CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

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JOB PRINTING.

The OBSERVER Job Department has be thoroughly supplied with every needed want, and with the latest styles of Type, and every manner of Job Work can now be done with neatness, dispatch and cheapness.

We can furnish at short notice
BLANKS, BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS, CARDS,
TAGS, RECEIPTS, POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES, HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CHECKS, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership of ELIAS, COHEN & ROESSLER was dissolved by mutual consent on January 1st, 1878, Captain J. Roessler withdrawing. Elias & Cohen are authorized to collect all debts due the late firm and pay all liabilities. *ELIAS & COHEN,*
J. ROESSLER.

Notice.

All debts due the late firm must be settled at once, as longer indulgence cannot be granted. We will continue the business at the old stand. ELIAS & COHEN.

BURGESS NICHOLS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, &C.

—A—

FULL LINE

—OF—

CHEAP BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES,
PARLOR & CHAMBER SUITS,
COFFINS of all KINDS on HAND.

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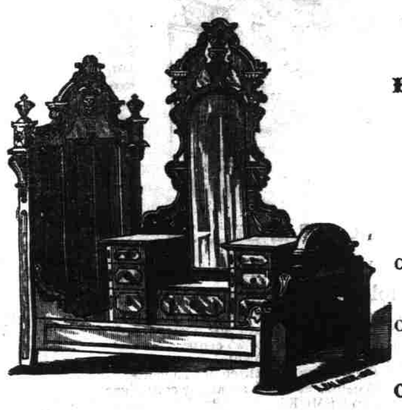

jan8

The Charlotte Hotel,

UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF

J. RILEY DAVIDSON,

HAS been Refurnished and Refitted in first-class style, and offers inducements to Travellers and Residents in its excellent table, supplied with the best the market affords prices to suit the times. An active corps of waiters in attendance at meals, and no pains or expense spared to render guests comfortable.

Moderate Terms for Monthly Boarders.

OUR MOTTO IS TO PLEASE.

apr1

DO NOT BUY YOUR

FURNITURE

until you have seen the elegant stock of goods now in my warerooms. The assortment is the largest and most complete ever offered in Charlotte,

AND IT WILL PAY YOU

TO INSPECT IT AND GET MY PRICES.

Respectfully,

E. G. ROGERS,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Removed next door to Post Office.

Jan 5

Dr. J. H. McADEN,

Druggist and Chemist,

Now offers to the trade a full stock of *Lubin's Extracts* and *Colognes*, English Select *Spices*, Colgate Honey and Glycerine *Soaps*, English, French and American Hair and Tooth *Brushes*.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully prepared at all hours, both night and day, at

J. H. McAden's Prescription Store.

New Stock. New Goods.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my stock of Hardware, Stoves and Tinware to the NEW AND ELEGANT STORE ON TRADE STREET, lately occupied by J. Mc. Alexander as a Boot and Shoe Store.

My Fall Stock of HARDWARE, in all its varieties, Stoves, Tin-ware, Hollow-ware, Wooden-ware, &c., is now open to the inspection of the public, at prices which are unprecedented in the Charlotte market.

The Popular ZEB VANCE STOVE a specialty.

H. T. BUTLER.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Still Eulogizing Morton—The Right to Pay Bonds in Silver—Senator Merrimon Speaks on the Subject—Nominations.

General News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—A bill was introduced by Whyte, of Maryland, to repeal section 2,917 of the revised statutes, fixing a standard for vinegar. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Voorhees, by request, introduced a bill for revising and continuing the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Lombards, of New York, will appear before the sub-committee of the Ways and Means committee, to-morrow, in the interest of retaining the present tax on tobacco.

The Ways and Means committee have passed a resolution to the effect that they will not hear delegations representing special interests.

The Elections committee have reported in favor of seating Wigginton, Democrat, from California.

The New Orleans custom house is again an open question this morning.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—HOUSE.—The bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Charles L Scott, of Alabama. After an hour spent on private bills, eulogies of the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, were pronounced and the House adjourned till Monday.

Nominations: A H Pool, Marshal of California; G W F Vernon, Collector of Customs of Baltimore; Frank N Wicker, Collector of Customs at Key West; Geo Williamson, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Geo Bardey, receiver of public moneys at New Orleans.

The committee on the Pacific Railroads of the House re-elected Thos L Bell, of Virginia, clerk.

In executive session the Senate confirmed Jas R Jolly, collector of customs of the Teche district of Louisiana, and Lansford L Lewis, attorney for the eastern district of Virginia.

SENATE.—Mr Conkling, of New York, presented several petitions of citizens of Albany, remonstrating against the passage of the Bland silver bill; laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the Senate.

In presenting the memorials, he said they were signed by men representing not only money and property, but enterprise also, and they expressed the opinion that the passage of the bill would be prejudicial to the honor and credit of the government.

He also presented the memorial of the Albany board of trade against the passage of that bill; laid on the table.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr Matthews, of Ohio, declaring the right of the government to pay the interest and principal of the bonds in silver, and Mr Merrimon, of North Carolina, spoke in favor thereof. He said the subject was worthy of the most serious consideration, and he trusted a free and frank expression of views would lead the Senate to a wise and wholesome conclusion. He would discuss the resolution submitted by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr Matthews), and not the expediency of remonetizing silver. He would never consent that the honor and good faith of the government should be impaired in the slightest degree. The naked question before the Senate was whether the government could lawfully pay its creditors in silver of the standard value of July 14, 1870.

He then reviewed at some length the financial legislation since 1862, and quoted from various acts to show that all the bonds issued were payable in legal tender coin of the United States. When these acts were passed, there were but two species of coin established by law, to-wit: gold and silver, and as the contract stood between the government and its creditors, the government could pay its debts in both or either of these coins. The fact that there was more or less of a particular kind of coin in circulation when the bonds were issued, did not affect the contract at all. It had been argued that the creditors of the government did not have the silver dollar in view when they bought the bonds, because silver was not then in circulation. That made no difference. The law then provided for the coinage of the silver dollar as well as the gold dollar, and had it been intended to exclude the silver dollar when the bonds were issued, why was not a provision inserted for that purpose? That the government had the right to pay its bonds in silver was clear, and he could not see how any such action could be looked upon as repudiation. He spoke of the business prostration and suffering existing throughout the country, and argued that it was the effect of unwise legislation. The financial legislation since the war had been calculated to enhance the value of the bonds of the government in the hands of its creditors. In the natural order of things after the close of the war specie payments would have returned, and prosperity existed throughout the country, but the interested bondholders could not wait for things in their natural order. It was too slow. It was thought that a rapid contraction of the paper currency would restore prosperity, and the early resumption of specie payments. This course of contraction has been pursued, but unhappily none of the good results anticipated followed. The volume of paper currency in circulation had been regulated by the government and not by the requirements of business since the panic of 1873. Nothing had flourished save government bonds.

Adjourned to Monday.

Senators Lamar, of Mississippi, and Jones, of Florida, will speak next week on the silver bill.

Josh Billings' Almanac says: "About this time look out for cold weather." And it should have added:—Keep Dr Bull's Cough Syrup in readiness.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The Eastern Question Fully Discussed and England's Position Defined—Some Sharp Sparring.

LONDON, Jan 18.—In the debate on the address in the House, Lord Granville said the utterances of Beaconsfield during the recess had been couched in a tone of belligerent neutrality, and had differed from the sentiments expressed by his colleagues. If the assurances given by Prussia in regard to the British interests were unsatisfactory, Parliament should have been called together immediately. If satisfactory, the only effect of summoning Parliament now was to cause a feeling of insecurity.

Lord Beaconsfield said the summons to Parliament was issued when there at first appeared to be an opportunity for the inauguration of peace negotiations. The Porte's appeal to England to intimate her readiness to open peace negotiations was, in a measure, made at the instance of the British government, although it was at the same time spontaneously adopted by the Porte. Beaconsfield repudiated the newspaper reports concerning the government's policy, and strongly repudiated the accusation of a division in the cabinet. When the government, after mature deliberation, decided upon a policy of neutrality, they were not influenced by considerations in regard to the value of Kars and Batoum, but had to consider the policy and conditions of many other countries. The government never varied from the decision they had first arrived at

Lord Beaconsfield declared that he had written no letter on public affairs during the recess, and had spoken only once, and then in the presence of his colleagues, on which occasion he had, with their approval, declared the government's policy to be one of conditional neutrality. Derby's "felicitous statement" that "the greatest British interest is peace" was a rhetorical expression, but Granville seemed to take it as a statistical fact. Peace is an universal interest, but when speaking of British interests the government meant identical interests the sources of wealth or safeguards of the strength of the country. When they spoke thus they were told that it was a mistake to suppose that there was an interest peculiar to England, or if there was, they should hide it in a corner. He did not think the government, by defining British interests, justified the imputation of selfishness, as all countries frankly declared that they were actuated by the same motives He did not admit that the government's having summoned Parliament imposed upon them the duty o immediately explaining the apprehensions which caused them to do so. Suffice it to say that negotiations had been brought about which might or might not be successful The government considered that there were British interests which must not be endangered if the contest goes on. Parliament approves of the policy of conditional neutrality and the guarding of these interests The least they could do was to give the government the means of guarding them.

Beaconsfield pointed to the opening of the present negotiations as proof that England was not isolated or uninfluenced. Probably more difficult negotiations than the present were never commenced, but he hoped that they might lead through many obstacles to the termination of the present struggle. There was another kind of isolation besides that arising from decay. At the beginning of the century England alone asserted her national independence, and if the same cause was again at stake, or if any power again threatened the world with a predominence fatal to national liberty, he felt confident that the House would not fear the charge of being isolated, if it stood as one in maintaining such a cause and fighting for British interests. He concluded as follows:

"If in the negotiations British influence increased, as God grant it may, I will express the unanimous sentiment of the government that that influence will be used for the great interests of humanity and for securing stable and enduring peace; but if we are called upon to defend the rights and interests of England; if our present hopes and proffers of peace are unanswered; if there are circumstances that demand that we should appeal again and again to Parliament for means of vindicating the honor and interests of the country, I am certain the government will never fail to take that course." (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Argyle said Beaconsfield's speech was brilliant but evasive. It was to be noted as a significant fact that it made no mention of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. If the government meant that however long Turkey resisted, Russia would be precluded from entering Constantinople, the gravest questions would arise.

The Marquis of Salisbury emphatically denied that the cabinet was divided or England isolated. The summoning of Parliament could not encourage the Turks to resist, as they had been repeatedly told to expect no assistance from England. The government had done all in its power to secure peace and good government for the christians in Turkey, but would not do anything to imperil British subjects or their interests for the sake of all the other christians in the world. It was not, however, in despair of peace that the government now asked, or would shortly ask, Parliament to assist it in taking the necessary precautions. He did not wish to enter into the exact circumstances under which the interests defined are threatened, but he knew that the waves of war would approach closely the localities indicated. He concluded: "If you will not trust the government, provide yourselves with a government that you will trust. If you trust the government, provide it with the proper means for carrying out your confidence."

The address was then agreed to.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

Prudent and economical people will not only see to the purity and strength of the Yeast Powder they use, but, in buying it will also see that it is full weight. Some baking powders are 20 per cent., others are 20 to 30 per cent short weight. Dooley's is warranted absolutely pure and is always full weight.

THE GREAT WAR.

The Turkish Council of Peace—The Sultan Presides—Suleiman Pasha at Phillipopolis—He is Burning as He Goes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 17.—The Sultan presided at the council at Seraskiotes, and invited the deputation from the chamber to participate in the deliberations. The Turkish armistice plenipotentiaries have arrived at the town called Mustapah Pacha, and will wait there for the return of the envoy sent to the Russian camp to facilitate their further journey. They will reach Kezantik on Saturday or Sunday. The Russian troops have arrived at Hermanli.

LONDON, Jan 17.—No news has been received from Suleiman Pasha yet. At Harmanli where the Russian troops are said to have arrived is an important point on his line of retreat to Adrianople. If the Russians have gained that point before him, as there is no reason to doubt, he has not only Gen Gourko's pursuit to beat back, but will be taken in the flank by the column marching from Eski Saghra, while the force posted at Harmanli stands directly in his front. Sulieman Pasha's force includes a division he brought from Bulgaria, the garrisons of Sofia and other towns up to Nisch, and Chakir Pasha's army from Kamarli. All, however, are by this time badly broken and weakened by their hasty retreat and frequent encounters with their pursuers.

CONSTANTINOALE, 9.40 P. M., Jan 17.—A report current here to-day that the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's army had passed through the enemy's lines, and arrived near Adrianople, proves to be premature. Nothing is known of the position of Suleiman's army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 18.—The cabinet council to-day deliberated upon measures for the defence of Constantinople. Two squadrons of Cossacks having arrived at Tirnova, were sent to escort the Turkish peace delegation to Kersantik. The Turkish commandant at the former place believed an attack was intended, and blew up the railway bridge.

LONDON, Jan 18.—A Russian official dispatch dated Kezantik, January 16, says a reconnitering party of dragoons has brought information that Suleiman Pasha is at Phillipopolis, and has given orders to burn everything. Tatar Bazardjik and Phillippopolis are reported to have been burned.

The *Times* this morning in a leading editorial says nothing more satisfactory to the country, with respect to the immediate course on public affairs, could well have occurred than the declarations which were yesterday made on the Queen's speech, as well as by the ministerial leaders in the two houses of Parliament. The alarms recently raised respecting the possibility of a warlike policy being adopted by the government, may now be finally dismissed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Maryland Legislature yesterday elected ex-Gov James B Groome United States Senator.

Two suits have been commenced against the Erie Railroad—the first by the government for $67,000 back taxes; the second in behalf of a number of stockholders on the ground of mismanagement and imprudence on the part of Receiver Jewett.

The *Post* says a call has been issued for a mass meeting of citizens of New York, irrespective of party, to assent to the proposed free coinage of United States silver dollars and the affixing of a permanent legal value to United States silver coin. This meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on the 30th inst. It is reported that Senators Voorhees and Jones, of Nevada, will be among the speakers.

TUTT'S PILLS

The Greatest Medical Triumph of Modern Times.

Recommended by Physicians.
Indorsed by Clergymen.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

THE REASON IS OBVIOUS

They are no worthless nostrum, puffed up to deceive the credulous, but are the result of long research, by a chemist and physician of thirty years' experience, who values his reputation more than gold.

WHAT TUTT'S PILLS WILL DO

THEY CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Fever & Ague, and Wind Colic.
THEY CURE Sick Headache, Foul Breath, Flatulence and Indigestion.
THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and dispel Low Spirits.
THEY ACT on the Blood, and remove all Impurities.
THEY CURE Gout, Rheumatism, and Kidney Disease.
THEY CURE Dizziness, Heartburn, and Bilious Colic.
THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nourish the body.
THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.
THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities.
THEY ARE the best Family Medicine ever discovered.
THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable.

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

COAL JUST ARRIVED.

I will receive this A. M.,

Coal of all Sizes,

BEST QUALITY.

Leave your orders at my office and they will receive prompt attention.

Office at E. M. Holt's old stand, College Street, Charlotte, N. C.

F. E. PATRICK.

Dec 13

H. Morris & Bros.

M D STEELE is with Messrs H Morris & Bros. where he would be glad to see his friends or receive their orders.

TO-DAY!

QUICK CLOSING SALE

OF

E. D. Latta & Bro.'s Entire Stock of Overcoats, Cassimere Suitings and Winter Underwear,

At prices that will induce the purchaser to invest and hold for future wear.

There will be a *grand rush* and we would advise our friends to call early, in order to enjoy the best advantages in selections as well as bargains. We have concluded to sustain a heavy loss on our stock in order *speedily to close out our business.*

TO-DAY, YOU CAN BUY

Our	$35.00	Overcoats	(Silk-lined) for	$22.50
"	30	"	"	20
"	25	"	"	17.50
"	20	"	"	15
"	16	"	"	12
"	14	"	"	10
"	12 & $10	"	"	7
"	6 & $7.50	"	"	5
"	4	"	"	3

TO-DAY

will begin the Grand Distributing Sale of the Mammoth Stock of E. D. Latta & Bro

TO-DAY, YOU CAN BUY

Our	$30.00	English Cassimere Suits	for	$22.50
"	27.50	" " " "		20.00
"	25.00	" " " "		18.00
"	20 00	Fancy " " "		16.00
"	18.00	" " " "		10.00
"	14, 15, & $16	" " "		12.00
"	12.50	Fancy " " "		8.00
"	10. & $9	" " " "		6.00
"	8.00	" " " "		5.00

TO-DAY

We will offer a lot of our $2.50 and $3 All-wool Cassimere Pants at the closing price...$1.50.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

You can buy our $1.50 Excelsior Dress Shirt for 75 cts. Our Unlaundried Shirt, the very finest in the market, at 65cts—one half the standard value, $1.25. E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—You can buy our standard $2.00 Acme Shirt for *one lovely* dollar. E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To DAY—Ladies, you can buy for your sons our $5.50 School Suits—Coat, Vest and Pants—at our *closing* price $3.00.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—You can buy Ladies Silk Handkerchiefs, in unlimited variety, at 10 cts. worth 35 cts. E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—Will be sold our finest Imported Silk Handkerchiefs including all lots of $1.00 and $1 25 at the closing price 65 cts.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—You can buy our superfine Medicated Flannel Suits $5.00 for 3.50, or $1.75 for Shirts or Drawers.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—You can buy any grade of our Underwear at astonishing prices—Our 50 cent Merino Shirt for 25 cents.

To-DAY—You can buy Gloves at prices that will make you ashamed to go with hands uncovered. E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—You can buy a Hat at a price to pay you *well* in holding until you need it. E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—Merchants, close your doors and attend the quick closing sale of E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—Citizens, enhance your reality, protect your interests, do justice to your families, to your corporeal being, by investing in the great closing sale of E. D LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—Will be presented the rarest opportunity ever known in the Merchantile Experience of our age. The tremendous stock of E D LATTA & BRO. will be offered at "*crushing* prices."

To-DAY—The term "bargain" will lose its significance under the *slaughtered* prices in the closing out sale of

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Clothing and general wearing apparel will be dispersed broad cast at and below New York *Manufacturing* prices. E. D. LATTA & BRO.

To-DAY—Not a "Dissolution" nor the "*Sham*" furor of reducing stock, but the determined *solid fact* and *quick closing sale* of our *entire business.*

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

NEW GOODS

AT

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS

50 Cases Seasonable Prints,

10 Cases Jeans,

And a good many other new and fresh Goods,

Suitable for this Season,

to which we invite the Wholesale and Retail trade.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.