

RAILWAY DISASTERS.—It is something new to hear of Railroad accidents in the Carolinas. Our railroad companies have been wonderfully fortunate in this respect, until within the last week or two, during which time we have had to record the accounts of as many as seven accidents on three roads centering at this place, and it is somewhat remarkable to observe that not one person was seriously injured. That so many accidents should thus suddenly occur within so short a space of time, illustrates the old saying, that "it never rains but it pours."

A strange petition comes to the General Assembly from the citizens of Richmond county. It is something peculiar in the line of memorials. It is a solemn document formally written and signed, praying the enactment of a law to prevent the yearly gatherings known as the Scotch Fair in said county. Now, this is indeed a most unreasonable request—unfair, we might say. It would be gross injustice in the Legislature to deprive any class of our citizens of the pleasure, instruction, entertainment or profit, which they get from gatherings, which are lawful.

"THE GREAT GEORGIAN."—Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is proposed for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Wright. If, in the event of his being sent to the House, he could have good sense enough to leave his foolish ideas behind, and come up abreast with the age, "the great Georgian" could be of much benefit to the country with his wisdom, experience, and political sagacity. In point of genius and intellect he would find few equals and no superior in the council of the nation. But he would have to come out from among the dead things of the past.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., speaks today in Charlotte on the subject of "State Rings and State Printing." He is thoroughly informed upon these matters, and his remarks will no doubt be listened to with pleasure by those who share Mr. Turner's opinions or are just now particularly interested in the subject.

We cannot refrain from expressing our regrets that Senator Waring should have seen proper to invite this discussion; and it is equally to be regretted that Mr. Turner should have deemed it best to accept the challenge. We cannot see that any good can possibly come of such a controversy. The old Spanish proverb, "when the cause is lost there's enough of words," may fitly be applied to this case.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina has under consideration the appropriation bill for the year. Strange to say a spirit was manifested by some of the members to strike out the enacting clause altogether, and have no appropriations at all. Only a few, of course, shared in this extreme view of the case, but a large proportion of the members evince a desire to curtail the expenses of the government in the future.

Our esteemed cotemporary of the Columbia Carolinian, commenting upon this strange inclination of the General Assembly towards the ways of honesty, very justly remarks, "we have come to that stage in South Carolina now, that all we ask of the men in power, is that they will not steal!" What a stinging satire is involved in this modest request! It implies that the General Assembly of our sister State is a set of rogues, who to steal only need the opportunity.

TROUBLE BREWING ACROSS THE SEA. The Eastern question, which has so often disturbed the political equilibrium of Europe, is likely to be the cause of a general war in the Old World. Russia is pursuing a policy of aggrandizement, which excites the jealousy of other nations; and is creating alarm by her conquests in the far east. The attitude of the European powers is becoming more and more belligerent and threatening every day. England leads the van against Russia. She is backed by France, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and Turkey. Nearly every European power, except Germany, will support England in case of war. The world may be called upon any day to witness the inauguration of a grand crusade against Russia and Prussia. The United States would stand and look on, ready to pelt in whenever there appeared an opportunity of making anything by it.

THE SMILING COLFAX.

The Vice-President of the United States has been convicted before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee of plundering and then lying about it. In the face of this the smiling featured gentleman, whom Republicans have heretofore held up to the country as their champion man of honesty, virtue, and piety, has the extreme audacity to ask the Senate for a committee to investigate the charges which have been made against him—a request which the Senate very properly refused.—Of course, Mr. Colfax was only seeking in his desperation to get, as a last resort for saving himself from lasting infamy, a subservient committee of his Senatorial companions in guilt to give him a thick coat of whitewash, so that he would not go down to posterity in all that ugliness of vice and defilement of corruption which now renders him so hideous an object to the moral sight. For he stands before the world convicted not only of robbing the Treasury of his own country, and disgracing the high station he occupies, but he is proven to be a liar and a hypocrite. Conspicuous heretofore for his piety as well as his eminence in the political world, he will hereafter be far more conspicuous as a corrupt official, a perjured witness, and a hypocrite who out-Pharisees the Pharisee of old. The best thing Mr. Colfax could do for himself is to retire at once from the office he disgraces and seek the deepest shades of private life, where he could repent at leisure of his sins against Honor, Honesty and Patriotism.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The new Syndicate had meetings in New York and London. They resolved to place the entire three millions on the market. The books will remain open only a few days.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House have ordered the sub-committee to report a bill for the resumption of specie payment May 1st, 1873 and free banking, July 1st, 1874.

The Attorney General recommends a Penitentiary for this District.

In the House the bill admitting Colorado was tabled by a vote of 117 to 62.

The Elections Committee report in the Florida case, unseating Walls, and seating Niblack. Adopted.

J. B. Stewart refuses to testify regarding the Union Pacific Railroad. His arrest has been ordered.

Mr. Sprague moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was passed, forbidding payment of any judgment of the Court of Claims, unless it appears that the claimant never rendered aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 28.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, January 29.—Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, who conducted the long bombardment of Charleston during the war, is now superintending the operations for the improvement of the harbor entrances of Charleston. He expresses great confidence that the speedy result of the work now in progress upon the beach channel, will give a depth of fifteen feet on the bar at low water, which will greatly add to the advantages of the Charleston Sea Port.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 29.—General Thomas Eckert, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and George B. Prevert, the electrician, are to visit Europe during the coming month in behalf of the company, to investigate the working of the foreign telegraphic system, especially the appliances of the pneumatic tubes, with a view to their introduction into this country.

OAKES AMES ON THE WITNESS-STAND.—It is a study to see Mr. Oakes Ames on the witness-stand. He does not shrink with the air of one ashamed. He fills out his wide arm-chair to its capacity. He is the most self-possessed man at the table. His pear-shaped head, narrow at the forehead and full at the jaws, forms a fitting pyramidal complement to the wide-based trunk. He laughs and jokes a good deal, and what is not quite pleasant to see, some of the committee laugh and joke with him as if he was their peer. And when he laughs, or rather grins, a long seam opens up through his powerful jaw to his very ears, and through the peculiar conformation of face the laugh or grin is exactly that of Mephistopheles as personated by Mr. Joseph Hermanns. The long, hooked nose, the outlook of the uncanny eyes, and the peculiar up-curve of the eyebrows, also tend to heighten the Mephistophelean character of his countenance when he grins horribly a ghastly smile.

Like Faust's tempter, too, his mirth seems to be in mockery of his victims. He grins his widest when he is able to produce documentary evidence—the signature to the bond—to show how deeply he has investigated men who have stood high in the public esteem. No self-consciousness of the guilt of the tempter seems to have penetrated his hide, and when, on Saturday, the word "conscience" was used by one of the committee he was nearly convulsed with laughter. Altogether, Mr. Oakes Ames is a curious study.

Several more suspected internationalists have been arrested in Paris.

Foreign News.

LONDON, January 28.—Adam Sedgwick, the geologist, is dead; aged eighty-five years.

BERLIN, January 28.—The German admiralty has decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but to strengthen the coast defences by monitors and torpedoes.

ROME, January 28.—A royal decree has been promulgated whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

Prince Napoleon disavows recent newspaper statements regarding his views on the future policy of the Bonaparte family.

It is rumored the marriage of the British Prince to the Russian Grand Duchess is unfoiled.

The famous Tichborne claimant has been held in £200 bail to appear before the Queen's Bench for contempt, in recent utterances in a speech at Brighton.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khedivan question instead of being in a fair way for mutual satisfactory adjustment are increasing, and that the governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden have determined to support the British government in the position it has assumed.

An Appeal.

We call upon the Democratic-Conservative press of the State to speak out and lend its influence to preserve the integrity of the party.

We appeal to those few editors, who have of late forgotten the necessity of organization to return to the line of duty and plant themselves firmly on the side of organization and unity, without which the very name of a party is a mockery.

We especially appeal to the Sentinel so able an ally in the past; in the name of the party, which it has done so much to build up, to cease publishing articles about Vance-Ransom combinations and cliques, and the like, calculated to keep up strife, when there is no shadow of evidence that such a combination existed. Every member of the Legislature, who voted for Vance, knows better. If any corrupt combination exists or ever existed between them, let it be shown and we will join with you in denouncing them or any other member of the party who may deserve to be denounced. But Vance and Ransom have formed no such combination. They never will. Pure, upright, honorable and patriotic, they deservedly possess the confidence, respect and love of the good people of North Carolina.

We regret the necessity for Gov. Vance's letter. But his only sin was his great popularity with the people and his acceptance of a nomination for United States Senator from his party. Thus far hath he sinned and no farther.

Others, who proved untrue to their party organization, made a coarse attack on him to cover up their own sins after they had joined with the Radicals to defeat him.

Governor Vance could not remain silent amid such foul and unfounded charges as were heaped upon him. He was bound to reply. And nobly and manfully he has vindicated himself and the Conservative party and put to shame his accusers forever and forever.—Bathboro Advance.

Great Strike in Wales—Sixty Thousand Men Out of Employment.

A London paper says: Sixty thousand men are out of a strike in the coal and iron districts of South Wales. The disagreement between masters and men began, as all such disagreements do, on the question of wages. Everybody knows how dear coal and iron have been during the past six months. The colliers, miners, and iron-workers, last summer, felt they were entitled to an increased rate of wages corresponding with the rise in the price of coal and iron. They demanded higher pay, and met with a refusal. Their only recourse was a strike, and they remained idle for two or three months. At length a compromise was arrived at by arbitration, and the men resumed work. Two months ago they asked for an increase of ten per cent. on their wages. This demand was successfully resisted by their masters, for no sooner had they announced a lock-out than the men, convinced of their error, withdrew their demand and went back to work. Since then, however, the price of Welsh coal, as well as the price of iron, has fallen considerably. It is now the masters' turn to propose a change in the scale of payment for labor. As the men had insisted upon higher wages when trade was prosperous, the employers now insist upon lower wages when trade is depressed. On the 1st of December the great iron-masters and colliery proprietors of South Wales issued a notice to the effect that the existing agreement between them and the men in their employ must terminate on the 1st of January, and on and after that day a reduction of ten per cent. would take place in the rate at which labor was then paid for in the coal and iron districts of South Wales.

Against this reduction the men combined to protest. On New-Year's day an important conference between the masters and men took place at Cardiff, and was attended by the principal iron-masters and coal-owners of South Wales, together with thirty delegates who represented the vast host of colliers and miners employed in the district. At this meeting the masters explained their reasons for proposing a reduction of wages, and it was throughout evident that they had no intention of withdrawing the notice issued at the beginning of that month. They were willing and ready to satisfy any skeptical workman as to the truth of their statement of the present state of trade. They offered to allow their books to be examined in order to

convince the men that there was substantial ground for the proposed reduction. They stated their case clearly, and the delegates, to the best of their ability, stated the views of the colliers and miners who had sent them to advocate their claims. The delegates were not empowered to agree to any proposal without consulting their constituents, and nothing was suggested by the masters as a means of settling the dispute.

On Thursday a great meeting of colliers, miners, and iron-workers was held at Merthyr, and was attended by an accredited representative of the masters. The speakers were earnest and determined, and with one or two exceptions they expressed their views with commendable moderation. To the industrial population of the district the meeting was one of grave importance. A resolution protesting against the reduction of wages, and determining upon a refusal to work at a lower rate of payment was submitted to the assembled multitude. Its consideration was postponed for a few hours, but it was ultimately accepted by a conference of delegates. The result was a strike, by which 60,000 men are deprived of employment. It is one consolation to know that no disturbance of the peace is apprehended. If such an event had occurred in Ireland we should probably have heard of alarming riots before now.

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars for Catching Ku-Klux.

Senator White, of the South Carolina Legislature, introduced a bill which is somewhat novel in its nature, it being nothing more or less than a bill to pay the Ku Klux hunters. It is as follows:

A bill to make an appropriation to pay claims arising under the proclamation of the Governor of this State, dated July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one:

Whereas, the Governor of this State did, on the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, make and publish his official proclamation, in the following words, to wit:

PROCLAMATION. "Whereas, the peace and tranquility of certain sections of the State of South Carolina have been interrupted by assemblages of disguised men, who have assaulted and injured peaceful citizens to their detriment and serious injury, involving, in many cases, atrocious murders upon quiet and unoffending citizens—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Robert K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that the parties to these murders and outrages may be apprehended and appropriately punished, do issue this my proclamation, that a reward of two hundred dollars is hereby offered for the apprehension and delivery of any and every person in any jail of this State, with proof to convict them of having aided or participated in any or either of these acts of violence and murder, or of having, in disguise, threatened the life any one within the State. Said rewards shall be paid to any person, either military or civilian, who may be entitled to receive them by arresting the offenders against the law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1871, and in the ninety-sixth year of American Independence.

(Signed) ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

(Signed) F. L. CARDOZO, Sec'y. of State.

And whereas claims have arisen, and are now unsatisfied, for services rendered to the State in the arrest, prosecution and conviction of many persons described in said proclamation—

And whereas such claims are highly meritorious, having arisen in the enforcement of law and order, and the good faith of this State demands their full and prompt payment;—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of claims arising under the terms of said proclamation.

Section 2. The said claims, before payment, be submitted to and filed with the Governor, whose duty it shall be to examine said claims, and determine whether they are properly embraced within the terms of the said proclamation; and if he shall determine that the said claims, or any of them, are valid claims, under the terms of the said proclamation, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant upon the State Treasury, in favor of said claimants, for the amounts to which they may be severally entitled, which warrants shall respectively specify the case in which payment is made, and shall be countersigned by the Comptroller General, and be paid by the State Treasurer out of the funds hereby appropriated; and the State Treasurer shall make a special report to the General Assembly at its next session of the amounts paid, and to whom paid, under this act.

Now the question is who is to get this nice plumb out of the vaults of the State Treasury? Surely not the officers and soldiers of the U.S. Army because one would suppose that the honor of the "cloth" would prevent them from claiming the reward for what to a true soldier must have been a very disagreeable duty. The numerous Assistant District Attorneys and Deputy Marshals who have been engaged in the business have, as is well known, already bled Uncle Sam's Treasury very freely for their services in catching Ku Klux; and there is, therefore, considerable curiosity manifested to know who is to get the \$35,000. Rumor says that the large

est morsel of it will find its way into certain official pockets. We shall see.

Of course it will take a good figure to pass the bill through the Legislature. If the the parties who are pulling the wires expect to get the job done for nothing, and to ride into the Treasury on the shoulders of the Ku Klux spectre, they are yet to awake to the fact that they are making a mistake. There is two strong and genuine a smell of "blood" about the bill for it to pass without being subjected to the usual bleeding process.

Refunding the Cotton Tax.

The editor of the Chester Reporter, writing from Washington, says:

"The question of refunding the cotton tax collected in 1866, '67 and '68 is to be taken up in the House on Monday next, and will be acted on daily till finally disposed of. It is not thought that the bill will pass, though powerful lobby influences are at work to secure its adoption. We have heretofore expressed our opinion as decidedly opposed to the passage of this measure. If the tax when refunded was to reach the hands of the farmers who paid it, we would unhesitatingly favor the bill; but such will not be the case. It will all go to swell the accumulations of speculators and agents, who did not pay a dollar of the tax, while taxes will have to be imposed upon all the people to raise the amount required for such appropriation. The cotton tax was clearly unconstitutional, and should never have been collected. But since it has been collected, and no scheme can be devised to return it to those who actually paid it, it is better to let it remain in the treasury than to tax the people again to refund the money to those who happen to hold the tax receipts, but who, when they bought the cotton, exacted from the producer the amount necessary to pay the tax.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.—Of General J. B. Gordon, Senator elect from Georgia, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"He has nothing of the Stephens in his composition. He is as different as white is from black. He is young, ardent, stout, eloquent; full of nerve, energy, vim, and push; a brilliant orator, a dashing military officer, and a man who never knew fear. In the southern army he won the title of the bravest of the brave. He is forty years old, well built, about medium height, and rather slender, and would be handsome if a piece of bombshell had not made an ugly gash in his cheek. He was in all the battles he could by any possibility get into, and bears scars all over his body. This gives him strength among the colonels, captains, and lieutenants, who make up a good portion of the Georgia Legislature. They remember their 'camrade-in-arms.' Camp-fire and hardships are not severed in seven years."

Papas are not romantic, it must be confessed. One of them in Davenport, Iowa, with three marriageable daughters, has posted the following notice over his bell-pull: "Wood, \$6 a cord; coal, 30 cents a bushel; gas dear and bad. Parties staying after 9 o'clock will please settle quarterly. N. B.—A reduction made after engagements and the full amount added to the marriage portion." But there are great many lovers ardent enough to dispense with a vulgar coal fire altogether, and who would be perfectly willing to carry on the courting in the back yard with the thermometer at 0, if unable to meet papa's prices.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors to minors has been presented into the Legislature.

New Advertisements.

School Notice. MESSRS. Aldrich & Barrie would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte, that the Spring Term of their School commences on Monday of the ensuing week, February 3rd. The school is conveniently located in the basement of the Lutheran Church on Tryon street between 8th & 9th streets, where they will be happy to receive all applications for admission. Rev. Mr. Aldrich would also give notice that he has complied with the law regarding Public Schools and is now ready to receive all male white children into his department who may desire to be admitted. Jan 31-2t

Just Received. 1,000 Lbs. Mountain Cabbage, at B. M. PRESSON'S. Jan 29

FINE Lot of Irish Potatoes, at B. M. PRESSON'S. Jan 29

SWEET Potatoes, a fine lot selling at \$1.50 per bushel, at B. M. PRESSON'S. Jan 29

ANOTHER Lot of those fine repellants for waterproof Cloaks, &c. just received at MRS. QUERRY'S. Jan 28

CLOSING out a Large stock of fine Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children at cost, at MRS. QUERRY'S. Jan 28

SELLING Millinery Trimmings, and all our fancy and hair goods at greatly reduced prices to make room for spring, at MRS. QUERRY'S. Jan 28

New Books. DAVIES' Algebra, Bullion's Latin Grammar, Smith's Grammar, Sanford's Arithmetic, just received at PUREFOY'S. Jan 28

Honey, Honey. B. B. Choice Honey, just received and for sale by R. M. MILLER & SONS. Jan 21

R. M. MILLER & SONS,

GROCKERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

HAVING Completed our new three story building, on the corner of College and Fourth streets, we have just REMOVED into it, and are ready for our Customers. Our House is divided into five Departments

1st Department—Fancy Groceries.

Soaps, Candles, Candy, Starch, Soda, Raisins, Oysters, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Prizes Candles, Brandy Peaches, &c. &c. Purchased direct from the Manufacturers with the view of supplying the WHOLESALE TRADE.

2nd Department—Heavy Goods.

Molasses, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Mackereel, &c. Our facilities for handling such goods, are superior to those of any mercantile house in the City. Merchants may rest assured that they can always obtain good of us at THE LOWEST FIGURES.

3rd Department—Produce.

Cotton, Corn, Wheat Oats, Rye, Hay, &c. Bought at highest cash prices. Sold on Commission. Stored, with care, and delivered upon the same. We invite special attention to our commission and trading business, TO WHICH WE PAY CLOSE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

4th Department—Phosphates.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR ZELL'S and other SUPER PHOSPHATES, the most reliable article on the Market. Certificates from reliable farmers furnished on application. We are also Agents for GILLIAMS CELEBRATED TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

5th Department—Leaf Tobacco Warehouse.

WE HAVE COMPLETED WITH THE Revenue Law, and are now ready to receive Leaf Tobacco, which we will buy or sell on commission. Our Warehouse fees are less than the same at Richmond or Danville, and the best prices IN THOSE MARKETS ALWAYS OBTAINED.

OUR large and commodious HALL, will be finished and opened to the public about the First of March.

WE THANK a generous public for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon us, and we hope that through strict attention to business, and selling our goods at low figures we may merit a continuance of their favor.

R. M. MILLER & SONS. January 11, 1873.

MORE of that elegant Sont Kruit; come running or it will all be gone before you get any. Also another lot of Good Chestnuts, not many more. J. F. BUTT. Jan 23

NEW FAST FREIGHT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON, NEW YORK, Philadelphia, AND BALTIMORE, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORFOLK.

THIS Fast Freight Line is owned, controlled and operated by the Railroad and Steamship Companies in interest—the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, the Annapolis Line, and Clyde Steamers, and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company—who guarantee Bills of Lading and Rates always as Low as the Published Rates of any other Line.

Mark Goods "G. S. D." via Norfolk, and ship as follows:

From BOSTON, by Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, Office 87 Washington St. W. M. Clark, Agent.

From NEW YORK, by Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier No. 37 North River. Offices, 187 Greenwich St., and 303 Broadway. C. E. Evans, Agent.

From PHILADELPHIA, by Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company (Annapolis Line.) Offices, 44 S. Fifth St., above Chestnut and corner Washington ave. and Swanson St. John S. Wilson, Agent.

From PHILADELPHIA, by Clyde and Company's Steamers, Office, 12 South Delaware Ave. Clyde & Co., Agents.

From BALTIMORE, by Baltimore Steam Packet Company (Bay Line.) Office, 154 W. Baltimore street.—Edwin Fitzgerald, Agent.

Claims for losses, damages, and over charges settled promptly by Thomas Pinckney, Claim Agent, Norfolk, Va.

Freight handled carefully and forwarded promptly in through cars. No Drayage Transfers by this Route. For further information apply to Officers and Agent of the above Railroad or Steamboat Lines; or to C. E. WADDELL, General Southern Agent. Jan 31

JUST RECEIVED AT

SCARLETS DRUG STORE, TAPIOCA, MACARONI ITALIAN, SAGO, POW'D BLK PEPPER, FRESH SAGE. Jan 31