

Reminiscences of the Close of Mr Buchanan's Administration.

Card of the Hon J. S. Black, one of Mr Buchanan's Cabinet.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Herald:

Since the death of Mr Stanton some newspaper writers have revived the scandalous accounts which began to be propagated, I think, in 1862, concerning his conduct while a member of Mr Buchanan's Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into that Administration with views entirely opposed to those of the President and the men who were to be colleagues, all of whom, except Messrs. Holt and Dix, were in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and ready to sacrifice the Union; that supported by these two he bullied the rest; that he terrified the President by threats of resignation into measures which otherwise would not have been thought of; that though defeated in this by the treason of his associates, he carried with a high hand other points of sound policy; that by these hardy displays of hostility to the Administration which trusted him he promoted the interests and won the gratitude of his enemies.

This is the substance expressed in my own plain English of many statements, coming from various sources, extensively circulated and so generally believed that if not soon contradicted they are likely to be received as authentic history. They are not only false, but they must be injurious to Mr Stanton's reputation; and they are grossly unjust to others, dead as well as living.

I am not the special defender of Mr Stanton, and I certainly would not assail him. Before he fell away from the Democratic faith our friendship was intimate and close. There was no separation afterwards except the separation which is inevitable between two persons who differ widely on public subjects believed by both to be vitally important. Our correspondence of last summer and autumn (forgive by himself) shows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury he had done to the liberties of the country, and he had my sincere good wishes for his future health and welfare.

His political attitude towards the Buchanan Administration previous to his appointment as Attorney General is wholly misunderstood or else wilfully misrepresented. He was fully with us at every stage of the Kansas question, and no man felt a more loathing contempt than he did for the knavery of the abolitionists in refusing to vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, when nothing but a vote was needed to expel slavery from the new State, and thus terminate the dispute by deciding it in the way which they themselves pretended to wish. He wholly denied Mr Douglas's notions, and blamed him severely for the unreasonable and mischievous schism which he had created in the party. The know-nothingism of Bell and Everett found no favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1860 he regarded the salvation of the country as hanging upon the torn hope of Breckinridge's election. We knew the Abolitionists to be the avowed enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and we thought the Republicans would necessarily be corrupted by their alliance with them. As we saw the march of these combined forces upon the capital we felt that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome was when the Gauls were pouring over the broken defences of the city. Whether we were right or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say that Mr Stanton shared these apprehensions fully. He more than shared them; so much so that he inspired them, for he knew Mr Lincoln personally and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable.

The 6th of November came, and Mr Lincoln was legally chosen President of the electoral machinery of the Constitution, though the majority of the popular vote was against him by more than a million. The question was now to be tested by actual experiment whether a party which existed only in one section, and which was organized on the sole principle of hostility to the rights, interests, and feelings of the other, could or would administer the Federal Government in a righteous spirit of justice, or whether the predictions of all our great statesmen for thirty years must be verified that the Abolitionists, when they got into power, would disregard their sworn duty to the Constitution, break down the judicial authorities, and claim obedience to their own will as a "higher law" than the law of the land. The danger was greatly aggravated by the criminal misconduct of large bodies in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, where preparations were openly made for resistance. What was the Federal Executive to do under these circumstances? Make war? He had neither authority nor means to do that, and Congress would not give him the one or the other. Should he compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which would not be repudiated by the new Administration. Could he mediate between the parties? Both would refuse him umpirage, for both were as hostile to him as they were to one another. Nevertheless, he was bound to do them the best service he could in spite of their teeth; and that service consisted in preserving the peace of the nation. It was his special and most imperative duty not to embroil the incoming Administration by a civil war, which his successor might be unwilling to approve or prosecute. It was undoubtedly right to leave the President elect and his advisers in a situation where they could take their choice between compromising and fighting. In fact Mr Lincoln was in favor of the former, if his inaugural be any sign of his sentiments.

The mind of no man was more deeply imbued with these opinions than Mr Stanton's. The idea never entered his head (certainly never passed his lips) that the President ought to make war upon States, or put the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them had done or threatened to do what was inconsistent with their obligations to the United States. He knew very well that no such thing was either legally or physically possible. General Scott had reported officially that five companies constituted the whole available force which could be sent to the South for any purpose, offensive or defensive. It is impossible that Mr Stanton would have undertaken to conquer the South with half a regiment. He was thoroughly convinced that a war at that time, of that kind and under those circumstances, would not only "fire the southern heart," but give to the secessionists the sympathy of all the world, and ultimately insure their success, while it could not help but cripple, disgrace, and ruin the cause of the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in the anticipation of any civil war between the two sections of his country. From the stand point which he then occupied he said that war was a disaster; it was blood, conflagration, terror, and tears, public debt and general corruption of morals, all ending at best not in the corruption of the States, but in the subjugation of

some to the despotic will of the others. He was apt to take a somber view of things, and he looked at the dark side of this subject. The glory, profit, and plunder, the political distinction and pride of power which brighten it now, were not included in this prospective survey.

On the 20th of November I answered the President's questions concerning his legal powers and duties, holding that the ordinances of secession were mere nullities; that the seceding States were and would be as much in the Union as ever; that the Federal Executive was bound there as well as elsewhere to execute the laws, to hold the public property, and to collect the revenue; that if the means and machinery furnished by law for these purposes were inadequate he could not adopt others and usurp powers which had not been delegated; that neither the executive nor legislative departments had authority under the Constitution to make war upon a State; that the military power might be used, if necessary, in aiding the judicial authorities to execute the laws in collecting the revenues, in defending or retaking the public property, but not in acts of indiscriminate hostility against all the people of a State. This is the "opinion" which has since been so often, so much, and so well abused, denounced, and vilified. Mr Stanton did not stultify himself by denying the plain, obvious and simple truths which it expressed. The paper was shown him before he went to the President, and after a slight alteration, suggested by himself, he not only approved but applauded it enthusiastically.

It disappointed the President. He had hastily taken it for granted that Congress might make secession a cause for war; and in the draft of his message, already prepared, he had submitted the question of war or peace to their decision. But the advice of the law department, supported by a powerful argument from General Cass, convinced him of his error, and that part of the message was re-written. The substance of the message so modified received Mr Stanton's hearty endorsement in everything that regarded secession and the treatment it ought to receive.

Soon after this General Cass retired. I was requested to take the State Department, and Mr Stanton was appointed Attorney General upon my declaring that I was unwilling to leave the care of certain causes pending in the Supreme Court to any hands but his. This appointment alone, without any other proof, ought to satisfy any reasoning mind that all I have said of Mr Stanton's sentiments must be true. No man in his sober senses can believe that I would have urged, or that Mr Buchanan would have made the appointment if we had not both known with perfect certainty that he agreed with us entirely on those fundamental doctrines of constitutional law to which we were committed. The faintest suspicion of the contrary would have put the Attorney General's office as far beyond his reach as the throne of France. We took him for what he professed to be—a true friend of the Union, a devout believer in the Constitution, a faithful man, who would not violate his oath of office by willful disobedience to the laws. I am still convinced that he did not deceive us. If he abandoned those principles in 1862, the change, however sudden and unaccountable, is not satisfactory evidence that he was an impostor and a hypocrite in 1860.

He did not find Mr Holt and General Dix contending alone (or contending at all) against the President and the rest of the Administration. Mr Holt, on the 3d of March, 1861, appended to his letter of resignation a strong expression of gratitude for the "firm and generous support" which Mr Buchanan had constantly extended to him, and pays a warm tribute to the "enlightened statesmanship and unselfish patriotism" of the outgoing President. General Dix was not there at all when Mr Stanton came in. He was appointed a month afterwards, when there was no disagreement in the Cabinet. He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of his family, and remained there during the whole time of his service as head of the Treasury Department. He performed his duties faithfully, firmly and in a way which met with universal approbation. I do not recollect that he had one word of serious controversy either with the President or anybody else. If, therefore, Mr Stanton was at any time engaged in dragging the President and hearing his colleagues he could not have had Mr Holt and Gen. Dix as his backers.

There were disputes and serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet during the period of Mr Stanton's service, but his share in them has not been truly stated. I am not writing the history of these times, and therefore I say nothing of what others did or foretold to do, except so far as may be necessary to show Mr Stanton's acts and omissions in their true light.

Before the election it was determined that the forts in Charleston harbor should be strengthened so as to make them impregnable. The order was given, but the execution of it was unaccountably put off. When General Cass ascertained that the delay was acquiesced in by the President he resigned. Two weeks afterwards Major Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie and apprehending an attack, threw his garrison into Fort Sumter. Simultaneously came certain commissioners from South Carolina demanding the surrender of the latter fort to the State. The character of the answer that should be given to the commissioners and the question whether Fort Sumter should be furnished with men and provisions were discussed for three days, each day running far into the night.

On the one side it was insisted that the surrender of the fortress was so incompatible with our plainest duty that the demand itself was a gross insult. To leave it in a condition which would enable rebellious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse, for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender, and a worse one, because it would be fraudulent and deceptive. Major Anderson should therefore be immediately so reinforced that "his castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn," and then no attack would be made. This last, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that gave us a chance for safety; it would not bring on hostilities, but avert them, and, if war must come at all events, the possession of Fort Sumter, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the Government of the Union.

To this there was absolutely no answer except what consisted in saying that the fort could not be relieved without difficulty and danger of successful opposition; that South Carolina would take it as an affront; and that it was tantamount to a threat of coercion. The replication was easily made. There was no danger of even an attempt at resistance to a ship-of-war; the statements made of the hostile power were mere brag; if South Carolina took offence at our preparation for the safety of our own men and our own property she must already be in a temper to make reconciliation impossible; and as to coercion, let her take care not to coerce us, and she would be safe enough.

At length the President produced his decision in the form of an answer to the commissioners. While it was far from satisfactory to the southern members, it filled us with consternation and grief. Then came the desperate struggle of one alone to do what all had failed to effect. It was painful in the extreme, but unexpectedly short and decisive. The President gave up his first ground—yielded the points on which he had seemed most tenacious. The answer to South Carolina was essentially changed, and it was agreed that Fort Sumter should have men and provisions. During these discussions Mr Stanton was always true, but the part he took was by no means a leading one. He said many times that he was there only that I might have two votes instead of one. On no occasion was there the slightest conflict between him and me. He exhibited none of the coarseness which some of his latter friends have attributed to him. He never spoke without the greatest respect for his colleagues and the profoundest deference to the President. He said no word to the President about resigning. He told me that he would resign if I did; but when certain concessions were made to my wishes he expressed himself satisfied. He did not furnish one atom of the influence which brought the President round on the answer to South Carolina. Nor did he ever propose or carry any measure of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any man there.

It would be a wrong to the memory of Mr Stanton not to add that, so far as I know, he never gave countenance or encouragement to those fabulous stories of his behavior. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

Washington Items. The Supreme Court of the United States decided, in a case coming from the northern district of Alabama, that the plea of Confederate authority is no justification for the indictment, arrest and imprisonment of a party for treason against that power, by its Courts, officers and Grand Juries. In the case of Wallace vs. Simpson, the action of the House indicated clearly the determination to refuse seats to minority candidates, when majority candidates are ineligible. This is the first time the House has snubbed its Election Committee. They reported in favor of Wallace. Simpson could not take the oath.

L. B. Tuck, of the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, is here to invite Prince Arthur, in behalf of the citizens of Richmond, to visit that city. Mr Tuck visited Thornton and was informed that the Prince would go no farther South now, but would probably visit the South before returning to Europe. George P. Peck, Collector Internal Revenue, second district, of North Carolina, and J. H. Starbuck, Attorney for North Carolina, have been confirmed.

Reform Efforts. A few of the members of the Legislature seem to be impressed with the importance of inaugurating reform in the way of extravagant expenditures by the State government, but we fear that they will not be able to do much good in that way. On Monday, the 24th, Mr Blythe, the Senator from Henderson, introduced a resolution to instruct the committee on finance to examine the auditors report critically and to report a bill to retrench the State expenditures to the lowest possible sum practicable. Mr Blythe urged immediate action upon this resolution; he had examined the Auditor's report, and was astounded at the immense amount of expenditures appropriated to carry on the State Government. He thought if he had control of the State fund he could reduce the expenses of the State at least \$100,000 per year. There were numerous payments made for little matters which amounts to a great deal in the end and which should be stopped; he noticed for instance that \$44 had been paid for cutting down one tree in the Baptist Grove in this city; \$20 for cutting the hay in the Capital square; he thought if the hay did not pay for cutting it, that it had better be allowed to remain uncut. He thought it was time to put a stop to such things and hoped the resolution would pass at once. Mr Lindsay thought it was proper that the resolution should pass. There were numerous payments of the character alluded to by the Senator from Henderson, made under the convenient head of incidental expenditures. In passing through the Capital square every day you can see a number of hands employed removing the manure and hauling it off. The substance of the soil; he presumed it was to be replaced by other manures. They are paid to do the very thing that they ought not to do, and he was informed that a Northern gentleman, who had great experience in gardening, &c., told them that they were doing wrong, and took the trouble to explain the subject to them fully, but still the work goes on. These men must be employed at the expense of the State, to do an injury. He hoped the resolution would pass, if it would check this constant drain on the Treasury. The resolution was adopted.

Keep Them Out. We are glad to see that Mr Johnson, of California, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill, which has been read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee, enabling any State to protect itself by State legislation against Chinese immigration. Mr Johnson is from a State whose people know what the Mongrel heathens are, and he wishes to shield his fellow-citizens from the influx of such a detestable crowd of filthy barbarians. He knows the heathenism, unnamable vices that are commonly practised among them, and he is determined to dam out the flood of corruption.

We hope that Congress will pass his bill and protect our people. It is their duty to do so, and we trust that there will be no difficulty about it. Mr Johnson is a democrat, and like Mr Pendleton, of Ohio, and every thinking public man of his party, he is opposed to overwhelming the nation, and especially the Pacific States and the South, with millions of pagans who know not what is meant by Republican government, and can't be taught what it is; who understand not what is meant by conscience, and can't be taught what it is; who have not the most distant idea of morality, and can't be taught what it is. —Neville Journal.

It chanced one gloomy day in the month of December, that a good humored Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long, though not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run—"That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then, my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year."

North Carolina Legislature. MONDAY, Jan. 24. SENATE—A communication was received from Governor Holden, calling the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of suitably endorsing the University of the State. Mr Jones, of Mecklenburg, introduced a bill to protect the owners of freight delivered by common carriers. Referred. Mr Beall, of Caldwell, introduced the following resolution, to-wit: Whereas, The records of the Superior Court of Wake county furnish evidence of fraud and corruption on the part of Milton S. Littlefield, State printer; and Whereas, His recent course during the investigation of Railroad frauds raised the presumption that he has misapplied and speculated in the bonds of the State entrusted to his care; therefore Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That Milton S. Littlefield is unfit to hold the office of State printer, and the Governor is hereby requested to remove him. The resolution lies over. The Militia Bill was passed by the Senate, and is now a law.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25. SENATE—The consideration of the bill entitled "an act to restore the credit of the State, and to facilitate the completion of the unfinished Railroads", was resumed. The first section requires the President or other officers of Railroads, who have received State bonds since May, 1865, whether such officer is now in office or not, to make a statement to the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works: 1st. What amount of bonds he received; 2d. What amount of such bonds were sold; 3d. What amount of such bonds have been hypothecated, for what purpose and how much was realized; and 4th. What amount of such bonds were unsold or turned over to his successor, and whether any interest has been received on unsold bonds. Section 2d, requires these statements to be made on oath. Section 3d, requires all unsold bonds, or securities for which bonds may have been exchanged, to be returned to the Treasury or deposited in some solvent bank. Section 4th, requires the Governor to notify such President or other officer, within five days after the passage of the act, to comply with the requirements of the first section. Section 5th, gives such officer thirty days to comply. Section 6th provides that Bonds and securities required to be returned to the Treasurer may be re-delivered to the proper officer of the Company on satisfactory evidence that a certain amount of work has been done, the re-delivery to be in proportion to the work. Section 7th requires bonds, &c., so re-delivered to be stamped so as to show they had been surrendered and again delivered. Section 8th forbids the Treasurer paying any bonds until so re-delivered and stamped. Section 9th imposes the penalty of imprisonment and fine on any President refusing to comply with the requirements of this act; prosecution to be brought, (See 10,) in the Superior Court of Wake, or may be transferred to some other county for cause. Section 11, the Attorney General is required, also, to bring civil suit against any President failing to comply, and demand a receiver, &c. The remaining sections provide for the manner of moving, &c., in case of defaulting; the last section declaring the introduction of this bill notice against any further sale until the matter is disposed of. The most important amendments adopted are as follows, to-wit: Mr Welker proposed to amend the bill so that when the bonds are returned they shall not be sold for less than 60 cents on the dollar. Mr Etheridge offered the following as a new section, to-wit: In case any President or other officer, who may come within the provisions of this act, shall be absent from or reside beyond the limits of this State, and shall upon the notification of the Governor, refuse or neglect to answer, or otherwise appear to any action instituted in this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required to make a requisition and demand for any such President, or other officer, upon the Governor of any State, where such President or other officer may be at the time, or in which he may reside. Adopted. Mr Robbins offered the following amendment, to-wit: That no special tax shall be levied to pay the interest on the bonds which may at any time be on deposit in the Treasury, according to the provisions of this act; and the ratio of special tax directed to be levied in each appropriation act, shall be diminished in the same proportion as the amount of such bonds on deposit bears to the whole amount of bonds appropriated in each appropriation act respectively; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to inform the county Commissioners of the several counties from time to time what per cent special tax must be laid on property so as to carry out the provisions of this section in its true intent and meaning. Adopted. The bill as amended finally passed.

HOUSE—Attention was called to the fact that the School Bill as passed at the last session was not as it now appears on the Statute Books. Interpolations had been made by some one, unauthorized by the Legislature. [Corruption and rascality reigns supreme.] WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26. HOUSE—On motion of Mr Justice, the rules were suspended and the following resolutions introduced by himself on yesterday, was taken up: Whereas, There appears in the public laws of 1868-69 an act to authorize His Excellency, the Governor, to appoint a State Printer; And Whereas, The members of this House never intended to pass any such act, therefore Resolved, That we regard the appointment of M. S. Littlefield as State Printer and Binder as creating a monopoly contrary to the true meaning and intention of the constitution. Resolved, That M. S. Littlefield, be and he is hereby respectfully requested to resign as State Printer and Binder, to the end that this General Assembly may provide for the State printing and binding on the best and cheapest plan. After a long debate the resolutions were adopted by yeas 52, nays 24. Mr Vest introduced a bill to compel officers to place convicts in the Penitentiary. THURSDAY, Jan. 27. SENATE—The Senate was occupied with the consideration of resolutions offered by Mr Love to remove Gen. Littlefield from the office of State Printer. After a lengthy discussion the resolutions were rejected. HOUSE—Mr Malone introduced a bill to allow execution debtors to redeem land sold under execution. Referred. On motion of J. Leary, col., the rules were suspended and the bill allowing compensation to

witnesses attending Justice Courts, was taken up, amended and passed its second reading. Mr Jarvis introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the public laws of 1868-69, (repealing every section in the various Railroad acts levying a special tax.) The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, ordered to be printed and made special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. FRIDAY, Jan. 28. SENATE—Mr Cook introduced a bill to repeal an act to amend the Charter of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company and other acts making appropriations to Railroad Companies at the sessions of '68-9. Referred. Mr Martindale introduced a bill to better protect the holders of Insurance Policies in this State. [This bill requires Companies doing business in this State, if it be Fire Insurance to deposit \$20,000 in bonds of the State, at par value, in the Treasury, and if it be Life Insurance to deposit \$10,000.] Referred. A resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the tariff on imported rice and pea nuts increased, was rejected. The bill to repeal an act to protect Sheriffs in the sale of lands, of chapter 261, Public Laws 1868-69, passed. A bill to amend section 4 of an act relating to salaries and fees, was taken up. [This bill proposes to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to \$3,000, and to pay them said amount from the beginning of their term of office.] Mr Love said he opposed the bill because he was unwilling to increase the tax already too heavy upon the people. This was not the time to increase the salaries of Judges or any other State officer. Instead of increasing salaries it was time for the General Assembly to see the necessity of retrenchment, and moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed. A motion to reconsider the vote was postponed until Wednesday next. HOUSE—The Senate bill amending the 18th section of the act in regard to special procedure in cases of mills passed its third reading. Also, the Senate bill to make land owners in certain cases consolidate tracts, passed its third reading. The bill to provide for the taking of bonds in cases of bastardy, passed its several readings.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHESTER, S. C.—Chester, S. C. was visited by a very destructive fire on the night of the 23d instant, consuming the Odd Fellows', Masonic Hall, and the Chester Reporter office. The dwelling of Mrs. Carroll lost everything. The store of Friedberger saved nothing. I Heyman lost his dry goods and grocery store—part of the goods were saved. The building of the late Bee store, uninsured, was destroyed. The Confectionery of J. J. Mc-Ninch, and the Reporter's printing press and type were insured. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. The Chicago Post says that three-fourths of the United States Senate are interested, pecuniarily, in the maintenance of a high tariff.

PLANT TREES.—Now is the time to plant trees, and ought not to be neglected. If the planter don't live to enjoy the shade of them, somebody else will, and he will have the pleasure of feeling that he has left the world more pleasant than he found it, at least to this extent. Select your trees from the most exposed positions you can find them in, rather than from the thickets; don't get them too large; save all the root to them you can, and plant them a little deeper in the ground than they originally grew.

Just Received. A large lot of Flour-Mills and Bar Iron, Northern Potatoes of the best brands, Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, Bacon, Lard and Flour, Liquors of all kinds, And a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. Messrs. of our friends who are still in arrears for 1868 and '69, will please come forward and settle. Money is worth something to us. GRIER & ALEXANDER. Jan 24, 1870.

Notice against Trespassing. All persons are hereby forbidden against trespassing on the Lands of the undersigned, either by hunting with guns or dogs, fishing, cutting timber or fire wood, and riding or walking over them, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons so trespassing on said Lands in any manner whatever. W M MILLS, Mrs E T DAVIS, T L VAIL, W B REID, J T KELLY, W H DOWNS, J M STITT, HUGH BOYCE, J B BLACK, M L DAVIS, J L REA, W B WEDDINGTON, R B WOODRIS, H M PARKS, H BRYANT, A G REID, E A MCKEE, G C MORRIS. Jan 24, 1870.

FARMERS! Increase your Crops and Improve your Land by using PHENIX GUANO. Imported by us direct from Phoenix Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's, MANIPULATED GUANO, Prepared at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., and which has proved in the soil the best Manure in use. Guano, Salt & Plaster Compound, Also prepared at Savannah and Charleston. For sale, for cash or on time, by WILCOX, GIBBS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Guanos, 99 Bay St., Savannah, Ga.; 241 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.; 64 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. We also keep a good supply of Pure No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Dissolved Bone, Land Plaster and Agricultural Salt, at Market Prices, for Cash. For further information, address as above for pamphlet, or subscribe to Southern Agriculturalist, published by W. C. Macaulay & Co., Augusta and Savannah, Ga., at the low price of 25 cents per annum. The above Guanos are also for sale at our prices, with expenses only added, by SANDERS & OATES, Agents at Charlotte, N. C. Jan 24, 1870 2m

Catawba House. Call at the Catawba House where you will find a choice and well selected stock of Whiskies, Brandies and Wines, All of which we warrant to be good and pure, and will be sold at the times and the prices of our friends and patrons. We deal exclusively in the GARDNER CORN and RYE WHISKEY, which cannot be surpassed in purity and quality. Also, Cider and Lager Beer, and choice Cigars. Persons patronizing us may rest assured that we will deal strictly on the square in all things. Thankful for past favors, so generously bestowed on us, we most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. SPRINKLE & BRO., Opposite Hart's China Hall, Charlotte, N. C. Jan 17, 1870. 4w

Change of Schedule. ON THE WIL., CHAR. & RUTH RAILROAD. On and after Monday, the 24th day of January, the Passenger Train on the Western Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad will leave Charlotte on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's. GOING WEST. LEAVE. ARRIVE. 10:30 A. M. Charlotte. 11:10 A. M. 11:15 " Tuckasee, 11:50 " 11:55 " Brevard's, 12:20 P. M. 12:25 P. M. Sharon, 12:50 P. M. 1:00 " Lincolnton, 8:40 " 8:40 " Cherryville, 1:45 " GOING EAST. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. LEAVE. ARRIVE. 6:00 A. M. Cherryville. 6:45 A. M. 7:00 " Lincolnton, 6:45 A. M. 7:35 " Sharon, 7:57 " 8:15 " Brevard's, 7:57 " 8:40 " Tuckasee, 8:40 " 8:40 " Charlotte, 9:30 " B. S. GUNION, Engineer and Superintendent. Jan 24, 1870.

Dissolution. The firm of D. H. Byerly & Co., was dissolved on the 1st of January by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the old stand by the undersigned, who hopes to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All indebted to the late firm will please come forward and make settlement. Jan 17, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

CALL AND SEE THE ELEPHANT. HE HAS HIS BOOTS ON. The subscriber having prepared himself to continue his business at his present stand, he will keep constantly on hand every article in the line of a Family Grocery, And having no partner with whom to divide profits he will be able to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any of the Co's. He makes FLOUR a specialty by always keeping the best; also, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon and Lard, and also everything in that line. He returns his thanks to his friends both in town and country for their patronage, and hopes by fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same, with many additions. Come all and see the Elephant. B. M. PRESSON, Agent. Special attention is called to my assortment of PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes. They will be found genuine and of the highest quality. Jan 24, 1870. B. M. PRESSON, Agt.

Notice to Contractors & Builders. LUMBER! LUMBER!! I would respectfully state that I am now prepared to furnish Lumber at the shortest notice. All orders left with Mr Samuel Groves will receive prompt attention. Or application may be made at the Mill near Jos. B. Stewart's residence. WALTER S. TURNER, Charlotte, N. C., Jan 24, 1870. 1m

Concord Female College. STATESVILLE, N. C. The Concord Female College in successful operation. It is eminently adapted to the wants of the country. The present Session ends in June. Board per month, including washing, fuel, light and room, \$12 50 Tuition, per month, from \$2 50 to 5 00 Music, painting and drawing as low as any College. For further information, address Rev. E. F. ROCKWELL, Jan 24, 1870 Imp'd Statesville, N. C.

Important to Farmers & Planters. MERRYMAN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR COTTON. This Phosphate has proved itself to be the cheapest, and fully equal to any in the market—unsurpassed by the highest priced Guanos. Its adaptation to Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Garden Truck, Grasses, &c., has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for Drilling. Put up in bags of 167 pounds each. The following certificates are published for public information in regard to the use of this Fertilizer: CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869. Messrs. Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the result of the use of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 160 pounds to the acre on an old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a like quantity on cotton, and find the advantage to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific Guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field. I have also applied it to several other crops with a very satisfactory result. Respectfully, J. F. ALEXANDER.

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C., Dec. 3, 1869. Messrs. Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the result of the use of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 160 pounds to the acre on an old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a like quantity on cotton, and find the advantage to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific Guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field. I have also applied it to several other crops with a very satisfactory result. Respectfully, J. F. ALEXANDER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1869. Messrs. Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., Gentlemen:—I used half a ton of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate on corn this season, and the quantity and quality of the crop was superior. J. M. HITCHCOCK. Send to Agents for Circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co., Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md. For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & Co., Agents, Charlotte, N. C. Jan 24, 1870—2m