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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879. THE VATO, AND WRAT WILL FOLLOW.

And again Mr. Hayes has negatived the proposition of the Democrats to pretions. We have not yet seen the full message, but take it that the extracts and outline of the document furnished THE OBSERVER by telegraph conveyed a fair idea of its general character. This summary is enough to convince us that the message is a plausible document We have not yet been informed who prepared it, but it is a much more able and ingenious paper than the message tissue of sophistry, it is true, but it was not expected that Mr. Hayes would meet the issue fairly. It was expected, that he would dodge the real point in controversy, and, following the example set him in Congress, lug in extraneous matter and deal in platitudes and fine-spun theories.

If this message shall convince the country that in this contest the Presilated to mislead the public mind as to livered, said: the nature of this contest, the naked point presented is just this: The Democrats propose that there shall be no lost in three consecutive contests, with more over-awing of the people by armed the Senate lost and with a popular mamen surrounding the ballot-box; that jority of a quarter of a million against the government shall have the unlimithe government shall have the unlimi-ted use of civil power to protect the ers to point the inevitable and early voter in the exercise of his right as a success of some form of opposition to citizens but that it shall not invoken ned forces to guard the polling places, either upon this pretence or upon that. The question is reduced to just this, and no amount of argumentation can make more or less of the purpose of the Demhas been fairly presented and the result is before the country. The legislative government, the Republican leaders is before the country. The legislative branch of the government, under Democratic control, has said that troops cratic hands to the uttermost-even to shall not be used to influence elections; the executive branch, under Republican

hen it chooses to.

What shall be the result of this clash between the two branches of the government, now at daggers'-points, is, from this time forth a matter of the smallest moment. The arbitration of the main question, and of all questions arising thereunder, may safely be left to the people who are the final judges and who will do to both of the parties now arrayed against each other at Washington, according to their deserts. Each has made its bed and each must lie in it. Another issue, deliberately made up, will enter into and become a leading question of the campaign of 1880whether the President of the United States shall have the power to station troops at the polling places to superintend the conduct there of his masters, the people. Sturdy efforts will be made to lead the people off on false scents; told that there are only so many soldiers in this State and so many in that, and that owing to the smallness of their numbers control of elections by them is been plied through the Congressional Record and through the partisan journals, will they be desed by the politifor themselves what it is. They will see that the choice left to them is to declare whether elections shall be free or whether they may be controlled by the bayonet. The result of this arbitration we do not fear when the arbiters are a free-born people, rooted and grounded in the faith of their fathers, brought up under the shadow of the constitution and life-long partakers of the blessings of self-government.

The Democrats in Congress have by this time learned that they may expect no concessions from Mr. Hayes in their efforts to re-establish the purity and the freedom of the ballot. They have conceded to him all that they could concede consistently with their declared purpose in the beginning, and nothing has been accomplished. We are just where we were when the extra session of Congress began two months ago; of Congress began two months ago; been seized, 5,422 persons been arrest-indeed, we are, if there is any difference, ed for illicit distillation, \$109,135 been a little farther off than we then were, from the fruition of our purposes—to this extent: that Mr. Hayes was never in his life so stalwart a Republican as he is to-day. Having signalized his entrance upon the executive office by the declaration that "he serves his party best who serves his country best," and by removing the bayonets from South Carolina and Louisiana; having in the beginning mapped out a policy which commended him to the better elements of all parties and which, if pursued to the end would have done more than can be imagined to heal past breaches and re-unite the republic; falling out of the path in which he started he gives in his allegiance to the policy of force and clings to the bayonet, as the saviour of the country, with as much tenacity as his predecessor would, under the same circumstances.

What now is to be done? It is said that the only measure of a political character which the President will sign is the bill to repeal the jurors' test oath. This is not a fourth of what the Democrats are contending for. Then what? Upon this subject the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times.

telegraphing Sunday night, says: A very prominent Democratic member of the House, when asked this evening what his party proposed to do, since it was certain the President would veto the caucus bill prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls, said that he could not answer for the whole party. "I think, however," said he, "that the army bill will be allowed to go to the devil. We can afford to go to the people on the issue if the President vetoes the bill. For my own part I would stand out forever before voting for the army voting for the army

OF SHIP OF THE LATE OF

appropriation bill. We have given the President every chance, and if he chooses not to take advantage of the opportunity it is not our fault."

"But what will you do with reference to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill?"

"Well," said he, "we will first pass it through both houses and then send it to the President. If the President vetoes it which is likely, we will make a toes it, which is likely, we will make a bill covering the marshals and super-visors and pass that. This will un-doubtedly be vetoed. Then we will make another bill repealing the test oath for jurors, and this the President will sign. Then we will pass the legislative bill and go home. But the army bill will not be passed, you may be sure. We will go to the people on the issue raised by that bill, and we shall win."

This would seem to be a very proper course to pursue, but we do not consider that very momentous results depend upon the next step taken by the Democratic party. It has the advantage, in the attitude which the two parties ocaccompanying the former veto. It is a cupy before the country, and whether they adjourn at once and leave Mr. Hayes to provide for his government as best he can, or whether they grant the supplies and then go home, the moral sense of the country will support them in the principles which they have espoused and will condemn the Republican party for the stand which it has taken against free elections. The Philadelphia Times, looking at the sitdent and his party are on the side of uation from the standpoint of an indepopular liberty, then the people think pendent thinker, sees the drift of less than they are supposed to. Strip- events, and, after the recent veto had ped of all wordy encumbrances calcu- been promised but before it was de-

In the natural course of events, the present Republican domination cannot ong be maintained. With the House the Republicans in the last Presidential the demoralized Republicanism of to-day; and when that victory shall be achieved, as it soon must be achieved despite bayonets, visiting statesmen and returning boards, who shall then complain if the new victors summon the bayonet to perpetuate Republican defeat? If the positions of parties were who are calling for bayonet elections. would resist such authority in Democivil revolution. It is a policy that is fraught with immeasurable evils to the executive branch, under Republican control, says that they shall, or rather that they may be; at all events it refuses to relinquish its right to use them when it chooses to.

It add to the interest able events to the law and peace, and if President Hayes that he had been, but that it was for whipping a conscription officer and that with revolutionists, it will be the end of public respect for the executive and the end of public respect for the executive

Yet this is just what the President has done, and having in view the result which is above forshadowed-with the assured consequence of the monarchical principles endorsed by the Republican party—we repeat that is makes no great difference whether Congress now passes the appropriation bills unencumbered or whether it-does not.

The well posted Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says there is a growing impression in Washington that the session of Congress will not be protracted very much longer.

FAILURE TO FREEZE OUT FEVER .-Recently, it will be remembered, the United States steamship Plymouth, on board of which there were several cases to persuade them that not this but some- of yellow fever last summer, started to thing else is the question; they will be the tropics, after having wintered in Boston harbor and been frozen and disinfected, when the fever again manifested itself. Experts have just now concluded an investigation of the steamimpossible. With all the sophistical ship, and, as the result, give the startarguments with which the people have ling opinion that the vessel is still infected with the fever germ and will be until rebuilt. If this opinion is confirmed -if, indeed, it needs any confirmationcians from the stump; but the issue is it destroys another theory in reference to of the joint advisory committee heldclearly defined and the people can see the yellow fever, and Congressional action, with a view to freezing the fever out, by the Gamgee process or other-wise, goes for naught.

at elections. Upon inquiry, however, a member of the committee stated to-

We make acknowledgement to Hons. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and R. F. Armfield and J. J. Davis, of North Carolina, for public documents.

Kitchin and Russell will keep on at their foolishness till somebody will get hurt yet.

### RAUM'S RAIDERS.

Report of Internal Revenue Commissioner of Operations in the South.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-An official report of the commissioner of internal revenue, detailing the operations of that office in the suppression of illicit distillation, shows that from July, 1876, to the present time, 2.638 stills have expended for special deputies employed for the purpose of suppressing illicit distillation, and 19 persons were killed and 35 wounded while thus engaged. The operations have been carried on principally in Georgia, Alabama Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, in which seven States the seizures numbered 2,283 and

the arrests 4,915. Secretary Sherman, endorsing Raum's communication, says: "The efforts made to suppress the illicit manufacture of spirits and tobacco demonstrate that in many of the districts this evil has become chronic, and that the laws cannot be enforced against offenders without the presence of an armed force adequate to overcome and persistently intimidate persons disposed to violate the law." The secretary recommends additional legislation for the better protection of the internal revenue service

Who Gets the Murdered Judge's Shoes.

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—The indications are that Thos. F. Hargis is elected appellate judge to succeed the late Judge John M. Elliott. There is a considerable falling off in the Democratic vote, the farmers not voting as largely as usual. Holt, the Republican candidate, polls the fall vote of his party and considerable outside support. considerable outside support.

### Pennsylvania Mountain Pires.

PITTSTON, May 13.—Mountain fires are still raging. A large clearing has been made around the Lafin powder mills, and it is said no danger is now apprehended. At Moosic the flames are under control. The weather is dry and the woods rapidly disappearing by fire the woods rapidly disappearing by fire.

RUSSELL AND KITCHIN QUAR-

Ney Explaining—The Senate Re-ises to Give a Special Fund to Pay the Arrearages of Pensions. Washington, May 13.—Senate—Bayard reported favorably from the committee on finance the House bill for the exchange of subsidiary coin for legal-tender money, and asked for its consideration, but it went over, objection

having been made. The Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A vote was taken on striking out the clause as recommended by the commit-tee on appropriations, directing the secretary of the treasury to pay the ar-rearages of pensions with the ten mil-lion of dollars kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. It was decided in the negative. Yeas

25, nays 37; and therefore the clause remains in the bill.

House.—Shelley, of Alabama, rising to a personal explanation, had read a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune, of the 5th of May, "as to the way in which Shelley got into Congress;" how Haralson, the Republican candidate, and colored voters generally, were intimidated, and how the election were intimidated, and how the election officers were bribed by Shelley and his friends. He denied the truth of the charges contained in the dispatch and submitted a statement, backed by affidavits, in support of his denial. He asserted that the election in his district was peaceable and fair; that there had been no interference with any voters, and no disturbance or disparder on the and no disturbance or disorder on the day of election or growing out of the

Shelley's personal explanation was followed with one by Russell, of North Carolina, in answer to speeches recently made by Kitchin, of North Carolina

and Davidson of Florida.
Russell, in the course of his remarks, made a severe attack on Kitchen who, he said, was in possession of a seat and drawing a salary to which he was in no

way entitled, and to whom he referred as a gentleman so-called by the courtes of the House."

This called forth a fierce speech from Kitchin, who referred to his colleague as one of those men from the South who had deserted their race and country and bone and flesh and joined the rag-tag and bob-tail of creation.

Kitchin was called to order by Stevenson, of Illinois, and proceeded in a more moderate manner, characterizing, however, several of the charges made by Russell as totally false. He asked Russell if he had not been court martialed and dismissed from the Confederate service, to which Russell replied

son, of Louisiana, and sustained by the The priceless treasure of the memories, Speaker, that he was not making a per-

sonal explanation.

Knott called up the yeto message and Democratic gains all over the country, demanded the previous question on the passage of the military interference bill over the President's veto. The previous question was seconded and the House proceeded to vote. The bill failed to receive a two-thirds vote and was not passed over the veto. All the Democrats voted ave and all the Republicans no; ten Greenbackers voted with the Democrats. The others—Barlow, Forsythe and Russell, of North Carolinadid not vote. The veto message was then, on motion of Converse, of Ohio, referred to the judiciary committee.

The remainder of the session was devoted principally to discussing the Silver

NO APPROPRIATION FOR THE MIGRAT-ING NEGROES.

The resolutions introduced in the House by Garfield, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue rations to colored refugees in Kansas was called up for the action of the appropriation committee by Mr. Monroe, and a proposition to report the measure to the House with a favorable recommendation was rejected. This action virtually ills the measure.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE YETQ. It was announced to-day by parties supposed to be well informed as to the movements of the Democratic party of the House, that there would be a caucus this evening to determine what course was most practicable to be pursued on the bill to prevent military interference | Coles, night that the advisability of holding such a meeting had been discussed but it was the general sentiment of the members of the committee that it was unnecessary for them to take any action at this time, there being no need for a hasty disposal of the measure.

Rievated Raffroad Workmen Stopped.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- To-day thirty ive men were put to work on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, but the Brooklyn city authorities not having given permission, President Bauff, of the Elevated Railroad company, Contractor Jones and thirty-five workmen. were arrested, taken to court and released on bail. Later, dresident Bauff, on behalf of the company, sent a protest to the mayor and common council against any interference with the building of the road.

### BRIEF FOREIGN ITEMS.

Pere Hyacinth denies the statement published in the Siecle that he had petiioned for a recognition of his sect by the State equally with other denomina-

A Calcutta dispatch says the government has offered for subscription a loan of £5,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest. Nine-tenths of the loan has been taken at 94, principally by Indian bankers.

MADEID, May 13.—The Communal elections throughout Spain largely favor the government. Senor Martinez, leader of the Centralists, has announced his intention to support the govern-

London, May 13.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord Hamilton, Vice President of the council, said that ince January, six cargoes of American cattle were found infected with pleuropneumonia

Mr. Bourke, the under foreign secretary, said he knew nothing of the treaty between Spain and the King of Anam for the purpose of supplying Cuba with Anamite laborers.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Edward Parr, charged with the murder of his daughter, Susan Irwin. of Philadelphia, was arraigned yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty.

Several hotels and other buildings near the railroad depot at Irvinton, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, were humand restandant. were burned yesterday morning.

The twelfth annual convention of the American railway master mechanics' association began its session yesterday in Cincinnati. The number of delegates

Hon Asa Packer Critically Ill.

is very large.

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Philadelphia, Pa., May 13.—Judge Asa Packer, who has been ill at his city residence is in a very critical condition to-day. He had a relapse last night and no change for the better has been apparent since.

THE VETO NOT OVERCOME. THE COLUMBIA MONUMENT.

THE DAY BEFORE. The Advance Guard-A Description of and the Inscription on the Monument-The Detachment of C. M. I. Cadets.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12th, 1879. o the Editor of The Observer: Thousands have already arrived from all parts of this State, from the Old North State and from Georgia, to witness the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead, which takes place on to-morrow afternoon, and every train brings in additional reinforcements. The whole State seems to be realizing the importance of this grand occasion. There is no longer an up-country nor a

ow-country; we are one again in neart as in name. Time does not permit an extended notice of the preparatory doings of the day. Suffice it to say that all or nearly all the military organizations of the State will be represented at the unveil-

ing in uniform. The monument is thirty-two feet high and rests on a massive granite base. It has the form of a slender shaft of white marble and is surmounted by the splendidly executed statue of a private of the Confederate States Army at parade rest. On the east and west panels of the mar-ble base the shattered emblems of army and navy are designed in tant relief. The inscription on the North side is as follows:

This Monument Perpetuates the Memory of those

True to the instincts of their birth, Faithful to the teachings of their fathers Constant in their love of the State, Died in the performance of their duty.

Have glorified a fallen cause

By the simple manhood of their lives, The patient endurance of suffering And the heroism of death; And who, In the dark hours of imprisonment, In the hopelessness of the hospital, In the short, sharp agony of the field,

Found support and consolation In the belief That at home they would not be forgot-

(On the South side.) Let the stranger Who may in future times Read this inscription, Recognize that these were men Whom power could not corrupt, Whom death could not not terrify, Whom defeat could not dishonor; And let their virtues plead for just judgment

Of the cause in which they perished; Let the South Carolinian Of another generation Remember That the State taught them How to live and how to die, And that from her broken fortunes

Teaching all who may Claim the same birthright That

Truth, courage and patriotism Endure forever.

We had the unexpected pleasure this afternoon of welcoming to our city a detachment of cadets of that excellent institution of learning, the Carolina Military Institute. Arriving in a freight train, they were met and received at the depot by the Governor's Guards, drawn up in line, and escorted to their quarters in the Normal School building or the beautiful campus of the South Carolina College. The boys expected to have a time of it in a freight car, the only conveyance to be obtained at the time they decided on coming down. They were so earnest and persistent, however, in their desire that Col. Thomas was finally induced to give his consent. They will remain here till Wednesday morning. The follow-

are the cadets. Lieut. R. G. Thomas, Commanding. S. C. | Gibbes. Aldrich, A., Aldrich, R., Gilbert. N. C. Gist, Alexander, Guess, Beane. Harty, S. C. Blocker, Boylston, Lawton, Brooks, Levi. N. C. Bryce, Butler, C. Lucas. McIver, Butler, F. McLaurin, Butler, W. McLaws. Miller, capers, Carter, Moore, Ga Priester, Champion. Riley, Sanders, Childs. Clarkson, Sims, Sloan, Thomas. Wylie, N. C. Zimmerman, Franklin, After a hard rain this afternoon, it has cleared off most beautifully. F.

#### Report of the Unveiling Ceremonies. [Associated Press Dispatch.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 13.—The Conederate monument erected by the Ladies' Monumental Association in capitol square was unveiled to-day with imposing ceremonies. The military organizations and old yeterans from all the principal points in the State, and from Charlotte, N. C., participated. At 3 p. m. a salute of 11 guns was fired by the German artillery, of Charleston, S. C., when the procession formed, which embraced twenty-five companies of cavalry, infantry, veterans and artillery, in the order named, with several bands of music, and moved up Main street to the post office, thence to the capitol, where the ceremonies were opened by prayer; after which Gov. Simpson introduced Gen. John S. Preston, orator of the day, who pronounced a brilliant and patriotic oration in the presence of 12,000 people.

### INTERMARRIAGE OF THE RACES.

Its Legality Discussed in the United

States Court at Richmond. RICHMOND, May 13.—The miscegena-tion case of Edward Kinney, colored, and Mary Susan Hull, white, who are confined in the Virginia penitentiary for a violation of the State statutes prohibiting white and colored citizens to intermarry, was before the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Hughes presiding, upon a writ of habe as corpus. The petition sets forth that the negro, Kinney, is unlawfully restricted of his liberty in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States by the pretended sentence of the county eourt of Hanover county, Va., pronounced in a certain criminal prosecution against him and the woman, Hull, they having gone to Washington where they were united in the bands of matrimony, and after their marriage returned to Virginia and lived together as man and wife until their arrest, which was soon afterwards followed by their sentence to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary. The grounds alleged in the petition for a writ of habeas corpus are that the petitioner, Kinney, and the woman, to whom he was married in the District of Columbia, are citizens of the United States; that one of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed against invasion by hostile State legislation is the right fully and freely to contract among themselves irrespective of race or color; that marriage is a civil contract and that therefore the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, making it a penal offence for white and colored feitizens to interwhich was soon afterwards followed

marry is contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States and is void; that the marriage having been celebrated in the District of Columbia and valid there, it must eb valid throughout the United States.

The case was fully argued upon its merits by United States District Attorney Lewis for the petitioner and State Attorney Field, for the Commonwealth. The court reserved its decision until The court reserved its decision until

#### A Reporter Brutally Beaten.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13.-In Newort to-day Wm. Cony, a fish dealer, enticed F. G. Harris, a newspaper reporter, into his shop, and beat him on the head with a heavy cane, declaring with an oath that he would kill him. Harris was taken unawares, while defenceless, and is badly injured. It appears that an offensive paragraph was written by another reporter and published in a paper with which Harris has no connec-

#### Louisiana Lottery Brawing.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13 .- The following numbers drew the principal prizes in the Louisiana State Lottery drawn to-day: No. 47.579 drew \$30,000; it was held in Brownville, Texas. 58,659 drew \$10,000; held in Baltimore. 90,021 drew 5,000; held in New York. 92,635 drew \$2,500; held in New York. 93,827 drew \$2,500; held in Mobile,

#### Come Over and Help Us.

St. Louis, May 13.—It has been decided by the colored refugee relief board of this city to send Rev. John Turner East to present to the people of that section the facts relating to the negro exodus, with a view to enlisting their sympathy and co-operation.

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

# TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS,

MAY 13, 1879

PRODUCE.

Baltimore—Oats steady; Southern 35a38, Western white 34a36, do mixed 324a34, Pennsylvania 34a36. Hay—market dull; prime Fennsylvania and Maryland 12a14. Provisions firm; mess pork, old 10 50a10.75, new —; bulk meats—loose shoulders 344, clear rib sides 444, per car load, packed new 44a542; bacon—shoulders, old 434, clear rib sides, new 6, hams, sugar-cured, 91a1042, Lard—refined tieres 7. Butter steady; choice Western packed 15a17, rolls 11a13. Coffee quief; Rio cargoes 104a16. Whiskey dull at 1.07a42. Sugar firm; A soft 8a44.

CINCINNATI—Flour active; family 4.75a5.50. Wheat excited; red 1.05a1.09 Corn steady and in good demand at 37a38. Oats firm at 31a35. Pork inactive at 10.00. Lard in good demand; current make 6.00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 3.50, short ribs 4.60 cash 4.70a75 buyer June, 4.75 seller July, short clear 4.75; bacon in good demand; shoulders 446a4, clear ribs 516a14, clear demand; shoulders 41,814, clear ribs 51,8314, clear sides 53,8314, aWhiskey at 1.01. Butter steady and unchanged; fancy creamery 18a320, choice Western reserve 13a15, choice Central Ohio 12. Sugar steady and unchanged; hards 87,83914, white 814,8314, New Orleans 6a7. Hogs active; common 2.50a3.25, light 3.30a60. packing 3.40a 60. butchers 3.50a70; receipts —; shipments —.

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 3.45a3.55, 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 1.12a1.19, No. 2 ditto 1.181/a20. Corn—ungraded 441/a45, No. 3, 44. Oats, No 3, 331/4. Coffee active and steady; Rio quoted in cargoes 101/a14, in job lots 101/a15. Sugar firm; Cuba 61/aa5 16, fair to good reh'g 61/a7-16, prime 61/a9-16; refined—standard A. 77g, granulated 81/s, powdered 81/4, crushed 85/8. Molasses—New Orleans 28a42. Rice in fair demand and steady; Carolina quoted at 61/a73/s, Louisiana 61/a61/s. Pork—old mess on spot 9.00a.121/2. Lard—prime steam spot 6.821/a40. Whiskey 1.05. Freights quiet.

COTTON.

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 11%c; net receipts 552; gross—; stock 10,040; exports coastwise 195; sales 229; exports to Great Britain—. BALTIMORE-Firm; midd'g 1258; low middling 12.; good ordinary 11%; net receipts —; gross 23; sales 90; stock 3.170; exports coastwise 25; spinners —; exports to Great Britain —; to Continent —; to France 496

Boston-Quiet; middling 121/2c.; low middling 1218; good ordinary 1134; net receipts 400; gross 411; sales —; stock 5,030; exports to Great WILMINGTON—Firm; middling 11%c.; low mid dling 11%c.; good ordinary 11; net receipts 4; gross—; sales—; stock 697; spinners—; exports coastwise—: to Great Britain—; to Con-

ment -; to channel -. PHILADELPHIA—Steady; middling 125ac.; low middling 124c; good ordinary 117ac; net receipts—; gross 57; sales 709; spinners 661; stock 8,40, exports to Great Britain—. AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 12c.; low middling 11%c. good ordinary 11%c.; receipts 38; shipments —; sales 65; stock —. CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 12c.; low middling 11%; good ordinary 11%c.; net receipts 186; gross—; sales 150; stock 7,012; exports coastwise—; Great Britain—; France—; Continent—; to channel—.

NEW YORK—Firm; sales 323; middling uplands 12 7-16, mid. Orleans 12 9-16.; consolidated net receipts 4,211; exports to Great Britain 8,600; France—

Liverpool. — Noon — Cotton firm. Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d., middling Orleans, 6 26d.; sales 7,000, speculation and export 1,000, additional sales yesterday after regular closing. —; receipts 6,350. American 6150. Futures—buyers oftering 1-32 more. Uplands low middling clause: May delivery —, May and June 6 27-83, June and July 678-229-32, July and August 6 31-52. August and September 7, September and October 7, October and November 6 23-32a4, November and December —. New crop shipped per sail —, September and October —.

FUTURES. NEW YORK-Futures closed weak. Sales 109. May June July August
September
October
November FINANCIAL. NEW YORK—Money 3a4. Exchange 4.871/a1/2 covernments firm. New 5's 1.081/2. State bond

CITY COTTON MARKET. OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, May 14, 1879. The market yesterday closed steady, as follows 

CHARLOTTE PRODUCE MARKET MAY 9, 1879. CORRECTED DAILY.

Corn, per bush'l..... MEAL, PRAB, OATS, shelled, BACON— Jergingen, Perrie Carie. Prime Rio. Good. 1.00a2.00 OTATORS



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CLUBS. A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for \$12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on.

PREMIUMS. New subscribers (applying early) for the year New subscribers (applying carry) 1870 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1879 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or the our of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878. Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

1879. I LUSTRATED

NOTICES OF THE PRESS The WEEKLY remains easily at the head of illus-The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

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