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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.

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.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Lamar Makes a Great Speech in Opposition to Matthews' Silver Resolution—General News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan 24.—A large number of petitions, from all parts of the country, favoring the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, were presented in the Senate during the morning hour.

The House continues the consideration of the steamboat bill. The Elections committee continued the hearing of Col Trescott in behalf of Rainey, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan 24.—At the state dinner to-day, the President handed Mrs. White and Col Bristow, of Kentucky, handed Mrs. Hayes to the banquet.

The House Judiciary committee will present an elaborate report by its chairman, Representative Knott, of Kentucky, in the case of Simalls, member of Congress from South Carolina, to the effect that his privileges do not shield him from the custody of his State under the charge of felony.

SENATE.—Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, said he would vote against the resolution of Mr. Matthews for the payment of the bonds in silver, and also the amendments thereto of Mr. Edmunds to pay them in gold, because he believes they did not set forth fairly and fully the true issue.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Matthews) had argued that the act of 1869, to strengthen the public credit, was passed on account of the apprehension that the principal of our public debt was payable in legal tender notes.

In his (Mr. Lamar's) opinion the argument in favor of the right of the government to pay the bonds in greenbacks, at that time was stronger than the argument now addressed to the Senate in favor of the right of the government to pay the bonds in silver coin.

By the law of the land this greenback currency was elevated at that time as a full legal tender for everything except customs duties and interest on the public debt, and silver now is not a legal tender.

He concurred in the opinion that in 1869 the bonds were payable in greenbacks, but according to a literal construction of the contract he did not believe it wise, politic or statesmanlike now for the two houses of Congress, in advance of any legislation, to proclaim their position upon this sweeping and radical revolution in our financial system.

He believed there was more than one method of remonetizing silver so as to place that metal upon a solid foundation as a part of the currency of this country.

He believed it could be done by the co-operation of all those nations which desired to remonetize it. He believed a ratio between the two metals could be fixed so as to answer all the requirements of trade, and business, but there must be co-operation; the United States could do nothing solitary and alone.

To restore the silver dollar to the service of the world was an admirable object, but he did not believe the Bland silver bill would accomplish the double standard. Its peculiar element was that one metal alone would be the ruling metal and that metal must be silver.

We had better adhere to greenbacks than coin this metal, unless the European countries coined it also. If the United States should attempt to have a bi-metallic standard, when the principal European countries had a gold standard alone, the result would be that this country would be the weaker standard alone.

Silver occupied a subordinate position to gold in the money of European countries and Congress must legislate with reference to what exists; with reference to things as they are. The Bland bill proposes that the old silver dollar should be coined as a full legal tender. Would any one deny that the effect of this measure would not be to place gold on a footing which is in this country far beyond our limits forever, and demand us to the mono-metalism of silver?

Gold was the great machine which swung the produce of one country to another in bulk, while silver answered the purpose of domestic exchange.

This bill was not advocated as a permanent measure of finance, looking to the lasting prosperity of the country; it was simply to relieve the suffering people. If upon sound principles it would administer to their relief, no one would co-operate more readily than himself. The people did need relief; merchants were breaking, labor was out of employment and the farmers of the South and West were grinding under indebtedness.

If the bill would give them relief he would vote for it. Before any one was authorized to conclude that the bill would give them relief, he must show that it was the absence of silver that was the cause of the suffering. He argued that money was more plentiful in those countries of Europe where silver was demonetized than anywhere else on the face of the earth.

The flowing in of silver simply caused the outflow of gold. It was said that this measure was necessary, not so much to swell the volume of money as to arrest the process of contraction. If that was so, why not arrest contraction by postponing specie resumption? The remonetization of silver would not arrest or relax the contraction growing out of the resumption act; if nothing should be done by Congress to prevent it, he thought equality would be established between the metals.

In spite of everything, the natural effect of our business relations was bringing the two metals together. We had two great American products—one was cotton, and it brought gold everywhere on the face of the globe, with the single exception of the place where it was produced. The government had demonetized silver by the act of 1873, and it could not now claim the right to pay its obligations in a metal which it had demonetized and debased in the markets of the world.

He asked why it was that England could put out her bonds at three per cent, and said it was simply because her credit was good. The holders of her securities knew they could suffer no loss by her law.

In conclusion, Mr. Lamar alluded to the course of the Democratic party prior to the war, and said when that party had control of the government

for the first seventy years of its history they handed it to the party which then came in power without a single stain upon its name. When Mr. Lamar concluded his remarks there was some applause in the gallery.

THE GREAT EASTERN QUESTION. The War Cloud Lowering Over England—A Resolution Providing for Further Armament—Stocks Tumbling in London Exchange—Andrassy Thinks Conditions Give England Cause for War—The Russians Intend Going to Constantinople, but the Porte is Anxious for Peace—Talk of Resignation from the English Ministry.

LONDON, Jan 24.—The St Petersburg Agency Russe contradicts the report that the Russian corps would march upon Gallipoli. It says: "The imperial government is aware of the importance England attaches to Gallipoli. It has no interest in touching this point, which is not within the sphere of her operations. It will neither be occupied nor attacked, unless a regular Turkish army should be concentrated therein, in which case it would be impossible to leave such a force on our flank."

[NOTE.—This implies an intention to go to Constantinople and Gallipoli, since Turkey's regular army is concentrating there. Most of these semi-official utterances are probably meant to bring a pressure on Turkey and England—the one to accept the terms offered, and the other to consent to such acceptance.]

LONDON, Jan 24.—In the House, after Sir Stafford Northcote's notification, the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Liberal party in the House, asked how Sir Stafford would reconcile the inconsistency of this with the promise made on the first night of the session, not to make the proposal until the conditions of peace were received, and whether he would make any other statement calculated to allay anxiety, which is sure to be raised by the notice.

Sir Stafford reminded the House that he expected on the first night to know the terms of peace within two days. A week had elapsed since, and not only was the government not in a position to know, but considerable Russian forces were still advancing. Therefore the government think they cannot longer delay the proposal.

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to a question put by the Duke of Argyll, spoke in the same strain as did Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons. Lord Beaconsfield distinctly said that England was not going to be dictated to by any other power.

The Earl of Carnarvon, colonial secretary, and Lord Derby, foreign secretary, were not present. It is rumored in the lobby that the Earl of Carnarvon has resigned. Great excitement prevails.

[The time of the above dispatch about the Lords and Commons is 7 p.m.]

A Woman Murders Her Seducer. CINCINNATI, Jan 24.—Wm Miller, a young man residing at Newell's Run, Washington county, Ohio, died night before last from a wound inflicted by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, whom he had seduced. He had renounced her, and had notified the overseers of the poor to take her to the infirmary. This coming to her ears greatly incensed her, and procuring an axe she repaired to his room, where he was sleeping, and cut his head open.

Massachusetts Down on Mr. Blaine, of Maine. BOSTON, Jan 24.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives a resolution was introduced approving the course of the Massachusetts Senators in defending the honor of the State against the attack of the Senator from Maine in the National Senate.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Rhodes, Serier & Co, of New York, dealers in produce, have failed for \$100,000.

The Connecticut House of Representatives passed an anti-Bland and presumption resolution.

Consumption may be prevented by checking a cough or cold in time, and nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for throat and lung affections. 25 cents.

The Extended Popularity of Dooley's Yeast Powder is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever you want a light, white sweet biscuit, delicious potato, elegant cake, or a choice pudding, Dooley's Baking Powder should be used. Perfect purity and absolute full weight are the watchwords of the manufacturer.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, I will send a receipt that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. LEMAS, Station D, Bible Home, New York City.

A Very Good Reason. The reason why only one sample bottle of Merrell's Hepatine for the Liver is sold to the same person, for ten cents, by our druggists, in a retail business, is because of the enormous expense of importing the Hepatine into this country, but as there are fifty cases in the large size bottles, it seems two cents a dose is cheap enough for a medicine that cures dyspepsia and liver complaint. All who have not had a sample bottle are entitled to one for ten cents at all druggists. Three doses relieves any case of dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion or liver complaint, in the world. Regular size bottles, fifty doses.

New Advertisements. PRIME COFFEES. Java, LaGuayra, Rio, in quantities to suit. J W HALL & CO, jan 25 Trade Street, Wolfe's old stand.

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RIGHT DISPATCHES. LONDON, Jan 24.—The statement in a despatch from Vienna, printed in this morning's Daily Telegraph, that Count Andrassy, while acknowledging that the Russian conditions sufficiently respect Austria's interests, discovered among them what he fears will be a casus belli for England, and has opened negotiations with a view of modifying the Russian demands, amounts to this: That Count Andrassy, feeling the new reason for England's veto of the conditions, had undertaken to secure their modification, and in this has secured Prince Bismarck's support. The latter statement, however, the correspondent admits to be mere supposition. The utterances of semi-officially inspired German newspapers, or those commonly reported to be very confidential sources, like the Berlin Provincial Correspondence, which is the organ of the home office, believes that peace will be secured.

The Berlin Post, which is conservative, trusts that the Czar will not occupy Constantinople, because in that case England must interfere.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, reported to be a confidential source, says: "The eventual entry of the Russians into Constantinople can no longer be regarded as impracticable."

The National Zeitung, the organ of the National Liberal party, also believes that the Russians intend to go to Constantinople. If the Russians attempt to go to Gallipoli or Constantinople, there is hardly a doubt that the British ministry will interfere, if supported by a majority of Parliament, and they probably will be, although the most advanced section of the opposition in both houses would not regard the occupation of Constantinople as an interference with British possessions or grounds for hostile action. Meantime the military situation of the Turks is not so desperate as seemed during the past few days of the panic. Nevertheless the Porte is very anxious for a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding Suleiman Pasha's army is safe, and preparations for the defense of the short line across the Peninsula at Tenedos are well advanced.

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READ, REFLECT AND CONSIDER!

In our Great Final Closing Sale we TO-DAY offer

Our \$2.00 Medicated Flannel Shirts and Drawers at the closing price of \$1.00

Our 75 cents Merino Shirts and Drawers at the startling price of 35c

Our \$1 best Merino Shirt, at ONE HALF the standard value, 50c

Our entire lot of white and colored 35 and 40c Hosiery at the crushing price, 15c

Our remaining lot of Berlin lined Gloves, 40, 50 and 60c, sacrificed at 15c

Our Town-made Cloth, 75c and \$1, at 25c

Our 40c Buck Gauntlet, given away for 15c

Our cloth-back Gauntlets, 50 2/3 75c, now 25c

Our entire lot of remaining Scarfs, (75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50,) at the closing price, 25c

Such an opportunity for INVESTING has never before been presented and CAN NEVER COME AGAIN. The largest stock of Clothing in the South at a crushing sacrifice, at sweeping, clearing, closing out prices.

All bundles "laid away," not called and paid for TO-DAY, will be opened to the disposal of the people.

E. D. LATTA & BRO. A LANDMARK GONE.

THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF WITKOWSKY & RINTELS HAS THIS DAY CEASED TO EXIST,

and the business is now carried on by the undersigned in his own name. I assume all just liabilities of the old firm and overtake all claims due it.

I enter the commercial battle-field with grateful thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general for the very many marks of confidence they ever evinced towards our firm, and to me personally, and my greatest aim in the future will be to so conduct myself and my business as to remain worthy of a continuance of their favors and esteem.

To those indebted to the old firm, I call upon "not to be backward" in coming forward to settle, and start their accounts with me. Very respectfully,

S. WITKOWSKY.

TO THE CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD FIRM. I beg to say that the business will be carried on, in all its branches, as heretofore, and that I have greatly replenished my Stock, which is now splendidly assorted with new and reasonable Goods. S. WITKOWSKY. Jan 19, 1878.

BURGESS NICHOLS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, & C. FULL LINE. CHEAP BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, PARLOR & CHAMBERSUITS. COFFINS of all KINDS on HAND. No. 5, West Trade St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Charlotte Hotel, UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF J. BILBY DAVIDSON. HAS been Refurnished and Restored 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.

DO NOT BUY YOUR FURNITURE until you have seen the elegant stock of goods now in my warehouses. 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.

Dr. J. H. McADEN, Druggist and Chemist. Now offers to the trade a full stock of Lubin's Extracts and Cologne, English Select Spices, Colgate Honey and Glycerine Soap, 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.

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 Full 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.