



"Free from the dotting scruples that fetter our free-born reason."

JONES & PENDLETON, Prop'rs.

Tuesday, May 26, 1874.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The discussion of this measure was resumed in the United States Senate last Friday, May 23; and was participated in by Mr. Johnston, (Dem.) of Virginia, Mr. Morton, (Rep.) Mr. Boutwell, (Rep.), and others. At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Frelinghuysen, (Rep.) of New York, gave notice that on the following day, Saturday, he would ask the Senate to remain in session, and finish the bill. This was the first war-whoop of the Republicans. They had caucused on the matter, and had finally determined to finish the bill; to put it through, in spite of all opposition, by a strict party vote.

The next day, Saturday, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill. Mr. Stockton, (Dem.) of New Jersey, concluded his argument begun the day before.

He was followed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, one of the most zealous advocates of the bill. The debate was then carried on by Senators Howe, (Rep.) of Wisconsin, Alcorn, (Rep.) of Mississippi, Boutwell, (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Boggs, (Dem.) of Missouri, Pease, (Rep.) of Mississippi, Cooper, (Dem.) of Tennessee, Salisbury, (Dem.) of Delaware, Merrimon, (Democrat.) of North Carolina, Kelly, (Dem.) of Oregon, Edmunds, (Rep.) of Vermont, and a few others. After an all night discussion, the bill was passed Saturday morning by a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Boreman, Carpenter and Lewis, Republicans, who voted in the negative with the Democrats.

The question now is, will the bill pass the House of Representatives? From our knowledge of the temper of that body on this subject, we think it highly probable that the bill will not pass. The House of Representatives is a more conservative body than the Senate. Radicalism is not so rampant there as it is in the other end of the Capitol. It will be remembered that in January, the Supplemental Civil Rights Bill was recommitted, by an overwhelming vote, showing very clearly that at that time a majority of the House opposed the measure. It is asserted by the best-informed parliamentary tacticians that the Democrats have the power to stave off final action on the civil rights bill until after adjournment.

The Judiciary Committee of that body considered the bill last Friday, the 22nd, and by a majority vote agreed that the bill shall make no discrimination against colored persons in respect to the privileges of hotels, common carriers, and public schools. The majority of this committee hold that as the colored men are allowed to vote and hold office, it would be inconsistent to refuse them all the rights accorded to white men.

As to the position of President Grant, with reference to this subject, it was authoritatively stated when the bill was being discussed in Congress, in January of the present year, that he was opposed to its passage; and at that time it was confidently predicted that he would veto the bill in case it went through. These statements were made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. And a summary of the President's reasons for his objections was given. Some hope may therefore be entertained that the veto power will be interposed, in the event of the passage of the Senate bill through the House this session.

Thus the case stands, now. There is no absolute certainty that the bill will become a law. And it is impossible to give any definite forecasting of the final fate of the measure.

The manner of the passage of the bill was disgraceful to the Senate. The advocates of the measure went into the Senate Chamber Friday morning with the avowed determination "to sit the bill out;" and with a remorseless and perhaps unprecedented persistence they executed their determination. They paid little or no attention to the speeches of the minority. A greater part of the time, only three Republican Senators (probably Carpenter, Lewis and Boreman) had regard enough for the stations they occupied before the country, to keep themselves on the Senate floor. All the others lounged about in the cloak room, smoking, talking, laughing, or taking their repose. In another column of to-day's paper will be found a graphic description of this famous night engagement.

The passage of this bill is deeply to be deplored. No one can say that it

will benefit the country at large. It cannot be shown that it is for the good of the colored race. On the contrary, its effect will be to arouse a conflict of races in the South, and thus disturb the peace of the country. Its worst effect would be the breaking up of the common school systems in the South, and perhaps in some of the Northern States.

The bill passed the Senate as a strict party measure. Under the flimsy pretext of justice to the negro, it is designed for partisan purposes, and nothing else. It originated in hostility towards the Southern people, and from a desire to conciliate the black voters. It is the first grand step of the radicals towards rallying in one solid column, all the negroes in the United States to the support of the Republican Presidential nominee in '76. The only way for the Democrats to thwart this rascally political game is to "organize a white man's party, and accept the issue forced by the negroes and their mean, deceitful political friends," as well and wisely said by our neighbor, the Charlotte Democrat.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

The Lincoln Progress has ever been steadfast and true to the Conservative party; and we have always honored it. But we fail to perceive by what subtle process of reasoning it arrives at the strange conclusion that Col. John F. Hoke is the people's candidate. Under the head of "candidates," the Lincoln Progress of the 23rd inst., says: "There are three candidates in the field for this, the 9th Judicial District. David Schenck, the Nominee; John F. Hoke, the People's candidate, and Geo. W. Logan, Independent."

Is Col. Hoke, the People's candidate? Let us see. In Cabarrus there are twelve townships; in Mecklenburg fourteen; Gaston, five; Cleveland, eleven; and Lincoln five—making a total of forty-seven townships. Of these, he carried two townships. They were in Cleveland. This leaves forty-five townships against him and two for him.

The other two counties, Rutherford and Polk, held county mass meetings. The Polk meeting gave Hoke no encouragement; and of the forty-three votes cast at the Rutherford meeting, Hoke received but ten. At his own home, in his own county "the people's candidate" failed to carry a single township. This fact alone speaks volumes against his claim to the support of the voters of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Gaston, and the other part of the Judicial District outside the limits of Lincoln county. Col. Hoke carried two townships out of fifty-two (allowing five townships to Polk); and ten votes out of forty-three in the remaining county, Rutherford. Ay, verily, he is the people's candidate!

THE VOTE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

With the exception of Senators Boreman, Carpenter, and Lewis, the Republicans voted solidly for, and the Democrats solidly against the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The vote stood as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Morrill of Vermont, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Spencer, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Ramsey, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburne, West, Windom, and Wright—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boggs, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Salisbury and Stockton—16.

Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry of Michigan, Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired off with Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite, and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

The absolute partisan character of the measure may be inferred from this classification of the votes. This is legislation for the Republican party, and not for the people of the United States. It is a base prostitution of the high power of the government to subserve the purposes of the dominant party.

MANY COLORED and old white Republicans in Washington, who are not government paper-eaters, are said to deplore the action of the Senate in regard to the Civil Rights Bill, as forbidding destruction to the public schools throughout the South. Right-minded Republicans every where regard the measure as unwise and full of danger.

THE TROUBLES OF HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.—There is a very ugly story going the rounds of the press to the effect that at the wedding of Miss Stewart the refreshments given out. The facts are these: Toward the close of the evening there was no rattling—for it can be called by no other name—in the supper room, and drinking, such breakage of fine glass goblets and dishes being pitched under the table by the guests to avoid the labor of holding them, the Mr. Stewart ordered the supper room to be closed. About such scenes transpired at the ball given by Mr. Gordon in honor of the debut of a daughter, and they have been repeated in this city in a greater or less degree at every large entertainment given since.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—In the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday, the committee on fraternal relations with the Northern Methodist Church, reported that it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought, and to guard against misapprehension, to declare that the organizations are not involved in fraternal relations. In our view of the subject the reasons for a separate existence of the two branches of the Methodist Church are such as to make a corporate union undesirable. The causes which led to the division in 1844 have not disappeared. Reference is made to the inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to the General Conference, and the difference in power claimed by the two branches as inherent in the subject of slavery, the report says that the position of Southern Methodism is scriptural. Our opinions have undergone no change. It refers to the fact that many colored persons who had been converted through their instrumentality have gone over to the Northern Church, and says: "Following the indication of Providence, we have, without abandoning the work, adopted our methods of changing the condition of the African race. Many of them had been drawn away from us by appliances that we were not prepared to counteract, but the remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them the titles and possessions of Church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan, and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed congregations, mixed congregations, and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan. We could not adopt theirs.

The report then gives details of the effort made by the Southern branch in 1846 to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive commissioners; also a renewal of the effort made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Conference of 1872 brought us their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure, and welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquility and fellowship to our alienated communities upon a permanent basis, and alike honorable to all." Special stress is laid upon the necessity of recognizing the plan of separation originally proposed by the Church South. It says: "The plan of separation is so important to be lightly estimated by us. If its provisions touching territorial limits have been violated, we are ready to confer with our Northern brethren on that point. Measures preparatory to a formal fraternal union would be defective that would leave out of view the various and perplexing questions in dispute between the Methodist Episcopal Church and ourselves. These questions relate to the course pursued by some of their accredited agents while prosecuting their work in the South, and to property which has been taken and held by them to this day against our protest and remonstrance. Although feeling ourselves sorely aggrieved in these things we stand ready to meet our brothers in a spirit of christian candor, and to compose all differences upon principles of justice and equity."

The report expresses regret that the northern commissioners were not empowered to agree upon a plan of settlement, and says: "We are prepared to take advanced steps in this direction, and waiving any considerations which might justify greater reserve we will not only appoint a delegation to return greeting so gracefully conveyed to us, but will also provide for a commission to meet a similar commission for the purpose of settling disturbing questions."

An animated debate followed, the report, in which it was evident a large majority endorsed the sentiments expressed by the committee, but were in favor of not complicating the basis for establishing fraternal relations with reference to old difficulties between the two bodies. The report finally recommitted.

A FURIOUS SWEEP.—The habit of hanging mackerel on a nail near the door did, broke up a match on Essex street Wednesday night. The couple got home late in the evening, and going around back of the house, so as not to disturb the folks, they set down on the stoop to thing. During the process she learned her head, in a new spring hat, against the house, and became absorbed in the stars and other improvements, while he tenderly eyed his boots. About half an hour was spent in this manner, the infuriated girl tore the mackerel from the nail, and trampled it beneath her feet, while she snatched off her hat and tore it in shreds with her livid fingers. The horror-stricken young man not knowing what else to do, jumped the fence and disappeared, and hasn't been seen since.—Danbury News.

TELEGRAPHING FROM BERLIN.—There is something sublimely and solemnly suggestive in the establishment of telegraphic communication between the British and the German Empires.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, at the April Term, 1874, at Greensboro, in a proceeding then and there pending in Equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between

Henry Clews, Hiram Sibley and others, Plaintiffs, Against The Western North Carolina Railroad Co., [E. D.] Tod R. Caldwell, Rufus Y. McAllen, John Rutherford, Hiram Kelley, Thos. G. Greenlee, James Greenlee, Mary Carson, et al., Defendants. Assignees, R. M. Walker and others, Defendants. The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court at the said April Term thereof, will sell at the Court House door in the City of Salisbury, the 18th day of June, A. D., 1874,

at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the franchises, road, road-beds, rolling-stock and property of every kind, nature and description belonging to the said Western North Carolina Railroad Co., mentioned and described in said Decree.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay to the Commissioners \$10,000 in cash on the day of sale, and will be given credit for the balance of the purchase money until Monday the 6th day of July, 1874, the first rule day of said Court, at Greensboro, N. C., next ensuing after the day of sale.

Those who purchase at said sale, provided they are holders of the bonds secured by the mortgage mentioned in the said Decree, may retain their shares of the purchase money, except as to the said sum of \$10,000, by surrendering to the Commissioners an equal amount of said bonds.

The said Commissioners are authorized, so soon as the said sale shall be confirmed by the Court to give immediate possession of the said Railroad, its property and effects of every kind and description; and all persons who may be in possession of the said Railroad or any of its property are commanded to surrender the same to the purchasers upon the production of the Commissioners deed to them.

This Road, when its connections shall be completed, will form one of the most important arteries in the entire South. Its length is 142 miles, of which 115 miles is complete; that is from Salisbury to Old Fort, in McDowell county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge; and the greater part of the remainder of the road is graded, or nearly so.

There has already been expended upon this Road, about \$8,000,000. It is now sold to satisfy a debt of about \$1,400,000, which constitutes the first lien upon the property. The Commissioners believe that the title of the purchaser, will be good. For any further information, address B. S. GAITHER, B. S. GAITHER, Atty. at Law, N. C. MARCUS ERWIN, Asheville, N. C. THOMAS RUFFIN, Hillsboro, N. C. THOMAS B. KNOX, Greensboro, N. C.

May 2—Wed.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! We are prepared to furnish all kinds of LUMBER of any size and quantity. Our Mills are now in full operation. Address at Troutman's Depot, A. T. & O. Railroad, Irredel county. ap 25, 1 mo w BEAN & CHESTER.

Change of Schedule.

CHARLOTTE, COL. & AUGUSTA R. R. CO. GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 17, 1874.

THE following Passenger Schedule will be operated on and after Sunday, the 18th inst.

Table with 4 columns: Stations, Train No. 1, Train No. 2, Train No. 3. Rows list stations like Leave Augusta, Graniteville, Col June'n, Arrive Columbia, etc.

If You Want A tub, bucket, churn, broom, wash board, wood bowl, basket, box of blacking, shoe brush, or anything in this line, call at my store. D. P. L. WHITE.

BUILDERS ATTENTION!

WING'S SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY, N. C. TURNOUT SASH, BLIND, DOORS, MANTELS, BRACKETS, MOLDINGS, SPOUT WORK, BALLUSTRADES, BELLS and every article used in house building, of a quality unsurpassed and at prices which defy competition. C. P. HARRISON, Agent.

SNUFFS, all kinds of Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, etc. We retail goods at wholesale prices, sell for cash, and therefore, give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices. We invite opposition and defy competition. REEL & PERDUE'S Blue Front. ap 15

Spring Chickens.

JUST RECEIVED, 50 nice spring chickens. Also 25 fat hens, at B. N. SMITH'S. my 22

Green Peas. T \$1 per bushel and 30 cents per peck. A Butter at 25 cents per pound. Eggs 20 cts. per dozen. Send the cash with your orders to the noted low price cash store of B. N. SMITH. my 22

SUPERIOR Family Flour, just received and for sale by J. B. RANKIN & CO. ap 9

7,000 LBS good Bacon at the cheap cash store of D. P. L. WHITE. my 2

JUST received 500 lbs. of those nice Sugar Cured Hams, weighing 15 to 20 lbs. each. Call to-day and make your selection. Price moderate. J. L. BROTHERS & CO. my 12

New Advertisements. NEW YORK DAY-BOOK.

A Democratic Weekly, established 1850. It supports WHITE SUPREMACY, political and social. Terms, \$2 per year. To let free. Address DAY-BOOK, New York City. ap 30

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD FOR YOUR MACHINE. ap 30

EXTERMINATOR And Insect For Flies, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO. N. Y., Sole Agents. ap 31

TO ADVERTISERS.

All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements should send \$25 cts. to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Park Row, N. Y., for their ONE HUNDRED PAGE PAMPHLET, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising. ap 31

FLORENCE

The Long-contested \$ of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over \$250,000,

is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE Is the only machine that sews back ward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO Clubs and Dealers. ap 31

FITS AND EPILEPSY

positively cured. The worst cases, of long standing, by using DR. HERBARD'S CURE. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814, 6th Avenue, N. Y. ap 31

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

in each county for the Spring and Summer. \$150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. ap 30

FRESH Butter, Eggs and Dried Beef, at

my6 REEL & PARDUE'S.

To Farmers and Planters.

YOU should now begin to get your Lime and compost your chip and wood manure for grass and small grain. When the lime is ready to hand, a rainy day can be taken, which is the very thing for your compost heap, as it must be thoroughly wet through and through. Lime is the great enriching and warming agent, and combined with other material, a preventive of drought. Don't wait until you wish to sow, for then the rush will be so great that, perhaps, you will not be able to obtain any; besides age improves your compost. I will deliver lime at Gaffney's Station at \$1.00 a barrel, when a car load is taken. At Spartanburg, \$1.12 1/2 a barrel. At Alston, \$1.42 a barrel. At Columbia, \$1.62 a barrel. At Charlotte, \$1.20 a barrel. For other points see your railroad agent and get his car load rates from Gaffney's, and divide thus by 80, as a car holds that many barrels. I will send to all applicants, free of charge, Prof. Johnson's great formula for a mixture to resist drought. Address, May 1 THOS. H. BOMAR, Spartanburg, S. C. TO

Builders & Lumber DEALERS.

HAVING located in the finest timber region in Western North Carolina, I am prepared to furnish All kinds of Lumber at my mill on the W. N. C. R. R., at short notice, and any desired length under 55 feet, on reasonable terms. I will make a liberal exchange with any person who will patronize and can supply me with such articles as may be needed for my employees. I have 6 to 700 acres of Land for sale to suit purchasers; well watered, good timber, and healthy, on and near W. N. C. R. R. my 10, 12

Crushed Wheat.

A NEW, nutritious, palatable and wholesome diet, containing 90 per cent more real food than the finest flour. You can cook as nice, make bread out of it, make puddings out of it, make firm-ly out of it. It is excellent for dyspeptics. Put up in 25 cent packages and full directions with each package. For sale at the cheap cash store of my 12 D. P. L. WHITE.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. A. YOUNG & SON offer a large and varied stock entirely new, of Gentlemen's Goods for the Spring and Summer season. It is guaranteed to be of the best manufacture, and comprises select varieties of Drab De Laine, English Scotch and Diagonal Worsteds; Gray, Mixed and Fancy Summer Cassimere, French Pique Hair Line and French Jersey, Washable Alpaca, Jacon, Grass Linen, Duck, &c. in great variety, in suits or by the single garment. A large and fine assortment of under Clothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Gaiters, Neck Ties, Scarfs, &c., and a stock of Fur, Beaver, Wool and Straw Hats, unsurpassed in the market. We thank our friends and the generous public for the liberal patronage of the last season, and ask them to call and examine our stock, with a full assurance that we will give satisfaction. JOHN A. YOUNG & SON. CHARLOTTE, N. C. April 8, 1874.—3m.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT.

BY THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE JOB OFFICE LATELY BELONGING TO THE STATESVILLE INTELLIGENCER AND ADDING A FINE POTTER POWER PRESS HALF MEDIUM THE OBSERVER JOB OFFICE IS NOT EXCELLED IN THE STATE. JUST RECEIVED, A large lot of first quality material for JOB WORK of all descriptions, both plain and fancy. Send in your orders at once. With three first-class Job Printers and a large variety of type and material, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work with neatness and dispatch. JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of Bill Heads, Note-Heads and Letter-Heads, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of Envelopes and Visiting Cards, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of Tags (Nos. 4, 5 and 6) at the OBSERVER OFFICE. IF YOU WANT JOB PRINTING done, call at the OBSERVER JOB OFFICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. OUR MOTTO: THE BEST WORK FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

SHERRER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

and the very Latest Styles of Hats, Caps, Valises, &c. in the South. In Prices he defies Competition. AT MY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND The largest as well as the Finest Stock of Men's Boys' and Youth's Clothing kept in the city of Charlotte.

Parks' Building, 24 Tryon Street. may 10

For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Round House, on Tryon street, near old Fair Grounds. Apply to WATT HENDERSON, Opposite Court House.

NEW STORE!

THE most goods for the least money. General assortment of Groceries. Competition defied. I am determined not to be undersold, and will sell none but the best goods. Call and see me, at McNeill's old stand, near the Episcopal Church. J. L. DAVIS. may 15 1w

Cross-Ties Wanted.

25,000 OAK TIES wanted, to be delivered between McAlpine's Creek and Charlotte, along the line of the Carolina Central Railway. I shall be in Charlotte and can be seen at McAdams' drug store Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st, or address me at Lincolnton, N. C. my 15, 2w V. Q. JOHNSON, Assistant Superintendent. Democrat copy.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of certain mortgages made to the First Building & Loan Association I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., the following real estate: Lot No. 658, in square 108, fronting 90 feet on 7th St. and running back on D St. 336 ft. with dwelling house and improvements, owned by J. W. Wilson and S. W. Wilson. Lot No. 814, square 138, 95 feet front on 10th St. and 138 feet on Pine St., on which there is a dwelling and improvements, property of Mathias Harley, purchased from R. E. Davidson. Part of lots No. 505, square 55, at the corner of B and 5th Sts. 99 feet on B St. and 104 ft deep, the property of E. F. Presson, upon which the said E. F. Presson and B. M. Presson now live, having good dwelling house and other improvements, the property of R. P. Chapman. Lot in square No. 150, corner of Smith and 8th St. 125 feet on Smith St. and 230 feet on 8th street, the property of M. W. Alexander. my 16, 1w F. H. DEWEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Architect.

GEORGE WELCH will have pleasure in furnishing designs and complete plans and specifications for buildings of every kind. Refer to L. W. Sanders, Esq., or J. H. Carson, Esq. George Welch expects to be in Charlotte about the 10th of June and remain until the 1st of July. Address GEORGE WELCH, Trinity Building, New York. my 14, 2mo

Country Bacon

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid lot of Conn try Bacon, also a lot of barrel Pickles, Oranges, Lemons and Raisins. Also a splendid lot of elegant Summer Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Syrups of all grades, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. at J. L. BROTHERS & CO. Opposite Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. my 6

SLEEP IS SWEET

WOVEN-WIRE MATTRESSES. F. M. SHELTON has a full assortment. Also several other styles of Spring Beds.—Now is the time to buy cheap. ap 11

ICE, a SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Cash must accompany orders. ap 19

FINE country cured Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

J. B. RANKIN & CO. ap 9

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. A. YOUNG & SON offer a large and varied stock entirely new, of Gentlemen's Goods for the Spring and Summer season. It is guaranteed to be of the best manufacture, and comprises select varieties of Drab De Laine, English Scotch and Diagonal Worsteds; Gray, Mixed and Fancy Summer Cassimere, French Pique Hair Line and French Jersey, Washable Alpaca, Jacon, Grass Linen, Duck, &c. in great variety, in suits or by the single garment. A large and fine assortment of under Clothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Gaiters, Neck Ties, Scarfs, &c., and a stock of Fur, Beaver, Wool and Straw Hats, unsurpassed in the market. We thank our friends and the generous public for the liberal patronage of the last season, and ask them to call and examine our stock, with a full assurance that we will give satisfaction. JOHN A. YOUNG & SON. CHARLOTTE, N. C. April 8, 1874.—3m.

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