

The Democrat.

Speculations as to the Cause and Effect of the Panic

Our people are beating about them to learn the cause or causes of the recent disastrous state of affairs.

A newspaper man in Cincinnati, urged on by a desire for "Grange" popularity, unearthed some irregularities in the Pacific Railroad Company.

Our people were so unprepared for such a failure by a house of so much prominence, and so closely allied in the past to the U.S. Treasury, that they lost confidence in houses of less prominence.

The rapidity with which cotton, for instance, was realized on, caused a feeling of insecurity at the centres, which was felt across the Atlantic with like results.

With this preamble, I now proceed to moralize a little. We the people of the old Atlantic States are so close to the ocean that we may say that our products can be put on the steamers at a mere song.

Now, so long as each one of these component parts of society perform their several functions without attempting to break down the other, confidence will keep a sufficiency of money in circulation for healthy business operations.

Hence, my deductions are then that these "reformers," whether they are the poor operatives who draw their money from the Savings Bank and thereby stop the accommodations to their employers, or the Granger anti-Railroad monopolist, &c., who destroyed the confidence of European capitalists in Railroad securities.

THE INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM.—Boston, Nov. 21.—The jury of doctors in the case of Mrs. Mary F. Cro, who died from the effects of chloroform administered by Dr. Eastman, returned a verdict this morning not censuring him.

The Georgia papers, publish a card from the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, stating that the story about the twelve million dollars estate coming to Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Chambers is an absurd tale from beginning to end.

A dispatch report says that the Northern Factories which have suspended, are about to resume operations.

The Cuban Difficulty.

Important News from Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The situation is grave. On the 19th Gen. Siskles, by order of President Grant, delivered a formal ultimatum to President Castellar, demanding prompt and vigorous reparation for the insult to the flag and the restoration of the Virginians prisoners and indemnity to the families of the murdered and the punishment of the murderers.

The British Minister will probably protect the archives and the American residents. President Castellar is personally anxious to accept the British Minister's good offices to effect a compromise, but there is no hope to-night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—At a Cuban Junta meeting yesterday it was announced that a private letter from Santiago stated that 20 men who had embraced the Catholic faith, did so on condition that their lives should be spared.

The Demand of the U. S. on Spain. A dispatch from Washington City says: The following is the copy of the so-called "diplomatic memorandum."

First—The formal delivery of the Virginians to officers of our government in a port of the United States.

Second—The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third—A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken on board the Virginians and put to death.

Fourth—The trial and punishment of General Barriel and all other responsible officers.

Fifth—The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba and the source of all the pending difficulty and complaints.

The following is a statement of the complaints against Spain by the United States:

The overhauling of the United States schooner Lizzie Major on the 26th of March, 1868, upon the high seas, by a Spanish frigate, and taking two passengers from on board to Cuba.

The seizure on the 21st Jan., 1869, of the United States steamer Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, while in use as a United States despatch boat, by the Spanish man-of-war Heran Cortes and her detention for ninety-eight days. Spain paid the owners \$19,702.50 in gold. Outrages to the flag unatoned.

The seizure of the United States schooner Mary Lowell by the Spanish war steamer Andalusia in British waters, March 15th, 1869.

Attack upon and stabbing of Messrs. Johnson and Foster, citizens of the United States, in the streets of Havana, Feb. 6th, 1870, by a Spanish mob for the "crime" of wearing blue neckties.

Insult to the American flag in the outrage upon United States Consul Phillips, in March, 1870, at Santiago de Cuba, by a Spanish mob, and forcing him to fly. The confiscation of Consul Phillips' estates.

Murder at Santiago de Cuba of the seaman Speckman and Wyeth, citizens of the United States, who were shipwrecked on the Cuban coast and guilty of no crime.

Embargo and confiscation of the property and estates of American citizens in Cuba under Valmaseda's proclamation in April, 1871.

Inhuman proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, ordering every male over fifteen years of age in Cuba found away from his habitation, and not having a sufficient motive therefor, to be shot.

Diabolical proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, that every unoccupied habitation and every house not flying a white flag should be reduced to ashes.

Execution of the eight boy students at Havana in Nov., 1871, by orders of a court martial, under the bloodthirsty dictation of the Spanish volunteers, for an imaginary insult to a Spaniard's grave.

Condemnation of the American citizen, Dr. Howard, in Dec., 1871, to imprisonment on false charges and sending him to Spain in chains.

Summary arrests and imprisonments of American citizens, military executions without pretext, arbitrary embargoes of property and other acts done by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to the persons and property of citizens of the United States in violation of the Treaty of 1763.

The butchery of the wounded and prisoners of war and mutilation of the dead in encounters with the Cuban forces.

The repeated murders of Cuban women and children suspected of sympathy with the Cuban forces.

Seizure of the United States steamer Virginian on the 31st of October, 1873, upon the high seas, taking her to Santiago de Cuba, and there butchering the citizens of the United States and others under the protection of our flag found on board her.

North Carolina News Items.

FEDERAL COURT.—The United States Circuit Court commenced its session in Raleigh on Monday, November 24th—Judges Brooks and Bond presiding.—A number of cases against defendants under the Enforcement Acts of Congress, submitted to a verdict of guilty on the counts for conspiracy in the several indictments against them, the judgments were suspended on payment of costs.

The consecration of the Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., to be assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will take place in Christ church, Raleigh, on the 11th of December.

The Fair Grounds at Goldsboro, and all the buildings, were sold under foreclosure of mortgage at \$3,500. The mortgages are the purchasers, as was generally expected. This ends the career of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association. The property cost the Society about \$16,000—a fair illustration of "hard times" and scarcity of money.—Goldsboro Messenger.

Five policemen—a captain, sergeant and three privates—went into a saloon a few nights since to get a drink. It was found out by the Mayor, who arraigned them on the charge of a violation of one of the city ordinances. The officers pleaded guilty and submitted the case. The captain was required to pay a fine of \$25, the sergeant \$20, and the three privates paid \$10 each, making in all \$75.—Wil. Post.

Fire.—We regret to learn the sad intelligence that Col. Wm. C. Smith, of New Forestville, has again suffered a terrible loss of property. His store, at the above-named place, caught accidentally Thursday night week, and consumed eighteen thousand pounds of seed cotton, which was stored therein, along with a large stock of groceries. We are not advised as to the extent of this loss, but judge it to be heavy.—Wadesboro Herald.

The next session of the N. C. Annual Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, will be held at Friendship, nine miles west of Lexington, commencing on Wednesday the third of December.

We hear that the proposition to change the present system of electing Superior Court Judges is being discussed at Raleigh. It is proposed to elect them again by the State at large, and to require a change of circuits.—Goldsboro Messenger.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTENNIAL.—The Raleigh News says: We are in favor of the North Carolina Centennial, not only because it is a patriotic enterprise and is intended to honor the memory of our ancestral heroes of the Revolution, not only because it commemorates an epoch in the history of the State which set the ball of the American Revolution in motion, but because we believe such an exposition of the resources and wealth of the State as the occasion is intended to be, will result in incalculable good in stimulating our energies, awakening our State pride, and kindling a laudable spirit of competition between the different sections, and above all in exhibiting the rich productions and capabilities of North Carolina, of which the outside world has so limited a knowledge and of which even many of our own people are not fully aware.

If the plan of the North Carolina Centennial is carried out in the proper spirit, it will be of immense service to the State in advertising her advantages to other States and to foreign nations. Therefore, not only patriotism, but self-interest as well, will be consulted in the inauguration of measures looking to a Grand North Carolina Exposition at Charlotte on the 20th day of May, 1875.

Romance of Crime.

The New York Herald of Tuesday, says: "Yesterday afternoon, at about 1:30 o'clock, Wm. J. Sharkey, the condemned murderer of Bob Dunn escaped from the Tombs. In this age, when a wreath of romance is woven for the brow of almost every crime, it is affecting to discover that picturesqueness is not wanting to the environment of a felon awaiting death upon the gallows. Yesterday morning at ten o'clock a girl named Maggie Jordan called to see Sharkey, and was admitted, going out again at once."

At 12:30 o'clock a woman, calling herself the wife of Wes. Allen, was admitted for the same purpose, and on attempting to come out, two hours after, was detained because she claimed to have lost the pass it would have been necessary for her to give up before stepping outside. Meanwhile, at 1:30 o'clock—half an hour after Maggie Jordan had left, and an hour before the other woman attempted to do so—a person, dressed in the guise of a woman and wearing a green veil, passed through the four doors and along the corridor which intervened between Sharkey's cell and liberty, and making rapid progress toward Elm street, entered a car belonging to the Bleeker street line. This individual was Wm. J. Sharkey. The four doors through which he had to pass were locked, and at the hour when the escape was made the corridor was traversed by many people. Mrs. Allen's attempt to go out without a pass was the occasion (so runs the tale) of suspicion being awakened and of search being made. It was then that Sharkey's cell was found vacant, and his monstache, freshly shaved off, lying with the lather on it upon a shelf. The fact that the door of the cell in which Sharkey was confined was always kept locked, except when temporarily opened to allow the passage of food, and that all communication between him and his visitors took place through the moveless bars, only heightens the suspicion of collusion.

A man who had a red-headed sweet-heart addressed her as "Sweet Auburn, loveliest of the plain." Sweet Auburn got mad about it. She objected to being classed among the "plain," even though classed among the loveliest of them.

The N. C. Insane Asylum.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Directors and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1873.

We publish the following extracts from the Report: "The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22d day of February, 1856, is 1,043; the total number of discharges for the same time is 801; of whom 262 were cured; 95 improved; 170 unimproved; 274 died; leaving now under treatment 242."

Upon the whole number of admissions the per centage of discharges has been 77; of cured, 25 per cent; of improved, 9 per cent; of unimproved 16 per cent; of deaths 26 per cent.

At the close of my last report there were in the Asylum 119 males and 114 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 33 males and 17 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 152 males and 131 females, making a total of 283.

There has been 28 males and 13 females discharged during the year; of these 12 males and 6 females were cured; 6 males and 1 female improved; 2 males and 1 female in a stationary condition; and 8 males and five females died."

Upon the number of admissions during the year, the per centage of discharges was 82; of cures, 36; of improved, 14; of unimproved, 6; of deaths, 26.

Here is a summary of calculations made: 1st. The cures upon admission 36 per cent. 2nd. The cures upon discharge of 44 per cent. 3rd. The deaths upon the number under treatment of 4 per cent.

Of the admissions during the year, the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 8 cases, physical in 24, and unknown in 18. The form was mania in 31 cases; epileptic mania in 4; melancholy in 9, and dementia in 6.

Of those discharged improved the supposed cause was physical in every case. The duration before admission averaged 13 months. The time under treatment was less than one year in two cases, and from two to nearly six years in the others. Of the unimproved discharges the cause was physical in one case and unknown in two. The form was mania in all. The duration before admission 10 months in one case, unknown in one, and 5 years in one. The time in the Asylum from 14 to 15 years. Of the deaths the cause of insanity was physical in 5 cases, mental in 4, and unknown in 4. The form of the mental disease was mania in 9 cases, imbecility in 1, epileptic mania in 2, and dementia in 1."

One remarkable and melancholy feature of insanity in this State is perceptible upon the perusal of the foregoing tabular statements. The overwhelming preponderance of chronic mental disease, of those under treatment here, as well as the applications for admission on file over the acute cases, present suggestions of a serious character. Perhaps not more than ten per cent of our present household, and a smaller proportion even of the several hundred applications now pending, the history of whose cases have been forwarded and placed on file, can, with any confidence be pronounced curable."

"During the year 263 applications, made or renewed by friends or county authorities, have been refused for want of room."

While insanity acute and recent, is known to be as a general rule curable, when chronic it becomes of the most incurable of all diseases at all amenable to treatment. Any attempt on the part of the State to save money by failing to provide for the early treatment of all its insane, or individuals and families to delay till the necessity becomes urgent, is poor economy and worse philanthropy. This mistaken policy has already filled the land with a class of dependent and incurable sufferers who are a burden to themselves, a terror to their families, and an expense to the public, and whom nothing can relieve for the present but death, or diminish for the future, but ample accommodations and timely treatment."

According to the last census there are 779 insane in the State, which is about 1 to every 1,300 of our population; of this 242 are here, while 537 are scattered throughout the State in jails, poor-houses and private families."

It appears to us that these statistics are of sufficient public interest to justify the space we have given in copying them. The fiscal year began with an indebtedness of \$7,000 upon the previous year's report. There will be a deficiency of \$3,000 or \$5,000. The female patients made 3,168 articles of clothing during the year, and mended 5,034.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

At Meacham's, Boots and Shoes are Reduced 20 per cent.

S. B. MEACHAM, in the First National Bank building, is offering Boots and Shoes at lower rates than ever heretofore.

Call and examine his Goods and low prices. Nov. 24, 1873.

Gents' Fine Boots. Call and see the assortment of cheap and good Boots and Shoes at S. B. MEACHAM'S, McAden's Building, Nov. 24, 1873.

Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Shoes and Boots in great variety, at S. B. MEACHAM'S, Store opposite Central Hotel, Nov. 24, 1873.

Snow Flake Flour. Just received a fine lot of Snow Flake Flour, at J. McLAUGHLIN & SON'S, Nov. 17, 1873.

Breech Loading Guns. Every one visiting Charlotte, during the Fair, should call and examine our stock of goods, especially Breech Loading Guns, Pocket and Table Cutlery. WALTER BREM & CO., Nov. 24, 1873. Central Hotel Building.

Hon. A. H. Stephens. What he thinks about the Cuban Question.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel. The opinions of public men, and especially those of members of Congress, upon the all-absorbing Cuban question, are looked for with great eagerness by the public. Yesterday our reporter called upon Hon. A. H. Stephens, Representative to Congress from this (the eighth Georgia) district, who is stopping in Augusta for a short time before leaving for Washington City and is the guest of Mr S. Marcus, for the purpose of obtaining his views upon the prevailing topic. We found him suffering from a severe headache, but, nevertheless, readily disposed to converse.

Reporter—What do you think about this Cuban affair, Mr Stephens? Mr Stephens—Well, I am frank to say that I am for Cuba immediately, if not sooner. I consider the Virginian affair the greatest outrage of modern times; there is nothing at all analogous to it except, perhaps, that upon a vessel, the El Dorado I think it was, during Pierce's administration in 1854. I wanted the Administration then to take possession of Cuba.

Reporter—Do you think there will be any war with Spain arising out of the complications?

Mr Stephens—I do not. I think Spain will offer every apology, and place herself in the position of the lame man who is unable to leave his house, and whose dogs jump over his fence and rend his neighbor's sheep. She will simply say I am unable to restrain the volunteers; you must do with them as you please. I am in favor of suspending the neutrality laws. If this were done so large a force of Americans would land upon the Island of Cuba in a few days that all opposition would be overawed and a peaceful acquisition of it secured. These Spanish volunteers in Cuba show by their recent acts that they are nothing more than pirates, and they should be punished accordingly.

Reporter—Won't the United States lose considerably by the stoppage of import duties on Cuban products in case of the acquisition of the Island?

Mr Stephens—Of course the import duties will cease upon this country's taking possession of Cuba, but the revenue from the Island will be far greater than now, especially if anything like the tariff in force by the Spanish Government is kept up. The revenue to the latter from this Island was twenty-five millions of dollars annually before the war.

Reporter—If the United States acquires Cuba, the products of the latter will of course be cheaper in this country?

Mr Stephens—Yes. And I am in favor of cheap sugars and cheap sugar. If Cuba was once ours, its resources would be developed to an immense extent, and its production largely increased.

Mr Stephens went on to say that the movement for taking possession of Cuba at this time, and in view of the recent unparalleled outrages, was desirable for more reasons than one. One of the most important was that it would furnish a common ground for all the people of the Union to meet upon, reconcile party differences and level down sectional animosities.

The fact of the business is, he said, the United States has been holding Cuba down while Spain killed her.

Reporter—It is probable that Congress will take the matter in hand immediately upon assembling?

Mr Stephens—Yes. Perhaps not less than fifty resolutions will be offered upon that and the currency question the first day.

Reporter—Will not the Louisiana matter also excite much attention?

Mr Stephens—I have no idea that it will. Mr Stephens then made some general remarks on the Virginian outrage, which he condemned in the most unmeasured terms. He was unqualified in his sentiments in favor of this Government taking possession of Cuba, whatever might be the course adopted for so doing.

The Negro Element in Cuba. Its Bearing upon the Question of Independence. The population of Cuba is about 1,500,000 of whom about 370,000 are slaves, and nearly 300,000 free blacks. The latter have been increased in numbers by the policy of both contending parties, of freeing the blacks who come over from the enemy. The estimated value of the slaves is \$300,000,000. Cuba exports to the amount of \$100,000,000 a year, the great bulk of which is the product of slave labor. The field labor and factory work is the production of the principal staple, sugar, is of a character, according to popular belief in Cuba, that can be done only by the negroes. The great problem of Cuban independence will be (as stated by the Chicago Tribune) how the slaves may be liberated without ruining the prosperity of the country—how to avoid the disastrous results of abolition that ensued in San Domingo when the French Republicans liberated the slaves; in the English West India Islands, when Great Britain inaugurated a still more liberal policy by paying the planters £20,000,000 indemnity; and in the Southern States of America when the slaves were freed by the sword. San Domingo has relapsed into an almost primitive state of barbarism. Can the Cuban slaves be freed without breaking down the prosperity of the country, or bringing on a war of races, and, if so, how? This is the question which must be solved with the help of past experience.

The insurgents have made emancipation one of their watchwords, and their forces are so largely composed of negroes that if successful they would be compelled to free the remainder. On the other hand, the Casino Espanol, which controls the actions of the volunteers, is opposed to the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

ROME.—Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, in the speech he delivered in person to the Parliament, on last Saturday week, said: "It had been shown that Rome might become the Capital without encroaching on the independence of the Pope, or the exercise of his spiritual functions, or the relations of the Catholic world. We will respect his religious sentiments and his liberty, but will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions."

Mecklenburg Presbytery.

At New Hope, Gaston County, N. C., 23d & 25th Oct. This was a pleasant meeting, the weather was fine, the people received Presbytery most cordially, showing they had not forgotten how to treat the Presbytery, although there had not been a meeting of that sort there for twenty-six years. Dr. Chapman opened the meeting in his delightful way, and it was very edifying and cheerful to sit in the large congregation and hear the splendid singing and participate in the solemn services. Brother Pharr presided in his own peculiar way; but his good humor sometimes suffered the Presbytery to run over him a little.

The Elder representing New Hope presented a very encouraging state of family religion, and expressed the hope that a revival of the family altar might spread through the Churches. The Pastor, Brother Kennedy, made himself busy in looking after the accommodations of the members, and providing religious services for his people. He seemed to be greatly delighted to have the Presbytery enjoy the hospitality of his good people. It is an agricultural community, and we have not seen finer corn and cotton anywhere. The noted "South Fork" runs through the congregation; a stream which affords the finest water power in this State. The Air-Line Railroad also runs through the congregation, putting it in daily communication with Charlotte and the beautiful up-country of South Carolina. Some of the best business men in Charlotte were raised in this section of the country—Pegram, Oates, Hollands, Stoves, Reids and others. We would love to say a good many things about what we saw and heard—how much the young men and ladies in New Hope can do to build up their Church and strengthen the hands of the Pastor and Session, &c.—Cor. N. C. Presbyterian.

To Our Credit Customers. Your Notes and Accounts were due on the first day of November, 1873, and we must ask that you come forward and settle the same according to promise, as we are in need of funds; having sold a large amount of Fertizers on credit, for which we were compelled to incur liabilities for a considerable sum, and which liabilities are now due. In consequence of this we insist upon PROMPT PAYMENT from you as it is expected of us. We are compelled to have MONEY or ITS EQUIVALENT to pay our debts, and should our Notes be found in other hands, you must not blame us, as we have accommodated you to the time agreed upon. BURROUGHS & SPRINGS, Nov. 17, 1873.

Direct from Importers. The subscribers are now receiving and have in store the following line of goods direct from Importers, and to those at all skeptical we will show the Bonded Warehouse receipts: 31 1/2 Cases Burgundy Port, Ex Larkspur, 34 1/2 Malaga Wine, Ex Baltic, 14 Pipe Madeira, Ex Muller, 10 Gallons Ransom Scotch Whisky, Muller, 11 Pipe Crown Fish Gin, Ex Mass, 2 Cases Florio Port, 2 " Pruet Castellon & Co. Cognac, 2 " E Simpson & Co's Bitters, 2 Baskets Kang Wine, Pints. To connoisseurs we can offer something choice at Nov. 17, 1873. W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO'S, Trade Store, Charlotte, N. C.

Superior Court—Mecklenburg County. The First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., Plaintiff, against James Pagan, Defendant. SUMMONS. State of North Carolina.—To the Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.—Greeting. You are hereby commanded in the name of the State to summon James Pagan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the Eighth Monday after the Fourth of March, 1874, then and there to answer the complaint of the First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., Plaintiff, in this suit. And you are further commanded to notify the said James Pagan that if he fails to answer the said complaint, within the time specified, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against him for Seventeen Hundred Dollars with interest thereon from December 1, 1872, and for all costs and charges in this suit incurred. Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, at office in Charlotte, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1873. E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk Superior Court. 1100—6w

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The First National Bank of Charlotte, Plaintiff, vs. James Pagan, Defendant. NOTICE. The above named Defendant will take notice that in the above entitled action a Warrant of Attachment has been issued returnable to the Superior Court of said county on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1874, and that said action is brought to recover the sum of Seventeen Hundred (\$1,700) Dollars due to Plaintiff from Defendant by Note. VANCE & BURWELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1100—4w

State of North Carolina, Gaston County. Superior Court, Spring Term, 1874. C. L. Clawson vs. Sutton Gold Mining Company. ATTACHMENT. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above entitled action is a foreign corporation, and has goods and chattels in the county of Gaston, State of North Carolina, and that an Attachment has been issued against the Defendant for the sum of Twenty-seven Hundred and Sixty-Four Dollars and Ninety-Five cents, and a summons issued therein and delivered to the Sheriff of said county, returnable to Spring Term, 1874, of said Court, which was returnable to him "not found," it is therefore ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Charlotte Democrat, a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, N. C., notifying said Defendant of the issuing of this action returnable to said Court on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1874, and let said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, at said time and place, judgment will be taken against him for Twenty-seven Hundred and Sixty-Four Dollars and Ninety-Five cents, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1873, and the costs of this action, and the property levied upon will be condemned to the satisfaction of the same. Witness, E. H. Withers, Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, at office in Dallas, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1873. E. H. WITHERS, Clerk Superior Court Gaston county. Nov. 22, 1873 6wpd

CHINA HALL, Charlotte, N. C. The largest and greatest variety of China, Crockery, GLASS WARE AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally, ever offered to the public in this market, just received and now ready for inspection, first door above the Court House. Wood and Willow Ware. Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Cocoa Dippers, Broom, Sugar Boxes, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Pastry Boards, Wash Boards, &c. The public, and especially the ladies, are invited to call and examine the stock. Nov. 17, 1873. JAMES HARTY.