

DAILY OBSERVER.

JOHNSTONE JONES, Editor and Proprietor.

M. A. PARK, Business Manager.

Saturday September 20, 1873.

THE OLD JAIL—AND THE NEW.

A better jail is wanted for this county. The old jail in this city, is insecure; is unsightly in appearance, and is a nuisance generally.

In some respects this jail is a very remarkable old calaboose. It has such peculiar properties that a blind man could find it, provided he followed a good nose. So far as the editor of this paper knows, one with keen olfactory organs might, on a still September night, discern the existence of this public outrage in the shape of a jail, though he were a long way distant. We know an "old boss" who lives about as far from this nuisance as a giant might throw a cat by the tail, who cannot allude to it without "he swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage," and saith "he smelleth the jail afar off." It emits "the rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril."—Let it come down, and a new one be erected, is the public demand.

The ball was set in motion at the last session of the legislature by the Mecklenburg representatives. As soon as they had "nosed" out this grievance they brought it to the attention of the Legislature. As a fruit of this move, an act was passed authorizing the Commissioners of this county to sell the present jail, and the lot on which it stands; to purchase another site and erect a new jail, together with such other buildings as they may deem necessary. To effect this purpose the Commissioners were empowered to levy a special tax on all subjects now taxable, to the extent of one-fourth of one per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation. This act was ratified on the 28th of February, 1873.

The act will enable the County Commissioners to raise by taxation for this purpose about \$12,500, (the taxable property of Mecklenburg being \$5,082,614.00).

The jail lot and buildings can be sold for eight or ten thousand dollars—seven thousand dollars has, we understand, already been offered for it. The city could afford to contribute something towards the work; and thus the sum of twenty-four or five thousand dollars could be raised. This sum would be ample to erect a substantial, good-looking structure on an eligible, convenient and suitable location.

We are glad to learn that the County Commissioners have the subject under consideration, and will in all probability levy the tax and build the jail some time next year. This is only in contemplation. No practical steps towards the accomplishment of this purpose have yet been taken. Next year the county indebtedness will have been considerably reduced, taxation lightened, and the county in a better condition for meeting the special tax provided for in this case.

In saying that we hope the Board of Commissioners will act upon this matter as soon as practicable, we feel that we are giving expression to a very general sentiment prevailing in Mecklenburg, and in Charlotte especially, among those citizens who take an interest in public affairs; or hate to see criminals making holes in jail walls and endangering their precious lives by slipping to the ground on blanket ropes in the night time; or, who would rather have no noses at all, than to have their noses continually, from month to month and from year to year regaled with the "very ancient and fish-like smell" of an ugly, ill-shapen, ill-looking old nuisance of a jail.

A great sale of cows took place in New York State the other day. Cattle never brought such wondrous prices before. One cow was knocked down to an English nobleman for the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars!

"Civis" makes a wise suggestion. Let the city Fathers consider the proposition. The writer is one who devotes a great deal of earnest thought to whatever concerns the present interests and future prosperity of our city.

Grant has made another characteristically short speech. He evidently believes in the old saying that "brevity is the soul of wit." But the mischief of it is Grant's speeches have neither soul nor wit. They are plain as a pikestaff, and about as interesting.

MECKLENBURG STATISTICS—POPULATION.

The white population of Mecklenburg, according to the census of 1870, was 13,578; black, 10,721; thus aggregating 24,299. Of this population, 20,989 are stated to have been born in the State; 364 in Virginia; 2,003 in South Carolina; Tennessee, 49; Georgia, 38; and New York, 25. The foreign population amounted to 252, of which 43 were born in England and Wales; 58 in Ireland; 36 in Scotland; 92 in Germany; 6 in France; 1 in Switzerland; 9 in Africa; and 2 in Italy. It appears from this showing that in 1870 there was not in Mecklenburg county a native born New England man! This cannot be so, for is it not said to be a fact that there is not a spot on the habitable globe whereon the ubiquitous and enterprising descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers have not planted their long feet? The census must be imperfect.

Mecklenburg is the third largest county in the State. The population of New Hanover was in 1870 about 3,000 more than that of Mecklenburg; and Wake about 10,000.

The census, if it be true, shows a strange fluctuation in the population of this county since 1790—the year the first United States census was taken. The population in 1790 was 11,395; in 1800, 10,439; 1810, 14,272; 1820, 16,895; 1830, 20,073; 1840, 18,273; 1850, 13,914; 1860, 17,374; 1870, 24,299. Why did the population decrease in the last decade of the last century; and why again did it fall off so heavily between 1830 and 1850? Was it not because of emigration westward and southward? The sons of Mecklenburg may be found scattered far and wide over the southern and western states, as well as in the cities of the North; and, be it said to the honor of our people, those wanderers from home have generally reflected credit upon the land of their nativity.

It will be observed, in considering the above statement of facts, that the increase of population has been more rapid within the past ten (10) years than ever before. This section of North Carolina is just entering upon an era of great and swiftly growing prosperity; if our people will only seize hold of the golden opportunities now presented, a future pleasant to contemplate awaits them.

The sudden failure of Jay, Cooke & Co., shows how easy it is for riches to take themselves wings and fly away, now as in the days of Solomon.

Clara Louise Kellogg is a South Carolinian, born in 1845.

Earl Hardwick died in London on Tuesday. He was 74 years old.

President Grant, on account of engagements, declines an invitation to visit the North Carolina State Fair.

The King of Italy arrived in Vienna on Thursday. He was cordially received by the Emperor and the people.

Dr. F. N. Luckey, one of the members of the House of Representatives, from Rowan, is lying quite sick at his residence.

Moses L. Holmes, Esq., of Salisbury, has been elected a director of the N. C. Railroad on the part of the Stockholders, vice John I. Shaver, Esq., deceased.

Mr. P. T. Barnum announces that if a balloon does not cross the Atlantic this Fall, he will spend \$50,000 if necessary, in having that experiment tried as early as possible next year, provided one or more aeronauts can be found in America or Europe who will heartily make the attempt.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The police of Madrid have seized the Carlist newspapers circulating there.

The loss by the fire in Chicago on Monday night, will amount to \$250,000.

From the 9th to the 14th inst., cholera deaths in Paris, have amounted to 121.

The Western Nail Association have advanced the price of nails 12 cents per keg.

A fire at Brooinfield, Penn., which destroyed a paper mill, occasioning a loss of \$75,000, had its origin in spontaneous combustion.

A rumor is current in Brownsville, Texas, that General Rocha, commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, is inaugurating a revolution. He is at Zacatuccus in command of a large force.

The two hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of white men in Illinois was celebrated at Starved Rock, on the Illinois river, where the settlement was made.

The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, convened in Meridian on Thursday. Forty-five counties were represented. The State Convention declared that the nomination of a State ticket is inexpedient. Chickasaw, Clark, and Colfax counties withdrew from the Convention.

CARD.

The Managers of the Fair of the Carolinas desire to return their thanks to the OBSERVER for explanations in their behalf, defending them from the unjust attack of the Concord Sun.

The article in the Sun was erroneous throughout—both in letter and spirit—and reflects no great credit on that paper for its superior knowledge in obtaining information, nor any great glory on those who prompted the article—unless their glory be to damage the town.

The explanation as to the manner in which the Sun's article appeared in the columns of the OBSERVER is very satisfactory, and we feel from the tone of the notice that the pleasant and agreeable business relations which have heretofore existed between the OBSERVER and the fair will not be interrupted by outside influences.

We beg in this connection to state, that the fair will be held in Charlotte, commencing November 25th, and while the managers do not expect to reap any pecuniary harvest themselves, they feel assured that if our city papers will interest themselves in promoting the exhibition, the city will reap the benefit thereof.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: It is gratifying to observe with what interest our Board of Aldermen are considering the various questions which concern the advancement and real prosperity of our city. Their action at the last meeting, and some of its predecessors, concerning the Railway and Manufacturing interests now centering at this point, is alike creditable to their sense of official duty, and to their foresight in anticipating the demands of the future in connection with the expansion of our city.

The amount of the indebtedness of this city, at present, is relatively very small, considering the estimated value of its real and personal property—and the rate of taxation for city purposes is not large, as compared with that in most of our cities. And it would be well to devise and execute a plan to adjust, permanently, our public debt now, and when it is believed that our place has just completed its preparatory stage as a thriving town, and is about to enter upon the more extensive sphere of a fast developing city. Our bonded debt should be above reproach, and our bonds should stand as near to par as those of any city or other corporation in all the land; and we may reasonably expect that such shall be the result of the action recently inaugurated by our City Fathers.

Our city should be a large manufacturing centre, and it is encouraging to perceive that this subject is beginning to meet with the attention it deserves; and it is to be hoped that every inducement will be held out to all parties who may wish to establish manufactories in our midst. It is shown by various published proofs, and the fact is doubtless understood by many of our own active business men, that the manufacture of cotton can be made to yield much larger profits in the cotton region than in New England, the one item of transportation alone constituting an important difference in four of the Southern mills. Then, wherefore, should not effort be made, at once made to take advantage of our own happy location, in the midst of a splendid cotton section?

The fact seems to stand apparent, that if our distant Southern cities can realize such handsome profits in cotton mills, we surely can do better, at least as well, in our superior location, for here we have our market fed by long lines of railroads conveying from every point of the compass, and which we have the raw cotton at our door for the owners of the mill, and find in our market the provisions and other necessities at cheap rates for the operation.

Probably no single city in the Union possesses to a greater extent than ours, such a combination of the essentials to successful cotton manufacture. Raw material without cost of transportation at our door, and grain and other provisions upon the same terms as the other, for we are situated just upon the boundary of the two sections—cotton on the one side, and the cereals on the other—the one, in fact, running into the other, and both kinds of production yielding in profusion; while we find cheap fuel and the best timber all around us, and a short distance by rail to the coal beds of Deep River.

The numerous manufacturing establishments of London are run by coal brought from the North of England, requiring a long line of transportation, either by railroad or by water, all round the coast of England, and thence a long distance up the Thames. We have already the railroad, and soon, when the C. C. Railway is completed, we can obtain coal from a new direction. So that, all things considered, the promise of our future holds fair to a city which contains so many enterprising men.

Suppose, Mr. Editor, you persuade our city authorities themselves, on the part of the city, to embark in the enterprise. Let us suppose \$50,000 necessary to establish a successful factory; then let the city pay in a joint stock company one half, or \$25,000. According to statistics, it should pay out 20 per cent. Then let the city exempt the mill from tax, and save so much more by that—re-invest its share of the earnings, and in four years, or a very little longer, it will have paid up its entire interest, and own still its own half of the factory.

Then, having given an impulse to the great interest desired in building up our inland city, it could reasonably turn its attention and surplus capital to the long-wished-for water works, temporarily suspended.

Yours, CIVIS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC LINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OBSERVER.]

WALL STREET—GREAT EXCITEMENT YESTERDAY—NINETEEN HEAVY FAILURES—A SECOND BLACK FRIDAY—THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A special to the New York Herald from London says the crew of the Polaris, which arrived on the steamer Arctic at Dundee yesterday, was first picked up by the whaling ship Ravens Crain on the 20th July, 200 miles south of Cape York. The crew being in boats constructed of the remains of the bulwarks of the Polaris, they were afterward transferred to the steamer Arctic. Capt. Buddington and party wintered last year on the mainland, near Littleton Island. Realizing that the Polaris was not in a condition to carry them further, the consequence was, she was partly broken up and boats made from the pieces. These were stocked with provisions and sailed southward early in June. They endeavored to make Cape York off the west coast of Greenland. They were 200 miles south of the Cape when rescued.

The following are the names of those rescued: Sidney O. Buddington, sailing master; Hubbard C. Chester, chief mate; Wm. Morton, second mate; E. Schull, chief engineer; A. A. O. Bell, assistant engineer; Dr. E. Bessil, chief of the scientific corps; R. W. Bryan, assistant and chaplain master; J. Coffin, carpenter; Herman Simons, Gentry, Hobbs; Joseph Demure, Noah Hayes, a J. Swann, and W. F. Campbell and J. W. Booth, firemen.

The Herald comments on the suspension of Jay, Cooke & Co., and says if the Government escapes loss in this tremendous crash, it will be fortunate. This we have yet to learn, though one of Cooke's Banks may say it was compelled to suspend in consequence of the demand of another upon it. There is no doubt they were all mixed up in the same difficulty, and that the firm was principally embarrassed by the Pacific Railroad. In this speculation the Cookes were either speculating or calculated upon tempting the market and the public to take the stock off their hands by extensive advertising.

The Times says Jay, Cooke & Co. have been unfortunate in proportion to their departure from the conservative method of banking. The Tribune, World and other morning papers take a similar view of the matter. All agree there is no cause for a general destruction in consequence of yesterday's panic. The opinions of various leading business men regarding the financial panic are published this morning. One prominent member of the board says there has not been such a panic in 16 years; nor one that has produced such anxiety throughout the city. Other business men think that as the balance of trade is in our favor for the first time since the war, there will not be a commercial panic.

This has been a frightfully destructive day in Wall street. Great excitement has prevailed. Notwithstanding the heavy rains the streets were crowded with people. Announcements of failures created wild excitement. Gold moved up by one-eighths at a time. It sold at 114 and in less than 15 minutes sold at 113, and course still upward. Transfers under the rules was the order of the day. The business of each exchange was considerably interrupted by the presiding officers calling to order to announce failures.

This day has proved even worse than Black Friday. It resembles the worst days of 1857. The crowd in the galleries of the stock exchange was so great that an order was given to exclude every one. Consequently the street in front of the exchange became blocked with people. At 11 o'clock the scene in the gold exchange defied description. The members acted as if demented. The banks are weathering the storm. The following is a list of the failures which have taken place to-day: Fisk & Hatch, Geo Bally & Co, W. H. Warren & Co, Thos Reed & Co, Greenleaf, Morriss & Co, White, Morse & Anderson, Beers & Edwards, Jackson & White, A. M. Kidder & Co, Smith Seaver & Co, Burdell & Co, Heay & Warner, Day and Morse; Vernon & Parry, Fish & Co, W. C. Connor, Jacob Little & Co, E. D. Randolph & Co.,—making a list of 19 failures, the result of to-day's business.

The Raleigh News finds that the account which was published by it some two weeks ago, concerning the outrage upon Miss Powell, is true in all respects. The case will probably come up before Judge Watts at Chambers in Raleigh, on Monday next, for removal to Johnston county.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Money to-day was very unsettled. Stocks turned at a difference of 1 to 5 per cent, and late dealings in money on the street were at 1 to 1 1/2 per cent per day. Exchange was demoralized and tight. Gold declined from 113 1/2 to 111 1/2. Governments quiet. State Bonds entirely negotiable, feverish and active during the day, and fluctuations were of such proportions that it was impossible to keep the rates of the business. The decline ranged from 1 1/2 to 500 per cent.

[From the Columbia Union-Herald yesterday.]

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner I. H. Coleman held two inquests yesterday. One over the little boy "Swaney" of Charlotte, who was not thought to be seriously injured at first, and who died in the evening of the same day. The jury rendered a verdict that the cause of death in this instance was from concussion.

The jury, in the case of Mr. Orchard, re-assembled at the coroner's office, on Plain Street, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, and continued the examination into the cause of the accident. A number of witnesses from both trains were examined carefully.

It was testified that conductor Orchard was trying to make Stack's Turnout, to keep clear of the down mail.

The testimony showed that the train was being run pretty lively, or as the witness expressed it, "as fast as she could turn her wheels" to make this point, and that the conclusion was arrived at that it could not be made, and that steam was shut off, when the engine rolled along some distance by its own force, and at this time when passing around a curve the collision happened, several of the employees jumping from the train to escape injury. It was very evident that the engine of the pay train had been reversed, and that the accident happened during the time intervening from the time it was discovered that the turnout could not be made, and while the engine was rolling along before a standstill could be made. It also appeared in the testimony that the down passenger train was within 75 yards, coming around the curve, when it was first discovered.

Fireman Sims, of the pay train, testified that the engineer had positive orders to go ahead, and that he inquired the time where the engineer it was fifteen minutes past nine when he remarked that the down mail left Killian's nine o'clock and ten minutes.

Capt. Trezevant, conductor of the down mail, testified that he met the up passenger train at Killian's. He being two minutes behind time, waited a few minutes and went on, and when three or four miles had been run, heard the engineer blow down brakes, and then heard the collision, and heard persons groaning in the front part of his second class car, and going there saw two persons, a colored man and boy, fastened between the cars. He then got the passengers out of the car and went forward to the engine to see what the trouble was, and called to engineer Jamison to ascertain if there was any danger of his engine exploding, who said there was none. He then went around on the other side of the engine, where he found Mr. Orchard lying with his face downward, on where the engineer's seat usually is, with a portion of the tender resting on his hip and body. When asked if he was badly hurt, he answered that he thought his leg was broke.

Captain Trezevant then got on the engine to relieve him, and found engineer Williamson also there, wounded. He then got the passengers together for the relief of the victims. Mr. Williamson was the first extricated, there being less weight upon him. It was believed Mr. Orchard was dying when he was taken out. This done, attention was given to the relief of two between the cars, which was done by cutting them out—one of them being dead. Previously some conversation had been held with him, but he did not appear to be himself. Conductor Trezevant testified that he was running on his own time, and that the pay train had no regular time. The up train was flagged so as to denote a train running irregular, but it was not known where it was. It was the duty of the pay train to keep a clear track. Could not say whether or not the conductor of the pay train was ordered out by the authorities. Traveling under the blue flag which denotes an irregular train, he probably knew exactly how to arrange his time.

The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from a collision occasioned by the train being run off the regular time.

President Grant delivered the following speech at Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday: "Gentlemen of the Army of Cumberland, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me a very great pleasure to meet again so many of my old comrades. I never had the pleasure of a command with you, but I had the pleasure of being immediately connected with your distinguished leader who added so much lustre and glory to the army of the Cumberland."

The First National Bank of Washington City, Henry D. Cook, has suspended.

New Advertisements.

To Consumers.

IF you want choice and desirable family groceries, go to J. S. M. Davidson's. Factory, Pineapple and Edam Cheese, at J. S. M. Davidson's. Extra Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in kits, 4 lbs and barrels, at J. S. M. Davidson's. Choice Northern Butter, at J. S. M. Davidson's. Soda, Lemon and Milk Biscuits, at J. S. M. Davidson's. Extra Hams, Tongues, Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Pig's feet, Codfish, at J. S. M. Davidson's. Can goods, all kinds, Jellies, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, at J. S. M. Davidson's. Macaroni, Chow Chow and other pickles, Dutch Herring and an endless variety of Choice Groceries always to be found at J. S. M. DAVIDSON'S.

At the Green Front

On College street, we are receiving our full stock of Groceries of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Rio, Laguna and old Government Java, Lard Hams, Cheese all kinds, Soda, Candles, Starch, Sardines, Crackers, Woodenware, Lead, Shot, Bagging and Ties, Leather, &c., &c. All of which we are offering to the Farmers at Granger's prices. Call and see us before purchasing. J. S. WILLIAMSON & CO. Messrs J. V. Matthews, Wm. M. Sit, Thos D. Walsh and Capt John L. Deaton, are with Messrs J. S. Williamson & Co., and will be glad to see their friends, and promise satisfaction in every respect. sept 20

For Sale.

THE house and lot on 9th street and N. C. Railroad, owned and lately occupied by Prof. A. Baumann. Apply to A. BURWELL, Attorney. sept 20 2]

LOST.

ON the 17th inst., a Society Badge of Davidson College, bearing the inscription "Philanthropic Society, 1847," and the motto, "Veritas sicut perit." The finder will please call on R. M. MILLER & SONS. sept 19

TALLOW.

Large lot of Tallow for sale cheap, at CRISWELL'S. sept 19

Dried Beef and Bologna Sausage.

Just received a choice lot of fresh Dried Beef and new Bologna Sausage, at B. N. SMITH'S. sept 19

Mrs. J. Amanda Stoney.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE Gray's Building, Corner Trade and Church Streets. Private and Transient Boarders solicited. Will take a few Music Scholars. sept 18 1/2

A CARD.

I take this this method of informing my old friends and customers, that I am with McMurtry & Davis, Cotton Buyers, Wholesale and Retail merchants, Trade street. I will give my personal attention to the purchase of cotton, for which we will at all times give the highest market price. And will sell any article of goods as low as the lowest. I will be pleased to have you call and see me. L. S. WILLIAMS. sept 18 Home and Democrat copy 1 month.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Just Arrived.

A LARGE stock of French Candies which we warrant pure. Also, an endless variety of French Confectioneries of every description, and would be pleased to show it to our friends and customers. Also, Dried Beef, Beef Tongues and Sausage of the best quality. Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Ground Peas at wholesale or retail, as cheap as they can be had in Charlotte. Every day, Bread of the best material, Cakes, all varieties, Pies of all kinds, Rusk Buns, Rolls, to order. Rye and Graham Bread, with many other articles not necessary to mention, to all of which we call your attention. Trade Street, Franklin Bakery, Opposite Market. sept 17 C. S. HOLTON & CO.

FEASE'S RESTAURANT,

ATLANTA, GA.

Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms.

Should you wish oysters, a golden fry, an elegant steak, a cup of good coffee, kind treatment and no charge unless we fill the bill, call and see us. FEASE AND HIS WIFE. sept 16 2m] Proprietors.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

Located at Ashland, the Home of Henry Clay and Old Transylvania. Six colleges in operation, with thirty professors, and 600 students from 28 States. Entire fees for collegiate year, \$20, except in the Law, Medical and Commercial Colleges. Boarding from \$2 to \$5 per week. For catalogue, address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky. aug 19 4w

JUST RECEIVED,

A NICE lot of Country Hams, just from the mountains. Also, A LARGE lot of Northern Bacon at J. L. BROTHERS & CO'S. sept 14 1/2

WILLIAM RICH & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY AND WHITE GOODS.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

N. B.—We Duplicate New York Bills. sept 15 1m