

A COMPLAINT.—Some of our exchanges are falling into the habit of publishing articles, items of news, and so forth, from the OBSERVER, without giving due credit for the same.

A CURIOSITY.—In the shape of journalism has been shown us. The Meteor, a small newspaper published by the patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The Asylum is under the superintendence of Dr. Peter Bryce, brother of our fellow-townsmen, Col. J. Y. Bryce. It is one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the South.

A THRIVING PLACE.

Rome, Georgia, is one of the most prosperous towns in the South, and its iron works are becoming so extensive that it has acquired the name of the "Pittsburgh of the South."

JUDGE SETTLE.

The January Term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina began on Monday. All the Judges were present. Among the number, Hon. Thomas Settle, who was re-appointed by Gov. Caldwell to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Dick.

The re-appointment of Judge Settle to the Supreme Bench gives universal satisfaction among the Republicans of North Carolina. He seems to be a great favorite with them. He doubtless owes his appointment to his popularity, not to his legal knowledge.

But Judge Settle will be a mere cipher on the bench. Beside such lawyers as Pearson and Boyden, he is an intellectual pigmy, and in point of legal powers or attainments far inferior to Rodman and Reade.

The organ of his party promises for him that his conduct as a judge will be marked by freedom from partisan bias and political bearing. If he lives up to this promise the judiciary of North Carolina will not be affected by his elevation to the Bench.

IMPORTANT EVENT.

The conviction of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is hailed over the country as an omen of a better time coming, for the denizens of New York City. That a murderer is to be punished, is regarded a subject of rejoicing! Perhaps when this wealthy criminal is led to the gallows an excited throng of Goshénites gathered to witness the great event, will rend the air with their cheers and plaudits.

joy of the New York people over the prospect of the hanging of Stokes, when we reflect that within the past three years as many as fifty-five murders have been committed in New York City; and of these criminals only a very small proportion have been punished. Lawlessness has reigned in the city; murders and robberies have been the common events of the nights; and to walk the streets after dark has been accompanied with considerable danger.

The conviction of Stokes marks an era in the criminal jurisprudence of the city. And hereafter the law "Thou shalt do no murder," will be something more than a dead letter upon the statute book.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Office of U. S. COM. TO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA, IN 1873, 54 Chambers Street, NEW YORK, November 15th, 1872.

The importance of the great Exhibition of the arts and industries of the World at the Austrian Capital, to our merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and inventors, and to the nation at large, can scarcely be overestimated.

Nor expense or effort is being spared to make it the largest, most comprehensive and most magnificent ever held.

The Park in which the buildings are being erected has an area of over 900 acres. The main building, known as the "Palace of Industry," is to be about 3000 feet in length, by 82 feet in width. This is crossed by 82 transepts, each 347 feet long by 50 feet wide. The grand central dome, embracing an area more than double that of St. Peter's at Rome, rests upon pillars 80 feet high, has a span of 354 feet and rises in a clear unbroken arch 250 feet from the floor.

The Hall for the reception of Agricultural Machinery, the size of which has not yet been communicated to this Commission, is to be erected in another part of the grounds. A large amount of space in the open air has also been reserved for our use, on which it is expected we shall erect such buildings as may be appropriate and necessary.

The entire buildings and grounds will include an extent nearly six times larger than that occupied by the Exhibition at Paris in 1867.

At the earnest solicitation of the Chief-Manager of the Exhibition, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the undersigned is making arrangements to have a model exhibited of one of our best Common School buildings, furnished with desks and seats, and all the paraphernalia of teaching. From the different States, advices are daily reaching this Office, that copies of School Books, Educational Reports and Laws connected with our system of Education are being forwarded, to be exhibited with the School House, and afterwards presented to the Austrian Government.

There are some features of the patent laws of most of the European countries which are objectionable to inventors. A patentee is required by the laws of Austria to manufacture the patented article in that Empire within one year from obtaining the patent or the latter become void. The desire however among the Austrian and Hungarian people, to secure a respectable display of American machinery and inventions, is very strong, and the authorities are expressing their determination to do all in their power, to protect inventors and patentees against piracy and annoyance.

Already a law has been passed by the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, granting the right to every exhibitor to obtain from the General Manager a certificate, free of charge, which certificate will act as a full patent during the Exhibition, and for two months afterwards, and may then be turned into a patent by the payment of a fee of less than eleven dollars.

On the 6th of April, 1872, there was ratified between the Governments of Austro-Hungary and the United States a treaty upon "Trade-Marks," which provides that any trade-mark used in either country, to designate the origin or quality of any article, shall fully protect such article, and places American owners and inventors, when using such trade-mark in Austria, in the same position as Austrians occupy in our country. In addition to this, the undersigned has urged upon the Department of State, the propriety of a Convention for the formation of a further treaty between the two Governments, which shall abrogate that portion of the patent laws of Austria, which requires the manufacture of patented articles in that country, and in all respects place our patentees in Austria on a level with Austrian patentees in the United States.

A draft of such treaty has been prepared, and the undersigned has the strongest hope of its speedy consideration and adoption.

Some thirty of our best and most spirited citizens have formed themselves into an Advisory Committee

and are giving to this Commission their invaluable advice and assistance.

Their names herewith mentioned in connection with the different groupings, will give assurance to the public of the utmost fairness.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman. Prof. Charles A. Joy, Secretary. Group I. Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy. Prof. Wm. P. Blake. Group II. Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry. Henry W. Sargent, Esq. Group III. Chemical Industry. Prof. Chas. F. Chandler. Group IV. Substances of Food as products of Industry. Prof. E. N. Horsford. Group V. Textile Industry and Clothing. Dr. Isidor Walz. Group VI. Leather and India Rubber Industry. Jackson S. Schultz, Esq. Group VII. Metal Industry. Abram S. Hewitt, Esq. Group VIII. Wood Industry. Geo. E. Harney, Esq. Group IX. Stone, Earthen Ware and Glass Industry. Prof. T. Stearns Hunt. Group X. Small Wares and Fancy Goods. Chas. L. Tiffany, Esq. Group XI. Paper Industry and Stationery. John Priestley, Esq. Group XII. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing. John E. Gavit, Esq. Group XIII. Machinery and Means of Transport. Prof. Robt. H. Thurston. Group XIV. Plow, Agricultural and Surgical Instruments. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard. Group XV. Musical Instruments. Theodore Thomas, Esq. Group XVI. The Art of War. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. Group XVII. The Navy. Isaac Newton, Esq. Group XVIII. Civil Engineering, Public Works and Architecture. Wm. E. Worthen, Esq. Group XIX. The Private Dwelling House. Its Interior Arrangements and Decorations. Calvert Vaux, Esq. Group XX. The Farm House, its Arrangements, Furniture and Utensils. Hon. Orestes Cleveland. Group XXI. National Domestic Industry. Salem H. Wales, Esq. Group XXII. Exhibition showing the Organization and Influence of Museums of Fine Arts applied to Industry. Howard Potter, Esq. Group XXIII. Art applied to Religion. Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter. Group XXIV. Objects of Fine Arts of the Past. Exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of Collections. John T. Johnston, Esq. Group XXV. Fine Arts of the Present Time. Geo. P. Putnam, Esq. Group XXVI. Education, Teaching and Instruction. Judge H. C. Van Yorst. The History of Inventions and Industry. Prof. Saml. D. Tilton. The History of Prices, and Representation of Commerce and Trade. Francis A. Sicut, Esq. Charities. Chas. L. Brace, Esq.

Applications from exhibitors are now reaching this Office from all parts of the country, and others who desire space should apply for blank forms as soon as possible.

The latest date at which such applications will be received, cannot now be stated, but will be published hereafter.

It is hoped and believed that Congress will make provision for the transportation of the Exhibition articles, of which due notice will be given.

In some quarters opposition is manifesting itself an appropriation by Congress for the expense of the American Department of the Exhibition, but there is every reason to believe that the appropriation will be made early in December, and our country will not be disgraced by a parsimony as contemptible as it would be unwise and inexcusable.

The Exhibition will not be a mere advertising agency as these croakers would have us believe, but a great gathering of the products of the earth, and a friendly contest for national superiority.

Information upon matters connected with the Exhibition will be cheerfully given on personal or written application to this office.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Commissioner General, etc., etc.

Fortunes of Our Presidents.

Washington left an estate worth nearly \$500,000.

The elder Adams left a moderate fortune at his death.

Jefferson died comparatively poor. If Congress had not purchased his library at a price far above its value (\$20,000) he would with difficulty have kept out of bankruptcy at the close of his life.

Madison saved his money and was comparatively rich. The fortune of his widow was increased by the purchase of his manuscript papers by Congress for \$30,000.

James Monroe, the sixth President died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives, in a cemetery between Second and Third streets, near the Bowery, in New York City.

John Quincy Adams left about \$50,000 the result of industry, prudence, and a small inheritance. He was methodical and economical.

Andrew Jackson left a valuable estate, known as "The Hermitage," about twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn.

Martin Van Buren died rich. His estate was estimated at nearly \$300,000.

James K. Polk left about \$150,000.

John Tyler was a bankrupt when he became President. He was married to a rich wife, and died wealthy in worldly fortune.

Zachary Taylor left about \$150,000. Millard Fillmore was a wealthy man. Franklin Pierce saved \$50,000 during his term of service as President.

James Buchanan died a bachelor and left an estate valued at \$200,000 at the least.

Abraham Lincoln left about \$75,000.

Johnson is said to be worth about \$50,000.

President Grant was poor before the war. By a careful husbandry of his salary and through the generous gifts of friends before he became President, his fortune is a handsome competence.

American Historical Record.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Dr. Savage, of Jackson, Clark county, Alabama, brought to our office this week a cob from which the corn had been shelled, that was the most perfect representation of the human hand that we ever saw outside of statuary or the genuine article itself. There was the thumb and there were the fingers, all completed and in proper proportion, and what made it most remarkable, the fingers were slightly curved, showing the three regular joints.—Mobile Register.

Courtship After Marriage.

What married life wants to give it new tone and sweetness is more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courting time. Very much of the pleasure of courtship comes from the constant attentions of the parties to each other. Their affection voices itself in all possible ways. Every sentence is edged with a compliment and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the exhaustless vocabulary of love. Kiss and caress are parenthetic clauses and gestures in the dialect of love, and gifts and sacrifices are the more emphatic expressions of the spirit no language can fully articulate and no devotion declare. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually in look and word and act, making the voice musical and the fingers poetic in their touch, and doing that makes the experience so beautiful the only Eden many a woman has on earth. Love must have expression or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed as at the first, by giving constant utterances in words and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service, the stronger and more satisfying and more blessed it will be. The house becomes home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it fresh every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the altar, but by loving words and helpful service and delicate attentions to the end.—Golden Age.

A Battle in the Air—A Bald and a Grey Eagle the Combatants.

On Thursday afternoon in the vicinity of V. L. Denby's farm, near Lambert's Point, was witnessed a terrific battle in the air between a bald and grey eagle. The contest was waged with the utmost fierceness, the king birds swooping through the air and rushing on each other, using beak and talons. Though the eagles were up considerable height, the flap of their wings as they rushed on each other could be heard with distinctness. The attention of several young gentlemen gunning on the farm at the time was called to the conflict by the noise of the battle, and one of them, W. D. Denby, of this city, took aim and fired at the grey eagle while it was making a swoop, and the shot taking effect in the right eye and left wing, it came to the earth, when it was at once attacked by the dogs accompanying the party. The game, but disabled bird, thus put to bay, made a determined front, and succeeded in driving off the dogs two or three times, inflicting quite a severe wound on one of them. It was found necessary to club it with the butts of their guns in order to capture it, and by this means the bird was killed. It was a splendid specimen of the species, and measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.—Norfolk Virginian.

Shake off False Pride Young Men.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Young men will greatly benefit themselves and promote their own good fortune by shaking off the false pride that puts work down as degrading. "Poor and proud" in one sense is good, but in another bad. The poor man who is not too proud to work, but too proud to dishonor himself by a mean action, is one of Nature's noblemen. The poor man who is too proud to work, but will rather idle his time in dull and stupid leisure, and be a charge to others rather than soil his hands with the labor that would make him independent and respected, is a miserable and contemptible drone, who does not deserve the assistance or respect of his fellowmen—who, indeed, does not deserve to live.

If, then, this false pride were shaken off, and young men went earnestly to work at anything they were capable of doing, what a change would be wrought in the feeling and condition of society. There would be a large addition to the bulk of the production of industry, a greater degree of personal independence, and of consequence an immense increase of social happiness. The bread of idleness is full of bitterness, and affords no happiness to him who eats it.

Statistics of Pauperism and Crime.

The last Federal census shows that during the year there were in the United States 115,102 paupers and 36,292 criminals. The cost of supporting the paupers was \$10,920,429; of the whole number 76,767 were receiving support on the first of June, 1870; and of these 44,339 were whites, 9,400 were colored persons, and of the whites 22,708 were foreign born. Of the 36,562 criminals reported for the year 1869, 32,901 were in prison on the 1st of June, 16,117 being whites, and 8,056 colored persons, and 8,728 of the whites being foreign born. It will be observed that the white population furnishes only a little more than one-third as paupers, while the colored population furnishes nearly as many criminals as paupers. New York furnishes the largest number of both paupers and criminals—26,152 of the former, and 5,473 of the latter; Pennsylvania furnishes 15,972 paupers and 4,974 criminals; Massachusetts furnishes 8,086 paupers and 1,593 criminals; Ohio contributes 6,385 paupers and 2,560 criminals; Illinois, 6,054 paupers and 1,552 criminals; Maine, 4,619 paupers and 431 criminals; Michigan, 3,151 paupers and 835 criminals; Missouri, 2,424 paupers and 1,503 criminals.

With these statistics before them it seems wonderful that the loyal North weeps so much over Southern sins.—Southern Home.

The epizootic is quite prevalent in Haywood, Jackson and Macon counties.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Departure of Gov. Hoffman. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Gov. Hoffman sails on Wednesday for a two years' voyage.

Another Destructive Fire. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 4.—Benjamin & Ford's jewelry store has been destroyed by fire—loss \$80,000.

Illness of Emperor Napoleon. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Emperor Napoleon is suffering from stone in the bladder.

LATEST.—The bulletin announce the Emperor's unchanged condition, but the physicians are apprehensive of serious results.

Mutiny. LONDON, Jan. 4.—There was a slight mutiny yesterday on board the British steamer frigate Aurora, now lying at Plymouth. The demonstration was soon suppressed.

War Ships Damaged. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The ships Northumberland, Hercules and Sultan, of the channel squadron, were somewhat damaged by the recent severe gales.

Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The bank statement shows a gain of nearly a million of dollars in reserve. Loans increased three-quarters of a million; specie increased two and a quarter millions; legal tenders increased a trifle; deposits increased five and a quarter millions.

Disasters at Sea. HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—The brig Napiere has been abandoned at sea.

The Bark A. Hunter is ashore. The brig Amelia Ann has sunk. The small pox prevails in this neighborhood.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Isabella Hartley, from New York for Antwerp, cotton laden, has been abandoned at sea. Most of her crew were saved.

From Cuba. HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The European Journal has appeared. The Spanish troops have captured Col. Isadore Benutz and Bretor Guerout.

British Press on the Sandwich Islands. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Standard this morning says, the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be no menace to England, but to Austria, and urges as a means of restoring the equilibrium, in the event of such a transfer of territory taking place, the annexation of the Feejee Islands to Austria.

Steamship Ashore. BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The steamship Texas from Liverpool, arrived below on Friday in a dense fog, and while coming up the harbor went ashore and remained there this forenoon, her bows resting on the shore hard and fast, while under her stern there are twenty feet of water. It is expected that after discharging a portion of her cargo she will come off without material damage. The British Steamer Sir Francis, also from Liverpool, went ashore yesterday afternoon on Hampton beach, during a dense fog. The passengers and crew are safe.

New Advertisements.

Piano For Sale. A SECOND HAND Piano, in good order. Call at the PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY of J. H. VAN NESS.

Tuning & Repairing Pianos. JOSEPH DENCK from Columbia, S. C., will stay a few days in Charlotte, and is prepared to Tune and Repair Pianos, Melodeons and Organs. All orders left at Tiddy's Book Store will meet with prompt attention. Jan 7-3t

FOR SALE. A Dwelling House nearly new, containing 7 rooms, with yard, garden, good water and a two story stable, located on Church Street between 6th and 7th streets, within 5 minutes walk of the public square. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal Churches within about two hundred yards. Will be sold or rented this week. Possession given immediately. Apply at once to J. S. BROADWAY, On the Premises. Jan 7-1t

NOTICE. WE have this day sold our entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Messrs. W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO., and in retiring from business respectfully ask a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon us to our successors. GREGORY & WILLIAMSON, W. J. BLACK & CO. Jan 1, 1873.

Having purchased W. J. Black & Co's and Gregory & Williamson's entire stock of Goods, we have opened at Gregory & Williamson's old stand, next door to McMurray, Davis & Co's, at which place we will constantly keep a complete stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., and would respectfully ask a call from the public. W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO. P. S.—W. J. ORR and T. D. WALSH formerly with Gregory & Williamson, and McD. ARLEDGE, formerly with W. J. Black & Co., are with us and will be pleased to see their friend and customers. W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO. Jan 7

GIVEN AWAY! The beautiful Chromolith "Confidence," by Hammett Billings, is presented to every Renewal and New Subscriber to "OLD AND NEW" for 1873 at \$4; or for \$4.25 the Chromolith will be furnished hand-somely mounted, ready for framing. Size 10x14. Subscriptions received by all Book and Newsdealers at Publishers' rates. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers. No. 143 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 8

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Co-partnership which I expected to form by January 1st 1873, will not take place until the latter part of this month and therefore I will continue the sale of the entire

STOCK OF FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOTHING, &c., At the same reduced prices.

I WILL also continue to keep up my BARGAIN COUNTER. B. KOOPMANN, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan 4

Wood! Wood!! ALL persons can be supplied with Fire Wood by calling on me, or leaving their orders at Messrs. A. R. Nisbet & Bros., Store. H. EDWARDS. Jan 7-1w

For Rent. A Comfortable Cottage with four rooms, adjoining the property of Col. E. A. Osborne formerly occupied by A. A. Gaston. Apply to F. A. MCNINCH. Jan 1

A Rare Chance. ANY person wishing to purchase an extra fine light harness MARE with excellent qualities for a family "NAG," should apply at once to DR. LINDLEY. Jan 5-1w

Buckwheat! Buckwheat!! A Fresh Lot, Just Received and For Sale by B. M. PRESSON. Jan 5

FOR RENT. Offices and Family rooms, apply to Dr. Lindley, over Wilson & Black's Drug Store. Jan 5-1w

Paper Bags. TEN THOUSAND Paper Bags! Straw Wrapping Paper and Paper Twine, for sale at PUREFOYS. Jan 4

Writing Paper. MERCHANTS visiting Charlotte, will find Writing Paper and Envelopes very cheap, at PUREFOYS. Jan 4

Old and New for 1873. The Editor of OLD and NEW promises his readers to give them in 1873, two volumes even better than the previous ones. They are to include serials by Mr. Hale, Mrs. Greenough, and other first-class writers; short by Mrs. Stowe, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Hale, &c.; the continuance of Mrs. Martineau's wise and cheerful series of papers on the relations between God and Man; a series of papers on most interesting public questions, such as Railroads and their power; Woman Suffrage; Labor and Wages; the Problems of the New Administration, and the Like. Provision has also been made for the articles on interesting points in natural history and philosophy, by such authorities as Prof. J. E. Lesley, President Thos. Hill, Dr. Gray, Mrs. W. H. Dall, Dr. Kellogg, &c., and for the enlargement and improvement of the critical, record, and art departments. The Magazine will thus more fully than ever before, afford at once an abundant supply of first-class light reading, and an entertaining record of the most important items of human progress for the time being.

VOL. VII. 1873. OLD AND NEW. The People's Magazine. Edited by Edward E. Hale.

The enlarged resources placed in the hands of the OLD AND NEW, by the public and by the proprietors enable them to announce a volume of wider interest than they have ever published. Mrs. Greenough's Story, "Pythonia," and Mr. Hale's Story, "Ups and Downs," will be continued and completed in this volume. A Series of Short Stories by Miss Meredith, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Witney, Miss Hale, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Loring, and others, has been engaged. Mr. Martineau's Series will be continued in papers on "The Church and its Exclusive Claims," "Scripture, and the Limits of its Authority," "God in Humanity," &c.

The series of articles on Political Science by gentlemen of recognized ability, will comprise papers on "Dictators, Servants or Masters?" "The Ballet in England," "Land," "The Law of Maritime Jurisdiction," "The Indian Question," "The Suffrage of Women," "Equal Taxation," "Tribals and Protection," "What the New Administration must do," "Labor and Wages Question," &c. The subjects of critical interest in "Natural History and Philosophy" will be illustrated by different gentlemen eminent in their lines of research. We shall soon have the pleasure of printing papers, among others, by Prof. Lesley, Mr. Dall, Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Gray, and President Hill. "The Examiner" is not confined to the review of the publication of a few houses, but attempts to give some account of the more important issues from the French, German, and English press, as well as our own.

"The Record of Progress" describes the substantial advance which the world has made, in whatever direction or in whatever region, with special reference to improvements in domestic life which may be attempted in America. The magazine will be under the editorial charge of Edward E. Hale, who will have wide assistance from heretofore in the management of its Journal Department.

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