

WHAT HORACE GREELEY THINKS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Extracts, Rich, Rare and Easy. Now that Mr. Greeley has become the leader of the Democracy, we present the following extracts from editorials of The New York Tribune, written by Mr. Greeley during the forty years of his editorial life.

THE WHITE HOUSE DISEASE. "Mr. Webster was not only a gentleman, but he had the elements of moral greatness; and he had his faults as well. He failed only in one respect; and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President, and I don't."

OUR GREATEST MAN. "We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Chase, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early, and died of it at a very old age."

THE FATE OF GEN. CASS. "Gen. Lewis Cass died at about 82, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer as an early reader, and I was poisoned and paralyzed the best of our public men, and have carefully avoided it."

THE GOOD SENSE OF GEN. GRANT. "We, at least, in our day, have a President-elect who did not try to be President. He was elected mainly on that account."

THE ENEMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. "If the Democratic party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am a decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects."

PICTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY. "Every one who chooses to live by pugilism or gambling or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tipping house, is politically a Democrat."

IGNORANCE A DEMOCRATIC ALLY. "There were not a newspaper or common school in the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is."

DEMOCRATIC ESSENTIALS. "The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] 'love run and hate niggers.' The lesson learned and known, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket from A to Z."

WHO ARE DEMOCRATS. "We thereupon asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, black-legs, burglar-keepers, dens of prostitution, etc., etc., were not almost unanimously Democrats."

DEMOCRATIC VIRTUES. "To smoke is a Democratic virtue; to chew is that virtue intensified; to drink rum is that virtue in the superlative."

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES ALL DEMOCRATS. "A purely selfish interest attaches the lewd, ruffianly, criminal, and dangerous classes to the Democratic party."

SIX IN A BED. "This would amount to six in a bed, exclusive of any other vermin, for every Democratic couch in the State of New York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn."

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS. "Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up in great part to debauchery and vice; where voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election a majority for that which styles itself 'the Democratic party.'"

REBEL DEMOCRACY. "The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. It would come into power with the champion of the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would begin its fidelity, national bankruptcy, with unemployed gladness and unceasing exultation. What over-chaotic ment may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

AN EARNEST PRAYER. "May it be written on my grave that I was never a follower of the Democratic party, and I lived and died in nothing its debtor."

THE "FEROCIOUS PROTECTIONIST." "You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need, your party is mostly Free Trade, and I am a ferocious Protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help; but it would place us all in a false position."

"THE BAYONET LAW OF 1870." "It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in state and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to presidential and congressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others."

THE KU KLUX LAW. "I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and

enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Ku Klux conspiracy; and, if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government at all. I, therefore, on every proper occasion, I advocated and justified the Ku Klux Act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and, if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and not grater for."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LINEAL SUCCESSOR. "Many will be surprised at the President's hearty endorsement of civil service reform [in his message of 1870]; but he has been there all along. The President's summing up of the leading objects of his policy, and especially his desire to secure a 'pure and untrammeled vote,' must appeal cogently to the judgment and affections of the American people. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor; and the popular heart beats in unison with his administration and his efforts."

AN OPINION OF GEN. GRANT. "As to the Administration of Gen. Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who has done more for the energetic, and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—that keystone of our political arch whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are secured and preserved. The President has made some mistakes in appointments is obvious. It would be strange, indeed, if one so inexperienced in the conduct of political affairs had wholly escaped them. While asserting the right of every Republican to his own judgment, I do not believe that the next President, until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION. "Whenever a considerable portion of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in."

THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKES. "If the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace."

THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKES. "If the Slave States, the Cotton States, or the Gulf State only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a moral right to do so."

MIXED SCHOOLS AND MIXED CHURCHES. "I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races with a freedom, with a hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed. I trust the time will come when no man's color will exclude him from any church or any religious organization whatever."

THE ELECTION TAKES PLACE ON THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST. "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

MERRIMON AND THE SOLDIERS WIVES. "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

HE INDICTS THE STARVING VIOLETS OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FOR TAKING CONFEDERATE WHEAT. "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

HE DEMANDS THE LAST CENT. "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS. "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

REBEL DEMOCRACY. "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

THE "FEROCIOUS PROTECTIONIST." "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

"THE BAYONET LAW OF 1870." "The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August."

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Let Justice Be Done. As Gen. Brogden, our able and distinguished standard bearer for Lieut. Governor, has been frequently allowed by some of the conservative newspapers and conservative speakers in the present campaign, for the purpose of trying to make a little political capital out of his vote on the Committee on Investigation, it is due to Gen. Brogden, and it is due to truth and justice that the record should speak for itself. Gen. Brogden voted for the bill to raise a committee to investigate frauds upon the State. He voted for the "bill to further aid the committee on investigation." Page 262 and 268. Senate Journal, Session 1869-70.

On the 4th of March, 1870, Mr. Smith introduced a resolution to abolish the investigating committee ordered by the Senate in January.

After some parliamentary proceedings upon the resolution which showed that there were 10 Senators then absent from their seats, and the question then recurring upon the adoption of the resolution, Gen. Brogden voted in the affirmative, from the purest motives and his intentions, knowing that if he voted in the negative and it should pass, he could not then move a reconsideration. When the vote was taken and the resolution failed to pass, he did not deem the matter of sufficient importance to change his vote, as he did not have it in his power to reconsider the resolution when the Senate was full, and to prevent its passage.

The report was received from the committee on investigation. Mr. Sweet moved that the committee be discharged.

Those who voted for discharging the committee were Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, Galloway, Hayes, Jones of Columbus, Moore of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Yancey, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Welker—18.

Those who voted against discharging the committee were Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Beeman, Brogden, Flythe, Forkner, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, Robbins, Shoffner, White, Whiteside and Winstead—18.

The President voting in the negative, the motion to discharge the committee did not prevail. Page 547 '48.

The Senate Journal shows that Gen. Brogden and Gov. Caldwell prevented the Bragg investigation Committee from being abolished, as Gen. Brogden's vote against discharging the committee made the vote a tie, and Gov. Caldwell, as President of the Senate, gave the casting vote against discharging the committee, and it was not discharged.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, introduced a resolution in relation to the committee on investigation, continuing the same.

The President decided that the introduction of the resolution was in order.

Mr. Beall appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Beall was a Conservative.

The decision of the Chair was sustained as the decision of the Senate, by the following vote: Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, Jones of Columbus, Lassiter, Legg, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Richardson, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Winstead—22.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Beeman, Flythe, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, White, Whiteside and Wilson—17.

Of these 17 Senators who voted against sustaining the decision of Gov. Caldwell, that Mr. Jones had a right to introduce a resolution continuing the committee on investigation, 10 of said Senators were conservatives, as follows:

Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Love, Mason, Melchor, Robbins, Scott and Whiteside—10. "Conservatives."

Mr. Sweet moved to amend the resolution introduced by Mr. Jones, so as to make it read the committee are hereby discharged, and the amendment was adopted. Mr. Brogden again voted against discharging the committee.

The resolution discharging the committee on investigation then passed, and Mr. Brogden again voted against discharging the committee. Page 552.

Let these facts be considered and let justice be done.

General Brogden is one of the last men in North Carolina who would ever under any circumstances attempt to place any obstacle in the way of a full and thorough investigation of any and all matters and things in a manner connected with the public interest or the public good.

Will these newspapers which have misrepresented Gen. Brogden now show their generosity and sense of justice by publishing this brief statement from the Journal of the Senate.—Goldboro' News.

They are Endorsed by Greeley.

Now, the Ku Klux organization may be active in this locality and dormant in that—that may seem dead today and be revived to-morrow—but the Ku Klux spirit still lives at the South, and is very formidable. It is grounded in a conviction that the black race is un-fitted and not really entitled to vote—that Reconstruction is usurpation—that "this is a White Man's Government," and that the Black vote is somehow to be nullified; by fair means, if practicable, but by some means anyhow.

It is against this spirit and its mysterious manifestations that the Ku Klux legislation of Congress is directed, in our judgment, most righteously and properly. If Congress be not empowered to protect the right of the People to choose their President and Vice-President against such a conspiracy as that which falsified the verdict of Louisiana in 1868, then the Constitution is a sham and the Right of Suffrage a mockery."—Horace Greeley, July 18, 1871, in N. Y. Tribune.

"Down on You." We frequently have good old friends who never give us anything more than their subscription to the paper, and who strut as the pillars that hold up the eyes of this town, to come in and say to us, 'The people are down on you for supporting Billy Smith.' We are thankful to all such for this information. But the people can do as they please. And so we please—drive on your cart.—Hillsboro' Recorder, Democratic.

THE KU KLUX ACTS. We, whose names are subscribed to this Card, a portion of the colored voters of Salisbury, N. C., do certify that on Sunday, the 14th, General Carey, of Ohio, now making Democratic speeches in this part of North Carolina, interviewed us and desired us to vote for Greeley. We told him that we were not disposed to change our votes—that Grant made a good President, and we were willing to support him again.

Gen. Carey then said we should vote for Greeley, as Mr. Greeley was in favor of white and colored children going to the same schools—and that he was equally in favor of abolishing all distinctions between the colored and white races in public travel and places of entertainment.

William Henderson, William Johnson, Alfred Tate, James Pearson, Allen Watts, Charles Moore, Logan Jenkins, Lewis Cole, Salisbury, July 14, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. Mr. Editor: I noticed some time ago a short piece in your columns in regard to one Mr. M. in the State ticket that could not be bettered. I allude to Mr. Silas Burns, of Chatham county, for Superintendent of Public Works. He has been a citizen of our State about forty years, though born and raised in Massachusetts.

There is no man that deserves the honor of the office more than Mr. Burns for several reasons: First of all he is capable and qualified to fill the office by his long experience in business as a mechanic and a working man, to energy, pushing forward a head. He was engaged in the United States Public Works for five years in charge of men under him. And the State House at Raleigh in charge of hands and men for six and a half years. And a contractor for building the fence around the State House. He was a contractor for building cars for the N. C. R. R.

Mr. Burns was the first man that made a proposition to become one of the hundred to take one million of dollars of the private subscription in the N. C. R. R., and the stock was reduced to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Burns paid every dollar of his to help build the N. C. R. R., also he took one thousand dollars in the R. & G. B. R. Where is the working man that has done more for the old North State than Mr. Burns.

He has a foundry at Lockville making plows and all kinds of casting, and can be found at his post every day. Mr. Burns did not seek the nomination. Was unanimously nominated by acclamation. And the Republicans here are well pleased with the nomination of Mr. Burns for Superintendent of Public Works, knowing as we do that in him we have an honest man who fully appreciates the liberty of an American citizen, and heartily sympathizes with the hard working, honest laboring men who constitute the great body of our citizens.

Mr. Burns the people will have a faithful guardian of the Public Works, and one whose reputation for integrity and honesty cannot be questioned. He will lead the ticket in Chatham.

M. T. J. Lockville, July 13, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. Letter from a Colored Voter. Mr. Editor: Allow me a small space in your valuable paper, to say a few words to the colored men of North Carolina. I am a Republican, and will vote for Grant and all who support the Republican ticket, and I advise every colored man to do the same. I am a man that was free at the time that the democrats told the free colored people of the county of Granville that if they would vote for them they would go to Italy, and all who believe in them. Did they do it? Yes, they went to Raleigh and called a convention by a big majority, and said the colored man should not vote any more; nor did he vote any more for thirty years. Is that all the democrats do to the colored people of this State? No; in 1871 they tried to pass a bill to sell them. Is that all? No; in 1858 these same democrats that now say they are friends of yours, done all they could to pass a bill to sell the free colored people of North Carolina. Then can we register? No; if you give them a chance they will treat you the same way again.

I will say to the hard working white and colored men of the State to go to the polls on the first day of August and cast their votes for the Republican ticket.

Am I one that will not fatten frogs for snakes, if I know it. I never intend to vote for men that have tried so hard to cheat me out of my rights. In 1868 the Republicans framed a Constitution which gives you the rights you now enjoy. Did the democrats vote to ratify it? No. These same democrats that now say they are friends of yours, altered the Constitution and deprive you of the rights guaranteed therein. Think of these things, my colored friends, before casting your votes.

Don't forget to go and register before the first day of August, and then on the first day of August go to the polls and cast your votes for your best friends—the Republicans of your county and the whole Republican State ticket, and you will do your duty to yourselves, your country and your God. Respectfully,

Franklinton, July 13, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. A Card. We, whose names are subscribed to this Card, a portion of the colored voters of Salisbury, N. C., do certify that on Sunday, the 14th, General Carey, of Ohio, now making Democratic speeches in this part of North Carolina, interviewed us and desired us to vote for Greeley. We told him that we were not disposed to change our votes—that Grant made a good President, and we were willing to support him again.

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William Henderson, William Johnson, Alfred Tate, James Pearson, Allen Watts, Charles Moore, Logan Jenkins, Lewis Cole, Salisbury, July 14, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. A Card. The Editor of The Sentinel states in his paper that I gave a man a sow and pigs to swear to a lie. Also, that I bid for bacon sold by Burgen, and that I received money for making the lease. I pronounce Mr. Turner or any one else who makes these charges an infamously lying scoundrel. My name has been charged by Maj. Hearnes with stealing the public money and R. C. Badger had published him as liar that he would cease making false charges upon gentlemen. But it seems he is determined to continue this kind of warfare.

W. A. SMITH. The Election takes place on Thursday, the first day of August.

For the Carolina Era. EX-SHERIFF REILLY OF CUMBERLAND. He Refutes a Slander of the Fayetteville Eagle. THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC-PUBLICAN-KU KLUX AND THEIR LIES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 15th, 1872. EDITOR OF THE ERA—However much I dislike to appear in the public eye, as a candidate for office, I feel it is a duty to myself, my personal friends and the party which has heretofore honored me with political preference, to notice the following article which was published in The Fayetteville Eagle of the 11th instant, as an editorial:

From the Statesville American. JOHN REILLY, ESQ., OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. This gentleman, at present the Mayor of Fayetteville, is announced on the State ticket to be the candidate for Auditor, a more suitable person could not have been chosen for the position than Mr. Reilly, who is a gentleman of high standing, of fine abilities and very popular where he is well known. His friends here feel sure of his election.

We give place to the above for the purpose of giving it the following endorsement: In 1870 when this carpet bagger was defeated for re-election as sheriff of this county, he had failed to pay over the County Treasurer the school moneys in his hands, amounting to \$10,000. He had also failed to pay over the County Commissioners (Conservatives) to settle up with the Treasurer he had paid in \$1,000 ordinary county taxes, and afterwards the Treasurer signed no such receipt. He was detected in it by the different newspapers. He at first refused to correct it, but when threatened by Mr. McKethan, Chairman of the County Commissioners, he expunged the receipt from the books for the fiscal year ending September, 1871. It is seen that Reilly made a sworn return that he had collected State tax \$10,554.50; county tax \$1,000.00. A finance committee appointed by the Conservatives detected an error in his county tax of about \$4,500—which he was required to pay. Then, if the county tax was \$10,000, the State tax, being exactly half as much, ought to be about \$2,500, but the Auditor says he only paid \$10,554.50. May be when Reilly gets Adam's office he will correct that. This same "gentleman of high standing" is now sued in the Superior Court of this county as a defaulter in county taxes for 1868 and 1869. An American please copy.

On reading the above in The Eagle, I immediately went to the Editor's office to ascertain the author of it, and there I found a little "printer's devil," a mere boy, who informed me that he was in charge of the office and would assume the responsibility of writing the article—at the same time declining to inform me who the author was. It is due to Mr. McSwen, the Editor of The Eagle to state that the article was published during his absence. On his return I made inquiry of him, and he replied that he did not know who the author was, but would find out and give me his name.

So far, then, I have failed to find out the writer of this slanderous article. I previously notice the beginning to end as follows: "The certificates hereto annexed, if further pronounced the writer of this editorial, whoever he is, a DIRTY, COWARDLY, SNEAKING, LYING, WHITE-LIVERED VIL-LAIN, and his conduct towards me must satisfy every honorable man that the epithets I have used have a meaning. He had the black-hearted infamy to write a libel against my character and then he shows his mean, sneaking cowardice by prompting a mere irresponsible 'printer's devil' boy to assume the responsibility. I leave the public to judge for themselves."

Since the expiration of my term of office as sheriff of Cumberland county, I have twice been a candidate before the people of Fayetteville and have been elected both times, and now when I am a candidate for a State office, some low, dirty coward, who is politically and probably personally opposed to me, seeks, by an infamous lie, to prejudice the people throughout the county against me. I do not know when I was a candidate for election to office in the town of Fayetteville, such charges would not affect me here where I am known.

The people can judge from the certificates accompanying this card, whether I have paid over the public moneys collected by me as sheriff; whether I have been guilty of "forgery" or not, and whether or not the county of Cumberland is still indebted to me. Also, how suit was brought against me, at whose instance and for what purpose, whether I ever attempted to swindle the county or attempted to avoid investigation into my official acts.

If the above Eagle editorial is an illustration of the "freedom of the press" and a fair sample of the "high-toned equality and respectability" of those who oppose me politically, may God help the country. Fayetteville Eagle please copy.

I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., late sheriff of Cumberland county, did settle his county taxes for the years 1868-'69 with the County Treasurer, S. N. Welsh, Esq., and the Finance Commissioners appointed by the Board of Commissioners, and within the time prescribed by law. Sheriff Reilly at all times during his term of office as sheriff of Cumberland county, has paid over to the County Treasurer, S. N. Welsh, Esq., and the County Commissioners, the full amount of the county taxes collected by him, and has never failed to do so. I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., did settle his county taxes for the years 1868-'69 with the County Treasurer, S. N. Welsh, Esq., and the Finance Commissioners appointed by the Board of Commissioners, and within the time prescribed by law. Sheriff Reilly at all times during his term of office as sheriff of Cumberland county, has paid over to the County Treasurer, S. N. Welsh, Esq., and the County Commissioners, the full amount of the county taxes collected by him, and has never failed to do so.

Chm'n late Board County Commissioners of Cumberland County, Fayetteville, N. C., July 13, 1872.

On yesterday, the 13th inst., at the request of John Reilly, Esq., I accompanied him to the court-house where Sheriff R. met Mr. A. A. McKethan, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and exhibited to him the last copy of The Eagle containing an article in reference to Sheriff R.'s official acts as sheriff of Cumberland county.

Mr. McKethan stated that though his name appeared in the article, that he did not write it himself nor did he know who did it, that the charge that Sheriff R. was required to pay \$4,500 on account of an error in his form of settlement was not true, that the County Commissioners had brought suit against Sheriff R. for \$38,000, nine hundred and eighty dollars, and that the County Commissioners claimed against him on account of the tax lists for 1868-'69, which claim Sheriff R. had been paying just, and before suit was brought offered to pay the claim if the Commissioners would satisfy him that it was just, and further remarked that the change was made, that unless the Commissioners sued him, he (Sheriff R.) would sue them. The Commissioners then brought suit against Sheriff R., and Sheriff R. was ordered to pay the County Court. Mr. McKethan's contention was called to the attention in the newspaper that he

had threatened Sheriff R. This Mr. McKethan denied, and said that he had not threatened him with anything. Mr. McKethan further stated that a school teacher named Harris, had been to him to get an order for money for teaching school, and he (McKethan) told him he didn't think there was any money in the treasury. Thereupon Harris remarked that he had seen Sheriff R. have a receipt for \$1000 money, paid in as school fund. Then Mr. McKethan went to Sheriff R. to inquire about it, and finding out that such was the case, told Sheriff R. that he (McK.) had been drawing on this \$1000 as ordinary county funds, and to relieve him of the mistake, at his request Sheriff R. struck out the receipt the words "school money," and paid in another \$1000.

The words "school money" were inserted in the receipt after the Treasurer had signed it to designate the fund to which the money belonged, and Mr. McKethan imputed no bad motive to Sheriff R. in doing so, and would not prescribe by law, as Mr. McKethan's explanations.

S. A. BALDWIN, J. P., Cross Creek Township, July 15th, 1872.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Cumberland County, July 12, 1872. This is to certify that John Reilly, late sheriff of Cumberland County, paid to the County Treasurer the balance due on his collections, the year 1871, as soon as he was informed of the amount due by the Committee appointed to examine "the accounts of the late treasurer and other officers," and within the time prescribed by law, as appears by report of said committee on file in this office.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Deputy Clerk. NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Superior Court Office, July 12th, 1872. I hereby certify that John Reilly, Esq., has 29 judgments against the county of Cumberland, docketed in this Court, and judgment book "B," from No. 1723 to No. 1751, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,875 upon which amount a payment of \$1,000 has been made, and appears from the entry on the judgment docket in each case.

A. McPHERSON, JR., Clerk. Synopsis of Election and Registration Act Relating to Registering and Voting.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS. The following are the only qualifications required of any voter in this State: He must be twenty-one years of age or upwards; a native or naturalized citizen of the United States; and must have resided in this State twelve months immediately preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote. Any person possessing the above qualifications is entitled to sue for and vote in the township in which he lives.

CHANGING, DISCONTINUING, CREATING PRECINCTS. County Commissioners may establish, alter, discontinue or create separate precincts for voting in their counties; but there must be at least one polling place in each township, as nearly central as possible. Thirty days before the election, the names of the precincts to be given in some newspaper published in the county, or in lieu thereof, by hand bill posted in three places in such county. If no such notice is given, the precincts as heretofore established shall continue.

REGISTRATION BOOKS. The Commissioners shall, on or before the 1st Monday in July, 1872, select one Justice of the Peace for each township or election precinct to act as Registrar therein. If no such Justice of the Peace is selected, the Commissioners shall appoint some person to act as Registrar.

The Secretary of State shall before the first Monday in June, 1872, forward to the County Commissioners registered voters of each precinct. If he does not, Commissioners may provide same at expense of the State.

Registers of each township or precinct shall revise existing registration books so that they shall contain an accurate list of the voters previously registered in such township or precinct, who still reside therein, without requiring such voters to re-register. The Registers shall be revised between sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the 1st Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day after the first Monday in August, 1872, keep open the books for the registration of any voters residing in the township or precinct, entitled to registration, who have not been registered in such township or precinct before, or do not appear in the revised list.

WHEN AND WHERE TO REGISTER AND VOTE. NO CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION. No person can register in a township or precinct where he is not an actual and bona fide resident. No certificates of registration will be given. Voters must vote in the townships or precincts where they actually reside on election day.

No registration will be allowed on election day, except where the person offering to register at the age of twenty-one or for some other reason, becomes entitled to vote on that day, under the laws of this State, in which event he shall be allowed to register and vote.

JUDGES OF ELECTION—CHALLENGING. The County Commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in July, 1872, appoint at each township or precinct, four Judges of election, two of whom shall be of a political party from the other party. The Judges and Registers shall, on Saturday preceding the election, from nine o'clock, till five o'clock p. m., attend at the polling place of their township or precinct, with the registration books, when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the voters of the township or precinct, and any elector shall be allowed to object to any name appearing on the said books. Where there is an objection, the name shall be struck out, and the name so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place, on or before election day, when he, together with the Judges of election, shall hear and decide upon such objection. Due notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given the person objected to. It shall not be given, if the person objected to can vote.

Challenging can be done on any other day than that above specified. It may also be done on the day of election. The Judges of election and the Registrar for each township or precinct after being duly sworn, shall hold the election at the precincts or townships for which they were severally appointed. They shall keep a book in which shall be entered the names of every person who votes.

BALLOT-BOXES, &c. There shall be four ballot-boxes at the polls. Candidates will be voted for as follows: Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works and Attorney-General shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box. Member of Congress shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box. Members of the General Assembly shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box. County Officers shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box. Electors shall be on white paper and either written or printed, or both, and must be without device.

Two or more tickets be rolled up together and put in one ballot, or that the names that the elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it; in either of these cases such tickets shall be thrown out and not counted.

PENALTIES ON OFFICERS. Any Registrar or Judge of election or any other official who performs any duty required of him by the Election Act, shall on conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, and not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

LEACH'S INFAMY. Read the Record. VOTE AGAINST THE DEMAGOGUE.

E. R. Brink, assignee plaintiff, vs. Thomas J. Miller, Defendant. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Davidson county, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon T. J. Miller, the defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the