

The following from the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel we heartily endorse. Respect for women has even been an acknowledged characteristic of a "Southern gentleman" and one of which every Southerner who can lay just claim to the appellation should be proud.

The Louisville Courier Journal has this to say concerning the removal of Gov. Holden's disabilities: "The Constitutional Convention of North Carolina has refused to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor Holden now postmaster at Raleigh, who was impeached and expelled from the gubernatorial chair. This deprives the Republicans of one candidate for the error, and keeps out of office a friend of Grant, who would be President."

Mr. Manning of New Hampshire asked a suspension of the rules to consider the ordinance requiring that no Convention shall be held until called by a majority of the voters of the State at a regular election, and that no amendments to the Constitution by the Legislature shall become a law until adopted by two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly and ratified by a majority of the voters of the State.

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CLARENCE JONES, 1911 P. BRVARD MEDWELL, Editors & Proprietors.

Tuesday, October 5, 1875.

"Free from the boring scribbles that fetter our free-born readers."

"THE OBSERVER" IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE WEST OF RALEIGH WHICH GIVES THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES EVERY MORNING. BUSINESS MEN WILL PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

INEXORABLE RULES. We cannot notice anonymous communications. We do not receive notices to the printer unless they are accompanied by name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Articles written on both sides of a subject cannot be accepted for publication. We do not undertake to preserve manuscripts.

OBSERVATIONS. A Brooklyn church has canary birds in the choir.

The Milwaukee Sentinel reports that a number seven hat will just fit a St. Louis mosquito bite.

The testimonial funeral of Ex-President Johnson took place at Nashville Friday. It was grandly imposing.

A satire from the grab-bag. A bald-headed man drew a fine tooth comb the other day, at a Boston fair.

They tell us that "Anna Dickinson says she has traveled 16,000 miles by rail and never once had a man wink at her."

"I deem rather a startling thing to say," says Mr. Horace White in the Fortnightly Review, "that England is more Republican than the United States."

The newspapers state that a well-known banker of Paris has absconded, leaving a deficit behind. Mrs. Partridge thinks that it is very good of the poor man to leave it, when he might have got off with everything.

Now we miss the gay musketeer And his cheerful air at night; The crowd from the opera house, And the waltzing couple.

The best informed politicians in the State, in fixing William Allen's majority, set 30,000 as the minimum. Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The Virgilians" has been dramatized, and is now being played in Brooklyn. It ought to be brought home to be appreciated. Richmond Enquirer.

An Arkansas woman lately tarred and feathered her husband, whereupon he declared that if she did it again he would quit the house forever.

The Chicago Tribune has information that all the Missouri Congressmen pledged to vote for Hon. M. C. Kerr for Speaker, and that, with the votes pledged to him in that State, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and other Western States, combined with the big Eastern vote which he is certain to get, his election is already assured.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. That was an apt saying of a prominent German of this city, in reply to the interrogatory, "Will Carl Schurz hurt the Democratic party by coming to Ohio?" "No," said the German, "Governor Allen has a better stumper for Ohio than Schurz, and name is 'Hard Times'."

The editor of the New Orleans Eleanore, after running his discerning eye over the globe, recently writes: "We find that aside from gaining ground throughout the Union, and is even still more popular in Europe."

"Nine widows of brave Revolutionary soldiers" are told, "are still drawing pensions at Hartford, Conn.," says a daily. Whenever there is a demand for such things, Hartford can manufacture wooden hams and Revolutionary widows with equal facility.

The States of Virginia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Texas, held elections this year on the 23d of November.

"Tears for Texas," cries one of the news papers opposite "Virginia." But it's not tears that the Texan want; it's something that they can eat.

The Indianapolis Herald explains the dejection and disappointment of Colonel C. B. Wilkinson, "Indiana's favorite" Colonel at St. Joseph, Missouri, by saying that he undertook to learn draw-poker at the government expense.

An association for the protection of gentlemen traveling in railroad cars has just been organized in London. The best protection for both gentlemen and ladies will be the introduction of the American style of passenger cars.

Charleston (S. C.) colored ladies in the boarding-house business, and the frequent boarders. Some boarding-house keepers chide their boarders in advance, with beef tongue than leather. On this plan no delinquent can escape.

The Louisville Courier-Journal suggests that it is because Governor Harrison recognizes the necessity for hanging Pennsylvania every day in the week that he has done away with the custom of hanging those criminals on Fridays.

"One of the remarkable men of the Alabama Constitutional Convention is Col. Belmont. He is a lawyer, but has had only one case in his life. It was his first and last. The case involved a large amount of property, and his fee depended upon his success. He won; his fee was \$100,000, and he has since retired from the bar. A legal career so brief and so brilliant has probably been the lot of no other man since the invention of the printing press."

A Vermont traveler, who recently was present in a court in Vermont, where Mr. Marshall, M. P., appeared on one side, and Judah P. Benjamin on the other, writes: "We remembered the divided air of our country, and we had a feeling of compassion for him when he remembered that these intervening years had brought with them."

to make entirely too free use of the names of the wife and daughter of the President Grant, and not only of the family of the President, but of members of his cabinet. This is running the liberty of the press into licentiousness. The fact that a man fills the exalted position of President of the United States, should not make the names of his wife and daughters public property. It is considered disgraceful in a journalist to make a disrespectful allusion to a woman of however humble a family, if at all respectable. Why then should he be any more responsible to make coarse remarks about the families of the President's family. Like our contemporaries, we are no admirer of the politics of the civil record of President Grant, but in the name of journalistic decency, we protest against the ill-bred allusions to the females of his family so common with the press. The Chronicle & Sentinel says:

"We received a few days since a letter from an occasional Washington correspondent of the Chronicle & Sentinel in which an unjust and ungenerous attack was made upon the wife of the President. Of course we did what any respectable journalist ought to do—expunged the entire paragraph from the letter. It is scarcely necessary to say to the readers of the Chronicle & Sentinel that we are no admirer of the politics and the civil record of the soldier President. We have not hesitated to condemn his Administration because we believed that it was dangerous to the liberties of the people and because we knew that its policy had been to crush the Southern States and to bring them under the domination of ignorance and corruption. But we have no war to wage with women. They are above the strife and clamor of politics and no man should desire to drag them from their high position. Mrs. Grant is in no way responsible for the political sins of her husband. From all accounts she is a gentle, estimable and lovable woman, who has won the deserved respect and confidence of every one with whom she has been brought in contact. We are sorry that there is even one man who desires to say anything against so good a woman. We are very confident that the people of the South regard with indignation such ungenerous attacks."

THE CONVENTION AND THE PEOPLE. We have seen and conversed with gentlemen from the Western and Southwestern counties of the State and are gratified to learn that the Convention is daily growing in popularity. We are informed that every ordinance that has passed the Convention and every one that has been reported upon favorably by standing committees so far, is exceedingly popular with the people. A prominent lawyer who was in attendance upon Rutherford Court last week told us that he believed, if the question were submitted now, the Democrats would have no trouble in carrying that county. From Gaston county we learn that even Conservative church members who were very lukewarm in the canvass can scarcely refrain from swearing when Huffman's name is mentioned. There is no earthly doubt about it, the action of the Convention, or rather of the Democratic majority of the same, is very popular with the masses and daily growing more so; and it is their knowledge of this that is rendering the radicals so furious and desperate. The disgraceful proceedings of the radicals last Thursday is but the result of their coming to a knowledge of the popularity of the amendments passed.

THE SCIMITAR OF THE "BEAST."—The Louisville Courier-Journal holds forth concerning the sword of Ben. Butler in the following inimitable style: "We have it upon the authority of the New York World, that 'Gen. Butler is having mounted at Chicopee a sword four feet long, of finest Toledo temper the hilt of which will cost \$1,000.' Talk about the pen being mightier than the sword, and of Brutus making the dagger's edge surpass the conqueror's sword in bearing fame away, and such stuff as that—why, just suppose Gen. Butler had been armed with that new sword of his at Big Bethel, where he came so near being killed by the kick of a mule in the thinnest of the fight! If the Dutch Gap canal would have been half large enough to carry off the blood he would have poured out in streams and floods and torrents and cataclysms on that terrible day, then the Dutch Gap canal is a much bigger thing on ice than it is generally supposed to be."

THE NEXT VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Conservatives of Richmond, Virginia, have nominated Gen. Bradley T. Johnson for the State Senate. We notice, too, that the Conservatives of Henry county have nominated that clever gentleman, Col. Peter Harrison, to represent that district in the same body. From the nominations made we must think the next Legislature of Virginia will be a very able body. Ex-Gov. Letcher, ex-Gov. Smith (Extra Billy) and a number of other distinguished gentlemen have been nominated in localities where a Conservative nomination is equivalent to an election. But we never did see so many doctors in a State canvass.

A VEXED QUESTION SETTLED.—We are gratified to learn that a vexed question has at last been settled—a great problem has been solved—the nation is safe—Mrs. Elizabeth Victoria Woodhall has declared herself in favor of the "razz-bazz."

ASHVILLE "ASKS FOR MORE."—The Asheville Express has headed this week that Col. Myers of this city was to be the third Commissioner of the W. N. C. Railroad grows angry thereat. Not as one might suppose because Col. Myers is a Republican or unit for the position, but because he does not hail from "over the ridge" and we all know that this means Asheville. The other two are from Asheville or vicinity, but the Express thinks that they ought all to be appointed from counties that did not subscribe enough stock to build a cattle-guard, while Burke and McDowell are now groaning under debts contracted in building this road. The Asheville Independent, the editor of the Express, would rather be right than President. Now, we submit, that since brother Malone has considered the matter thoroughly and relinquished his claims on the Presidency he ought to be sure that he is "right" before he goes ahead in this sort of style.

INTEGRITY IN POLITICS.—Twenty-five years ago, says an exchange, Kossuth was a great hero in American estimation, and was received in this country with unbounded admiration and enthusiasm, while the government of Austria was correspondingly cursed. Now we see Kossuth defeated as a candidate for the diet of that Hungary which he sought to set free, and his party is that country "utterly displaced." The dream of an independent Magyar republic has vanished, the Magyars are reconciled to Austria, and Kossuth is no more honored by them. Such is life, especially in the political world.

SUBMITTING THE AMENDMENTS.—The Asheville Express is somewhat exercised about the time set for the submission of the amendments to the Constitution. It thinks they should be submitted before the general election in November, next year; so to use its language, "the people can have a clear fight on national issues." We believe it is just as it should be. There can be no dodging under the present arrangement, and every candidate who expects the support of the Conservative party will have to show hand, shoulder the platform of his party or step across the line.

MAIL CONTRACTS TO LET.—The advertisement for proposals for carrying the mails in the Southern division has been prepared, and the administration organs will soon be in clover. The routes in the following States are to be let for four years from July 1, 1876: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. The postal service is divided into four divisions, one of which is let annually in rotation.

"COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO."—An editorial under the above caption, which appeared in the OBSERVER some days ago, is attracting considerable attention in colored literary circles, and "O. R. H." (who we understand is a colored school teacher in this city) writes a letter to the Constitution on the subject, and we see another correspondent from the East, signing himself "Negro," writes to the same paper on the same subject.

WANTED, PLAIN TALK.—A New York journal says: "The American newspaper reader demands of an editor that he shall not give him news and discussions in heavy chunks, but so condensed and clarified that he shall be relieved of the necessity of wading through a treatise to get at a fact, or spending time on a dilated essay to get a bite at an argument."

Gen. Grant says he does not fear the triumph of inflationists at the elections this fall. He will veto any bill repealing the act providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and feels certain that a two-thirds vote can not be secured against his opposition in either branch of congress.

MOODY AND SANKEY.—If the great evangelists do have a case they will suffer the fate of Aristides. We read that while the clergymen of Chicago were discussing this question last week, the Rev. A. A. Bartlett suddenly got up and said with a wink: "If God had been imperturbed one-half as much as Moody and Sankey we should have had a revival before this. It is Jesus Christ we want and the power of the living God as manifested in the Holy Ghost. The spiritual power of Christ is in the churches, and nowhere else. The church's work only makes tolerable, and even possible, outside work. The English churches have been dead for a thousand years, and when one of the corpses wags its tail they think a great revival is in progress. I have been thinking myself and know how it is. Let us come together, lay down our axes and our big T's, and lay ourselves down and wait for the descent of the Holy Ghost." Evidently, Mr. Bartlett thinks the multitude who worship the preacher and think they are worshipping God.

THE SUBSTITUTE FROM THE COMMITTEE ON REVENUE, TAXATION, AND PUBLIC DEBT was considered. It provides that the General Assembly shall have no power to levy taxes for the payment of the principal of the bonds of the State known as special tax bonds, and thirty per cent of all other bonds of the State, until the question of such additional levy shall have been submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their approval or disapproval, and shall have been approved by a majority thereof. It has no part of the interest which the State is now paying on any of the bonds of the State, shall ever be paid.

Mr. Jarvis moved an amendment to strike out the words "more than five per cent of the principal of the bonds of the State, which amendment, if it prevailed, would prohibit the Legislature from levying any tax to pay any part of the special tax bonds.

Mr. Tourge submitted a substitute, providing that, as the debt of the State is more than the people in their impoverished condition can pay, a Tribunal of Arbitration shall be established to which the whole debt of the State shall be submitted, and arbitrators appointed to fix the amount to be paid.

Mr. Jarvis, dem., advocated his amendment, reviewing the action of the Legislature which authorized the onerous debt under which the State is groaning. He said the order of the day at that time upon this floor was to vote away a million of dollars of the people's money, walk into a school-house, take the Capitol into a field-bar-room, take a drink, and come back into the hall and vote away millions more. His amendment might be called repudiation, if it was so wished, but the effect of it was to prohibit the Legislature from ever levying a tax to pay interest upon the special tax bonds, which were contracted in fraud, rick in the cradle of iniquity, born in corruption and prostituted to the basest purposes—the work of the Legislature of 1868 and 1869.

Mr. Clingman, dem., could not support the amendment, and gave his reasons therefor, explaining the conduct of the officials in connection with these special tax bonds, and thought that the total repudiation of these special tax bonds would work hardship to many innocent purchasers.

Mr. Young, rep., opposed the amendment of Mr. Jarvis. Its adoption would place a stigma upon North Carolina which would hurt her forever afterwards.

Mr. Frey, rep., gave a history of the legislation under which these special tax bonds were passed. He favored the idea of referring the whole matter to a Board of Arbitration.

Mr. Boyd, rep., did not hesitate to be placed upon record as being in favor of the utter repudiation of the special tax bonds. The existence of these bonds hanging over the heads of the people, he said, was a disgrace to the progress of the State. He claimed this debt was enacted in fraud, and notwithstanding the fact that the larger majority of the Legislature which created these bonds belonged to the party to which he belonged, he was free to admit that undue influences were used to bring about their passage, and he was responsible for the passage of these bonds, but he claimed that some of the Democrats of the State had received large benefits therefrom.

Mr. Turner was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Jarvis, and favored the proposition to commit to the people for their ratification or rejection.

Mr. Bowman defended himself as a member of the Legislature of 1868, against the imputation of fraud, in voting for the various railroad measures passed by that Legislature, and for which these special tax bonds were issued. He claimed that representations of these appropriations were made by honest motives and intentions.

Mr. Tourge, at some length, opposed the amendment of Mr. Jarvis.

Mr. Durham also opposed the amendment, and at considerable length discussed the status of the present State debt. He was opposed to repudiation, but desired the nearest access to an honorable adjustment of the debt.

Mr. Allman moved that the whole matter be recommitted to the committee.

After much discussion, Mr. Turner called the previous question which he sustained, and the motion was sustained by a vote of 49 to 38.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the ordinance in regard to the repudiation of the special tax bond be made the special order for 11 o'clock Monday.

Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, is a decided seceder. In 1854 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and was again returned in 1858. In 1861 he became mayor of Roxbury, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In 1870 he became mayor of Boston, and was the successful candidate also at the next election. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state, and is now the democratic nominee again. The defeat of Charles Francis Adams in the Massachusetts state republican convention yesterday, makes Gov. Gaston's re-election a matter of almost absolute certainty.

Before the war one-half of the people of the South, and the right to enslave the other half in Boston, struck the blow.

Before the war one-half the South, a you phrase it, had the right to own the other half, and it derived from the Constitution of the United States, having originally purchased the slaves from New England. Courier-Journal.

If matters do not grow more flourishing at the North more than one wish the people of New England will wish that Southern institutions had been abolished.

about one-half are of that way of thinking at the present time. August Constitutional.

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THE BROOKLYN ARGUMENT.—To what base uses, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, has the name of the Rochester Democrat been put in looking about "such things," "Peterburg Index and Appeal."

ELECTOR NOTES.—The funny man of the Detroit Free Press has this touching anecdote: "An old porter stood in the door of a Michigan Grand avenue saloon yesterday and saw four or five men emptying their glasses, and heaving a great sigh he asked of the bartender: 'Well, how business is it?' 'So-so, or so-so,' was the answer. 'So long! I s'pose I'll have to stand it, but it's hard.'

JUST RECEIVED 50 SACKS FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT. A LOT OF NORTH CAROLINA HAMS. MAMMOTH LAUNDRY SOAP. SPENCER & ALLEN'S PUREFOY. RECEIVES ALL THE WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED PAPERS. Subscriptions received for the New York Weekly Ledger, and Saturday Night, 80 cts. per quarter. Single copies, 10 cts. Daily New York Herald received and ready for delivery at 9 o'clock each night. Orders will receive prompt attention. Sept 3-1875.

TO ALL THOSE IN WANT OF GOOD Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco or Snuff, we go past the Store and Manufactory of the undersigned, whose motto is

DON'T LIVE WITH OUR MOTHERS IN LAW

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HOTELS, &c.

ABOYDEN HOUSE, SALISBURY, N. C. MRS. DR. REEVES, PROPRIETRESS. THE proprietress returns her sincere thanks to the travelling public for their liberal patronage while she was connected with the National Hotel. Not having room enough to accommodate her guests properly, she rented the Boyden House, and she feels satisfied that she can now accommodate her guests comfortably, and in the very best style in this newly furnished house, with all the modern improvements. Passengers going up the Western North Carolina Railroad from the East, take breakfast at the Boyden House. First class Bar and Billiard Saloon connected with the Hotel. jun 19

St. Charles Hotel, STATESVILLE, N. C. Situated in the Centre of Town. THIS HOTEL has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished under my management as lessee, offers to the travelling public the advantages of a first-class Hotel. Our Granulars at the depot on the arrival and departure of all trains. Formerly of Raleigh. sep 14

A SUMMER NORWAY