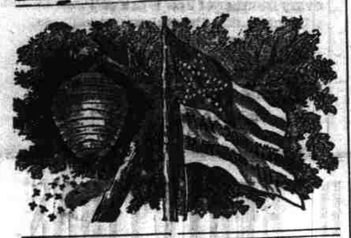
DAILY OBSERVER.



Tuesday, July 31, 1877.

CHAS R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor.

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

INFLEXIBLE RULES.

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 In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.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

NOTES AND NEWS.

If the old Whig party is on any of these trains we hope the strikers will let him come through.

Dan Voorhees is looming up for the United States Senate in place of Morton, from Indiana.

The panic in St Louis is over. A newspaper reporter advanced the banks a portion of his week's salary, and confidence was restored.

Henry Watterson wants the Consulship at St Paul de Loanda given to J Madison Wells or Tom Anderson.

Free Masonry is very prevalent in Brazil, and the clergy there are striving to counteract its influences.

A Vicksburg man, when drawn on a justice jury, asked leave to pray that he might be guided aright, but the justice informed him that it was unusual to find for the plaintiff.

An exchange says: A West Hill man named Rodolph Knanew was arrested last night for slapping his wife. We suppose he thought a man had a right to paddle his own Khanew.

It is not true that the colored man is not capable of civilization. Yesterday a number of colored railway employes at Louisville struck, and seemed anxious to kill and burn just as the nobler white race does—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A young lady in Newton county, Ga., is possessed by a strange monomania. She fancies herself a baby, and has not spoken a word in three years, although her powers of conversation used to be of an order higher than the average. Notwithstanding this absurd hallucination, she is inconsistent enough to read and write letters.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

This body, which concluded it labors at Fortress Monroe, on Thursday of last week, was significant, in that it was composed of three hundred delegates, business men from most of the Southern cities, who assembled to adopt a line of policy, having for its object the securing of better service of the mails throughout the Southern States. While the convention possessed no legal authority, its influence through a memorial to Congress will undoubtedly be considerable upon that body. There is, however, no doubt that with the conclusion of the labors of the convention the work of the members composing it, and the communities they represented, has only begun. Every man of influence throughout the South must unite in urging upon our members of Congress the importance of the recommendations made by the convention. The convention wisely abstained from declaring over which route the fast mail asked for should be carried; and we are therefore able to go before Congress, asking simply increased mail facilities, leaving the claims of rival companies to be settled after the appropriations shall have been made, in such manner as shall best subserve the interests of the people of the entire South.

The Southern States now have thirty two Senators, and one hundred and ten members of the House, and these representatives must be made to understand that we demand their earnest and undivided support for such appropriations as will be needed to put our section of the Union on an equality with other sections, and that those who are most earnest and efficient in advancing the material interests of the South, as far as it can be done by governmental action, are the men who will be honored and advanced in office in future.

It was stated publicly by Mr Hubbard, chairman of the postal commission, to the delegates assembled in convention, that the Southern States today had only eighty per cent. of the mail facilities which they enjoyed before the war, while the mail service throughout the Northern States had been increased three hundred per cent. It is further known that the people of the Southern States comprise one-third of all the people of the United States, and taht they pay over one half of the taxes to support the government. We published an official statement some weeks ago showing that the people of the State of North Carolina, had paid nearly twenty millions of dollars into the Federal Treasury since 1865, and that during that time only a little over a million dollars—or one dollar in twenty—had been returned to her in the shape of appropriations. A very nearly similar statement might be made for every Southern State, which only goes to show the unjust and unequal manner of the collections and disbursements of the revenues of the government. This system has long tended to impoverish the South and enrich the North, and our members of Congress must be made to feel that there must be a change in this matter.

Heretofore our representatives in Congress have devoted themselves mostly to purely political questions, while the Northern States have studiously looked after the "loaves and fishes." This was particularly the case in *ante bellum* days, and as a result, the Southern States have been the losers. Being one-third of the population, and paying according to the actual statistics more than one-half of the entire revenues of the government, we are entitled to more consideration than we are now receiving at the hands of the Federal government, and we have but this to say: If our present members of Congress do not secure it for us, the people are determined to turn them out and elect others who will.

The immediate results of the meeting at Fortress Monroe will be a concentration of effort to impress Congress with the needs of this section, and to secure a practical and feasible employment of government aid in securing improved postal facilities, which will stimulate commercial and business relations at various points. The expectation of saving twenty-four hours between New York and New Orleans may not be fully realized, and yet this is the opinion expressed by those who have closely and carefully investigated the present service. But the main point to be gained, after it is once determined by Congress to expend the necessary sum, will be to select the route which offers the greatest advantages in a commercial point of view, and to this end the efforts of business men should be directed towards a full exhibit of the resources, business and advantages of various localities, so that accurate and authentic information will be furnished to the proper authorities by which they will be governed in the selection of a route. It was wise and proper that this branch of the subject did not enter into the deliberations of the convention, for the competing lines would have been arrayed against each other in such a manner as to prevent harmony and produce discord.

THE RECENT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY CASES.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in bankruptcy cases, mentioned in the OBSERVER about two weeks ago, has attracted unusual attention. The points that were decided are: 1. That when property was settled by a husband upon his wife in contemplation of bankruptcy, and the wife afterward sold it to a third person who had notice of the fraud, the assignee of the husband could follow the property in the hands of the purchaser. 2. That when money which a marreid woman was entitled to have secured to her own use was suffered to remain in the husbands' business, and to be used by him, mixed with his own funds, and applied to the purchase of real estate in his own name, the husband could not on the eve of bankruptcy make a valid conveyance of such property to his wife. Such a conveyance is adjudged to be in fraud of the rights of the creditor.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The New York *World* sensibly suggests that in these days of excitment and shrinkage of real estate and all values, it would be well for the press to move slow and for the public to be cautious in accepting all the sensational stories about the mismanagement of moneyed institutions. It is no time to be flinging firebrands about when the very air is so strongly impregnated with spontaneous combustion.

COST OF RIOTS.—It is worth while to inquire what the draft riots of 1863 cost the city of New York in money paid for private buildings burned or gutted and valuables destroyed. The total amount, as shown by official figures of the comptroller's office, was not less than $1,748,456 39. A far larger sum of losses came out of business men in the injury to trade during those days of chaos, but this one loss rested upon the tax-payers alone.

"Pittsburgh is dead as to all trade," is the confession of one of the newspapers of that city, and it continues: "From the huckster in the market to the head of our largest iron firms the experience of the effects of the trouble is identical. Manufacturers suffer particularly from want of fuel as well as from the imposibility of getting rid of manufactured goods." An acknowledgment which shows the disastrous effects of the late riot upon that hitherto prosperous city.

According to the crop reports received at the agricultural department at Washington, the yield of wheat will reach 325,000,000 bushels. This is 50,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of last year, and will leave a surplus in the country of 1,000,000 bushels for export.

THE LAUGH OF WOMEN.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in a cool, exhilarating spring. Have you pursued a fugitive through the streets, led on by a fair laugh, now there, now lost, now found? We have, and we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the middle of care or sorrow, or irksome business and then we turn away the evil spirit of the mind. How much we owe that sweet laugh! It surns prose to poetry; it brings sunthine to flowers, over the darkness of the wood in which we are travelling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more than the image of death, but is consumed with beams that are the shadows of immortality.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Florence and Its iSghts—On the Way to Venice—The City in the Water and Its Spots of Interest—Milan, Its Wonderful Cathedral, &c.—On to Switzerland, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

GRAND ROYAL HOTEL, MILAN, June 28, 1877.

I bade adieu to old Rome on the 20th inst., and set out for Florence. In making this journey I went up the yellow Tiber for a distance of fifty to one hundred miles, passing by the beautiful and very famous lake Trasymene at the foot of the Apinines. This lake, as you know, is celebrated in history as being the place where Hannibal gained such a decided victory over the Romans under Flaminius B. C. 217.

On a piece further we strike the river Amo, which we follow until we reach Florence which is pleasantly situated on the Amo in the middle of a basin celebrated for its beauty and the perfection of its scenery.

Florence is, I think, a very pretty city. It is as truly "the flower of all cities" as it is "the city of all flowers." Its public gardens cannot be far exceeded anywhere, not even by the famous Bois du Bologne of Paris. The chief point of attraction here, however, is the picture galleries, the Pitti and Uffizzi, as they are called, which contain some of the finest specimens of sculpture and painting to be found anywhere in Italy. It also has one or two very nice churches, the Cathedral and the Santa Croce, in the latter of which rest the remains of the distinguished characters, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Michiavelli and Alferi.

In all Italy, M. Angelo is *the* great man, and especially is he so in Florence. He designed everything. There seems to have been nothing done in his day with which he or his pupils didn't have something to do, and I don't wonder at Mark Twain saying that in Italy it seemed as if "God made the earth out of designs by Michael Angelo." In Florence you become about as tired of seeing the name Michael Angelo as you do in Rome of the name Pius IV P. M.

After two days spent very pleasantly here, I departed thence for the glorious old city of Venice, on the 23d. But before I can reach that city I have to cross the towering old Apinines, the backbone of Italy, which I have been following for some distance. In doing this I have choice of two routes, one by "diligence," the old route, the other by railway, the new and preferable route *via* the Collina Pass. This route I choose and as I wind around the hills and through the tunnels I was perfectly charmed and delighted. More beautiful, more romantic, more sublime, and more magnificent scenery we have not had the pleasure of seeing anywhere. Thought I would go into ecstacies over it. (I still survive, however,) and on my arrival at Venice what a curious spectacle is presented to my view! Venice with its grand old palaces, buildings and spires rising out of the water! This being something new, of course I was highly interested here. Being used to an immense number of carriages and horses in the other cities and then going here where I see not one, would it naturally interest me? Carriages and horses on *streets* of *water* would be useless; so the place is supplied by the gloomy looking, hearse-like, gondola, a "long covered boat that's common here, rowed by two rowers, each called gondoliers." The great Charles Dickens has said that he felt it an "impossibility to tell what Venice is." This being the case, what shall I do?

It was once, as you know, a great commercial city and boasted of its fleets; but it has lost the glory and commercial importance it once enjoyed, when it boasted of twenty-four ships of the line and two hundred armed galleys. Many of her principal palaces are deserted or converted into hotels.

The great cynosure of attraction now is the Square of S. Marco, or St. Mark (the patron saint) which is surrounded by St. Mark's Cathedral with the Campanile town, and other magnificent edifices all of which are valuable as historical monuments of the rise and progress of the fine arts from the tenth century to the present day. Last Sunday night I walked out from my hotel to this square and what a scene of bustle and confusion was witnessed. In the centre of the Square was the band playing (Sunday as it was) and thousands of people walking to and fro, eating their ices, drinking their wines, beer, &c. There seemed to be no recognition of the Sabbath at all. On Monday as I ascended to the top of the Campanile tower three hundred and twenty-six feet high in one corner of this square (or piazza) and cast my eyes around, I was very much impressed. Around and far below me were fine palaces, churches, buildings, hotels, &c., all built *in the water* and containing 130,000 souls; but I could see none of these people except a few just below me in the large piazza. The sight was grand.

The ascent up this tower is very gradual and although three hundred and twenty feet high, Napoleon is said to have once ridden his horse to the top of it. I have not been interested more, not even when I mounted the great dome of St. Peter's in Rome.

In Venice the government appropriates a large sum for the raising of pigeons and they are all fed in and around the piazza of St. Mark and I was very much amused one day at 2 o'clock at which time they are fed. They are called to their repast by the ringing of a bell, and just so soon as the bell began to ring, thousands of them flocked to this place. They are remarkably tame. I saw one man feeding them on his hat and there were six or eight at once standing on his head eating.

One of the other places which I visited was, first, the noble old Cathedral of St. Mark, which is exceedingly quaint and peculiar when compared with other modern structures of this kind. It is in Greek shape, and was begun in 976 by artists from Constantinople. It contains an immense profusion of beautiful oriental marble and other sculpture in bronze, guilding and mosaic, which were executed about the ninth century. You can but be struck by the richness of the material. All that is not gold is either bronze, mosaic or oriental marble. We noticed that the pavement inside is unduiating like the waves of the sea, caused by its being built in the sea on piles, and some portions having sunk and others not.

Next comes the ducal palace, the old seat of the Doye, which is remarkable for its magnificence and for its style, which is Saracenic. It was formerly the seat of government, but is now used as a picture gallery and museum.

Here is also the famous prison, into which in olden times persons having been under suspicion, were thrown, to await their trial, and perhaps their execution. Near by is what is called the "bridge of sighs," so-called because here the prisoner after being sentenced to execution was allowed to stop and see daylight for the last time, for they were executed in secret and buried in secret, (if buried at all, and not thrown into the canal.) It makes one shudder to go down into those dark cells where not a ray of light penetrates. This "bridge of sighs" is very interesting to every visitor. I heard an Englishman say he had come all the way from England just to see it. Of course it is only the associations which make it of interest.

Another chief object of notice is the Rialto, across the grand canal, but I have not time or space to speak more at length. I must hasten to Milan.

I reluctantly leave this marvelous old city of Venice on the morning of the 26th. A pleasant travel of seven and a half hours brings me to Milan. I travel all the way in sight of the Alps, and pass close to the exquisitely beautiful lake of Digarda. Had to give Verona, where is Juliet's tomb, the "go by," for want of time. I would like to call Milan the prettiest Italian city I have seen, but have already said that Florence is the most beautiful. Milan looks more modern than any other. The houses are externally very nice, but there is nothing of especial interest here except the cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is considered the "eighth wonder" of the world, and I think it is the most remarkable church in Italy, after St. Peter's at Rome. It is on the Gothic style, and has one hundred spires and seven thousand niched statues. From this you may imagine its immensity. Though begun as far back as 1386, it is still unfinished. A certain sum is spent annually to keep it in a continual state of repair. The exterior is very beautiful, but the interior much more beautiful and imposing. There is a clear space from end to end, only interrupted by the clusters of huge pillars, which support the vault. The pavement is of chequered marble. At the tabernacle of the high altar they keep a nail of the true cross, which is carried in procession on the 3rd of May, the anniversary of the great plague of Milan. In the cathedral there is an inscription giving a list of the relics belonging to it; among which are Christ's cradle and swaddling clothes, the towel with which He wiped His disciples' feet, four thorns of His crown, the reed, the cross, the sponge and the spear, one of the nails, a piece of Moses' rod, two of Elisha's teeth, and so forth and so on. (Of course these are all the original ones.) I also noticed a strange anatomical statue of St. Bartholomew in the act of being flayed alive; and many more highly interesting objects. This morning at 5 o'clock I mounted its grand old spire, three hundred and sixty feet high, whence I had a splendid view over the plain of the Po as far as Mount Blanc, Mount Rosa, the Stelvio pass, and also a view of the snow-capped Alps in the distance. To-day I also saw the famous original painting of the "Last Supper," by Leonarda Davinci. It is very much disfigured, and looks very ancient. It is interesting only as being the original from which all others have been taken.

Milan is a gay and lively city, and I regret to leave her, but I must to-morrow morning, when I will start for a short tour of Switzerland, taking in Lake Como, Maggivre, and crossing the Alps at St. Gothard pass, and on to Lucern, where I expect to meet my friends. Before leaving Italy I will say that I like your country and soil, old Italy, but don't like your people. They are too cunning and deceitful, too indolent and lazy. They might be better if they would, though you possess as all other nations, *some* good people.

It may be of interest to the farming community to know that just now is the middle of the harvest season in Italy, which corresponds very nearly to ours. I have noticed them harvesting along the lines of railroad, but no where have I seen the modern labor-saving "reaper;" but strange to say, they still use the old "sickle," which we used to hear our forefathers speak of using. Thus while they are far ahead of us in the fine arts, sculpture, painting, &c., they are still far behind in this regard and many others.

I hope this letter will be of some interest; and hope the length lack of and connection in it will be excused.

Very truly yours,
JENKS.

A Solace for the Aged.

In the decline of life, as the vigor of the system wanes, and infirmities attack it to which in every life it was a stranger, the use of a safe medicinal stimulant is highly advisable. Nothing, as experience shows, is so admirably adapted to the wants of old people as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a real solace to the aged, and the best safeguard they can possibly use against the complaints to which they are peculiarly liable. It invigorates the body and cheers the mind, is pure, agreeable and effective. Rheumatism, lumbago and gout are more frequently developed in age than in youth or middle life. Hostetter's Bitters are an excellent remedy for those painful disorders, and also fortify the system against them. They never create undue excitement, are gentle in their action, and are infinitely purer than the unmedicated stimulants of commerce.

Land Agency.

GRIFFITH & DUMONT, in connection with their Law practice have established an Agency for the sale and renting of Farms and other lands, and City property. We publish a monthly paper, and circulate 1000 copies monthy, out of the Ssate, and will for the next 60 days advertise Lands left with us for sale, free of cost.

mar21 tf GRIFFITH & DUMONT.

Remember

DR. McADEN has removed from the old corner on Tryon Street, to the Parks building, a few doors below, next to Butler's and just above Elias, Cohen & Roessler's where all are invited to come to get good goods at the lowest prices.

Chewing Tobacco

GRAVELEYS' finest brands of Chewing Tobacco, unequalled in any market, at McADEN'S DRUG STORE.

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10 Barrels

LINSEED OIL, both raw and boiled at McADEN'S DRUG STORE.

Magazines.

Harper's Monthly,	35
Godey's Ladies Book,	30
Lakeside Library,	10
Seaside Library,	10
Fireside Library,	10

Just received by TIDDY & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, T C Smith, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhauste feeling, no energy or courage the result of mental over-work des cretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPHATIC SPECIFIC No. 28 It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts trength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire men. Been used 20 years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1.00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPAT C MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

may9

Notice.

City Taxes!!

ALL persons residing in the City of Charlotte on the 1st Monday in February last, and all bodies politic or corporate, who owned or possessed taxable property on the day aforesaid are hereby notified to return to me, on oath, within 30 days from and after the 10th day of July, 1877, a full, true and perfect list of their taxable polls, real and personal estate, and of their net incomes received during the fiscal year, next preceding the said 1st Monday in February, 1877.

Any such person, body politic or corporate, so failing to return, is liable to a penalty of $200.

By order of the Board of Aldermen,
F NASH, Clerk & Treas.

july15 3t 3suc sun

Democrat and Home please copy oaw for 30 days and send bill to city treasurer.

THE SOUTHERN EMPORIUM

—FOR—

PATTERNS, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, SILK and COTON THREAD AND CORD, MACHINE OIL, SHEARS, &C., &C.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS are the most reliable, the most fashionable and the best By using these celebrated patterns, every lady can make her own garments. My stock is complete, and I keep constantly on hand Sewing Machine Needles (for all different machines) Silk and Cotton Thread, and Cords, Machine Oil, Shears, &c.

I am in the daily receipt of all the latest styles of patterns for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Send one stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

K C DANAHA,
9th and Franklin sts., Richmond, Va.

ju22 d&w tf

REAL ESTATE, MINING

—AND—

Immigration Agency.

FOR selling, buying and renting Mines, Land and Houses, and providing homes in the Piedmont regions of North Carolina and South Carolina.

THOS F DRAYTON,
jul26 Charlotte, N. C.

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of Burroughs & Springs was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th day of July, 1877.

The business of the firm will be closed up by J C Burroughs, who is duly empowered to pay debts and collect claims.

BURROUGHS & SPRINGS,
In Liquidation.

ju26 1m

For Rent

ONE Dwelling, 8 rooms, with good well of water and garden, adjoining my residence on B street.

ONE Store Room, centrally located.

ONE Excellent Basement in the Smith Building.

FOUR Desirable Rooms above Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

jul20 1m S P SMITH.

"O. H." Sale.

A Lot of unclaimed freight will be sold at Auction, August 29th, 1877, at the office of the Southern Express Company, Charlotte, for charges due. See hand bills.

jul28 4t oaw&ds G H KING, Agent.

Greensboro Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1877 will open August 22d, (4th Wednesday.)

Terms per session of 20 weeks, board (exclusive of washing and lights,) $75.00; Tuition in regular English course $25 00; extra studies moderate.

For catalogue apply to President T M Jones. N H D WILSON, Pres't

jul1 tf Board of Trustees.

BRAMHALL & CO.,

GENERAL SOUTHERN LAND AGENTS!

Will shortly

Publish a large edition of their

SOUTHERN GUIDE AND CATALOGUE,

For general distribution in all parts of the United States and Great Britain. All persons having Real Estate for sale will find it greatly to their advantages to use this valuable medium.

A limited number of advertisements will be received. Address

BRAMHALL & CO.,
No 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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20c a Number—$2 a Year

WIDE AWAKE—an illustrated Magazine for Young People, is the very best publication of the kind in our country, as well as the cheapest. For an agency, send to

D LOTHROP & CO.,
feb25 Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES DESIRING TO SAVE MONEY CAN DO SO BY BUYING THE NORTH CAROLINA HAND-MADE SHOES MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR SOUTHERN LADIES

SAMPLE & WETMORE.

MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND THE REST OF MANKIND, WILL SAVE AT LEAST 25 PER CENT. OF THEIR INVESTMENT BY USING ONLY THE N. C SHOES.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street, from Sixth to Seventh
RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. Also, to our new styles SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourge Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Wm E TANNER & CO.

may 15 d&w 1y

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

PRICES.

I HAVE just taken Stock and find I have more Goods than I want to carry, so I will sell one half off at COST to suit the times.

I will sell a fine Silver American Watch for $12.00. I will sell Gold Chains at $1.00 per dwt. Watch Glasses fitted at 10c each, and everything else in proportion.

WEIGHT AND QUALITY OF GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED,

AT

J. T. BUTLER'S,

CAROLINA JEWELRY STORE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Exchange Your Wheat!!!

EXCHANGE YOUR CORN!!!

Feed Your Horses! Feed Your Cows!

FRESH Flour, Meal &c, in constant supply. Grain or Produce handled on commission. Orders promptly filled, and consignments solicited. P. O. Address.

CHARLOTTE CITY MILLS.

jul15 d2w w2w

CLEVELAND MINERAL SPRINGS,

(Formerly Wilson's.)

NEAR SHELBY, N. C.

WILL be opened on the 15th May. Passengers coming on the C. C. R. R., will be met at the station, one mile from the Springs; Conveyances sent to the Air Line R. R., or other points desired. Cold and Warm Baths, White Sulphur, Red Sulphur and Chalybeate Waters. Band of Music and other sources of amusement.

Rates of Board: single day, $2; single week, $12 50; four weeks, $35. Children under 10 years and colored servants half price. Special rates for families and visitors for the season. For other information, apply to

R J BREVARD, Resident Phys,
or JOHN I ELMS, Supt.

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L. Dawson's

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Represents Life and Fire Combined.

Assets,.....$6,000,000.00

Insures all kinds of insurable property, dwellings, furniture, barns and contents, cotton gins, &c., at current rates.

Agents wanted throughout North and South Carolina.

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Fine Imported

FRENCH BRANDY, Sherry, Port and Madeira Wine, and Robertson County Whiskey, the best in the world, sold strictly for medicine, at

McADEN'S DRUG STORE.

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R. N Littlejohn,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Handles all kinds of Produce. Office with Jno W Hall & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

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OBSTACLE TO MARRIAGE REMOVED

HAPPY RELIEF to YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. "Manhood Restored." Impediments to Marriage removed; new method of treatment; new and remarkable remedies; books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address, Howard Association, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct, and professional skill.

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Watches AND Jewelry,

—VERY LOW AT—

Hales & Farrior's.

WE HAVE A

LARGE STOCK,

AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All work in the line neatly done, and Warranted.

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OF

NEW GOODS

J. S. PHILLIPS,

MERCHANT TAILOR and DEALER IN

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

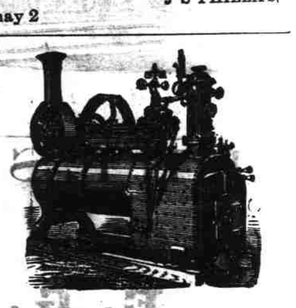
HAS removed to one of the New Stores under the Central Hotel, Trade St, and is receiving his Spring Stock of Goods fo Men's Wear, and will make them up at short notice in the most fashionable manner, cheaper than the same class of Goods have ever been offered in this market.

Ordered Shirts a Specialty.

Cutting and repairing done promptly. All goods and work must be paid for on delivery, as I am compelled to do a cash business.

J S PHILLIPS.

may 2



ERIE CITY IRON WORKS,
Charlotte, N. C., April 7th, '77.

WE hereby notify our many friends and the public generally that the management of the Charlotte Branch of the Erie City Iron Works is now in the hands of Capt John Wilkes, of this city, who is prepared to fill orders for our well known Engines and Saw Mills on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

JOHN H BLISS,
Secretary Erie City Iron Works.

Referring to the above notice of change, I feel confident that it will be advantageous to purchasers of Machinery of all kinds, as it places me in position to meet any and all competition. With my facilities on the spot, I can manufacture all parts of the Erie Engines which will not bear freight charges—such as Grate Bars, Stacks, Spark Arresters, &c., and handle the Erie City Engines and Boilers with little extra expense, thus enabling me to offer Machinery at better figures to the purchaser than ever before.

Be sure to give me a call, or write for circulars, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN WILKES,
Mecklenburg Iron Works, Charlotte, N. C.

apr20

5,000 Pounds

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, the very best material at short profit, at

McADEN'S DRUG STORE.

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A., T. O. & R. R.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C. July 6, 1877.

ON and after Monday, July 9th, the following Schedule will be run over this road:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charlotte,	8 30 a. m.
" D. College,	10.20 "
" Mooresville,	10.54 "
Arrive Statesville,	12.00 m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Statesville.	1.30 p. m.
" Mooresville,	2.39 "
" D. College,	3.13 "
Arrive Charlotte.	5.00 "

Close connection made at Statesville with trains over the W. N. C. R. R.

Round trip tickets to Newton and return $4.40, to Hickory and return $5.00, to Morganton and return $6.15, to Marion and return $7.65, to Henry's and return $8.40, to Asheville and return $12.40, to Warm Springs and return $18.40. These tickets are good for return passage until November 1st, 1877.

All charges must be pre-paid on Freight offered for shipment to Section House, Henderson's, Alexandriana and Caldwell. These being "Flag Stations," the Company is not liable for loss, or damage to freight after it is unloaded at either of the above named "Flag Stations."

No freight will be received by Agents for shipment unless the name of consignee and destination is distinctly marked thereon.

J J GORMLEY,
Superintendent.

july7