The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES. - - Editor and Proprietor

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

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

THE LEGITIMATE OUTCOME.

"The negro exodus from the South to Kansas," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "is working its logical result. The present evil is two-fold—first, in endangering the growing crops in the South, and second, in making nine-tenths of the deluded colored emigrants suffering paupers for months to come. The planters of the regions in the South where the negroes have abandoned their homes are already arranging for Chinese to take the places of the colored laborers, and no graver peril could be presented to the freedmen. If Chinese labor shall once get a footing on the cotton and sugar plantations the negro will find his vocation gone. The Chinese laborer is active, quick-witted, industrious and frugal. He can do as much work as two average negroes in the cotton, rice or sugar fields of the South; he wastes nothing, spends nothing and can live on nothing, and if he is once employed in the South he will stay, and he will live well where the negro, with equal opportunities, will be ragged and hungry. The northern parishes of Louisiana have already engaged Chinamen to take the places of migrating negroes, and the New Orleans *Democrat* announces that they 'can be supplied at a rate much lower than that now paid the negro,' and that there is 'no limit to the number of hands which could be shipped on short notice.' Between the chromo and circular colporteurs of Northern agitators and the few brutal spirits of the South, the freedmen have had no peace; but as the Chinese are not voters, political agitators and bummers will let them alone to attend to their work. In this negro exodus, as in all other disturbances of every kind in the South, it is the negro that suffers most; the greatest calamity that can happen the freedmen would be competition with coolie labor on the plantations of the cotton States."

THE COLORED MIGRATION.—There are some very sensible expressions in the report submitted, Thursday, by the committee on resolutions, to the Mississippi valley convention held at Vicksburg for the purpose of examining into the reasons for the exodus of colored people from the South. That is a particularly sensible declaration which pronounces irrational the system of mortgaging crops before they are planted; but what good will it do? None. How the agriculture of the South has been maintained as well as it has under this system will always remain a mystery. There is no other business in the world which would bear the rate of interest which farmers pay, and yet they complain that their crops yield them no clear money!

Secretary Sherman has gone to Ohio to look out for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and Mr. Garfield, who is likewise an aspirant, has followed to see what he is doing. The present probabilities point to the nomination of Sherman on the Republican ticket and Thurman on the Democratic. If these be the contending forces there will surely be music next fall in the Buckeye State.

And now the belief is expressed by parties well informed of the state of affairs at Washington, that the President will veto the "separate bill," notwithstanding the modifications it has undergone since it was detached from the army bill. If so, this will throw the Democrats back to exactly where they started at the beginning of the extra session.

If the recent work of the young man Gray, who attempted to assassinate Booth, and of the Indianapolis editor, who tried to kill a brother editor the other evening, are specimens of Western marksmanship, the West had better come down South and take a few lessons from the patrons of the "shot-gun policy." It is clear that the Westerners are not Bogarduses by a great deal.

The glory has departed from Parole. He lost the race for the Chester Trades Cup, yesterday, and John Bull has pocketed the winnings. Our triumph over the mothep country was short-lived, and in the long run she has outlegged us in horses as well as in men.

The rumor is that Hon. Montgomery Blair and others are soon to establish a Tilden organ in Washington city. Mr. Tilden is opening his bar'l early. However, he can afford to. He has put into it, by successful manipulation of elevated railroad stock, all that he took out during the campaign of '76.

We print this morning the third and last of a series of excellent contributed articles on the subject of practical ethics. The articles are from the pen of an accomplished gentleman and a polished scholar, whose name is sufficiently indicated by the initials following the paper.

Strike on the Canada Pacific Railroad.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, May 7.—The strike on the Canada Pacific Railway still continues. About one thousand men are now engaged in it. The cause of the strike is a reduction of wages from $2 per day. It is also owing to bad board and a demand for a decrease in the price of board from $4.50 to $4 per week. The men are determined to hold out, and either will or have already seized the works. No violence has yet been offered. Mr. Bains, contractors' solicitor in Winnipeg, has reported the situation to Chief Justice Wood, administrator of the government, with a view of having repressive measures taken. The chief justice telegraphed for authority to draw upon the local volunteer organizations and proceed to the locality with sufficient force to break up the strike.

A *Free Press* special from Cross Lake says no trouble is anticipated, as the superintendent, Mr. Whitehead, is prepared to pay off all the hands and engage new ones. The military are ordered to be in readiness, but it is believed their services will not be required. The strikers did not destroy any property but captured provisions.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS

UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Likewise Spofford and Kellogg—Chalmers Explaining the Fort Pillow Matter in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—SENATE.—On motion of Ingalls, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate to the Senate what measures have been taken to prevent the occupation of Indian Territory by white settlers.

The House bill to prohibit military interference in elections was read twice. The Senate, by a vote of 24 against 31, disagreed to a motion of Edmunds to refer it to the committee on the judiciary, and then laid it on the table, subject to be called up hereafter.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case. Edmunds' amendment was rejected. Conkling then offered an amendment to the pending resolution providing that the inquiry shall be confined to the matters alleged in the memorial of Mr. Spofford to be new and different from those covered by the previous inquiry, which was also disagreed to. The committee then accepted an amendment inquiring whether Spofford used corrupt or unlawful means. After considerable discussion, in which Louisiana affairs were alluded to with much animation, the Senate passed the resolution of the committee on privileges elections, authorizing them to take testimony in the matter of the memorial of Spofford contesting the seat of Kellogg, with the amendment of Mr. Hoar, as above mentioned. The vote on the adoption of the resolution was: Yeas 26, nays 17.

The Senate took up the House bill for prohibiting military interference at the polls. Blaine offered an amendment imposing severe penalties upon any person who shall carry a concealed deadly weapon at any place, or within a mile of any place where a general or special election for representative to Congress is being held.

Senator Call to-day introduced a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of public buildings and for the improvement and repair of United States buildings in Jacksonville, Pensacola and Key West, for the accommodation of the United States courts, postoffices, and other government purposes.

HOUSE.—Chalmers, of Mississippi, called up, as a question of privilege, the resolution previously offered by him for investigation into his conduct at Fort Pillow. He said that his friends had pointed out to him the difficulty in the way of such investigation, and that he himself recognized the danger of rekindling the flames of passion and prejudice which all good men desired to see covered up in their ashes. But it was a hard thing to ask soldiers who had lost all save their honor to permit that also to be taken from them by a repetition of accusations that were utterly untrue. The action of the House yesterday had, however, satisfied him that gentlemen were not willing now to go into that investigation, and therefore he had concluded to accept the advice of his friends and to make his own statement. He proceeded to narrate the incidents of the attack of Fort Pillow, in which attack he had been, early in the day, in command of the Confederate cavalry, but about 9 o'clock in the morning Gen. Forrest had arrived and taken command. He admitted that a number of the garrison, in making a rush for the gunboat, had been fired at and killed, but if any had been killed in violation of the usages of war, the most searching examination on the part of a congressional committee had been unable to fix any responsibility for it—at least on the general officers in command. He denied that any wounded men had been burned up in quarters that had been set on fire the morning after the capture of the fort. He asserted that 40 per cent. of the garrison were saved wholly untouched. Part of the Federal troops had run out of the fort and nearly all of those were killed or wounded, but a large number of the garrison, mostly white men, had remained and had gathered around Gen. Forrest and himself for protection and had been protected. As to the Confederates taking advantage of the flag of truce in order to gain a better position, that statement was not true. He said so in vindication of his dead commander, for

"Glory is the soldier's pride,
The soldier's wreath is honor."

In reply to questions by Hawley, of Connecticut, he stated that the garrison of Fort Pillow numbered 577 men, of whom about 40 per cent. were saved; that about 300 were killed and wounded and about 250 on the Confederate side.

Remarks were made by Garfield as to the impolicy of re-opening the subject, with the intimation that the officers were not so responsible as had at first been supposed. But the general impression at the time had been strengthened by the order issued about three weeks previously by Gen. Forrest, that if the fort was surrounded the garrison should be treated as prisoners of war, but if the works were stormed no quarter might be expected. He was glad that so much had been done by the gentleman from Mississippi to disconnect his name from responsibility in the matter.

After further remarks between Messrs. Chalmers and Burroughs, the subject was finally laid on the table.

The House discussed, without action, the bill directing the executive officers of the government to carry out the eight hour law, and then proceeded to the consideration of the coinage bill, the discussion of which was continued until adjournment.

THE FIRST GUN.

Naval Engagement Between Peru and Chili.

PANAMA, April 28.—The first naval encounter of the three-corned duel now going on in South America, took place on the 14th off the river Loa, between the Chilian corvette, Magallanes, on the one side, and the Peruvian vessels, Union and Pilcomayo, on the other. The Peruvian vessels sailed from Callas several weeks ago to Antofagusta. On arrival at that point they found the harbor deserted. They then proceeded north and when abreast of the river Loa, sighted the Chilian vessel. Sharp firing was maintained two hours, but it appears that any damage inflicted was slight. The Chilian vessel had six guns to oppose twenty, and after burning a little powder without effect, the Chilian captain concluded to withdraw from the fight which he did, running away easily from the Peruvian ships. No report of casualties has been made public but Capt. Garcia, in command of the Peruvian vessels, reports that his command behaved remarkably well.

Denial of the Reign of Terror in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, May 7.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* says: "The news published abroad about the state of affairs at St. Petersburg is untrue. There has been no prohibition against the possession of arms, but persons possessing arms must inform the authorities. All traffic is entirely free and unimpeded. The statements that the theatres could not be visited without official permit, and that lights in houses would not be allowed after 10 o'clock, are ridiculous inventions. The city lives and works in the same manner as heretofore, without excitement and undisturbed in its daily life and intercourse."

THE COLORED MIGRATION.

The Findings of the Mississippi Valley Convention.

VICKSBURG, MISS., May 6.—The Mississippi valley labor convention re-assembled this morning with an increased attendance. The committee on resolutions submitted the following report:

"Mr. President: Your committee on resolutions beg leave respectfully to report that they have inquired into the causes which have given rise to the present exodus of our colored population as far as possible within the limited time allowed, and while these causes are difficult to ascertain, owing to exceptional cases of all kinds brought to their attention, they believe the following to include those which may be considered as approximate: The low price of cotton and partial failure of crops of the first year; the irrational system of planting adopted in some sections, whereby labor was deprived of the intelligence to direct and the presence of economy to make it profitable; a vicious system of credit, fostered by laws permitting laborers and tenants to mortgage crops before they were grown or even planted; apprehension on the part of many colored people produced by insidious reports circulated among them that their civil and political rights are endangered or likely to be; hurtful and false rumors, diligently disseminated that by emigration to Kansas the colored people would obtain land, mules and money from the government without cost to themselves and become independent farmers; many retail country storekeepers engaged in the business of selling whisky to laborers and tenants, whereby their morals have been corrupted, their labor rendered inefficient and the pleasant relations between them and their landlords and employers destroyed. It is a matter of astonishment to your committee that the colored people could be induced to credit the idle stories circulated of a promised land where their wants could be supplied and their independence secured without exertion on their part. It was going to the extent of ignorance and credulity to credit them, and yet evidence of an undoubted character was furnished your committee as to this matter. It is one of the factors in the movement, and which we cannot now forecast. There are in the State of Mississippi alone 5,500 acres of land belonging to the United States now subject to homestead entries. Any thrifty colored man in the South can pre-empt a hundred and sixty acres of this land at a moderate cost of about $1,800. Land in Kansas cannot be acquired for less. In no part of the civilized world can unskilled labor secure a larger return by honest toil than among us. But idleness, accompanied by extravagance, produces suffering and want here as elsewhere. Your committee believe that the legislation of our State should be shaped so as to foster habits of industry among the colored people, elevate the standard of social morals, and improve and preserve our common school system. Divers views have been expressed by parties equally desirious of reaching the same conclusion, viz: to ascertain the grievances and apply, as far as can be done by us, proper redress; but this could only be done with full knowledge of all the facts. That errors have been committed by whites and blacks alike, as each in turn have controlled the government of the States here represented, may be safely admitted. Disregarding the past and burying its dead with it, standing upon the living present, looking hopefully to the future which is before us, your committee think their duty is accomplished when they have adopted and reported these resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the interests of planters, laborers, landlords and tenants are identical; that they must prosper and suffer together; that it is the duty of the planters and landlords of the State here represented to devise and adopt some contract system with laborers and tenants by which both parties will receive the full benefit of labor, governed by intelligence and economy.

"*Resolved*, That this convention does affirm that the colored race has been placed by the constitution of the U. S. and the laws of the States here represented on a plane of absolute legal equality with the white race, and does declare that the colored race shall be accorded the practical enjoyment of all the rights, civil and political, guaranteed by said constitution and laws.

"*Resolved*, That to this end the members of this convention pledge themselves to use whatever power and influence they possess to protect the colored race against all dangers in respect to fair expressions of their wills at the polls, which they apprehend may result from fraud, intimidation or bull-dozing on the part of the whites, and as there can be no liberty of action without freedom of thought, we demand that all relations shall be free, fair, and that no repressive measures shall be employed by the colored people to deprive their own race in part of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the highest right of citizenship.

"*Resolved*, That the unrestricted credit system prevailing in the States here presented, based upon liens or mortgages on stock and crops to be grown in the future, followed by short crops, has provoked distrust and created unrest and disturbed their entire laboring population, and all laws authorizing liens on crops for advance constituted of articles other than those of prime necessity at moderate profits, whether such advances are made by landlord, planter or merchant, should be discountenanced and repealed.

"*Resolved* That this convention call upon the colored people here present to contradict the false reports circulated among and impressed upon the more ignorant and credulous, and to instruct them that no lands, mules or money await them in Kansas or elsewhere without labor or price, and report to the civil authorities all persons disseminating such reports.

"*Resolved*, That it is the constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate where they please to whatever State they may select for residence, but this convention urges them to proceed in their movements towards emigration as reasonable human beings, providing in advance by economy and the means for transportation and settlement, sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing by preserving intact until completion the contracts for labor leasing which have already been made. If when they have done this they still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure will be removed and all practicable assistance will be afforded to them. Their places will be supplied by other contented labor.

"Your committee believe that if the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions are practically carried out by the peple of both races in good faith, the disquiet of our people will subside. We appeal to the people of both races in the States here represented to aid us in carrying these resolutions into effect, and to report to the authorities all violations of laws and all interference with private rights."

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, ex-Gov. Foote offered a resolution authorizing the president of the convention and two persons to be associated with him, to act as a committee to carry out the objects sought to be attained by the convention, and making provision for local committees composed of members of the various counties and parishes, whose duty it shall be to watch over the rights and interests intended by this plan of protection to be guarded; to take charge of such grievances brought to their knowledge and as may lay in their power for the redress of the same, and to adopt such legal and proper expedients as they may judge necessary for the future prevention of grievances of like nature.

The introduction of these resolutions, which were interspersed with remarks by Gov. Foote to the effect that other causes than those named in the resolutions introduced by the committee existed, and which was the prime cause of the present exodus, caused quite a commotion.

After remarks by several other gentlemen, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

MOVING THE JURY TO TEARS.

The Arguments in the Cox-Alston Murder Case.

ATLANTA, GA., May 5.—Argument in the Cox case began this morning. The court room was filled to its utmost capacity with ladies and distinguished people from all parts of the State. Judge Twiggs, of Augusta, opened for the prosecution. He declared the time had come when every interest of humanity and of civil law and State character demanded a more rigid enforcement of the law, and the outraged people would hold juries to a strict discharge of their duties under their oaths. When speaking counsel referred to the great public interest felt in the case throughout the Union, Judge Hillyer stopped counsel and ruled that argument must be confined to the facts of the case from witnesses. Hon. Joel Billups, a kinsman to Cox, opened for the defense and moved the jury to tears by his pathetic dealing with the case. His argument was to show that Cox's statement gave the truth of the case and he shot Alston in self-defense. Mr. R. S. Jeffries followed for the defense on the same line. Solicitor General Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., continued for the State in a thorough sifting of the case under the law. In reply to references to Cox's war record he said the war was over and done sixteen years ago and this was an era of law, when the customs and passions learned and fostered by the war must cease and conform to law and public order. Ex-Congressman Candler, for the defense, concluded the day's arguments for the defendant, principally devoted to showing that Cox's threat to expose Alston and his crowd in the convict business was the real cause of Alston's provoking Cox and bringing about the necessity for Cox to kill him. General Gartrell for Cox and Judge Hopkins for the State conclude the case to-morrow. The case will go to the jury in the afternoon and an early verdict is expected. Opinion is divided as to whether the finding will be for murder or manslaughter. The majority think the former.

THE COST OF KILLING ALSTON.

Cox Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life—His Wife's Wild Grief—Motion for a New Trial.

ATLANTA, GA., May 7.—The jury in the Cox case were out all night and came in at noon to-day to be re-charged in full. At a quarter to 4 p. m. they came in and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. It was detained to correct an informality, and was then read as follows: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty and recommend that he be punished by imprisonment for life."

Cox received the verdict with calmness and stoicism, having evidently nerved himself for the worst. His wife, on hearing the words so fatal to her hopes, sat for a moment trembling, and then rushed for the open window near by for the purpose of throwing herself to the ground below. She was wild with grief. As she reached the window she was caught by Cox, who held her fast. She threw her arms around his neck and clung to him wildly, exclaiming: "Oh, my God! Oh my poor darling!" Her shrieks were heart-rending, and the occupants of the crowded room could not restrain their tears or pity. Cox used all his power to calm her and finally soothed her grief until only her deep moans broke upon the solemn stillness.

Judge Hillyer sentenced Cox to be confined in the penitentiary or such other place as the Governor may direct, at hard labor for and during his natural life.

Gen. Gartrell gave notice that the defence would make a motion for a new trial and praying a writ of *supersedeas*. The execution of the sentence, therefore, was stayed twenty days.

This penalty is virtually the extreme of the law in this State as the law passed with Alston's aid at the last session of the Legislature, giving jurors the right to recommend the life imprisonment in all cases of murder as they see fit, in effect abolishes the death penalty. Cox is the first man convicted of murder who receives the benefit of that law. The verdict is received with general approval.

Partial Success of the 'Longshoremen's Strike.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The strike of the 'longshoremen appears to have been partially successful. The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, finding it impossible to get his steamer off on time, yesterday decided to give the men their former wages. He had no difficulty whatever in finding plenty of 'longshoremen ready to go to work. It was rumored last night that several of the coasting companies would follow this example to-day. The French line finding it impossible to get the Canada ready last night, took on the old hands, giving them the old wages of 45c. per hour for night work and 30c. for day work.

Democratic Victory in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 7.—In the city election yesterday the vote for mayor was: Havens, Democrat, 2,022; Wildey, Greenback, 1,942; Hook, Republican, 920. The Democrats elected the treasurer, marshal, clerk and five councilmen, and the Republicans the assessor.

Who Can Eat Twelve Soda Crackers in Twelve Minutes?

Some one in New York waged a friend the other day that he could not eat twelve soda crackers in as many minutes. The forfeit was $500. In Scott & Hobson's barber shop, while a number of gentlemen were discussing the matter, one of the barbers succeeded in getting an associate to undertake the task. The crackers were procured and the contest began at 6 o'clock, the unfortunate man being Edward Clay. At the expiration of twelve minutes he had succeeded in disposing of only ten crackers, although he had eaten as rapidly as his jaws would permit him.

Parole Beaten in Yesterday's Races.

LONDON, May 7.—The race for the Chester trades cup came off to-day at the Chester meeting, which opened yesterday, and brought out a field of ten starter. Parole was the favorite, but failed to get a place, the winner being Lord Dupplin's Reefer, while Lord Roseberry's brown horse Touchet came in second, and the same owner's bay colt Ridott ethird.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe 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. INMAN, station D, New York City.

Jan 25

STATE NEWS.

The Governor has appointed D. C. Waddell a notary public, resident in Asheville.

A horse of Mr. J. P. Gulley, of Raleigh, fell into a cistern Monday and broke his neck.

The Carolina Yacht Club, of Wilmington, has organized for the season. O. A. Wiggins is commodore.

Mrs. Moon was instrumental in the conversion of 115 of them at the Edenton Street M. E. church, Raleigh.

The residence of Mr. Mike Newlin, at Saxapahaw, Alamance county, was burned last week, with all its contents.

A two-story dwelling house in Wilmington, the property of the proprietor of the *Star*, Mr. W. H. Bernard, was partly burned Monday night.

The rumor that Cousin Annie Maria Barnes, of the Atlanta *Acanthus*, has given her heart to Mathes, of the Winston *Sentinel*, is confirmed. The day for the interesting event has not yet been fixed.

Wilmington *Star*: A gentleman of this city, who is necessarily well-informed on the subject, stated yesterday that he expected to be able to walk dry shod across New Inlet by the 1st of July next.

A county medical society has been organized in Wake, with Dr. Wm. Little as president; Dr. P. E. Hines treasurer and Dr. J. B. Dunn secretary, and a county board of health, with Dr. R. B. Haywood, president, Capt. W. W. White, ex officio secretary, and Dr. Jas. McKee, treasurer.

Wilmington *Review*: Next week a walking match will take place in the city hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the Eureka band. The gallery will be reserved for the use of the whites. At last Wilmington is to have a walking match.

Raleigh *News*: An excitement of unusual extent prevails now in Randolph county, which resembles that at the famous mines at Leadville, Colorado. The discovery of fresh gold deposits has just been made, and these are proving to be exceptionally valuable in the precious metal.

Do You Want to Enjoy Life?

Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularities of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood, and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent doctors use it. Ask your druggist for it.

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No More Despair for the Debilitated.

Where consumption—not always the fatal tubercular consumption of the lungs, but general decline of vital energy, and wasting away without renewel of the tissues of the body. When this surely shows itself the doctor stops his usual prescriptions and orders Cod Liver Oil. Three times a day the patient tries to swallow the nauseous dose, and as often feels, that the repulsion it causes weakens the power of nutrition and digestion, far more that it supplies nourishment to the debilitated system. It is only by mingling the oil as in Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda that the disgusting taste and smell of it can be entirely removed. This mixture is pure and smooth and pleasant as sweet milk, and not only restores digestive vigor, to the fluids of the stomach, but it enriches the blood, and subdues all of its scrofulous symptoms.

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TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

MAY 7, 1879.

PRODUCE.

BALTIMORE—Oats firm; Southern 35a37, Western white 34a36, do mixed 32a34½. Pennsylvania 34a36. Hay—market steady; prime Fennsylvania and Maryland 12a14. Provisions steady; mess pork, old 10 50a10.75, new --; bulk meats—loose shoulders 3¾, clear rib sides 4¾, per car load, packed new 4¼a5½; bacon—shoulders, old 4¾, clear rib sides, new 6, hams, sugar-cured, 9½a10. Lard—refined tierces 7¼. Butter steady; choice Western packed 15a17, rolls 11a13. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 10¾a16. Whiskey dull at 1.07a1½. Sugar firm; A soft 8a¼.

CINCINNATI—Flour firmer; family 4.55a5.50. Wheat steady and in good demand; red and white 1.00a1.06. Corn quiet at 37a38. Oats quiet at 28½a31½. Pork dull and nominal at 9.50a10.00. Lard higher; current make 5.95. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held 3.50, short ribs 4.40 bid, 4.45 asked, cash sales 4.60 buyer June, short clear 4.60 a65; bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4a4½, clear ribs 5a5½, clear sides 5½a5⅝. Whiskey steady and in fair demand at 1.01. Butter steady and unchanged; fancy creamery 18aa20, choice Western reserve 13a15, choice Central Ohio 12. Sugar steady and unchanged; hards 8¾a 9½. A white 8¼a8¾, New Orleans 6a7. Hogs steady and firm; common 2.50a3.20, light 3.20a56, packing 3.30a 55, butchers 3.55a65; receipts 1,283; shipments 420.

NEW YORK—Flour—no decided change; No. 2, 2.35a3.10, superfine Western and State 3.45a3.55; common to good extra Western and State 3.75a 3.80, good to choice do 3.95a4.50; Southern flour steady; common to fair extra 5.00a5.60; good to choice do 5.65a6.75. Wheat—ungraded winter red 1.06a1.16¼, No. 2 ditto 1.16a16½. Corn—ungraded 43¼a5, No. 3, 44½a¾. Oats, No 3, 34. Coffee dull and nominal; Rio quoted in cargoes 10½a14¼, in job lots 10½a15½. Sugar firm; Cuban 6a6⅝, fair to good refi'g 6 3-16a⅜, prime 6½; refined—standard A. 7⅞, granulated 8⅛, powdered 8¼, crushed 8⅝. Molasses—New Orleans 28a42. Rice in fair demand and steady; Carolina quoted at 6a6¾, Louisiana 6⅜a6¾. Pork—new mess on spot 10.50. Lard—prime steam spot 6.27½a30. Whiskey 1.06. Freights firm.

COTTON.

NORFOLK—Steady; middling 11⅞c; net receipts 318; gross —; stock 9,127; exports coastwise 408; sales 25; exports to Great Britain —.

BALTIMORE—Firmer; midd'g 12½; low middling 11⅞; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts —; gross 433; sales 1,250; stock 4,490; exports coastwise 85; spinners 250; exports to Great Britain —; to Continent —.

BOSTON—Firm; middling 12⅛c.; low middling 12⅛; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 282; gross —; sales —; stock 5,030; exports to Great Britain —.

WILMINGTON—Firm; middling 11½c.; low middling 11¼c.; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 5; gross —; sales 10; stock 920; spinners —; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to Connent —; to channel —.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 12⅝c.; low middling 12¼c; good ordinary 11⅞c; net receipts —; gross 37; sales —; spinners 314; stock 10,002; exports to Great Britain —.

AUGUSTA—Firm; middling 11¾c.; low middling 11⅝c. good ordinary 11⅜c.; receipts 5; shipments —; sales 39; stock —.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 12c.; low middling 11¾.; good ordinary 11⅜c.; net receipts 73; gross —; sales 200; stock 6,788; exports coastwise 379; Great Britain —; France —; Continent —; to channel —.

NEW YORK—Easy; sales 469; middling uplands 12½c., middling Orleans 12⅝c.; consolidated net receipts 2,726; exports to Great Britain 9,929; Continent —.

LIVERPOOL—NOON—Advancing tendency. Mid. Uplands, 6⅞d., middling Orleans, 6 15-16; sales 15,000, speculation and export 2,000, additional sales yesterday after regular closing, —; receipts 9,450, American 8,050. Futures 1-16a1 32 cheaper. Uplands low middling clause: May delivery 6 15-16a29-32a⅞. May and June do, June and July 6 15-16, July and August 7a31-32a6 15-16, August and September 7a6 31-32, September and October —. New crop shipped October and November per sail 6½, November and December.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. Sales 158,000 bales.

May	12.33a.35
June	12.45
July	12.62a.63
August	12.74a.75
September	12.46
October	11.69a.70
November	11.31a.33
December	11.19a.20
January	11.20a.22

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK—Money 1.02a1½. Exchange 4.86a7. governments heavy. New 5's 1.03½. State bonds dull.

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, May 8, 1879.

The market yesterday closed steady, as follows:

Good middling	11⅞
Middling	11¾
Strict low middling	11⅝
Low middling	11½
Tinges	11½
Lower grades	9¼a¼10

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1879 THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD. 1879

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The Westminster Review (Liberal),
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative),
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