In October, 1868, I entered very ardently into the Presidential campaign between Grant and Seymour, espousing the Conservative or Democratic side; and during the month made a series of appointments, commencing with an appointment on the 16th at "Union Camp Ground, at the foot of the "South Mountain," just where Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland counties have of the ground the night previous, and, next day, started in my sulky for the place, with an escort of a few trusty political friends. The roads leading to the spot were very narrow, and only kept in repair for horsemen, as wheels were extremely scarce in the neighborhood, and sulkies a perfect wonder, so at several places, to prevent a capsize. I led my horse while my friends held the sulky and "bore it o'er the gullies." On the way however, I was several times informed by my companions that the neighborhood was extremely Radical in its politics, and, as ignorant mountaineers don't appreciate arguments, they had resolved and publicly declared that I should not speak-in their language, "they intended to pull me down." We met several of the citizens, on the way, who looked surly and uncommunicative, not even caring to inform us whether we were on the proper road or not. \* \* \*

The Arbor of the Camp Ground was a shingled eanopy about forty feet square, with a framed Pulpit, three feet elevated, at one side of the arbor, and seats ranged in front under the arbor. The Pulpit was some six feet long by four feet wide, with a seat inside for non-officiating clergy. The steps, the width of the Pulpit, led up at one side. So the speaker had all the congregation in front, and the rear of the arbor bordered on uncleared ground. Immediately down the slope in the rear of the Pulpit, led a narrow winding pathway; for the situation of the ground was in a kind of amphitheater in the mountains, surrounded by high hills. So much for the place, the situation and the people, now for the speech.

The crowd came to order at 2 o'clock-that is, some reclined, some laid "supinely on their backs," some stood around the inclosure, looking and prepared to address them. I commenced by nounce men for entertaining opinions different from my own, but that I believed I could convince them of their error if they would listen. I was just beginning to touch on the subject of Federal taxes on Distillers and brandy, (this being a sore subject with them, as many of them were "distillers" and had shown some indications of "bolting" the party on that ground,) when, at this juncture, I heard the sound of a horse's feet coming in a short gallop down the little byway, and in another minute the horse was reined up just in the rear of the Pulpit and the rider dismounted. The congregation was evidently confused -some pleased, others disappointed.

The stranger was a rough, burly mountaineer, about 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 200 poundshis face half hidden from view by a red shaggy beard, which reached down a foot on his breast and his moustache twisted and standing out four. inches on either side, and was dressed in thick woolen, home-made jeans and slouch hat .-Around his waist were buckled two large, heavy Colt's Navy Repeaters, and in a side pocket was a long white bottle half full of brandy, the other half being evidently inside of the "stranger's

Of course the "argument" ceased for a short time, and the stranger approached the steps leading into the Pulpit, and turning 'round I bade him "good morning," receiving a nod in response. I then asked him to sit down as I wished to proceed. To this he again nodded assent and walked up into the Pulpit, and leisurely adjusting his firearms so as not to render him inconvenience, took a recumbent position on the Preacher's bench. All was silent once moré. I paused for thought a minute; and, having fully worked up my courage to the "sticking point, placed my right hand firmly on a Deringer Pistol in a pocket of the sack coat I wore, and moved to the west end of the Pulpit, and with one eye on the people and both ears and one eye on the stranger, began just where I had left off-on the whiskey tax. I stated that the Apples were all rotting, the profits of the farmer lost, because moderate farmers could not raise the tax-(stranger growled out something inaudible to me-short pause)-that the Government not only taxed the farmer, but also had a set of spies to detect them if they made a "little run' of brandy for family purposes, to make camphor

Stranger-"Yes, one of the d-d rascals was prowling around my house last week."

Speaker, slightly relieved, began to hope for the better and proceeded : That the "Assessors" had been destroying the stills down in his county. Stranger-"Yes, if they take mine they'll get these," making a significant flourish of the aforesaid Navies.

This settled the question of the stranger's polities, and encouraged by these responses the speaker expatiated at length on the brandy tax and the last pile, the best of all, fell on "John," and closed. As the "thanks for patient attention" was pronounced, instead of the usual bene- as it was a crowd where the majority ruled, John diction from the Pulpit, the stranger arose and "stood treat" and put honey in it too, as this advanced with extended hand and "welcome twinkling in his keen black eye, "Is your name the pistois) along to see that you should have fair play. My name is J. C." Well, John, if you had announced which side you were on at first, I think I would have made a better speech." A big laugh followed, and another fellow in the crowd, exposing a repeater, said: "I brought responded others, and it appeared I had been addressing an armed band, whose countenances then drew his bottle and we took a "horn" all round, and it was unanimously insisted and settled that I had to go home with "John" and spend the night, and that several of the friends would escort me as volunteers, said volunteers knowning keep a young lady's time and attention devoted that "John," being "well to do in the world," to only fashionable literature of the day. If you rent resolution, when had plenty to feed man and beast, and some good would qualify her for conversation, you must of 22 ayes to 36 nays. old brandy that was a stranger to the Internal give her something to talk about—give her edu-Revenue system; so after all parties had ex- cation with the actual world, with the outer changed congratulations, and gone through the world, and its transpiring events. Urge her to motions with the aforesaid bottle, off we started read newspapers, and become familiar with the four miles for "John's" residence, on Knob present character and improvement of our race. Chicago Tribune, has written an article calling Creek, in South Mountains. We arrived at sun-down. The weather was cloudy, the mountains world is dead—we have nothing to do with it. around dark and gloomy, and our generous host Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the his old warriors would "rally around the flag," "tight as a brick," but swearing it was the best present world; to know what it is and improve and carry it to the invasion and conquest of the speech he ever heard, and if we had just found the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent old "Squire G-r" at the speaking he would opinion, and be able to sustain intelligent cor have been satisfied. The corn was ungathered, versation concerning the mental, moral and rebut hung plentifully in the field near by, so we ligious imprevements of our time. Let the each gathered an armful and fed the "stock," gilded annuals and poems on the center table be

very much his junior, and he took occasion to call our attention to her good looks, in which we unanimously concurred, adding our own compliments in our best style, which seemed to be pleasing to both. Supper was soon ready, and our appetites being well "whetted" the viands disappeared at a remarkably rapid rate.

The dwelling was of simple structure - a plain log house 30x18, one room, but closely chincked a common corner. I remained within ten miles and comfortable. Around the room were ranged three beds, and the necessary household furni ture for the use of the family. The fire place was wide and deep, capacious enough to take in several huge logs and plenty of rich pine to send the blazes crackling through the crevices, and "licking" up the fundel of the chimney. Our escort, save one who remained to guide me to the next appointment, had all bid us farewell and taken the mountain roads for home. "John' was in fine humor and entertained us with a nar rative of the "cute tricks" he had played off or the "Assessors," who were all fond of "old Peach," and became very obliging and "blind" to his delinquencies, under the mellowing influence of his favorite beverage; then turning to the bed near by he hoisted the valance and called our attention to several barrels, and giving them a shake so we might hear the fluid striking on the inside, he gave a sly wink and remarked that "John was all right." So we thought too. He then recounted his trading adventures in South Carolina, and told us how much gold he had made in his trips, and finally, when asked about the game in the mountains, he went up on the "loft" and brought down a huge set of antlers, from the oldest buck ever killed in that settlement, and his account of the gallant fight which the noble old fellow made with the dogs after he was wounded was exceedingly interesting, especially as it was narrated with all the enthusiasm of a veteran hunter, who fully appreciated the

At 9 o'clock I complained of weariness and we lay down for the night. John and his wife occupying one bed, my kind hearted guide, Mr T-y, the other, and I the third. Very soon we were all soundly asleep, enjoying, as only tired silently dissatisfied, whilst I ascended the Pulpit men can, the luxury of a good bed. But we had not been asleep more than an hour, before a telling them that I desired to have a friendly heavy "rap" at the door aroused us, and John discussion of politics, that I did not care to de- got up "to see the cause," when the following was overheard: (visitors, two or three, "John, old man R. has let off his mill pond this evening "unbeknowins" to the neighbors, so he can eatch all the fish himself. Bill Snipes was over at sundown and saw it, lets go down and get some fish." The rain was then falling fast and furious, but John swore he was a "brick" and didn't care for wet outside if the inside was "wet" also; and following up this idea he invited the strangers in, and after "chunking" up a light and dressing, he proceeded to get under the bed and roll out a barrel from which he drew several good sized bottles of something to wet the inside, and gathering up a seine, a bundle of pine and a long bag the party left to devil old R. and catch his fish. Candor requires me to chronicle that the compliments they paid the old miller were not such as "ears polite" might be pleased to hear. I was reminded of Gov. Vance's man who said "cuss words." But John was like Tam O'Shantie,

> "Glorious, O'er all the ills of life or clorious," and did not seem to heed the wind, or feel the rain or fear the darkness, and on they went until their voices died away and I relapsed once more into a deep slumber. At 4 o'clock I was again aroused by the noise of voices and soon recognized John's loud merry laugh as he blundered in at the door wet and weary, swearing that he had "come it over old R-e and had caught nearly all his fish, and next minute he was at my bedside calling me to get up and see the fish. Being partial to such sights, and finding that there was no more sleep for me, I bounced up and put on my pants, and approached the fire place. There stood three great, tall fellows wet as drowned rats, shivering with cold. and standing over a large tub into which they had emptied their fish from the bag. They had a bushel or two-some "gigged," some "grabbled," and some caught in a seine. They were of various sizes and kinds. Large Pike, two and a half feet long; Suckers and Red-horse, two to five pounds; Eels, all "squirming" among the others; Perch, yellow and black; everything but cat-fish. I was delighted, and as they took each one up to go through the process of scaling and dressing I made comments on the skill of the fishermen and the fine quality of the fish; and as day light drew near, and the "good woman" began to be astir and fix the breakfast things I felt my appetite improving. The fish were then and there cleaned, and then taken to the spring branch for further ablution. Then came the division of the spoils among the victors, which was effected on this wise: The fish were portioned off in equal piles, as the Code Commissioners say, "as near as may be," and then one fellow turned his back, and John, putting his hand on one pile, cried out "whose pile is this!" The response fixed the title in "Ike Jones." The second pile fell on "Jake Crow," who, it was voted, must immediately treat, and

was the custom always in the morning dram. The other fishermen left, and our "hostess" S-k." "Yes, sir." "Well, I heard these d-d soon had a large Pike or two and some Redhorse simmering at the fire and directly break-Radicals down here said they would pull you horse simmering at the fire, and directly break-down, and I brought these fellows (pointing to fast was announced. Everything was pretty well done up, and mountain air and "mountain dew" had given us keen appetites, and the fishplate passed generously around until a "pile of bones alone remained of thee." John said there is no use of talking for you'll all know where you die when you go to." To this I one too to see the fun," and "so did I," "and I," agreed, called for my horse and after pledging everlasting friendship was soon winding over the narrow roads for the next appointment, of which indicated that they meant what they said. C-r Dr. E. hath already given a full account in Brother Pell's paper.

Ladies Should Read Newspapers.

It is a great mistake in female education to John, like all good husbands, was very fond men and children-read newspapers.

of his wife, and this one being his second, was | A Rich and Spicy Debate in the U. S. Senate. Proposition to make the Senate Rotunda a Ball

The House concurrent resolution granting the use of the rotunda and certain other portions of the Capitol for the use of the managers of the inauguration ball was taken up in the U.

Mr Grimes asked an explanation. Mr Fessenden said the Committee on publi buildings and grounds had already considered this matter, and were all but unanimous in favor of it. It was for the unofficial ceremo nies attending the inauguration, the ball, &c and it was impossible for a building to be put up large enough.

Mr Sumner suggested the patent office; it had been used four years ago. Mr Cattell said the patent office was full of

old traps, which could not be removed. Mr Pomeroy asked if there was any law which bliged a ball to be held?

Mr Fessenden replied that there was a law o far as public opinion was concerned. Mr Cameron thought no good could come this matter, and he opposed the Senate taking any part in this useless pageant. He did no want any ball or dance in these halls. Jefferson was inaugurated he got on his horse rode up to the Capitol, hitched his horse to

took the oath, and then went home again. Mr Nye asked if there was anything to pro rent Gen. Grant from doing the same thing if he

stake and walked into the Senate chamber and

could find the stake. [Laughter.] Mr Cameron was willing to pay his proportion of ball expenses; supposed it would cost them \$30 a piece; he did not mind this, but he did not want any of it in the Capitol. Four years ago we were disgraced in this chamber, in the eyes of the world, and the foreign ministers insulted, and although he had no fear of a repetition that scene, he thought it was better to avoid all these ceremonies. The next thing we might have a President who would come up here and demand to have a ball in the Capitol.

Mr Trumbull thought it exceedingly inappropriate to hold a ball in this building. It was said that there would be no liquor in here, but apprehended that liquor could be obtained very near, and it was not desirable to have any bacchanalian orgies in the Capitol.

Mr Ferry thought it very meet to have a merry making at the inauguration, and saw no objection to the ceremonies taking place here The whole building would be under the control of the sergeant-at-arms of the two houses, who had a most efficient police under their charge.

Mr Sumner said the question was not whether to have a ball, but whether that ball should be held in this Capitol. This resolution was essentially bad in itself, and would set a bad precedent. People would want to dance at other times than the inauguration, and there would be no end to the applications that would be made for the use of the Capitol for a dance.

Mr Patterson, of New Hampshire, believed t would offend the prejudices of a large portion of the American people to give up this building to such a purpose. He would sooner dance in a

Mr Fessenden-Can't get one big enough. Mr Patterson-Well, then, let them dance under the tent of Heaven.

Mr Hendricks asked whether the Capitol had ever before been used for a dance-house Mr Nve was sorry that the religious prejudices of the Senator from New Hampshire had been aroused, but they had scriptural authority for danging. There had been dancing before the ark, dancing after coming out of the Red

Mr Doolittle asked if there had ever been dancing pursuant to act of Congress? [Laugh-Mr Patterson, of New Hampshire, asked if i

would not be proper to have an amendment providing for a show in connection with the other ceremonies; the Black Crook for instance? Mr Nye .- There have been many worse shows

here than the Black Crook. Mr Doolittle asked if the Senator did not know that a large proportion of the people of the United States, who owned the Capitol as much as we, were opposed to dancing-Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists particularly.

Mr Nye was born a Presbyterian, was judicially a Baptist, by habit an Episcopalian, and by inclination a Methodist, (great laughter,) but despite all this, and old as he was, he felt like dancing himself. (Laughter.) He imagined that the great trouble with his friend (Mr Doolittle) was that the dance was for General Grant.

Mr Cameron thought it would be much better for all concerned to have the ball somewhere else. No liquors were to be had here, it is said, and this would make it very dull; for a dry dance is no dance at all. [Laughter.]

Mr Conkling remarked that undoubtedly a large part of the American people would regard the giving up of this Capitol to a ball as most inappropriate. The ball would be held, of course, whether it was held here or not, and Gen. Grant could certainly be inaugurated in pursuance of

thought the Capitol would be descerated in the land three who kaleigh."

30th of June, 1869. Pupils are received at any time thought the Capitol would be descerated in the land charged from time of entrance. stay away.

our martyred President lay, to the dance. Mr Yates would welcome the inauguration of OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Gen. Grant with bonfires and bells and cannon, but he did not want to give up the retunda for a

Mr Morton believed it would be just as appropriate for the gentlemen having this ball in charge to apply to the vestry of any church in this city for the use of their church building for a ball as to ask for the rotunda. He had no objection to a ball whatever, but there was propriety in all things.

The question was then taken on the concur rent resolution, when it was rejected by a vote

The idea of annexing Canada to the United States is being canvassed again. Joseph Medill, one of the proprietors and editors of the upon Gen. Grant to "say but the word," assuring him that in reply hundreds of thousands of new Dominion of Canada.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature has freights from Columbia and points beyond?

Passed a bill amending the State Police Act, giving the Governor authority to increase the A. Railroad Company could cut us off entirely while "John" cut the wood to get supper and kept part of the time covered with weekly and split the "lightwood" for a cheerful fire. | daily journals. Let the whole family—men wo-sary. Also an act to establish a State Orphan us at such low rates at Charlotte, that the

North Carolina Railroad An article has recently appeared in the Wilmington Journal, also flying the rounds on an extra sheet headed, "The N. C R. R. Co. and its management," also directed "to the members

of the General Assembly of North Carolina," in which the writer flounders like a wounded Fish in endeavoring to sustain false charges, and to extricate himself from palpable absurdities. In order to expose this flimsy pretext so menacingly hurled against the officers of the North Carolina R. R. Company and the management of said Road, we propose to take up said article, to dissect its vital parts! and to leave the rubbish un-

touched The Directors of the C. & A. R. R. Co., Ral. & Gas. R. R. Co., and the N. C. Railroad Co. entered into and made the following contract,

CONTRACT.

WHEREAS, The Columbia and Charlotte Railroad Company has heretofore, with a view to the construction of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad endorsed the bonds thereof for four hundred thousand dollars, and the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company has agreed to purchase the bonds of the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad Company, for fifty thousand dollars at par, and the North Carolina Railroad Com pany has agreed to purchase the bonds of the said Columbia & Hamburg Railroad Company for one hundred thousand dollars at par; and whereas, it is deemed advisable, in consideration of said aid, and in consequence of their mutual interest in the speedy completion of the said Columbia and Hamburg Railroad, to harmonize the working of all said Companies, with a view of making a great through freight and passenger line from Augusta and all intermediate points to New York and other Nothern cities, via Weldon, and "vice versa," that bickerings and disputes may not hereafter arise.

Resolved, That for the consideration aforesaid. there shall be no discrimination for the term of five years, either as to freights or passengers by either of said Railroad companies, against either of the others, but freights and passengers to and from Augusta and all intermediate points along the respective lines going North or South, shall be carried along those lines without discrimination, per mile, directly or indirectly against either, or directly or indirectly in favor of any line not a party of this

Resolved further, That this contract shall be signed undruplicate by the Presidents of the several Railroad companies above mentioned, which shall be in force immediately on the signing of this paper by the Presidents of the several lines above mentioned

WM. JOHNSON, Pres't C. & A. R. R. Co. W. A. SMITH, Pres't N. C. R. R. Co. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't R. & G. R R Co.

The understanding with the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, was, that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was to pay the same bonds as it had formerly paid to the North Carolina Railroad, and after the payment of such bonds no further discrimination was to be allowed. The North Carolina Railroad Company has on file a letter from the President of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., stating that this was all he claimed. This at once settles that point of the question-any assertions to the contrary notwithstanding

I will quote from the Wilmington Journal on that point :

"But to go back on them, if they insist that the twenty cents is all the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad is to get FINALLY-if that is true of course it pays." It is true, Mr Fremont and you knew it when

you penned those lines. Of course IT PAYS, and

that is THE REASON the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company made the contract. | the end in view. I will now explain why the Wilmington and with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for the will show that I have not discriminated against leaf falls to the dust. Where will you now go! that Road, but have simply carried out the What is your next course? You have doubtsea, and various other times when dancing was from Charlotte to New York gets one dollar and a life-preserver or a floating plank, and the prufifty cents per hundred lbs. for the first class dent man, though he could swim like the Fish, freight-the distance from Charlotte to New would shrink from such a course. Then, sir & G. R. R. is prorated at one hundred miles, deeper and more securely you will be wrapped Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad counted one hundred miles, and from Norfolk to New York, by sea, one hundred and sixty miles. By making cents per hundred, the N. C. Railroad gets sixty- native land, and I desire its presperity For example, if we get sixty-five cents to carry cal-all flourishing and foretelling a brighte the distance from Charlotte to Raleigh, what should we get to carry it forty-eight miles? We must according to contract, add on eighteen cents, which is no discrimination against the W. & W. Railroad. Hear Mr Fremont again :

"The President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, representing a Road in which the State has a large interest, (four hundred thousand dollars of her school fund) has made a written offer to the President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to take less than half of the proportion allowed between Weldon and Baleigh, and of course the North Carolina Railroad Company gets the other half or more, of what is allowed to the Raleigh and Mr Fessenden could see no harm at all in letting the parties have the Capitol. His moral mand for (24) twenty-four cents from Raleigh to the could see no danger in it, and those who thought the Capitol would be descerated.

and has near in accordance as possible with Mr Mr Wilson did not think it proper to give up, fridges' proposition, the Board passed the fol-the rotunda, where John Quiney Adams fell, and lowing order, which has been carried out to the

> Company Shops, N. C., Nov. 6, 1868. The following is a true copy taken from the jour-offered for Rent. Railroad Company as passed this day : The President placed before the Board tariffs of

freights, and on motion of W. A. Caldwell, the follow-Ordered, That the President and Superintendent

e and are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as to freight tariff with other Roads connecting with the North Carolina Railroad as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with the contract with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.

F. A. STAGG, Secretary.

According to this contract Col. Johnson, President of the C. & S. C. Railroad Co., is compelled to charge the same each way over his road-for example, if he charges one dollar per bag for cotton from Charlotte to Columbia, he is compelled, by this contract, not to charge no more than said amount from Columbia to Charlotte. thereby giving us a fair fight with the Charles-ton route without any discrimination. Has North Carolinians any objections to this arrangement, which enables us to bring cotton and other freights at that point would be nothing to this | Jan 18, 1869.

line. Can any unprejudiced mind now say that this contract is injurious? mington Journal, divested admire the contract. of party spleen, will

We again quote from Mr Fremont "If there is anything further required to prove the false position occupied by the management of the North Carolina Railroad Company, we will simply refer to the estimated cost of bauling freight between Raleigh and Goldsboro', made by its own able and faithful Superintendent, Anderson, in 1867, which was half a cent per one hundred pounds, but call it one cent per one hundred pounds, or one dollar and sixty cents per car load of sixteen thousand pounds, and we have a profit of (9) nine cents per one hun-dred pounds, on the basis of the rate new allowed the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, (by publishing tariff), viz: twenty cents per one hundred pounds, allowing one-half of it for running to Goldsboro'. This would give fourteen dollars and forty cents a car load of clear profit for running to Goldsboro', and for ten car loads a day one hundred and forty-four dollars; but say twenty cars a day, both ways, and we have two hundred and eighty-eight dollars a day, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars a week, and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars a year (of fifty-two weeks of six days each) more for running to Goldsboro' than by stopping at Raleigh, and this, remember, if Mr Anderson's calculation was right, is net profit."

This calculation proves what I contend for. If the North Carolina Railroad Company would save as net profit eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty six dollars per year, by carrying freights to Goldsboro', at ten cents per hundred, it would make precisely twice that amount, say one hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars, by stopping the same freight at Raleigh at twenty cents per hundred, which we get according to contract. Now, this twenty cents, recollect, does not come out of the shipper, but out of the earnings of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. If that was a State Road I would object to gouging so deep; but it belongs to individuals, and I therefore, for the benefit of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and the State, take all I can get from them.

I wish the menibers of the General Assembly to remember that I not only make, according to Mr Fremont's own figures, twice as much by leaving the freights at Raleigh, but I save running my cars 96 miles over the road, which is a considerable item. This Road has recently paid to the State a scrip dividend of six per cent. Can the W. & W. Road say as much? No, nor never will, so long as such old secession fossils have the management of it. I would respect Oriental and Grecian Painting, fully suggest that it would be wise policy either to change the Superintendent on that Road, or sell out the State's interest.

The articles published in the Wilmington Journal show plainly that the writer knew nothing about the subject which he was trying to enlighten others upon; and by his own showing, proves that the management of the North Carolina Railroad Company is far superior to any other administration, not excepting the last which is conceded by all to be the best ever before. And the advantages, I admit, accruing to the Road, is owing to this contract with the C. & A. Railroad Co., and the R. & G. Railroad Co. I claim nothing for myself in making this contract, as the Directors, with their superior sagacity, saw the great advantages to be derived by making this contract. I am only the instrument in their hands, to carry out to the letter

And now, Mr Fremont, what have you to say Weldon Railroad cannot compete successfully to the above? Do you not discover at once how your assertions and positions exposed to naked freights sent via Portsmouth to New York. And view fall as harmless and noiseless as the withered orders of my Directors. I will state the case, as less learned that it is not safe for a man to plunge the through tariff will show. The through line into the middle of a sea of difficulties, without York to be prorated for five hundred and eighty- the further you pursue your inquiries into the three miles, the N. C. Railroad is prorated two management of the North Carolina Railroad hundred and twenty-three miles to Raleigh, R. | Company, in a vindictive partizan spirit, the into the meshes of confusion, shame and ridicule

As the President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, it is my pride, and it shall be my the calculation you will observe that the proper duty, to sustain the Road in its every depart- past, we hope they will not neglect this notice. proportion of the North Carolina Railroad to ment, so as to secure the largest amount of reve-Raleigh, one hundred and seventy-five miles nue. I am placed here for this purpose, and it from Charlotte, would be forty-five cents per is my determination to bend every energy to a hundred-adding the bonus given to the North faithful performance of the same. As it regards Carolina Railroad by the R. & G. Road twenty State pride, I can only say, this is my own my five cents. To carry out the contract, we are I desire to see every Railmond in the we GET PER MILE from Raleigh & Gaston Road. educational interest—the farming—the mechanithe freight one hundred and seventy-five miles, day than has ever yet dawned upon North Carolina. And while I claim to be one of that number, who fearlessly went forward in rescuing the State from the hands of those who sought its final overthrow, others who pursued a different course cannot, with propriety, lecture me for a want of State pride, as it regards Railroads or otherwise. W. A. SMITH, -President N. C. R. R. Co.

To the Wholesale Trade. Call and examine our large Stock of Hardware. BREM, BROWN & CO., Jan 18, 1869 Oates' Building

Charlotte Female Institute CHARLOTTE, N. C. The 2d Term of the current session commences on the 15th of February, 1869, and continues until the

For Catalogue containing full particulars as to erms, &c., address REV. R. BURWELL & SON. Jan 18, 1869. Charlotte, N. C.

Store House for Rent. A Store House at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, offered for Rent. The stand is a good one for busi-MRS. I. M. REID, Jan. 18, 1869 at Mount Mourne.

OATES, WALTER BREM & CO New Hardware Store,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER, Are receiving a new stock of General Hardware. Jan 18, 1869.

Guns! Guns!! The largest stock ever brought to this market. Call and examine them at OATES, WALTER BREM & CO'S.

Jan 18, 1869.

3000 & 4000 lbs. Cotton grown

New Hardware Store, Mansion House Corner

on one Acre of Land. The Farmers of Western North Carolina are remeetfully invited to call and examine for themselves Cotton Stalk from land which yielded 3,600 pounds per acre. This enormous yield was produced on soil inferior to that which you cultivate, by a plan of cultivation perfectly simple, with plows you can procure at little cost. Come at an early day so that you may prepare in season for a heavy crop next Fall. By so doing you may greatly benefit yourselves, and will oblige truly yours,
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Wooden Car Wheels

Wooden car wheels it is reported, have been introduced recently on one of the New York railways. Though these wheels cost three times the price of the ordinary cast iron wheel, the expense, it is contended, is of little consequence when compared, with the advantages gained. They ride smoothly, making conversation, reading, and even writing, an easy task on the cars. They are made of thoroughly seasoned elm, or teak, with steel tires; are very durable, and will wear, by reason of their elasticity and durability over four hundred thousand miles of railway, while the average use of the ordinary iron wheel is but fifty thousand mues, after which it is necessary to break it up. It is also asserted that this wheel is so constructed that it is impossible for the tire to become displaced, and that the wear to the track is much less than by the cast iron wheel. Wooden wheels are used on the Metropolitan Underground Railway, of London. where the frequent and sudden startings and stoppages of the trains are calculated to rack and destroy the material of which they are composed. No accident, it is asserted, has yet occurred on that road.

Administrator's Sale.

As Administrator of Dr. W. D. Caldwell, I will sell at the Public Square in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th day of February, a Library of Medical Works and other personal property of the deceased. All persons indebted to the deceased, W. D. Caldvell, are notified to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims against said decessed must

this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. R. B. CALDWELL,

present them within the time prescribed by law, or

## Lincolnton Female Seminary,

LINCOLNTON, N. C. The next Session will commence January 25th, 1869, and close 27th November following. The session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each, with a vacation in Summer of four weeks; the Fall term commencing 12th July. Pupils will be received at any time during the term, and charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction made for absence, except at the option of the Principal:

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks-half in advance: Board, Washing, Fuel and Lights, with Regular Tuition, \$100 00 Music on Piano, Guitar or Melodeon, 12 00

French and Latin, each, Pencil and Crayon Drawin Oil Painting. Embroidery on Silk or Velvet,

10 00 Regular Tuition for day scholars from \$10 to \$20. The Boarders are expected to furnish I pair sheets, pair pillow cases, I counterpane, towels and nap-

25 00

For further information apply to T. W. BREVARD, Principal. 9mpd

No. 1 Peruvian Guano. TONS received direct from the Agents of Peruvian Government, and quality guaranteed. For sale low for Cash, or for Cotton in WILLIAMS & MURCHISON. WILMINGTON, N&C

## Alexandriana Academy,

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C. The exercises of the Spring Term will be resumed on the 18th of January, 1869, and will continue 20 weeks with no deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted sickness. Terms: Board from \$8 to \$10; Tuition in Primary

Branches \$7; Intermediate \$10 and \$12.50; Classics \$15, payable at the close of the session; if not 1 to Lessons in Practical Surveying will be given or

Saturdays, for which an extra charge will be made. For further particulars address Jan 18, 1869 2wpd A. J. HARRISON, Principal.

Dissolution.

The firm of W. W. GRIER & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent-James J. Sims retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by W. W. Grier and C. W. Alexander, under the style of GRIER

Those indebted to the old firm will please call at once and pay up, as the business must be closed. One of the firm may always be found at the counting room of Grier and Alexander, and the receipt of any of the partners will be good. Thankful to our friends for their patronage in the

W. W. GRIER. JAS. J. SIMS, C. W. ALEXANDER

## GRIER & ALEXANDER. Wholesale and retail Grocers.

Having purchased Mr Sims' interest in the Stock of W. W. Grier & Co., they would call the attention of compelled to charge the same to other roads as State in a prosperous condition-the their friends and the Public generally to their Stock of Choice

Family Groceries.

not to be surpassed in the market either in quality or variety. The highest eash prices paid for all kinds of country produce. A speciality made of good family

All Goods purchased at this house will be delivered any where in the City free of charge. Thankful to our many friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us heretofore, we ask a continuance of the same. Our motto is-as it ever has been-straight forward, true to the line.

W. W. GRIER, C. W. ALEXANDER Trish Potatoes, &c.

50 Barrels Northern Irish Potatoes, 10 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar, For sale by . STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

## Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c. NEW FIRM.

D. H. BYERLY & CO.

(In the Basement Store under Mansion House.) Keep for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware, Spears' Anti-Dust Cooking Stove is a superior artis

cle, and has given general satisfaction. We have sold a large number within the past year.
We also keep other patterns of Cooking Stoves, of the most approved style and quality.

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron work executed at short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

D. H. BYERLY, G. P. DOUGHERTY, Jan 18, 1869

NEW GOODS. We are receiving a large stock of all kinds of Dry

Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, White Goods, Breakfast Capes and Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kids, Silk, Worsted, Cassimere, &c., Ladles Hose, Gent's Half Hose, Blankets, Gent's Shawls, &c. Glothing.

A good stock of Clothing which we offer great in-

Shoes and Boots of all kinds at as great bargain as can be had anywhere. Hardware.

We keep the best quality of all kinds of Shovels, Axes, Anvils, Bellows, Blacksmith's Hammers, Carpenter's Toels, Chisels, Augurs, Brace and Bitts, Builder's Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Screws, which we will sell as cheap as any house in the City.

Iron. Northern and Domestic Wagon Tire, Shovel Moulds, We only ask an opportunity to show our Goods,

as we intend to sell as cheap as any other first class BARRINGER & WOLFE Jan 18, 1869.