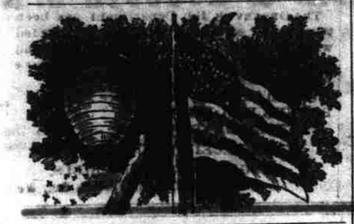
D. DAILY OBSERVER.



CHAS. H. JONES,
F. BREVARD McDOWELL,
Editors & Proprietors.

Sunday, December 12, 1875.

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

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.

SUBSCRIBERS

At all post offices out of the city must expect their papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. Our mailing clerk knows nobody, and his instructions apply to all alike.

INFLEXIBLE RULES.

We cannot, under any circumstances, notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Articles written on both sides of a sheet of paper cannot be accepted for publication.

OBSERVATIONS.

The London Times approves that part of Grant's message in relation to Cuba.

"The idea of the devil," says an exchange, "was originated by the Persians." And a h—that is to say, a deuce of a job they made of it, too.

The newspapers which nominate John Morrissey for President, should put up Schenck, for Vice-President. This would harmonize faro and poker players, and thus consolidate two large and important interests.—Chicago Times (Independent.)

The Hon. William M. Evarts, who is to be the orator of the Centennial, is a grandson of Roger Sherman, the shoemaker statesman of Connecticut.

General Wyatt M. Elliott has purchased the Richmond (Virginia) Whig. M. B. Meade, A. B. Bennett and C. M. Smith are the associate editors.

The Germans of Savannah will have a carnival on the 16th inst.

The President's message is regarded as a very tame affair in San Francisco. They believe that he wrote it himself.

Apprehensions of a difficulty between Gen. Imboden and Gen. Bradley F. Johnson continue at Richmond. Although Gen. Imboden has been bound over, it is thought that he or his brother, Capt Imboden, will have a fight with General Johnson.

It is not generally known when Tweed will return.

The National Republican speaks of the Democrats as sectionalists. You are right; they hail from every section in the Union from Massachusetts to California.

The most mournful episode in a man's life is paying a confectionary bill after the girl has jilted him.

Cotton culture which gave some promise of being a success in California, now appears to be a failure.

"Who has been cowhided to-day," says the Enquirer, is the usual query upon the streets of Richmond now.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles: you may know what you are doing, but nobody else.

Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, in a letter to Senator Gordon, states that ill health will probably detain him this winter at his home. He thinks if would be extremely unwise for the Democrats to take any steps to upset any of the reconstruction acts passed by the Republicans.

We will begin to think after awhile that the New York Herald is a regular sorehead. He is like a blind moccasan in dog-days, and strikes right and left at everything within his reaching, because forsooth, neither the Democrats nor Republicans think his advice worth heeding.

One of the fish commissioners of Virginia, will visit Raleigh very soon to encourage North Carolina in stocking their streams with fish. To that end the appointment of a State commission will be asked, so that the two commissions may operate together in regard to the waters contiguous to the boundary line.—Petersburg Index and Appeal.

President Grant says in his message that "from the fall of Adam for his transgressions to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened dangers to its prosperity and happiness." This allusion to the earliest national trouble refers, we presume, to the agitation in the animal kingdom, of which Adam was the chief executive, on the subject of the diplomatic correspondence with the Nodites respecting the extradition of Cain, when he was "wanted" to answer an indictment for the alleged murder of his brother Abel.—Courier-Journal.

The other day an absent-minded gentleman inadvertantly entered the cabin of a Fulton ferry boat smoking a cigar. "You can't smoke here, sir," exclaimed an irascible man. "This is the ladies' cabin." The gentleman paused, looked around him, and hastily retreated. Reaching the door he turned around, and addressing the person who had spoken to him, remarked politely: "I beg your pardon. I ought to have known that this was not the gentlemen's cabin when I saw you here." The anti-smoker failed to understand what his fellow passengers were laughing at.

"I have been disappointed in fact, sir, I have been foisted out of a position. My Congressman has softened on another man. My money is gone; my patience is wearied, and I must fly to the bosom of my family for relief. But before me, kind sir, I never fail to settle my board bills under any circumstance, and my trunk is at your disposal. Its contents are worth more than 5 times the bill. Take it, sir, and keep it until you hear from me." The trunk was retained by the landlord, and after the man had fled to the bosom of his family, it was opened and found to be neatly packed with old Nicholson paving-blocks.—National Republican.

The rumor that Member Walker, of Virginia, is the handsomest man in the House was confirmed yesterday. The sweetheart of a Northern member, who was in the gallery, became so charmed with Walker that her lover could not catch her eye for a whole half hour, and finally was compelled to blow his nose in order to attract her attention. She recognized the signal and dropped her eyes upon him for a moment, but they soon wandered back to Walker under the magic influence of his handsome face. You could have stowed a whole library away in the corrugations of the Northern members brow.—National Republican.

SOUTHERN FACTORIES, AND THEIR FAILURES.

Congress has again met and will be in session probably for six months discussing questions of a national character, in which we, as individuals, have but little direct personal interest, yet the minds of our people are more concerned about what is doing in Washington than in the local questions involving the establishment of factories, the development of agriculture, the payment of our State debt, and the creation of schools to educate the masses, all of which underlie the foundation of our prosperity. This State particularly, and the South generally, have but little interest in the doings of Congress, and all they want is to be let alone to work out their own destiny. Many failures have taken place in this city within the last 12 months, in some manner affecting the interest of our people. To understand fully the cause of these failures, is of more importance than general politics, and it might throw some light on commercial and financial transactions. Some papers as well as individuals, refer all these failures to the high rate of interest paid; that may have diminished the profits of their operation, but cannot be the cause, for the Bank of Mecklenburg charged high rates, but did not pay them to others. It seems to be a principle with some to attribute all failures to exhorbitant interest, while in reality the reasons lie far deeper than that. It is a remarkable fact that factories built in the South have failed. All those established in South Carolina have failed except the Graniteville. Those erected in Georgia before the war succeeded only to a very limited extent, though some are reported as doing remarkably well at this time, particularly at Columbus. In this State but few have even made money enough to pay a dividend to the shareholders, while a majority of them have wound up or passed into other hands. The Concord, the Salisbury, the Greensboro, the Rock Island of this City, those on the Catawba River and South Fork except the Lineberger, and those of North Iredell except Turner's, and Holt's in Alamance, have all either failed or had but a short existence for many years. Their ruin cannot be ascribed to exhorbitant interest, for the interest paid, especially in this State, was only six per cent. before the war, while some of them had ample means, being under no necessity to borrow at all, viz: the Salisbury owned by Mr. Chambers and the Concord owned by wealthy shareholders; thence, other causes than high interest must be found to explain such results.

To succeed well in any business, and comply with its details, requires money, financial and executive ability. Gen. Jackson said once in a passion caused by the suspension of the State banks, which brought so much ruin on trading men, that all men who did business on borrowed capital, deserved to fail. He might have better said, will ultimately fail, as the history of most men thus dealing proves, owing to the simple fact they are not masters of their situation, unable to meet and control emergencies incident to all business transactions. If a man does a business of $100,000 he ought to be able to control at least $30,000, and even though he has the money yet wants financial and executive ability he cannot succeed in large operations without ability to apply the money to the best advantage and direct the subordinates employed to execute well the parts or business assigned them. A want of any one of these three requisites will cause a failure in any business involving complex or extensive operations.

In the South before the war, planting cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, ranked as the most honorable occupations, as well as the most profitable application of money. Hence, the minds of our most talented men were directed to those pursuits, and if through patriotism a factory was established, it was put under the management of some Yankee or if under a Southern man, he would not give it his undivided attention, trusting too much to unskilled agents employed to take the burden off himself. But since the war has made such havoc on those favorite pursuits of the South, the same reasons do not apply, hence more success have attended such enterprizes as men of ability can now be had to head them, but still the success is not so marked as to induce much capital to be invested in such a business. Why that is the condition of things; is an important inquiry? Factories have never made much headway in a sparsely settled country. The lands in the South are so cheap and so abundant when compared with her population, that any one with a few thousand dollars can buy a farm on which he can, by its cultivation, make a better support for his family than if invested in a cotton factory. It is a poorly-managed farm that does not yield produce enough to pay 50 or 75 per cent. on its cost. If it was not so, how are so many families, numbering from 5 to 10, fed, clothed and educated, on plantations not worth more than one or two thousand dollars? If lands were worth some $200 or $300 per acre, as they are where factories are numerous and successful, there would soon be a great change in the application of money. Hence, it is evident that but little will be done in factories till our population multiplies and lands become scarce and higher priced, and that our prosperity must depend at least for some time on the development of our agricultural resources which can be increased by intelligent farming, some 500 fold. Our people hesitate to put their money in factories, apprehensive that they may lose the whole, being put in an enterprize out of their control, in a business that has never had any marked success, except by newspaper reports. This is to be regretted as all such enterprizes enhance the value of farm productions, and add to the material prosperity of the people generally. They will not invest from mere patriotism. Much could be done even now under all our disadvantages, if men of undoubted ability would head them, willing to work, giving their undivided time, as is done in banks and railroads, thus inspiring confidenc in the shareholders. Otherwise I fear but little will be done, for the small factories may be run by moderate ability, yet, like short railroads, rarely ever more than cover the cost of operation.

STATEMENT OF COL. PALMER, PRESIDENT OF THE C C & A R R.

Col. J. B. Palmer, President of the C. C. & A. R. R., thinks that our editorial in Friday's Observer, upon the recent disaster on that road does the Superintendent injustice. He alleges when that officer appointed Fetner engineer, he was considered a sober and reliable man, and up to the time of the accident, had conducted himself well. We certainly intended no reflection upon either the President or Superintendent of this road, for we never heard of negligence being charged against them. We merely spoke in general terms of the want of caution exercised by the higher officers in their appointments; not wishing to convey a false impression in regard to any one, we cheerfully publish the statement furnished by Col. Palmer.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY.

"I aint up here for a position," said a Confederate soldier yesterday as he stood on the curbing near Williard's with one hand in his pocket and the other buried in the soil at Gettysburg, "but I came up to watch that little pension business." He was an agreeable looking fellow, and he had all the appearance of a man who really needed a pension. And why should he not have one? As he stood there, an old Union veteran came stumping along on one leg and a crutch, and it suggested the thought, "Why should he not have one?" He is a voter; has a representative in Congress; proposes to visit the Centennial and clasp hands across the bloody chasm, and why should he be deprived of that which this other soldier has? That he needs it just as much, is plainly evident. His family is large, and he is unable to do manual labor. Thousands of Northern men who fought no more gallantly than he are sustained and comforted by their pensions. His State is back in the Union, and he a citizen, exercising the full rights and privileges of an unfettered citizenship. Why should he be left out in the cold? "I know," said he, "that I fought for secession, but that is a lost cause; the Government has accorded general amnesty to us all, and now it must care for those of us who were disabled in the strife. It is no more than reasonable that we should be pensioned if we have to pay the taxes which meet the expense of it. He talked mildly, but there was a tone to his words which bespoke an unfaltering confidence in those who now have the control of this matter in their own hands. Will they disappoint these men who need that for which they ask more than the average mendicant needs the crust thrust to him from the table of the rich?—*National Republican.*

The Republican in the above admirable utterance proves that he comprehends the meaning of true nobility and chivalric honor. How much loftier would it be instead of vilifying and abusing a fallen foe to treat him as a brother and extend to him a brother's welcome. The sentiments so manfully expressed are the most generous that probably any Republican paper has ever spoken in behalf of a confederate soldier, and being something unusual we notice the spirit thus manifested as the forerunner of a better feeling between the lately estranged sections.

[For the Observer.]

THE PENTATEUCH ACCORDING TO THE TALMUD,

In Hebrew and English by P. I. Hershon, Esq., London.

Extraordinary interest in the Talmud has been excited in the literary world, since the appearance, a few years ago, of the famous essay in the London Quarterly.

In this age of skepticism, nominal friends and avowed enemies of the Gospel, attempt to discredit the Divine origin of the New Testament by every possible argument. Certain sciolists, determined to prove that revealed religion is but a progressive human science, pretend to be able to trace the sublime teachings of Christ and the Apostles to Greek Philosophy and Talmudick Ethicks. Some of these Neologians assert not only that the Talmud is identickal in spirit with the New Testament, but even that Christ and the Apostles derived from Talmudick teaching their chief parables and doctrines; thus suggesting the inference, that the Talmud must be superior to the New Testament—which is just what the Talmud claims for itself as regards the Old Testament! Among these insidious disparagers of the New Testament was the late Emanuel Deutsch, the author of the Essay in the *Quarterly Review* which attracted general notice both in Europe and America. Its statements were taken for granted by many readers, *as they had been taken for granted by the author himself from writers who preceded him*, but its superficial character was readily discerned by true scholars, who exposed its blunders, ad chastised its author for his pretensions.

It cannot be denied that the Talmud is a literary production of no ordinary character, containing, as it does, the whole cyclopædia of Jewish learning, and reflecting, as in a mirror, the intellectual activity and spiritual life of the Jewish nation for centuries after the dispersion. It affords an insight into the mysteries of Babylon and the Babylonians, of Rome and the Romans, of Jerusalem and the Jews. It is a universe in itself, containing things morally good and evil, angels and devils. Rabbinickal theology, Biblickal exegesis, Jewish laws and traditions, ethicks, philosophy, science, physiology, history, biography, legends, fables, silly tales, monstrous fictions, shameless lies, obscene stories, are crammed into twelve thick folio volumes, in a dialect and method, or want of method, so peculiar as almost to baffle all attempts at systematick arrangement.

The Jews begin in childhood to read the Talmud with the notion that therein springs up the fountain of eternal life, and that they alone are its masters and its guardians; but none of them have ever tried to give to the world a fair and unbiassed description of that great image, the constituents of which are gold, silver, brass, iron and clay, and which is destined to be smitten by the stone cut out without hands. This is what Mr. Hershon is doing in his immortal work. *The Pentateuch According to the Talmud*, which is now in course of publication. Avoiding either extreme, that of Deutsch who could see in it nothing but what was precious, and that of Eisenmenger who could see in it nothing but what was vile. Mr. Hershon, with strict impartiality, exhibits the Talmud *just as it is*, without note or comment. To accomplish this task, he has ransacked the thirty-six books of the Jewish Catena of Traditions, and called from its pages all the expositions, sayings, and allusions of the Hebrew fathers that have any reference to the writings of Moses. In his treatment of Genesis alone, he has quoted, according to the Talmud, upwards of a thousand passages from the Psalms and from the Prophets. His work possesses features of attraction both to members of the synagogue and to members of the Church especially in this age of skepticism, when superficial students acquire a reputation for wisdom and learning by espousing a fallacious philosophy, a crude criticism and a rash revision.

The author takes the Talmud and the law of Moses, and brings them face to face. The words of the Talmud, considered infallible by orthodox Jews, are placed in just a position with the infallible words of Moses, *and are shown not to agree, either in the letter or in the spirit.* The contract of the two cannot fail to be as efficacious as that of the Ark of God with the image of Dagon. God's truth must triumph, and error must be overthrown.

The *Jewish World*, London, (a bitter foe to Christianity,) thus speaks of Mr. Hershon's work: "This work is a monument of care and research, for which the author merits the most unqualified praise. To know the Talmud well, presupposes the toil of a life time; to be able to quote apt and precious sentences out of this gigantick cyclopedia of knowledge to fit them deftly with the wording of scripture, giving the folio of each tractate whence the information is derived, signifies an additional amount of industry, which leads one to ask the question, pertinently enough too, 'How could he possibly manage it?' And yet Mr. Hershon has done all this, and done it extraordinarily well. A very treasury, of talmudickal knowledge, it is a work that should be found in the library of every Jewish clergyman and student; and we trust that our observations will procure for it an enhanced sale, for it well deserves it."

A learned Rabbi, the editor of a Hebrew periodickal published in Russia, made the following remark respecting this work: "And he took from the hand of the Talmud, a rod to chastise therewith them that study it." (i. e. them that believe in it.)

The late Dr. Delitzsch, of Leipzig University, published the following notice of it: "A work of historickal exegesis, such as we have never yet had heretofore; skillfully planned, and rendered available for use by a variety of Indices. We recommend this work for the studious consideration of all scripture expositors, to all missionaries as a rich mine to be utilized in their calling, and to all libraries as indispensable for their exegetickal apparatus. We ourselves intend, God willing, to make it the basis of our lectures upon the *Institutum Judaicum*, during one of the Academickal sessions."

The Scattered Nation, London, thus described it: "We have now before us three instalments of a most gigantick enterprize. We know not which to admire most, whether the original conception of the learned author, his laborious industry, or the mode of treatment which he bestows on his subject. We venture to recommend the work as a class-book in grammar schools, colleges and universities."

Among the subscribers to this work in England, are the Archbishop of Canterbury, several Bishops and Noblemen, a considerable number of literary men, and also a few ladies. The translation of the work into English will be accomplished, if 300 subscribers can be obtained. The subscription price is one guinea for each book of the Pentateuch, five guineas for the whole work.

By request of Mr. Hershon, persons in America who desire to subscribe to *The Pentateuch According To The Talmud*, either in Hebrew or in English, can forward their names to

DR. A. W. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Seven Numbers.

On the seventh day God ended his work.

On the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In seven days a dove was sent.

Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.

Jacob served seven years for Rachael, and yet another seven years more.

Jacob was pursued a seven days journey by Laban.

A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven years were foretold in Pharaoh's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts and seven ears of full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted seven days and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seven days the land rested.

Every seventh year the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days. On the seventh day they surrounded the walls seven times, and at the end of the seventh round the walls fell.

Solomon was seven years building the temple and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were seven lamps.

The golden candlesticks had seven branches.

Naaman washed seven times in the river Jordan.

Job's friend sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for an atonement.

Our Savior spoke seven times from the cross, on which he hung seven hours, and after his resurrection appeared seven times.

In the revelation, we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, vials, seven angels and a seven headed monster.

Grand Lodge F. A. M.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Raleigh News.]

Various reports from Committees were read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Orphans Asylum was completed and adopted.

Mr. J. H. Mills accepted the position of Superintendent of the Asylum for another twelve months.

Resolution of thanks to railroads and steamboats and to the hotels of this city, for courteries extended, were adopted.

The Committee on accounts and claims made its report, which was adopted.

An invitation from F. P. Hobgood to visit the Baptist Female Seminary was adopted.

Adjourned for dinner.

The Lodge met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and after the consideration of certain Committee reports, adjourned *sine die*.

Death.—It is death alone that can suddenly make a man know himself. He tells the proud and insolent that they are but abjects, and humbles them at the instant, makes them cry, complain and repent, yes, even to hate their forepassed happiness. He takes an account of the rich, and proves him a beggar, a naked beggar, which hath interest in nothing but in the gravel that fills his mouth. He holds a glass before the eyes of the most beautiful, and makes them see therein their deformity and rottenness, and they acknowledge it. Oh, eloquent, just and mighty death whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised; thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness, the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, "Here lies."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Senator Anthony on Jefferson Davis.—Senator Anthony read a paper on the "Last Congress Before the War" before the Rhode Island Historical Society on Tuesday evening, in the course of which he thus spoke of the ex-President of the Confederacy:

"Jefferson Davis was another of those men who pushed on where he wished others to hold back, seeming to lead when he was impelled by force from behind. He didn't desire secession. His expectation was that the North would agree to anything rather than separate from the South, and that after a few months the North would supplicate for reunion on any terms; that New England would consent to a consolidation into one State, and that her twelve votes would be reduced to two. The last time the speaker met him, the tears were on his checks when he bid farewell to the Senate. He could not leave the chamber in which he won so many triumphs and could not leave the old flag without a deep regret. The tears were sincere."

Vice President Wilson was engaged to be married to Mrs. John A. Jackson, of Williamson county, Tenn., and the marriage was to take place on the recovery of his health. It was mainly to see her that he visited Nashville last spring. They met first at Washington, and had kept up a constant correspondence since Mrs. Jackson was one of the most distinguished and highly cultured ladies in the South.—*Chicago Tribune.*

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

"LONDON Assurance Corporation"—"Niagara"—"Georgia Home"—"National"—"Old North State"—"Lynchburg Insurance and Banking Company"—"Firemen's Fund"—"Royal"—"North America."

E NYE HUTCHISON & SON, Agents,
Office 2nd Story Parks' Building, Tryon Street.
nov12

NEW NOVEL,

A QUESTION OF HONOR

CHRISTIAN REID'S LAST & BEST,

FOR SALE AT

PHIFER'S BOOK STORE.
aug10

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

HAVING removed my business from my old stand on Trade Street, to one of my large and commodious storehouses on College Street, and having sold out my stock of Groceries, I offer special advantages to my old customers in my large and varied assortment of

WINES and LIQUORS.

Making a specialty in this line I claim offer better advantages than can be found in Western North Carolina.

W. J. BLACK.
jul26

C. C. RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 3rd, trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS—Daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Wilmington, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	7:30 p m
Leave Charlotte, at	6:30 a m
Arrive Wilmington, at	7:00 p m

FAST FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington, at	5:00 p m
Arrive at Charlotte,	8:15 a m
Leave Charlotte, at	8:30 a m
Arrive at Shelby, at	12:20 p m
Leave Shelby, at	12:50 p m
Arrive at Charlotte,	4:40 p m
Leave Charlotte, at	5:00 p m
Arrive at Wilmington,	8:00 a m

No mail or express carried by this train between Charlotte and Wilmington; only between Charlotte and Shelby.

CONNECTIONS.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads. Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore, and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air-Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

☞ Papers publishing Carolina Central Railway schedule will please notice changes.

S L FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
oct5

Western Expositor.

LARGEST Circulation of any paper in the counties along the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad. To the merchants and business men, the EXPOSITOR is now the best medium for advertising. The proprietor has greatly reduced the terms of advertising, in order to induce the business men of the country to advertise.

☞ Terms liberal. Address
WESTERN EXPOSITOR.
deo1 Asheville, N. C.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

STORE TO RENT!

THE VERY BEST STAND IN THE WHOLE CITY OF CHARLOTTE.

THE Store adjoining Dr J H McAden's Drug Store, near the public square, formerly occupied by the undersigned, now by Mr J Moyer, is for rent from the 1st of January, 1876. Apply to

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS
dec8

King Shirt.

WE can give you a 2100 thread Linen Shirt, made of Wamsutta Shirting, at $18.00 per dozen. These Shirts are worth $36.00 elsewhere in town. We want everybody to come and see them. All sizes, for men and boys.

ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO.
dec8

CHARLOTTE WOOD AND COAL YARD.

WE keep constantly on hand Wood and Coal, which will be delivered to any part of the city. Wood cut any length desired.

Yard opposite City Mills.

Leave your orders at Sample & Alexander's.

J T HAUNSON & CO.
dec8 1w

Humphrey's

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, came to hand yesterday.

T C SMITH & CO,
Sole Agents.
no17

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

BOOKS

AT COST, FOR CASH

Owing to the suspension of Messrs W & R Tiddy, I offer the large STOCK OF BOOKS and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES AT COST FOR CASH.

☞ The Stock contains School and Miscellaneous Books. School and Office Stationery, Card Games, Children's Blocks and Puzzles, Chromos, Frames, Ladies Fine Writing Paper in boxes and quires with Envelopes to match, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books of all religious denominations, Gold Pens, Writing Desks, business and visiting Cards, Flat Paper, Bill, Letter and Note Heads, and Printers Stock generally, together with a large collection of Miscellaneous Goods.

W L T PRINCE,
dec4 Agent for Trustee.

CLOSING OUT

—AT—

ACTUAL COST!

HAVING determined to move on January 1st, and desirous of reducing my Stock of Goods (WHICH IS VERY LARGE,) consisting of

CLOTHING,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, I OFFER THEM AT

ACTUAL COST.

This is NO HUMBUG, any one desiring to purchase can be convinced by calling on me. Respectfully,

J MOYER,
nov23 Irwin's Corner, Trade St.

N. O. MOLASSES!

A Car Load new crop New Orleans Molasses, just in and for sale low by

R B ALEXANDER & CO.,
nov27 College Street.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. H. BREM, JR. F. I. OSBORNE

Brem & Osborne,

Attorneys and Consellors at Law
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICE—In Dowd & Sims' New Building, Up Stairs.
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DR. LEE W. BATTLE,

Having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of CHARLOTTE AND VICINITY.

OFFICE—Next door to McAden's Drug Store, up stairs.

Calls left at my office in the day, or my residence, on Myers Street, at night, will receive prompt attention.

Office Hours—8 to 9, A. M.; 12 to 1, P. M., and 4 to 5, P. M. jan22-1y.

W. W. FLEMMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Special attention to suits for and against corporations. jan2-1

A. W. Alexander,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers a reduction in prices of Dental Work to suit the times.

Office in the Parks building over Butler's Jewelry Store.

Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
mar14

G. & H. APPLEGET

Rear end R. R. Miller & Son's Building, 4th Street.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ARCHITECT,

AND AGENT FOR ALL KINDS

Iron Fronts of Building, Galvanized Cornices, Iron Fences, Crestings,

AND

ALL KINDS GALVANIZED WORK

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G & H APPLEGET, wishes to inform the public at large, that he is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications of Buildings, with working drawings in full, which will be found much plainer than those of any Architect in the State, he being a practical builder, having an experience of 15 years in three of the largest cities of the United States. He can answer any question or give any information in regard to the construction of any part of the building, as he is fully qualified to go and do the work himself. With 15 years as a builder and 14 as an Architect, he knows just what is necessary for a mechanic to get along with, and with this experience you will at once see that he has a pretty good knowledge of the business. You can judge for yourself as to whether a man is an Architect without being a practical builder. Some in this State claim to be Architects when they have no knowledge of the business and can only be called draftsmen, and need some one to instruct them at all times should they undertake a job. For the last six years he has been employed in this State, and has done all the best buildings, with only a few exceptions in Raleigh, Goldsboro and Greensboro, and almost all over the State, where persons can see his work.

In Charlotte he would call attention to S P Smith's Iron Front Building, and Sims & Dowd's Store, and a number of the private residences here.

He refers to all who have employed him as Architect and Superintendent, as to his ability. He can furnish, if any desire them, the name of parties and buildings, but cannot do so here for the want of room.

He can show as many fine buildings as any other man of his age, and will take pleasure in doing so. Any person visiting Charlotte is invited to call and examine his drawings, which he has at least 500. He guarantees to have 50 to 1 of any other person in the State. All are invited to examine them whether they are going to build or not. The ladies are specially invited.
ma15

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