

The End of the Farce.

The Attorney General of the United States has ordered the indictments against all persons for treason to be quashed.

The following is the Attorney General's order.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Dec. 26, 1868.

SIR: I enclose for your consideration a copy of the proclamation of general amnesty by the President of the United States, under date of the 25th of December instant.

W. M. EVARTS, Attorney General.

To E. C. CARRINGTON, Esq.

North Carolina News.

SAD OCCURRENCE AND DEATH.—We learn that on the forepart of last week, while Mr. John Bradley, son-in-law of Col. A. M. Walker of this place, who with his family had been here on a visit, was returning to South Carolina, and traveling in a private conveyance, when about ten miles from town his child, about a year old, killed in the following manner.

The "turnpike road to people's hearts, I find, lies thro' their throats, or I mistake mankind."

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A short time since we had the pleasure, through the politeness of Gen. Young, the President, of being shown through this extensive establishment, at Charlotte.

MARRIED.—A friend in New York writes us, that on Tuesday evening the 5th, at the Church of the Transfiguration in that City, Gen. Robert F. Hoke, of North Carolina, was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Van Wyck, of South Carolina.

MICA.—Mica, or Isinglass, is found in many parts of Rutherford, and if those who have beads or veins on their hands knew its value, willing hands would be delving in the earth for it, and hundreds of dollars would be in the till.

Rev. P. H. Scoville, a member of the N. C. Conference, died in Pennsylvania on the 18th ult., of Consumption.

CROAKERS.—A good many people are "blue." They get up in the morning "blue"; they go to dinner "blue"; and they go to bed "blue." They are always "blue." We have a good many of this class in the South, whom we call croakers.

People must conform to the "situation," and the sooner they do so the better. That's all.

Hogs running at large in the streets of Charlotte, S. C., are killed and distributed among the poor.

N. C. Legislature.

On the 9th inst., in the Senate, Mr. Long presented the petition of certain physicians of Davidson county, requesting the establishment of a lien for physicians' services.

Mr. Rich introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a Reform School for the correction of juvenile offenders.

Mr. Shoffner introduced a bill for the relief of executors and administrators sued in their representative capacities.

Mr. Rich gave notice of a bill to incorporate a railroad company for a railroad to be built from some point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, to pass through Duplin, Lenoir, Green, Pitt and Martin counties, to some point on the Tarboro' & Williamston Railroad in Pitt, Martin or Washington counties.

HOUSE.—Mr. Downing presented the petition of citizens of Union county. Referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Durham presented a bill to amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein." And ordinances and acts amendatory thereof.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Cook introduced a bill to establish a standard weight of fish. Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

The bill to amend an act concerning the government of counties, ratified the 14th day of August, 1868, after some debate passed its third reading.

The Senate branch of the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Banks, in which the State has stock, are Messrs. Respass and Hayes.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sinclair introduced a bill in regard to the payment of debts. [This bill provides that every claim to recover money shall be barred in two years after the cause of action accrues, and no promise shall revive the same or take it out of the statute, unless it be made in writing with a specific promise to pay a specified sum and made after the passage of this act.] Referred.

The bill to modify the stay law was resumed. The question recurred upon Mr. Ferebee's motion to postpone indefinitely. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the roll was called and the motion prevailed.

The Railroad Schemes.

The several Railroad bills reported by the Internal Improvement Committee, were considered. Mr. Laffin moved to postpone the consideration of them until Tuesday, the 19th.

Mr. Ellis moved to indefinitely postpone all these bills. Mr. E. entered into an able argument in relation to the various Railroad measures that are now pending. Mr. E. had been speaking a short time, when Mr. Downing arose to a point of order, that the motion to indefinitely postpone was not debatable.

The Speaker refused to sustain the point, when Mr. Downing appealed from the decision, and the House sustained the Chair.

Mr. Ellis resumed, and in the course of his remarks said that the Penitentiary affair had swindled the State out of \$100,000, and was proceeding with his speech, when Mr. Downing came to his seat and asked if the gentleman used that language in regard to the Penitentiary matter. He was a member of that Committee.

Mr. Ellis replied that such was his opinion.

Mr. Downing: Then, sir, I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to reflect upon the character of any member.

Mr. Ellis said he mentioned this affair merely as one of the reasons of his voting against these Railroad measures.

Mr. Ellis continued, when Mr. Laffin arose to a point of order, saying that, under the ruling of the Chair, the motion to indefinitely postpone was debatable only to a limited extent. Was not this an elaborate argument?

The Chair stated that the gentleman from Catawba, (Mr. Ellis), was only giving his reasons why he opposed these Railroad measures, and the debate would only fairly begin when the gentleman was replying to. As yet there was no debate, &c.

Mr. Ellis then concluded without further interruption.

Mr. Durham then arose to a point of order in regard to both the motion of Mr. Ellis to indefinitely postpone, and Mr. Laffin's motion to postpone until the 19th inst., saying that each of the bills must be read separately, at least by their titles, before such motions could be made. As yet, none of them were properly before the House.

The Chair sustained the point.

The Clerk then read the title of the bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Ellis renewed his motion to indefinitely postpone, and Mr. Laffin his motion to postpone until Tuesday, the 19th inst., and make it the special order at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Ellis' motion was rejected and Mr. Laffin's adopted.

The following bills went through the same course and were disposed of in a like manner, to wit: Bill to amend the charter of the Oxford branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; Bills to amend the charters of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, and the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad; Bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R., and the bill to separate and divide the Eastern and Western divisions of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Sweet arose to a question of privilege, and, in substance, as follows:

Mr. President: I arise to notice an article which appeared in to-day's Standard, headed "The Investigation Committee," though it is thought unworthy of notice by many of my friends. I will allude to it this time and I trust it will be the last time that I shall be compelled to refer to that scurrilous sheet. The entire article, Mr. President, is as far from the truth as hell is from heaven, and that is supposed to be a considerable distance. I will now point out some of the glaring falsehoods, to wit:

"It is now several weeks since the appointment of the Committee to investigate the fraud and corruption alleged by Mr. Sweet to exist in the General Assembly, and nothing has been heard from it."

I will state now, sir, for the information of the Senate, that a person high in authority at the Standard Office, from whom the Committee expected to get important information, has absented himself from the City. He cannot be found; consequently, we are unable to reach him, and I will state in the presence of the representative of that paper, that whosoever wrote that article did it for a malicious purpose, and he has a heart as black as the blackest night, and is base enough to resort to lies or any other means to accomplish his hellish purpose. I will not attempt to follow this author down into the cess pool of abuse and infamy.

The person who contends with a pole-cat will suffer, and not the pole-cat. I now wash my hands, and I hope for all time, in attempting to reply to those scurrilous attacks. [The absent person is said to be Gen. Littlefield.]

Mr. Brogden introduced a bill to secure the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and to protect the freedom of the ballot box.

Mr. Barnes introduced a bill for the relief of executors and administrators sued in their representative capacities.

The Bill to require Executors and Administrators to discharge their duties passed its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Robbins, it was ordered to be printed.

The Bill to amend an act defining the duties and powers of County Commissioners passed its second reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gibson presented the report of the Commissioners of Cabarrus County. Referred.

Mr. Ellis wished to know what had become of the resolution, which passed the Senate before the recess, directing the Treasurer to withhold the bonds to pay for the eight thousand acres of land for the proposed Penitentiary. He was informed that the resolution had not yet reached the House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Sweet, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on a bill to legalize certain official acts of the Chairmen of the late County Courts; also the bill for the redemption of real estate sold under execution, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Osborne reported favorably on the bill providing for holding special terms of the Superior Courts.

HOUSE.—Mr. French introduced a resolution to authorize the Governor to negotiate with Congress, with a view of securing to this State the annexation of the counties of Southampton, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk and Princess Anne, of the Military District of Virginia, and request Congress to have the question submitted to the people of those Counties as soon as possible.

Mr. Malone offered a bill to require Judges to hold their Courts until Thursday of the second week of the Court, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Painter offered a bill to provide for the election of township officers. Referred.

Mr. Candler offered a bill chartering the Bank of Asheville. Referred and ordered to be printed.

The Tax Bill.

The special order for this hour was announced, to wit: The bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be read section by section.

In section 1st, Mr. Hodnett moved to strike out, in line 7, "1860," and insert "1868."

Mr. Hodnett said lands in 1860 were valued at double what they are now. In the cotton and tobacco growing sections, the effects of the war had been more severely felt than in any other, and the lands in those sections constituted the wealth of the people and were very valuable indeed.

Now since the close of the war they have depreciated greatly in value. The Constitution says expressly that property shall be taxed at its true value; therefore, this section assessing lands at a value fixed years ago, when property of that description, as a general thing, had greatly depreciated since that time, is a direct violation of the Constitution.

He would war color men that in voting for this unjust basis of taxation they were voting against their interest, for this reason: The employe would pay just such wages as he could afford, and if the heavy burden of taxation was laid upon their lands, it would be deducted from the wages of the employe.

Such a system of taxation would be oppressive to the people, and its unfairness and injustice were obvious to all. This section would propose to levy a tax based upon the valuation of 1860, when the lands were in a high state of cultivation and very valuable, in spite of the fact that their value has decreased almost two-thirds.

He asked upon the grounds of expediency, constitutionality and justice, that his amendment be adopted.

Messrs. Vest, Blair, Ingram and French defended the section as reported by the Committee, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. Malone moved an amendment to the amendment: "That the Commissioners of the county shall appoint two Justices of the Peace in each township to make the return of all the lands, in order that all the lands in the State may be returned at the same time the taxes are listed."

Mr. Malone said: In this amendment it is proposed to value the land in 1868, and not to take the valuation of 1860 or 1868. The Constitution provides that the property of the State shall be taxed at its "true cash valuation."

Would it not be more in conformity to the Constitution to assess the value of land now? The value of land, like mules or horses, fluctuates in value. For this Legislature to fix the assessment of 1860 as the true valuation, is an absurdity.

gentleman said that the emergency of the Treasurer require the immediate adjustment of this matter, but this is no reason for a violation of the Constitution, and at the same time do great injustice to the people of the State. The gentleman from New Hanover says that the large landholders should be required to pay the taxes on their land, although they may choose to cultivate the same, but this proposition does not prevent that object being obtained? Will not the Assessor determine the value. He can, in this way, comply with the true intention of the Constitution, and do justice to all parties.

Mr. Estes objected to the amendment.

Mr. Argo said the Constitution had fixed the terms of valuation and it was not discretionary with this body. That instrument expressly declares that property shall be taxed according to its true money value. Real property was not worth a third what it was in 1860. He wished to see a fair and equitable basis of taxation settled upon as soon as possible, and in voting for such a bill he would discard all party prejudices and go in for the good and prosperity of the whole people. This was no partisan measure, and, notwithstanding the efforts of certain gentlemen, could not be made so. It was a measure in which all were interested irrespective of party. He thought the basis pitched upon in the section for the taxation an unfair and unjust one, and he would like to see it properly amended.

Mr. Foster favored the amendment, as reported by Committee.

The question recurred upon the motion to postpone, when Mr. Estes withdrew it to allow Mr. Argo to introduce a substitute, with the understanding that Mr. A. would renew the motion.

Mr. Argo then offered the following substitute: "There shall be a valuation of all the taxable lands of the State in 1869, and annually thereafter until the valuation of 1871, and every five years thereafter; and the valuation so made shall stand during that period, unless altered as hereinafter prescribed. The personal property shall be valued annually, as hereinafter prescribed."

Mr. A. then renewed the motion to postpone the further consideration of the section until tomorrow morning. Carried.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Barrow, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on a bill to prevent the felling of timber in the Catawba River. Mr. Love, from the Special Committee on the time for holding the Courts, reported favorably on a bill to change the time of holding the Courts in the counties of Hyde and Martin.

Mr. Osborne, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on a bill to prevent persons injuring or killing another's live stock. Mr. Barnes introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road law, in order to declare it a misdemeanor for any person to fail to work the Roads, when it is his duty, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

HOUSE.—The principal topic discussed was the tax bill. It was finally decided that taxes should be levied according to valuation to be made in 1869.

Congress.

JAN. 11.—In the Senate, a memorial was presented from the Union men of Georgia, representing that life and property were insecure in the rural Districts of that State. The Philadelphia Board of Trade protests against the further extension of the Bankrupt law.

In the House, among the Bills, under the regular call, were bills authorizing gold contracts; to preserve the purity of elections; admitting Colorado and repealing the tenure-of-office Bill. Mr. Washburne demanded the previous question on the latter, which passed—every Democrat voting aye.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill, suspending and continuing all cases in Virginia, where Judges were disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, until the Supreme Court decides upon the validity of such courts. The Bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Corley, of South Carolina, introduced a Bill forbidding disloyal text books in public schools.

Mr. Stokes introduced a Bill punishing the holding of office in violation of the fourteenth article; also removing persons holding them; also dispensing with the test oath from Postoffice employes not paid by the United States.

By Mr. Robinson, a bill acknowledging the independence of Cuba, and providing for its annexation without purchase. The bill was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Boutwell reported a bill declaring who may vote for Federal officers, which he would call up for action in ten days, extending the franchise to all citizens and empowering Congress to enforce the said privilege.

JAN. 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from a mass meeting at Macon, Georgia, asserting a deplorable condition of affairs in that State, and asking the passage of Sumner's bill reconstructing Georgia.

A bill extending the time for indictments in United States Courts, except for treason and political offences, to two years after the States' restoration, passed.

In the House, Mr. Butler introduced a finance bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue three hundred and fifty millions and further sums as may be required; and, after the 30th of June, National Banks shall cease to be Banks of issue.

JAN. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Mahlon Loomis asks Congress to appropriate \$50,000 to complete the experiments for telegraphing without wires or battery, using clouds instead of wires. Referred to the patent Committee.

Mr. Buckalew presented a bill, amending representation in Congress. It provides for the representation of minorities. The bill was referred to a select Committee of seven.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill aiding the Railroad from the Rio Grande to the Pacific.

A Bill amending the Act relating to Habeas Corpus and to regulate Judicial proceedings passed by a vote of 32 to 10. Mr. Conkling, in explaining the bill, said that there were cases arising in the Southern States, particularly in Georgia, where Northern Stockholders in Express and Steamboat Companies were sued for property taken by the public enemy, and the object of the bill was to enable the defendants to transfer these cases to the U. S. Courts, to the end that they might go to the Supreme Court and have a decision.

In the House, Mr. Butler offered a substitute for the Hayti protectorate bill, which is as follows: "That, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to extend the protection of the United States over either of the Islands of the Antilles, to such an extent as he may deem expedient, and not inconsistent with the laws of nations, wherever the Governments established in either of them or the people thereof shall desire such protection of the United States; Provided, that any action in this behalf, on the part of the President, shall be forthwith reported to Congress; and provided, further, that no payment of money shall be made for carrying such protection into effect without the authority of Congress.

Some debate ensued, when the Bill and amendments were tabled by a vote of 126 to 236.

JAN. 14.—In the Senate, several petitions for female suffrage were presented. A bill was offered allowing Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the late President Lincoln, a pension. Mr. Sumner suggested that the pension be five thousand dollars per annum.

In the House, Mr. Ashley presented a bill, the object of which is to absorb the Mormon Territory by increasing the boundaries of the surrounding Territories.

MEXICO.—Private advices from the city of Mexico concur in representing the condition of affairs in the Republic as most discouraging. The Maximilian invasion seems to have resulted in a political blight that leaves very little hope for the future of the country.

There is no respect for the law, and the civil authorities are both corrupt and powerless. The national exchequer is bankrupt, and the administration of Juarez is impotent to correct abuses. From all parts of the interior, the accounts show that there is no safety for life and property.

The impression was gaining ground among certain classes that the only hope for Mexico is to be found in the United States, and a protectorate, with a view to future annexation, was spoken of with increasing favor. It was believed that Gen. Grant would inaugurate a policy of this kind.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—COLUMBIA, Jan. 12.—In the Senate, Gambo, a Northern negro, was elected reading clerk.

The Corn and Cotton Crops of the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark Advertiser furnishes the following:

The monthly report of the department of agriculture, now in press, contains the following estimates of the corn and cotton crops of the several States—except those on the Pacific coast, which raise little corn and no cotton—in the year just closed. The figures of corn crop of 1867 are also given, to show the increase or decrease of the respective States, a few States showing a decline, though the aggregate increase is over 137,000,000 bushels:

Table with 3 columns: State, 1867, 1868. Includes entries for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Total.

The Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop, which, in the early part of the season, promised a large falling off from that of 1867, was so much favored by the fall weather, in the Gulf States especially, as to warrant the belief that the market receipts will fall little below the figures for the crop of the preceding year, which will be equal to half the amount of the great crop of 1857, and bring an equal or greater sum of money to the planters.

The following are the department estimates, and the crop is more likely to run over than under these figures:

Table with 2 columns: Bales, Total. Includes entries for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Other States, and Total.

John House, of Washington city, died a few days ago of glanders, contracted from handling with chapped hands horses afflicted with that disease.

Notice to County Creditors.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Mecklenburg, being desirous of ascertaining the outstanding liabilities of said County, with the view of making arrangements to adjust the same, would request all persons holding any of the Bonds of the County, issued before or after the war, past due Coupons, or other liabilities, to file with the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February next, a list of said claims, giving amounts, when due and what kind of debt, whether Bond, Coupon or other obligation.

A prompt compliance with this notification will aid the Commissioners in making arrangements for the same, and will be to the advantage of the holder.

R. M. OATES, Chairman of Commissioners of Mecklenburg Co. Jan. 11, 1869

County Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners for Mecklenburg county will meet at their office, in the Court House, on Monday the 1st day of February next, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before them.

F. M. ROSS, Clerk. It is ordered that this Board meet on the first Monday in each and every month.

It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Board furnish a copy of these Orders to the City papers, with the request that they publish the same.

F. M. ROSS, Clerk. Jan. 11, 1869.

THIRD STOCK.

BREM, BROWN & CO. Have just received their third stock of Dry Goods this season. They believe they can offer the best and cheapest Goods in the market.

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see these Goods. We charge nothing for showing them. Country Merchants desiring to purchase at wholesale, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Jan 11, 1869.

BREM, BROWN & CO.

Removal of Law Office.

The undersigned has removed their Law Office to the one formerly occupied by the County Court Clerk in the Court House.

Jan. 11, 1869. HUTCHISON & BROWN.

The New Book Store of TIDDY & BRO.

Has been removed to the Store next to Springs Corner, formerly occupied by McLeod & Steele.

A general assortment of School Books and Standard Works, together with Writing and Printing Paper, &c., can be found at this establishment, and will be sold as low as possible.

TIDDY & BRO. KNOX & GILL, Cotton Factors and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 125 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore.

Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited, and liberal advances made thereon. Orders will receive prompt attention, October 6, 1868.

New Crop Cuba Molasses.

250 HHDS, 90 BARRELS and TIERCES, prime new crop Cuba Molasses expected to arrive per Brig S. P. Brown by or before the 10th inst., direct from Cardenas. We propose to sell some, on wharf on arrival. Orders respectfully solicited.

Jan. 11, 1869 WORTH & DANIEL, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Washington Items.

Under a letter of instruction from the Attorney General of the United States to the District Attorney, Mr. Carrington, the indictments against Mr. Davis and Gen. Breckenridge have been returned in the Criminal Court of the District.

The Supreme Court is arguing questions involving the legality of the sale, at Liverpool, of the Confederate cruiser Georgia.

A deputation of citizens from Maryland visited the President, to-day, with a petition for the pardon of Dr. Mudd, confined at Dry Tortugas. The President referred them to Mr. Evarts.

The House Judiciary Committee have at last agreed to report for adoption a Constitutional amendment declaring that there shall be no restriction on account of race or color in any State among voters for Presidential electors.

Carl Schurz has been elected United States Senator from Missouri. The National colored Convention is in session. Fred Douglas is President. A movement to exclude female delegates created great excitement. Females were finally admitted by a large majority. During the excitement, a Southern delegate vehemently opposed female suffrage.

Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1869.

BREM, BROWN & CO. (Old Bank Building) are receiving a large stock of HARDWARE, at wholesale and retail. Jan. 11, 1869

Plantation for Sale.

I offer for sale my valuable LANDS, lying on the Catawba River, in Catawba county, N. C., near Sherrill's Ford, containing 443 acres, of which one hundred acres is in bottom in cultivation; with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings.

A. J. CALDWELL, Sherrill's Ford P. O., Catawba co., N. C. Jan 11, 1869

Copartnership Notice.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 4, 1869. The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of H. B. HAMMOND & CO., For the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business in the City of Charlotte.

Their long experience and increasing facilities will enable them to offer additional inducements to buyers in this market.

H. B. HAMMOND, J. McLAUGHLIN, R. M. MILLER. Jan 11, 1869.

M. L. WRISTON & CO., Auctioneers.

And General Commission Merchants, For the Sale and Purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds, Main House Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. L. WRISTON, H. C. EGLES, F. H. GAITHER, Late of R. L. M. C. of Iredell co. of Mecklenburg.

REFERENCES.—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Pegram, Cashier First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor Western Messenger; Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., General Insurance Agents, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. H. Jones & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Geo. S. Palmer, of Palmer, Hartsock & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Editor of Baltimore Ep. Methodist, Baltimore, Md.; Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C.; Jordan & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Jeffrey & Co., and H. B. Claffin & Co., New York; Geo. W. Wilkins & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Jas. Miller, Esq., and Osby & Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Meador Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; Woodruff & Parker, Mobile, Ala. Jan 11, 1869.

Removal of Drug Store.

KILGORE & CURETON'S Drug Store has been removed from Granite Row to the Corner Store in Springs Building, formerly occupied by A. Sinclair. They have in store a large and complete assortment.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., Which will be sold at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine this stock of Drugs.

Phys