

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor.

"Free from the dotting scripples 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 In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTES AND NEWS.

One of our favorite prime donne has a false tooth.

A father of a two week's old baby calls it "Ma's newly discovered satellite."

The Detroit Free Press says: "Secretary what's-his-name is going to review our alleged navy."

The economical baby puts its toes in its mouth in order to make both ends meet.—N O Picayune.

Puck makes young George Washington say—"I cannot hatch a lie, papa, I did it with my little tell-it."

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.

Mr Joseph Jefferson is playing Rip Van Winkle at Edinburg to crowded houses, and is the social lion of the hour.

Joaquin Miller preserves his eccentricity. He paid twenty-five cents the other night, and took his seat among the "gallery-gods," in order to witness his own play.

A daily paper, it is stated, is to be started in New York to advocate the President's policy as regards civil service reform and the restoration of the Southern States.

When a boy does something funny and you laugh at it, he will invariably keep doing it twenty or thirty times more until you have to knock him down with something.

"We find," said a coroner's jury out West, "that Bill Thompson came to his death by holding five axes when Jack Smith held four. And we find nine axes too many in any pack."

Lovely woman has once more stooped to folly. Mrs Alice Dennis, of Newark, fell upon the Beers, with the reckless rawhide, and lashed him with all the fury of a woman scorned.

Now does the wild bank director find a deficit of ten thousand dollars, and exclaim, "This comes of supporting men in idleness." Ordered, that there be a reduction of ten per cent on the salary of the night watchman.—Puck.

A fanatic rang a Newark citizen up out of bed the other night, and when the latter appeared at the door, in nightgown and slippers, coolly remarked that he wanted him to put pianos in all of the horse-carriages so as to render travel attractive.

Gen Joe Hooker has written a brief sketch of the career and services of the late Gen. Braxton Bragg, in which he indulges in some very severe criticisms of Gen. Rosecrans while in command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Miss Katie Patnam has been very ill at her home in Naplesville, Ill. There is no truth in the scandalous story that she was about to be separated from her husband, Mr Sullivan. Miss Patnam begins her starring season under his management.

It is said that Joseph E Johnston and Fitzhugh Lee, two young nephews of the Confederate officers whose names they bear, are learning the machinist's trade in the Pennsylvania Railroad's shops at Altoona, thereby evidencing their own good sense and that of their families and friends in placing them there.

There is not a dollar in the Virginia State treasury, and the Richmond Whig has it from good authority that the banks are not disposed to advance the amount required to meet the demands of the State until the tax-gatherers come to the rescue.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has just decided that if a party sign a bond or other obligation, supposing it to be different from what it really is, he is nevertheless bound thereby, unless he can show that he took due care to inform himself of the nature of the instrument which he signed.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS IN OHIO.—The Republican and Democratic executive committees of Ohio have arranged for a series of joint discussions throughout the State between the Hon. Stanley Matthews and Gen. Thomas Ewing. It is believed these discussions will create considerable interest and add to the warmth of the campaign.

Speaking of the recent disclosures of the open venality of John J. Patterson, United States Senator from South Carolina, the Mobile (Ala.) Register says: "A deeper, more revolting scheme of frauds never was unraveled before a civilized community, and so clear, so palpable are the proofs, all in the hands of the guilty man, that it seems impossible for him to escape the penitentiary, or, if it were in North Carolina, the whipping post."

This would convey the impression that the whipping post is an institution in North Carolina. Such is not the case. Would to God it were so. Call it a "relic of barbarism" or what you will, but there is nothing to equal it for the repression of crime.

PROVOCATION TO DISORDER.

It must be admitted that labor riots have their causes in fact, if not their justifications in right and morality. The turbulent and lawless, however they may stifle conscience and spurn duty, obey a certain kind of grim and inexorable logic. Criminal disorders are in proportion to their provocations. Hence the importance of giving earnest and practical attention to a suggestion which we find briefly submitted at the close of a well-conceived and impressive article in *Happer's Weekly* on the late riots and their lesson.

"The men who struck," says that journal, "struck their friends. But the lesson will not be lost if the good sense of every State and community now looks carefully to the means of enforcing order, while striving with equal care to remove all reasonable cause of disorder." All will agree that among the immediate causes of disorder, in the present instance, the most potent were a general and long-continued business depression, a considerable amount of actual distress among laborers, and a popular sense of grievance on account of partial legislation, of corruption in politics, and of manifold mismanagement in public affairs.

Statesmen will be aware of remedial causes and of the importance of working for their removal in the interest of peace and order and the general welfare. For many years the tendency of legislative policy and of judicial precedent in this country has been to relinquish public franchises to almost private control, and to build up great instrumentalities of industry and commerce through the agency and to the immediate aggrandizement of private monopolies. The system has had its public uses certainly; it has been an aid to progress; it has extended population and stimulated production. But, obviously, it has not conducted to establish happy relations between capital and labor, between the employers and the employed. Great corporations, with their indispensable circumlocution mechanism, are apt to regard and treat men in their service as mere machines. The result of such treatment, when persisted in, is not to make the men good machines or to develop in them the qualities of good citizens. The hardness, heartlessness and brutality evinced in the recent railroad strikes of the North would scarcely have been possible had the relations between the armies of employes on the great lines and the companies owning them been infused habitually with the sympathetic magnetism of personal intercourse and conference. The ears of the most powerful corporation or of the wealthiest firm should never be closed to the appeal or complaint of the humblest workman in its employ. The demand of some of the labor fraternities that the law of supply and demand, under the natural play of competition, shall be set aside by statutory law, fixing wages of labor and conditions of employment, is altogether insufferable in a free country, for it involves the enslavement of all classes. The fundamental purpose of free institutions is to secure for all classes, under the protection of the law, the greatest possible sum of liberty. But there are duties which lie beyond the province of civil obligation. A rich employer is morally bound to deal generously with employes who, for any reason not of a criminal nature, are pinched and distressed. On the other hand, employes are morally bound to deal at least considerately with the employer who may, innocently, fall into straits and embarrassments. These duties, included in the golden rule of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, are not to be enforced by civil statutes. It is for the legislator and the political economist to hold them in the highest esteem as indispensable to the physical as well as spiritual good of mankind; but to diffuse them in society and among all classes, as vital forces and virtues, is the proper work of the moralist and the christian philosopher.

LAWS CONCERNING DIVORCE.

One of the features of the new Georgia constitution is the provision requiring that before a decree of divorce shall become final, there shall have been two different verdicts by two different terms of the court. This example may, it is hoped, put an end to the reckless and indecent way in which divorces are obtained in some sections of the country. Regarding this matter of divorce there is in the laws of our State a discrimination so manifestly unjust that it is wonderful that it has not commanded the attention of our legislators. A correspondent of the *Raleigh News*, in the issue of that paper of Saturday last, calls attention to it. As the law now stands one act of adultery on the part of the wife may be taken as ground upon which a divorce may be obtained; while in the case of the husband he must actually separate from his wife and live in adultery with another woman, before a decree of divorce can be obtained by the wife. The correspondent cites a case which has been passed upon by our Supreme Court, in which it appeared from the evidence that the husband had brought his paramour into the house and kept her there with his wife, and yet in the face of this shameful fact the wife could not obtain a divorce because the act of separation was lacking.

While we would not advise any legislation tending to abate the sanctity of the marriage tie, it is clear to us that under the present law wives are placed at a great disadvantage, while the redress for the husband, in a case of infidelity, is ample. The two should be placed on the same footing, certainly; either by strengthening the bonds

which hold the husband or loosening to some extent those which bind the wife. In either case the ends of justice could be attained.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The first news from the California election is confirmed, and it is now certain that in that State the Democrats have achieved a complete victory. For several years past California has been one of the doubtful States, but unfortunately, as was the case in most of the doubtful States, the Republicans have generally carried the day. In 1868, Grant carried California by 606 votes; in 1869, (local election) the Democrats carried it by 8,061. In 1871, the Republicans were strengthened by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, which gave the ballot to the negro, and carried the State by 5,071 majority. In 1872, Grant's majority was 13,302. In 1873, the Independents carried the State by a plurality of about 5,000. In 1875, the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 425 votes over both the Independent and the Republican candidates. Last year Hayes carried the State by 2,800 majority. In 1875, the legislature elected consisted of 86 Democrats and 33 Republicans and Independents, giving the former a majority of 53 on joint ballot. The dispatches indicate that the Democrats have recovered from their losses in the last campaign, and have secured a majority in the legislature on joint ballot of 33 votes. This victory ensures the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate, in place of Senator Sargent, whose term will expire in 1879. Unless unexpected reverses are sustained in States which are now assuredly Democratic, the United States Senate eighteen months hence will have a pronounced Democratic majority. There is as yet no intimation as to who will draw the prize in California, but there are many pure and able Democrats in that State to select from. Mr. Sargent was the henchman of General Grant, and a very bitter Republican. The country is to be congratulated that his term will so soon come to a close. The Radicals, of course, are trying to break the force of the blow and have arrested some of the election clerks in San Francisco on a charge of falsifying the returns. This dodge has been so often practiced that it will alarm no one.

A North Carolina Town.

A Glimpse at Its Present and Past—The Desire for Northern Immigrants.

(Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August, 1877.

There is nothing about this city to denote antiquity; no monuments, nor relics nor old sights which would attract notice. It is a handsome, civilized town of 10,000 souls fully, with handsome stores having large stocks of goods, etc. It was settled in 1707, and was always a thorn to that old English town, Tryon. It was when the Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters here, but the people made it hot for him and he "lit out," swearing that Charlotte town was "a damned horned nest"—that's what the book says he said, and it's very likely that he did. The people thankfully accepted the title. On the 19th of May, 1776, a horseman tore into the town, and from some premises placed, gave the news of the battle of Lexington, which had occurred just a month before. The men of Mecklenburg were then in council, discussing what steps they should take toward molding the gun which "should fire the shot around the world." When it was announced that patriot blood had been shed in Massachusetts, the convention made speedy action, and the morning of the 20th of May, 1776, broke upon a little band of men in the far interior of an sparsely settled Carolina, who had issued the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, signed it in the gray of that morning. And the little band took their lives in their hand a year before the nation was born. The effect of the action of Lexington acted upon this electric people, and they blew the first blast of revolution which in a year of liberty with gunpowder accompaniments. Thenceforward there were marchings and fightings and sorrows, depressions, poverty and trial. Close by Cornwallis's headquarters in the city, is the house now occupied by Mr. A. B. Davidson, who is nearly 80 years old, hale, hearty and active, interested in large cotton manufacturing enterprises, and fully up to the spirit of the century. He is a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration. And the country is full of Alexanders, Brevards and others whose ancestors signed also. The house referred to as the Cornwallis headquarters has lately been modernized, and old "Corny" himself would make affidavit that he never stopped there in the world until he got his bearings. All through the after years of the Revolution the town's growth and the old families with their old traditions looked to their fields and cotton-bales, maintained their thrift, accumulated wealth and power, grew rich and strong, up to the recent war. They went with the confederacy reluctantly, and furnished to its army one of its strongest spirits, Gen. D. H. Hill, whom many of your readers will remember, and who is still resident here, but who will shortly leave for Arkansas to take charge of a college. At the close of this war the town was nearly desolate, the country had been raided through, and the sons of Mecklenburg county came home without a dollar, nearly naked and utterly destitute, to a country through which Stoneman and others had left cinders on the sites of their birthplaces, the fences gone and fields grown up in weeds and briars. These they have largely redeemed, but the changed condition of things in regard to the question of labor has demonstrated that they must rely on themselves for real work—the "ward of the nation" as a voluntary worker proving not a success. The farms are too large, and there is a great desire to effect a sale of portions at fair rates and induce an immigration of northern people, or any people who will cultivate the lands and labor upon them. Mere labor, however, is not the thing required. That is plentiful and cheap enough. But people with small means and work in them are sought for, desired and assisted. The people are kind and very considerate, and really give every courtesy and assistance to newcomers who mean to settle among them and work. Political questions form no part of their inquiry, and it is very certain that if one will, when he comes here, only "tote" fair he is just as well considered and regarded as he would be in any new country among new people.

Health on a Sure Basis.

In order to establish health on a sure basis the enfeebled system must acquire additional vigor. And yet, patent as this fact is, and widely known as it is, too many people neglect this vital point in the self-treatment of disease, and physicians are very often equally remiss, resorting to the use of palliatives which affect symptoms only, and fail to accomplish the chief end in view, which is, or should be, invigoration. The main reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are so successful in overcoming disease is that they impart vitality where it is deficient, and thus build up a superstructure for exhausted nature to regenerate upon. The Bitters also improve the appetite, soothe the nervous system when overstrained, and are a general and agreeable medicinal stimulant, with a basis of pure spirits holding in solution botanic elements of the greatest efficacy.

FRANK LESLIE MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

The *Sun* says: "Frank Leslie has been compelled to make an assignment. Liabilities, \$320,000. Mr. Leslie's embarrassments arise in good part from too extended investments in real estate, which, under the pressure of the times, has much depreciated in value. An arrangement has been made whereby the publications of Mr. Leslie will be continued as heretofore, and the trade be supplied without delay through the usual channels."

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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 merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, the 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. O. Smith, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

BURR'S OCEANIC, OR—WAR ON THE WAVE.

A new and highly interesting exhibition of fifty Historical Paintings, illustrating the Trials and Dangers of Running the Blockade of the Southern Ports during the war. Scenes in Nassau, Cuba, &c., are given. Also the Chase, Capture and Burning of Steamers, graphically depicted; the whole concluding with a series of Paintings, illustrating the BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER. Will be exhibited at THE CHARLOTTE OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 11TH. Doors open at 7 1/2 p. m.; Exhibition commences at 8 1/2 p. m. Admission 50 cts; Children under 12 years of age half price. W. L. HARLOW, General Agent.

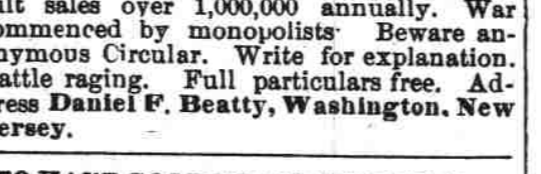
New Advertisements.

PIANOS Magnificent \$650 Rosewood Piano \$175, fine ORGAN \$175, Upright Piano \$175, (Hills used) cost \$800 only \$125, must be sold. Parlor Organs, 2 Stops \$45. 9 Stops \$65. 12 Stops only \$75. Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop, Sub Bass and Octave Coupler Organs, cost over \$850, only \$65. Lowest Prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask why I offer so cheap? I reply Hard Times. Result sales over 1,000,000 annually. War commenced by monopolists. Beware anonymous Circular. Write for explanation. Battle raging. Full particulars free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER. DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. (FAMILY MEDICINE) FOR DISEASES OF LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS. For Pamphlet address Dr. SANFORD, New York.

\$6 a week in your own town. Terms \$60 and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., postpaid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.



MOTHERS WHO DOSE THEIR DARLINGS with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate (yet effective) laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of Tarrant's Seltzer is a most peculiarly adapted to the disorders of children.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples \$1.25 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, aug23

OIL OF SASSAFRAS, Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses. Dodge & Olcott, DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c., 88 William St., New York.

\$10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit \$1.25 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, aug23

TIMOTHY HAY, Prime New Lot of Timothy Hay, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW

W. W. WARD, CORNER COLLEGE AND FOURTH, sept 8

STANDARD OPERAS. MARTHA: Opera in 4 Acts, by Flotow. IL TROVATORE: Opera in 4 Acts, by Verdi. CHILD OF THE REGIMENT: Opera in 2 Acts, by Donizetti. BOHEMIAN GIRL: Opera in 3 Acts, by Balfe. WATER CARRIER: Opera in 3 Acts, by Cherubini.

The above Operas have all the songs and choruses (full vocal store) with a piano-forte accompaniment, including the overture, and are issued at the remarkably low price of..... \$1.00 each. Also BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS, complete.....\$1.50. For sale at TIDDY & BRO, sept 7

Just Received. A Lot of beautiful Linen Commercial Note Paper, which will be printed in a neat and creditable style. This is something new for Charlotte. For further particulars call on us at our COUNTING ROOM. sept 11

Indelible Tablets. A new and good article for Marking Clothes,..... 35 cents each. sept 7 TIDDY & BRO.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PAINT PENCILS,..... 25 cents each. sept 7 TIDDY & BRO.

LADIES' PEARL CARD CASES,..... 25 cents each. TIDDY & BRO.

IF YOU WANT RELIABLE Fire Insurance, call on J. O. BERRIGAN, College street, aug 1m

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

INTENDING TO REMOVE MY STORE FROM ITS PRESENT LOCATION ON Tryon street, on the 15th of September, to the commodious and desirable stand on Trade Street, under the Central Hotel, next door to Wilson & Burwell's Drug Store,

until that date I will offer splendid bargains of my stock now on hands. At that date I propose to open the best stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

which has ever been offered in Charlotte, and at prices which will assuredly DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

MRS. P. QUERY. aug23

WILSON & BURWELL WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS, Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. Cash paid for Empty Kerosene Barrels.

THE SOUTHERN CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

Is the place to buy good home manufactured Cig least money. The following brands are speci

THE GOLDEN EAGLE—Warranted to be made of good Tobacco; as can be purchased anywhere, and equal to any 10 cent cigar South, for 25 cents. THE RIENA VICTORIA—Havana filled—seven for 25 cents. THE REFRESHER—Havana filled—eight for 25 cents. THE INDIAN PRINCESS—Large Cigar, Havana tipped, seven for 25 cents. I will also sell Twelve Cigars for 25 cents, as good as any 5 cent cigar. My motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Cash for a Goods on delivery. Orders promptly filled. [sep49] J. W. I. BAARD, Proprietor.

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. Jan 23

Fashionable Dressmaking DURABILITY and Fit guaranteed, patterns cut to measure, and millinery orders executed with taste. The latest styles of dress and other patterns always on hand. MRS. E. P. SALLIAGE, Room next to Van Ness' Gallery, sept 11

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

UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT And in daily operation over 37 years. \$15,000\$ FOR \$15 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16 and 27, 1877. KENTUCKY STATE ALLOTMENT OF \$67,925 IN PRIZES!

1 Prize of \$15,000 1 Prize of 8,000 1 Prize of 5,000 1 Prize of 2,500 1 Prize of 2,500 1889 Other Prizes amounting to 44,925 Total, \$67,925 Whole Tickets, \$1.00; 50 Whole Tickets for \$45; 100 Tickets, \$90.

Chartered for Educational Institutions. Under Charter no postponement can ever occur. All prizes paid in full. Official list of drawn numbers published in N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Sun, and Louisville Courier-Journal. Circulars containing full particulars free. Address SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Manager's Office, 73 3/4 St., Louisville, Ky. 25 Similar Allotments on the 15th and 25th days of every month during the year. sept 7-d&w-1m

Just Received. A good dwelling house, containing eight rooms, with garden and stable; adjoining my residence on B Street. A good store room, centrally located, two doors below First National Bank. Also an elegant dry basement in the "Smith Building," furnished with gas and water. Also several desirable rooms for young men above "Chamber of Commerce" rooms. Also, a small farm of 50 acres, adjoining the corporate limits on which is a fine orchard, well suited for a dairy or truck farm. S. F. SMITH, sept 1m

For Rent. 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 advantage to use this valuable medium. A limited number of advertisements will be received. Address BRAMHALL & CO., No 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. pr15 dawtf

Lucca Cream Salad Oil, FINEST imported brand of Salad Oil. Finest qualities of English Spices, Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Peppercorn, whole and ground. Pure French Brandy, Whiskey, Wine, &c., for medicinal purposes only. Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Macaroon, Eggs, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c. Dooley's, Royal, Price's, Foam, and Horsford Baking Powders. For sale at SCARR & CO'S, Drug Store, may16

10 Cases ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, fresh from the Springs, just received, at McADEN'S DRUG STORE, mar1