSE AND LOT,

the property of Michael and Catherine T. Kelly. Said lot adjoins the Fair Grounds, and is known as Lot N. 7, as laid down in the plat of lots laid off by authority of the City Commissioners, and contains about one-half an acre.

The sale will take place on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M. W. M. SIMPSON, Secretary. Nov. 18, 1871, 72-1d.

### Public Meeting in Burke County.

In pursuance of notice, on Saturday the 25th ult., a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Burke county, met in the Court House, in Morganton, when upon motion Lawson A. Taylor, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Frank D. Irvin was requested to act as Secretary, the Chairman in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting. And upon motion the Chairman appointed the following Committee to draft resolutions for the meeting (to wit) R. A. Cobb, J. T. Patterson and S. E. Paket, the Committee retired, when J. T. Patterson, Esq., was called on to address the meeting; he immediately took the stand and in a short but eloquent and forcible speech, did honor to our noble cause, dealing heavily blows upon the opponents of liberty and free government, and showing up with a masterly mind the fraud and corruptions of the Democratic party; what they had promised to do and what they had done and what they had not done, renewed his allegiance to the great National Republican party, and earnestly requested all good citizens to fall into the Republican ranks, as the only hope for our liberties, prosperity, happiness and as a free and an independent people depended upon the success of the great National Republican party,—and wound up with a glorious tribute to the Administration of President Grant and Gov. Caldwell, he left the stand and drew great applause.

D. M. Furchess, Esq., of Iredell, was next called upon. Mr. Furchess preferred speaking from the floor, but this was objected to by his numerous friends present, who called him to the stand, and for about one hour he held the large audience spell bound with his eloquent and well timed and appropriate remarks; he made one of his masterly and telling speeches, handled his opponents with gloves off. During his remarks he was frequently applauded. It was one of his great and successful efforts, and long will the people of Burke remember his noble service in the cause of right and liberty, long may he live to render such service to his country. It would be doing him, as well as the great party which he represents, injustice for me to attempt to give even a sketch of his address.

The Committee upon resolutions having returned, reported through their foreman R. A. Cobb, Esq., the following resolutions (to wit) (herewith attached) which were read and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The facts elicited in the Ku Klux trials before Chief Justice Pearson, in the impeachment trial of Gov. Holden, and in the trial of Randolph A. Shotwell and others, as well as the voluntary confessions of hundreds of the Klan, and the recent correspondence between the Hon. Thos. Bragg and others, and the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, has demonstrated the legal questions that an unlawful political organization existed in this and some of the other States of the Union, known as the Ku Klux Klan, White Brotherhood or Invisible Empire, and whose sworn obligation and purpose is to resist, by fraud, intimidation and murder, the due execution of the Constitution and laws of the State, and of the United States, as amended; and, whereas, we regard this organization as a second rebellion, and more dangerous to the liberties of the people than the first; and, whereas, we desire to express our condemnation of said organization and its friends and sympathizers, and also to express our approval of the efforts of the Government in undertaking to ferret out and put down said rebellion. Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the Ku Klux Klan, the White Brotherhood, or Invisible Empire as an organization inimical to good government—an "Empire within an Empire," both of which cannot long exist—that between the two, we place ourselves on the side of law and order, and declare our friends to be the friends of the Government, and the Ku Klux, their friends and sympathizers to be our enemies.

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of President Grant, in his efforts to ferret out and put down this second rebellion, and that we recommend him for the next President of the United States.

Resolved, That we do heartily endorse the administration of Gov. Caldwell, in his manly efforts to ferret out and expose fraud and corruption wherever it exists; to suppress crime and to restore the State to order and good government, and that we recommend him for the next Governor of North Carolina.

On motion the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of these proceedings to THE CAROLINA ERA for publication, and that other Republican papers be requested to copy.

On motion meeting adjourned.  
L. A. TAYLOR, Ch'm'n.  
FRANK D. IRVIN, Sec'y.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Dep. Collector's Office, 4th District,  
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7, 1871.

### NOTICE!

I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1871, two and one-half acres land, with residence and all out houses thereon, lying within the city of Raleigh, adjoining the lot of J. H. Mills and the land of J. W. B. Watson. Said land belongs to the Devises of Mary Williamson, deceased, James W. Buck, administrator. Sold to satisfy a claim against the said J. W. Buck, administrator, for U. S. Internal Revenue Succession Tax.

Terms cash.  
CHAS. D. UPCHURCH,  
Deputy Collector,  
4th District, N. C.  
67-1d.

### SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

To Merchants, Hotel Keepers and Others.  
All Merchants, Hotel Keepers Liquor Dealers and others who have not done so, will immediately make returns of purchases made up to Oct. 1st, 1871, and pay the tax due the State and County on the same. Neglect or failure to do so, will subject the delinquent to trouble and costs.  
T. F. LEE, Sh'f.  
By A. Magnin, D. S.  
Nov. 24, 1871.—81.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND  
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.  
Cures old Sores, Boils or Ulcers.