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STAR GROCERY. 500 BUSHELS OATS. 100 BARRELS EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES.

THE SUN IS UP AND STILL RISING!

MR. S. M. HOWELL. Where we will be glad to meet our old friends and a great many new ones.

C. S. HOLTON & CO. "WIDE AWAKE!"

Removal of Lumber Yard. THE undersigned have removed their Lumber Yard to Rock Island Factory.

W. M. Crowell, COMMISSION BROKER. Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Boarding. THE undersigned will open a first-class BOARDING HOUSE, by Tuesday, January 26th.

St. Charles Hotel, STATESVILLE, N. C. Otho M. Barkley, Proprietor.

Stoney House, Corner of Trade and Church Streets. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PRIVATE BOARDING, YARBORO HOUSE. SOUTH Elm Street, Greenville, N. C.

SOMETHING NEW. A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

BOOK BINDING ESTABLISHMENT. In Charlotte, at the Store on Trade Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. All new and at greatly reduced prices.

AT J. S. WILLIAMSON'S. GREEN FRONT, COLLEGE ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Final Notice. ON the first day of October instant, F. B. McDowell, Esq., purchased a half interest in the OBSERVER establishment.

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Friday, February 4, 1876

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

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

THE "OBSERVER" IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS STATE WEST OF RALEIGH WHICH GIVES THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES EVERY MORNING.

SUBSCRIBERS. At all post offices out of the city must expect their papers to be sent by express.

INFLEXIBLE RULES. We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address.

OBSERVATIONS. He is a good man whose intimate friends are good.

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.—Taylor.

Can ladies with enameled faces be said to be polished society?

The Richmond Whig wants a leader for Virginia of brain and nerve.

St. Bernard's 235 feet steeple, at Cohoes, N. Y. fell on Wednesday, setting the chimneys in motion.

The new brick French Catholic Church, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, was blown down on Wednesday.

Baltimore Gazette: "The rivals of Mr. Hendricks are evidently afraid of his growing strength."

New York Tribune: "The Conkling movement in this State is gaining ground without doubt."

Madame Brignol sings in one of the New York church choirs every Sunday, and occasionally in opera.

"Now is the time to get up clubs," remarked one of our editors the other day as he was attacked by a dog.

The Centennial will have a genuine London bar in operation, with a bevy of pretty blonde-haired bar-maids in attendance.

Not one of the many savings banks which recently dotted Third Avenue, New York, from the Cooper Institute, remains open.

Let a Western county treasurer be seen at a depot about train time and forty men will have an eye on him, and will wonder how much he has stolen.—Detroit Free Press.

A pet bear tried to take part in a social party in Kansas the other day, and all the rest of the company went away disgusted.

They are very exclusive in Kansas.—Rochester Democrat.

The city of New Orleans is now under the absolute rule of King Carnival. Having ordered the postoffice to be closed on February 29, Mardi Gras, the postmaster announces that the order shall be obeyed.

Madame Sing the President something, and what would you like General? The President. Well, what's that song about Kathleen Mannersville, where it says in may be four years—it may be five; I'd like that.

Judge Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's counsel, declines to make any rejoinder to what he terms Mr. Beecher's "heavenly speech," in reference to his letter of advice to Mrs. Moulton, and irreverently speaks of that pious man as a "holy bully."

Scene, Friday dinner: First boarder (on discovering a piece of ham in his fish): "Well, I'll be dashed if they don't fry their fish in ham!" Second boarder (scorning such extravagant conceits):—"Fry, man? Why, that was the bait!"—Crimson.

Women, so amiable in themselves, are never so amiable as when they are snuffed, and as for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work.—Cobbett.

A few days since a man convicted of drunkenness stood up before His Honor at the Police Court, and His Honor said in his usual, solemn way, "I'll give you ten dollars or thirty dollars, whichever you take the ten dollars, square," said the fellow.

Webster City, says a Burlington paper, rejoices in a local novelist who is publishing her earliest efforts in the local papers. "Elders, behold the muse." "The muse, she lord!" "Ay, muse, therefore doest thou choicest merit?" "Then, thank heaven, we are saved!"

The Savannah News says a negro was buried alive in a well at Butler recently. His friends dug down to him in about four hours and found him alive and well. He said he never wanted to sneeze so bad in his life but was afraid he would jar down some more dirt.

In the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Hon. T. S. Ashe was defeated for the gubernatorial Chair, in North Carolina, by W. W. Holden, through the immense power given to the radical party, by conferring the elective franchise, upon the large body of freedmen who lived in the State.

The privilege was conferred, and to a man they made use of it. The Conservative administration instituted by Gov. Worth, was changed into the radical administration of Holden, which grew from bad to worse, until the Holden-Kirk war, brought the people to their senses, and so far as they were then able, they turned upon their oppressors, and wrested their own government from the hands of the thieves.

But during the two years of radical reign, our State was plunged headlong into the most fabulous debt. Under the new regime, officers were created for needy political sycophants, wherever they could be found, and the fees and salaries of every State officer were raised to meet the wants and needs of the hungry pack, who espoused the cause of radicalism. Not content with raising the salaries of the regular officers of the State Government, when the radical convention of '68 met, twelve dollars per diem was not thought to be too much pay for the presiding officer of that body, while the members voted themselves eight to ten dollars.

When the succeeding Legislature assembled, having a heavy radical majority, they approved all that had been done by the convention; set up a free bar, which was called at the time, a third branch of that body, organized themselves into a gang of plunderers under the leadership of Littlefield, and held high carnival, until the people became disgusted and appalled.

But this was not all. The radicals in our State were but following in the wake of the thieving set, who were entrenched at Washington. The Constitution, law, order, justice—everything—was subordinated to the benefit of the radical party, and the welfare of their adherents. Nothing was too wicked to be done, if the interests of the party demanded it. Political trickery, devoid of every principle of honesty, maneuvered the wires, and they were allowed to have their own way, while the members of Congress, whose positions made them the guardians of the people's interests, were into Credit-Mobilier jobs, Sanborne Jayne contracts, sandstone swindles, Pacific mail subsidies, with rich pickings, and a host of other infamous schemes, up to their arm pits. Many of the schemes for the robbery and spoliation of North Carolina, were concocted, and brought to light under their fostering care, to be carried out in the dark dens of political infamy here. Is not this picture dark enough? We forbear.

Such then was the pitiable condition of the country, when the conservative and better classes of the people gathered under the banner of reform. In the ranks of the Democratic party were found the best men of the country. To that party, and to that party alone, could the people look for reform. On its battle-flag were inscribed, retrenchment, economy, honesty and reform. Fighting at fearful odds, against a party strongly entrenched, and on ground of their own choosing, they have battled fearlessly against radicalism, and have captured stronghold after stronghold, citadel after citadel, until victory, full and complete, almost perches upon their battle standards. Once in power, in our own State, the Democratic party set itself to work to redeem its pledges to the people. Wherever it has been possible, retrenchment has been accomplished, salaries have been cut down to an ante bellum scale, and the whole management of the State Government has been changed, with what effect the people well know. Should we be fortunate enough to adopt the Constitution framed by a democratic convention, now pending, the per diem of future legislators will be four dollars, while a number of supernumerary officers and other needless expenses have been cut off, thus practically carrying out the pledges, made in good faith, to the people.

The Democratic party in the National Administration have been entirely powerless until the assembling of Congress, in last December. Gaining a popular majority in the lower house, by a direct appeal to the people of the United States, they have set themselves vigorously at work to clean out the Augean stable of radical rascality. Argus-eyed Democratic Congressmen are prying into the reports and figures of the various departments. They have already introduced a bill to reduce the salary of the President to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, and are preparing to cut off expenses wherever it is practicable. We are rejoiced to know that the days of Credit-Mobilierism are numbered with the past, and we have great hopes in the belief that Congress will inaugurate a new and better era of national politics, and that before the centennial year shall have ended, the people of the South will no longer have cause to regard the United States Government as an oppressor, but may the time soon come when we can look upon it with the love and affection of former days. Thanks, a thousand thanks, to Democratic pledges, and what is infinitely better, for the redemption of those pledges so auspiciously begun.

Never before has Wilmington been invaded by such an army of stamps as are now holding high carnival in her midst.

The telegraph has already informed us that the conviction of McKee, one of the administration pets, has very much alarmed General Babcock, and his friends; and the recent appointment of a military court to try that officer, is evidence that President Grant himself fears an investigation. Now, if General Babcock is innocent, why should his friends fear investigation? It must be that an overwhelming conviction is anticipated, because deserved, and if deserved there is ample cause for his knees and those of his friends to smite together as did Belshazzar's. We should not wonder if there is more fear for the President than for Babcock; for there is no knowing what the developments may be, and his relations with the imperial court were so familiar that, if guilty, it is almost impossible that his crimes were unknown to the President.

The conviction of McKee is a step in the right direction, and every patriot in the land desires that the good work shall be thoroughly done, even if the occupant of the White House should himself be convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A New Political Organization. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1876. A SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION—ITS PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS.

A secret organization has recently been started, and has already a membership of 15,000. It is called "The Free School Guard." Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C. The rules for government are similar to those of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its objects are as follows:—

The Union and the Constitution. Liberty and Union Forever. The Preservation of Our Public Institutions. Free Schools, Free Speech and Free Press. Public Schools to be Free from Sectarian Influence and Control. No Sectarian School to Receive State or National Aid. The State or National Government to Provide for the Education of Every Capable Child. Education Shall be Compulsory. No Education, no Franchise. One Term of Six Years for the President of the United States. Loyalty to the Government. Church Property to be Taxed. The President of the United States to be Elected by a Direct Vote of the People.

The declaration of principles is—Political, but not Partisan. Motto—Intelligence, Freedom and Union. Watchword—Preach a Crusade Against Ignorance. We do not know the meaning of all this; it is copied from the New York Herald and after all may be one of the Herald's sensations. There is one thing about it, it is a secret organization and its object political, therefore it can never flourish.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Wilmington Star announces Mr. George W. Hardwicke as general assistant in the editorial and business management of that paper. In making the announcement the Star says: "Mr. Hardwicke is a journalist of many years' experience in the various departments of the business. For seventeen years he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Lynchburg Republican, in which position he became widely and favorably known to the profession."

We congratulate the Star in this evidence of success, and trust that its twinkling may grow brighter, and brighter, as the days and nights pass by.

Andersonville.

The Montgomery Mail furnishes this bit of "concurrent testimony" regarding the cause of the Andersonville horrors, the memory of which bids fair to disturb the harmony of the Centennial festivities: "The writer of this can testify that during the time the Andersonville prisoners suffered most for food and clothing, such supplies existed in the Confederate line of battle, among the soldiers in the field, that an average man could have taken in, at two swallows, the whole of his day's ration of bacon and eat nearly twice the bread allowed him, at one meal, without discomfort. He has seen stores of food and clothing, piled around Petersburg, and cry like children when their rations were delivered. This is no fancy sketch; it can be substantiated, if it need be, by the concurrent oaths of forty thousand good and true men. It was this fare, we suppose, that the prisoners at Andersonville received—but there was this difference, which doubtless told against the prisoners, viz: That whereas the Confederate ration had been from the second year of the war gradually reduced, the Federal ration had all the while been ample. The sudden change, from what they had been accustomed to receive, to the meagre allowance of the Confederate soldiers, was without doubt, hard to bear; but it was the best our beleaguered country could do, and our countrymen, from the highest to the lowest, are therefore blameless in the premises."

The report that evidence had been discovered by the ex-actors of Oakes Ames, exonerating ex-Vice-President Colfax from any dishonorable connection with the famous "S. C." checks, is contradicted by Mr. Oakes A. Ames, who pronounces the statement untrue, and adds: "On the contrary, all the information in my possession both as an executor and an individual, convinces me that the payment which Mr. Ames claimed to have made to Mr. Colfax and others, were made at the time, in the manner, and for the purpose stated by him."

BRISTOW FOR MORTON.—Washington January 30.—It is understood that Secretary Bristow, who has been prominently named as one of the republican candidates for the presidency will in a few days write a letter strongly recommending the claims of Senator Morton for that honor. The attempt of Mr. Blaine to steal the money shirt from Morton is denounced by administration support, as unworthy of the ambitious Congressman from Maine.

HABES CORPUS IN STOKES' CASE.—NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Judge Dykeman has granted a habeas corpus for Stokes, returnable at White Plains on Saturday. The plea is that the sentence has expired.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 31.—In the State Senate to-day the committee on privileges and elections, through their chairman, Senator Daniel, submitted a report in the contested election case of W. C. Knight vs. Bradley R. Johnson, which has for months past been the subject of much interest to the people of the Richmond senatorial district. The report is very voluminous, and gives all the legal points in the case. In conclusion the committee say they could not be insensible to the fact that the case has aroused the bitterest prejudices and bickerings that party rivalry could excite, and they only regret that it will not be determined in an atmosphere less impregnated with the passion of factions, and while they condemn and depise that partisan bias which too often misleads committees and assemblies to count in those candidates who sympathize with their political opinions, when the people have rejected them at the polls, they at the same time more heartily condemn those who, fearful that suspicion may attach to themselves, should shrink from declaring their true judgments and abnegate their manhood as men and their independence as judges.

The committee say that in their judgment despite the fact and the rumors of the street and the charges of partisans not sustained by the evidence, the record shows that Johnson received a majority of the votes cast, and they, therefore, submit and recommend the adoption of a resolution that Knight is not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and that Johnson, the regular member, is entitled to the seat he now occupies.

The Original Jeff. Davis Man.

The New York World, in a scathing editorial, headed "The Original Jeff. Davis Man," tells how when Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania, drove his brutal reconstruction scheme through Congress, Mr. Blaine offered an amendment providing for complete amnesty, including, of course, Jefferson Davis. The tyrant of the House was not, however, to be thus trifled with. On the 13th of February, 1867, Mr. Stevens forced the House to action on Mr. Blaine's amendment. He used, as was his wont, more plainness than the House comes to vote upon the amendment. He kicked Mr. Blaine out of the "sheepfold" of the Radical saints into the "goatfold" of the wicked. "The amendment of the gentleman from Maine," said Mr. Stevens, "lets in a vast number of rebels and shuts out nobody. All I ask is that when the House comes to vote upon the amendment it shall understand that the adoption of it would be an entire surrender of these States (the South) into the hands of the rebels. It is a proposed step toward universal amnesty and universal Anti-Johnsonism."

The bill was, of course, lost, by a vote of 97 yeas to 69 nays. Mr. Blaine voting yea with Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania. But then Mr. Blaine was bidding for future Southern sympathy and strength; now he wants to be President by Radical votes.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.—"A. H. A." writing from Washington, D. C., says: "The vote upon the Centennial Bill in the House was a fair supplement of the excellent speeches from Southern members made in its defence. Of the broad liberalism which is rapidly asserting itself in our politics, despite the ever recurring theme of the war and its results, which denounces every policy for selfish ends, North Carolina gave in the speeches of Waddell and Robbins a notable expression. Col. Waddell's speech upon the Centennial Bill has given him an enviable public notice, and Major Robbins has similarly illustrated his district and State. Judicious and experienced members tell me that Mr. Robbins' speech visibly affected the temper of the House, and that from that gentleman the House always expects just such displays of judgment and spirit and culture as he has recently made.—Such a man in Congress is worth to a constituency, dozens of the mere automata that our people too often send here on votes, which denigrate anything else than a regard for representative capacity. It is not necessary to criticize the motives and opinions of the many worthy gentlemen from the South who could not see their way clear to support the Centennial appropriation, and no censure of them is implied, the criticism universally accorded to Robbins, Waddell, Lamar, Hill Gibson and others who have elevated themselves to the broad and high platform of practical statesmanship."

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—In view of the recent call made by Gen. W. R. Cox, we publish, as a matter of interest, the names of the members of the Democratic State Executive Committee:—

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.—First Congressional District: J. J. Yeates, Murfreesboro; W. F. Martin, Elizabeth City; J. B. Cherry, Windsor. Second—H. E. T. Manning, Weldon; H. R. Bryan, Newbern; Frederick Phillips, Tarboro; L. W. Humphrey, Goldsboro.

Fourth—H. A. London, Pittsburg; Thos. Webb, Hillsboro; Jas. S. Amis, Oxford; J. W. Vick, Selma.

Fifth—D. W. Courts, Wentworth; J. Scales, Greensboro; W. F. Robbins, Ashboro; E. B. Withers, Yanceyville.

Sixth—John E. Brown, Charlotte; W. L. Steele, Richmond; Wm. A. Graham, Iron Station; S. H. Walkup, Monroe.

Seventh—John S. Henderson, Salisbury; T. S. Tucker, Statesville; W. H. H. Cowles, Wilkesboro; Joseph P. Eigh—David Coleman, Asheboro; A. C. Avey, Morganton; W. P. Welch, Wacaville; G. W. Whitesides, Rutherfordton.

Turkey has fifteen immense ships of war, which cost nearly \$2,000,000 apiece. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Friday. Then the Sultan comes to mosque, they never go to founder in the first gate, for they are very unwieldy, and the Turks are miserable sailors. The only voyages they make are when in the spring they are taken out of the Golden Horn and anchored in the Bosphorus, a distance of about two miles; and when in the fall they are taken back to their winter quarters in the Golden Horn.

Mr. W. N. Hendrix, an old and highly respected citizen of Lexington, departed this life at his residence on Tuesday.

The Abbeville Press and Banner has been enlarged to a nine column paper. It is now one of the largest, as it has long been one of the very best papers in the Palmetto State.

Steps are being taken throughout the various countries of the State to perfect the Democratic organization, by enrolling clubs in the several townships of each county.

T. McCants Stewart, colored, a member of the firm of Elliott, Stewart & Straker, attorneys at law in Columbia, for having been forcibly removed from a seat which he had taken on the floor of the gallery in the Opera House during Booth's performance of Hamlet, now brings an action for assault and battery against Policeman Cooper who ejected him by Mr. Ford's direction. The matter will be heard before a colored Trial Judge during the coming week, and bids fair to be of some interest, as Col. Youmans and Speaker Elliott appear on opposite sides of the question.

On Saturday night, two negroes, named David Harris and Thomas Carter, became engaged in a quarrel in a house on Cobb street, Hamburg, S. C., about the wife of Harris. It appears Harris does not live with his wife, and paid her a visit, but was requested not to call again. Her brother, Thomas Carter, was in the room at the time, and reiterated the request. Harris drew a knife and threatened both of them. Carter drew his sister out of the room, and had a whispered consultation with her in the yard. Carter then went away, and walked down to a room where he procured a Remington military rifle, and just as Harris stepped out into the street, Carter fired at him from a distance of ten feet off. The ball struck Harris in the left breast, just above the nipple, passed clear through him, and was heard whistling past by a woman two hundred yards distant. Harris dropped dead, and Carter made his escape.

The Philadelphia Times says: The manly and patriotic speech of Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, on the Centennial appropriation bill merits the study of every sincere friend of our free government. It is in sublime contrast with the studied assaults of the Mortons and the Blaines and the Hills against the peace of a once bitterly estranged but now reunited people, and wherever there is faithful devotion to the republic Mr. Robbins will have grateful readers and admirers.

Mr. J. H. McVicker has bought up all claims of all creditors against the estate of Mr. Edwin Booth. The New York Tribune says the history of this bankruptcy, if ever made public, will engage the public mind more warmly than ever in behalf of Mr. Booth; and it is said that very striking disclosures are soon to be made, showing how an artist and gentleman may be plucked by old, but not honest men of the world.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

For Rent. THREE or four rooms in Springs' Building. Apply to A. B. DAVIDSON.

City Property For Sale. TWO comfortable Cottages on C. and 12th Streets—Mechanicsville. JOHN E. BROWN, Attorney.

To Rent. A House and Lot on Myers street, formerly occupied by Dr. L. W. Battle. Stable, garden and good water, and eight rooms in house. Possession given 1st January. Also a large on Hill Street, containing three rooms. Apply to F. H. GLOVER.

For Rent. JUST completed and for rent, a very desirable house on College street, containing six rooms, and very convenient near the business portion of the town. Apply to J. W. BLACK.

For Rent. FROM the first day of March, 1876. I will rent the store, lately occupied by McCurray & Davis, on Trade. E. A. OSBORNE, Assignee.

Valuable Tobacco Farm FOR SALE. BY Virtue of the provisions of a deed in trust executed to me by the Bank of Mecklenburg Registered Book No. 6, pages 336, 338, in Register's Office of Gaston county, I shall expose to public sale, for cash at the Court House in Dallas, on Thursday the 30th day of December 1875, the following valuable land to wit:—

One tract lying in Gaston county, on the head waters of Hoyle's and Stanley Creeks, adjoining the lands of Robert Brevard, Monroe Burke, Bullinger, Abernathy, Michael Olinger and others, containing by estimation 1945 acres, being part of the land known as the Gutten Tobacco Farm.

Two other tract adjoining, 64 acres, being part of said farm (excluding a tract of about 35 acres conveyed to A. Harris). The two tracts will be sold in one body. This land is admirably adapted to the culture of tobacco, cotton and cereals. For full particulars address the undersigned. GEORGE K. TATE, Trustee, Mt. Island Mills, P. O.

Butter, Butter. FRESH arrival of that Superior Virginia Butter, equal to any Genuine Butter, S. S. GARDNER'S, Commission Store.

MADREIRA, PORT & SHERRY WINES. FINE French Brandy and Whiskey, all of the very best quality, for medicinal purposes only, at McADEN'S Drug Store.

COLOGNE, EXTRACTS, &c. Toilet Soap of superior quality, at McADEN'S, Drug Store.

W. M. Crowell, COMMISSION BROKER. Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, and all kinds of Country Produce. College Street, opposite Sanders & Blackwood's, Charlotte, N. C.