The Charlotte Observer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

The following table shows the running of passenger trains to and from Charlotte, on all the railroads (Washington time):

RICHMOND & DANVILLE.

Arrives from Richmond and Goldsboro, 1.00 a. m.
Leaves for " 3.20 a. m.
Arrives from Richmond, 10.50 a. m.
Leaves for " 6.45 p. m.

ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE.

Arrives from Atlanta, 3.20 a. m.
Leaves for Atlanta, 1.05 a. m.
Arrives from Atlanta, 6.50 p. m.
Leaves for Atlanta, 10.50 a. m.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA.

Arrives from Augusta, 3.10 a. m.
Leaves for Augusta, 1.00 a. m.
Arrives from Augusta, 6.30 a. m.
Leaves for Augusta, 11.27 a. m.

CAROLINA CENTRAL.

Arrives from Wilmington, 7.29 p. m.
Leaves for Wilmington, 6.00 a. m.
Arrives from Shelby, 5.00 p. m.
Leaves for Shelby, 7.00 a. m.

ATLANTIC, TENNESSEE & OHIO.

Arrives from Statesville, 5.30 p. m.
Leaves for Statesville, 7.00 a. m

CHARLOTTE POST OFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.

	OPENS.	CLOSES.
Money Order Department,	9.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Registry Department,	9.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Gen'l Deliv'y & Stamp Dept.,	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
" " " "	8.30 p. m.	8.45 p. m.

☞ On Sundays the General Delivery and Stamp Department will be open from 9.00 a. m. to 10.00 a. m.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

	OPENS.	CLOSES.
Danville & Charlotte R. R.,	8.00 a. m.	9.00 p. m.
" " "	11.15 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Charlotte & Atlanta R. R.,	8.00 a. m.	9.00 p. m.
" & Augusta R. R.,	8.30 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Wilm'n & Charlotte R. R.,	8.30 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
Charlotte & Shelby R. R.,	5.30 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
" & Statesville,	5.30 p. m.	6.00 a. m.

☞ Beattie's Ford, (horse route,) Mondays at 5.00 p. m., and Tuesdays at 8.00 a. m.
☞ Yorkville, (horse route,) Thursdays at 6.00 p. m., and Fridays at 7.00 a. m.

W. W. JENKINS, P. M.

INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Mar. 20, 7:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic States, clear weather; followed by increasing cloudiness southwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling barometer.

Local Report for Yesterday.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M
Barometer	30.245	30.087	29.978
Thermometer	42	64	59
Relative Humidity	91	25	38
Wind—Direction	S. W.	S.W.	S.W.
" Velocity	4 Mile	14	13
Weather	Foggy	Fair.	Clear.

Highest temperature 67 deg.; lowest 38.

Meteorological Record.

WEATHER REPORT, MARCH 20, 4:20 P. M.

Stations.	Barom	Th.	Wind.	Vel.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.02	68	E.	20	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.13	72	S.	12	Hazy.
Charleston	30.23	65	S. E.	9	Clear.
Charlotte	29.80	66	S.	10	Fair.
Corsicana	30.05	83	S.	13	Threatg.
Galveston	29.99	73	S.	8	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.94	76	S.	20	Fair.
Jacksonville	30.19	74	S.	14	Fair.
Key West	30.18	78	S. E.	13	Fair.
Mobile	30.12	69	S.	13	Fair.
Montgom'y	30.08	72	S.	12	Fair.
N. Orleans	30.15	74	S.	12	Clear.
Punta Rasa	30.21	78	S.W.	18	Clear.
Savannah	30.22	69	S.	12	Clear.
St. Marks	30.21	70	S.	12	Fair.
Havana	30.14	81	E.	4	Cloudy.

Index to New Advertisements.

HOME PENCILINGS.

Yesterday was the first real March day since March began.

The Jewish Passover falls, this year, on the 8th of April.

The old cotton compress, known as the Patrick press, is advertised to be sold at public auction at the North Carolina depot to-day.

Messrs. Williams & Finger have sold out their branch establishment in this city, and will henceforth confine their operations to Newton.

The price of corn in this market has risen almost thirty cents in the last three weeks, and there doesn't appear to be any reason for it.

A high state of public morals seem to exist just now, if the cases adjudicated, or rather not adjudicated, by the courts of the city be taken as a criterion.

By a recent act of the Legislature the country wagon can now peddle beef, potatoes, or anything else at every door and the city council can say nothing.

The fine weather has enabled farmers to prepare an unusually large proportion of their lands for cotton and corn. It is generally believed that the planting of the former will be larger than it has yet ever been in Mecklenburg.

In the proper column will be found an advertisement of the Old Washington rye whiskey, which is so popularly known to the trade of Southern cities. Mr. W. R. Cochrane desires his friends to know that it can be had at his bar; and invites a trial.

It is related that a young man recently sent a beautiful bouquet to a young lady who lives in a neighboring town, and in due time received a letter of thanks, on the outside of which was the girl's name made with a rubber stamp, and with a nice little border all around it. It put the young man to bed.

A little boy, about three years of age, playing yesterday with a toy candle, burnt his hand with it and in his pain and fright set his bib on fire. The flames sprang up nearly to his face, and had burned the bib almost off when the fire was extinguished by a person present. The young man was scared nearly to death.

Case Continued.

Yesterday was the day set for taking up, in Robeson Superior Court, the case of Miss Amelia Linkhaw, for the killing of Edward Hartman, her alleged betrayer; and the case accordingly came on and was continued upon affidavit or by consent of counsel until the next term of the court. The grand jury failed to find bills against Messrs. McKenzie and Melke, brothers-in-law of the young lady, who were charged with being accessories to the crime.

Railroad Notes.

There was to have been a meeting of the directors of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad at Columbia yesterday. Messrs. R. Y. McAden, A. R. Springs and A. B. Davidson, of this city, went down to attend the meeting.

The town of Camden is very anxious to have a railroad run to Ridgeway, on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and wants the C., C. & A. to build it, on the ground that all the freight that now goes to Charleston by the South Carolina Road would necessarily, with the inducements this road can offer, go to Baltimore and New York that way. The distance is twenty miles or thereabouts.

The Passenger Agents' Association in convention in New York, at Tuesday's meeting, fixed upon a new schedule of rates which is to go into effect on the first of May next. The next meeting of the convention will be held in Louisville, Ky., in September next.

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

Views of a Charlotte Lawyer on the Subject.

The following correspondence is of general as well as local interest and explains itself:

MR. W. H. BAILEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.

SIR:—Will you be so kind as to give such information as you can conveniently impart pertaining to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace under the recent laws and acts of our General Assembly.

Such explanation will greatly aid myself as well as other magistrates of our township in the discharge of our duties.

Yours, most respectfully,
F. A. MCNINCH,
Justice of the Peace.

Charlotte, N. C., March 20, 1879.

F. A. MCNINCH, ESQ.,
Justice of Charlotte Township.

SIR:—In order to arrive at a correct construction of the act of the Legislature just adjourned extending the final criminal jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, (the bill being passed in very bad form, which was to have been expected from such a body,) it is necessary to keep in mind the law as it stood before the passage of the act.

Under the former law final jurisdiction was conferred upon justices, in certain enumerated cases, where the punishment did not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month, and not then unless the injured party (where the injury was personal) made a complaint in writing as to certain collateral matters—all of which appear in Battle's Revisal, chap. 33, sec. 110.

The Acts of 1873-74, chap. 176, then followed and prescribed that punishment for a number of offences and conferred final jurisdiction on magistrates as to them. But in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Upchurch, 72 N. C., 146, all acts attempting to confer final jurisdiction on magistrates in cases where the punishment was thus limited failed of effect.

It was mainly to cure the supposed evil resulting from that decision that the late jurisdiction act was passed.

The new act declared that wherever the words "imprisonment for one month" occur in our law they shall be interpreted to mean "imprisonment for thirty days."

It also prescribes that justices of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction where the punishment shall not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. It also declares that assaults, &c., where no deadly weapon is used, &c., shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

So that trial justices are given by the act exclusive, original and final jurisdiction in two sets of criminal cases, namely:

First. Wherever the punishment does not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days, and by construction the words one month wherever printed are to be read as if printed thirty days.

Second. Assaults, &c., where no deadly weapon is used, or assaults with intent to kill &c., where no deadly weapon is used or serious damage done. And no complaint is required now in any case.

Third. The same jurisdiction is conferred in bastardy proceedings as is now vested in the Superior Courts.

W. H. BAILEY,
Attorney.

Charlotte, N. C., March 20, 1879.

Closing the Bar Rooms.

The Wilmington *Star* calls attention to the fact that among the acts of the late General Assembly is one "to prevent the sale of or giving away of spirituous liquors or wine within two miles of any place at which political speaking takes place." According to this, whenever there is a political speaking anywhere in this city—and towards the close of an election campaign it is nearly every night—every bar room, or other place where liquor is sold, will have to close or violate the law.

The Lane Forgery Case.

In the case of the State vs. Lane, which went up from the Superior Court of Mecklenburg to the Supreme Court, where, in an indictment for forgery the forged name was misspelt and it was also proved that the defendant could not write, but had possession of the order and received goods thereon, the court held, that the misspelling of the name would not prevent a conviction, it being *idem sonans;* nor would the fact that defendant could not write prevent conviction, since he caused the order to be written and had it in his possession.

An Address.

Prof. John J. Ladd, an eminent educator of Virginia and superintendent of the North Carolina Normal School, will deliver an address at the Charlotte Institue for Young Ladies, on the evening of Friday, the 28th inst. The public and especially teachers and instructors are invited to attend. Prof. Ladd is represented as a very pleasant and instructive speaker, and it is hoped that his audience will not be confined to residents of the city, but that teachers in the country and others will take advantage of the opportunity to hear him.

Personal.

Mr. Ed. George, son of Capt. Asa George, of this city, is on a visit to his father. Mr. George has just returned from a stay of several years in Europe. We learn that he will return to the old country and settle in Frankford-on-the-Main.

Mr. Samuel Norris, a Northerner, interested in mines, is on a visit to this section of the State, and was registered

A telegram was received in this city yesterday afternoon announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Dr. T. C. Robertson, of Rock Hill, and summoning Dr. J. B. Jones to attend her.

Costuming on the 20th of May.

A proposition has been made to the ladies to participate in the coming 20th of May celebration by appearing in the costumes of the last century. The idea was probably suggested by the success of "the continental brigade" last year. It is unique and would undoubtedly form an attractive sight, and would add to the occasion an interest which it was never before made to possess. The annual ball on the night of that day could then be converted into a continental dance and the occasion be made one long to be remembered. Whether the ladies will consent to appear in the day celebration or not, there will doubtless be no difficulty in carrying out the latter part of the programme, relative to the ball, if a few persons will interest themselves in the matter. The costumes can be gotten up at little expense and trouble. There has never, so far as we can learn, been anything of the kind in Charlotte.

A. R. Presbytery.

The First Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South will meet at Sardis, Rev. John Hunter's charge, in Mecklenburg county, on Monday after the first Sabbath of April. J. E. PRESSLY,
Stated Clerk.

Home and Democrat please copy.

Navigation of the Yadkin—Public Meeting.

The friends of the scheme of navigating the Yadkin river are still pushing it vigorously. A circular has been issued calling a meeting of those interested in the enterprise at Yadkinville on the 16th of April, at which time the matter will be fully discussed and a subscription raised to be added to the appropriation made by Congress. We learn that Col. Wm. Johnston, of this city, has received a special invitation to attend the meeting, and may be present.

Cotton Futures—A Decision About Margins.

The Supreme Court has just made a decision of importance to cotton dealers touching "margins." The court holds:

That money advanced by a cotton-broker to cover losses sustained by speculations in cotton futures can be recovered out of the party for whom he advanced the money, and that where the form of the contract for future delivery has nothing inherent in it to show that no real delivery was intended it cannot be held to be void as against public policy as a wager or bet.

The Charlotte City Council Down on Cock-Fighting.

Under this head the Rock Hill *Herald* has the following:

"The city council of Charlotte passed an ordinance on Monday last imposing a heavy fine on any one, after the first day of April next, who may engage in the sport (?) known as cock-fighting with gaffs, within the corporate limits of that city. We commend this action of our Charlotte neighbors as an example worthy to be imitated by every cock-fighting town or city throughout the bounds of the civilized world. Those who engage in the business know that it not only tends to demoralize the youth of the community, but is often productive of altercations which disturb the peace and quiet of a town. Any sport which is prolific of vice and disorder is a nuisance, and should be kept beyond the limits of thickly peopled towns. In fact, we think the Legislature of every State in the Union would act wisely in outlawing cock-fighting with gaffs on the ground of 'cruelty to animals.'"

The State and County Boards of Health.

Among the acts of importance passed by the late General Assembly is one establishing State and county boards of health. The State board of health is composed of six members of the State medical society and three appointees of the Governor. Its duties are to collect and tabulate statistics as reported by the county boards, to issue bulletins on sanitary matters of a public character, and to visit localities and investigate the actual outbreaks of disease which may prove dangerous to the public health. To insure a full performance of the last named service, ample powers are conferred. The members of the board are advisers of the State in matters appertaining to the location of all public institutions. Public vaccination is also provided for and the secretary of the board is agent for the State in providing the vaccine supply. The chemist of the State Agricultural Station is also chemist of the board, and has charge of legal analysis in cases of suspected poisoning throughout the State.

County boards of health are provided for, to be composed of all physicians eligible to membership in the respective county medical societies, the mayor of the county town, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and city or county surveyor.

A superintendent of health for each county in the State is to be elected by the county board of health, to receive pay for his services and to be held accountable for the non-performance of his duties. He is to be registrar of vital statistics and physician to the county institutions, and is empowered to abate all nuisances prejudicial to the public health.

To enable the State board to carry out the provisions of the act an appropriation of $200 was made.

Freight Lines.

CAROLINA CENTRAL

VIA WILMINGTON,

THROUGH FREIGHT ROUTE

This Line being fully equipped for business, offers unequalled facilities for the Transportion of Freight from

Wilmington and all Northern and Eastern Cities to Charlotte, Statesville, Asheville, Rutherfordton Greenville, Spartanburg, all Stations on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line, Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio, and Western N. C. Railroads,

As well as points in Georgia Alabama and Mississippi.

Insurance and Rates guaranteed as Low as via any Competing Line, and Time as Quick.

Information furnished upon application to

F. W. CLARK,
Gen. Freight Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

T. T. SMITH,
Agent C. C. Railway, Charlotte.

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Freight Lines.

DISPATCH LINE,

NORTH CAROLINA.

TO ALL POINTS SOUTH.

offers unequalled facilities for the Transportion of

Charlotte, Statesville, Asheville, Rutherfordton on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line, and Western N. C. Railroads,

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