The Charlotte Observer:

CHAS. R. JONES, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

SECTIONAL STRIFE.

The war between the States closed fourteen years ago, and yet there are constant evidences that the memories of that struggle are as fresh as they were in April, '65. In the off-years, when there are no elections, and when the attention of Congress is not so entirely given up, as it is at present, to strictly political legislation, the ashes of forgetfulness cover the coals and one would suppose that the fires had died out. But not so. Politics revives and the flames of malice, hate and sectional strife with it. "Confederate Brigadiers" is the term with which Southern gentlemen are welcomed back to the halls of Congress, and when the "brigadiers" resent with any indignation an intolerable insult put upon themselves or their section, they are said to have "put on their plantation manners". When, being reminded of having once fought against the Union, they acknowledge that they did. They are taunted with "ingratitude" to the Union which had "protected" and in some cases educated them. If they retort that it subsequently oppressed them, they are charged with boasting of their "disloyalty" and "plotting fresh treason" against the government. If a murder is committed in Texas, there are plenty of Northern Republican journals to rise up at once and characterize Texas as the "paradise of scoundrels," going on to mention incidentally that there is no law in the South and that no man's life is safe in this section. These charges continue to pass from paper to paper until some Southern journal retorts upon the libellers with accounts of murders more numerous and more brutal committed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts.

Everything serves to remind the ranting politicians and the partisan newspapers that in the past there has been a war between the North and the South, and every speech by a Southern man, and every occurrence on Southern soil, brings about a reminder to the North that Southern people are traitors and barbarians, and a reminder to the Southern people that they are only alive by the sufferance of the general government.

For how much of this sectional spirit the South is accountable we do not undertake to say. We *do* undertake to say, however, that *directly* it is accountable for none of it. It is chargeable with an indirect responsibility in the premises, in these: that when we are stricken we strike back. Thank God we haven't fallen so low as not to do that. But it is our best interest if it were not our desire (as it is) to suppress whatever of malice and heart-burnings may have grown out of that war, and to forget its unpleasant memories. It was a most unfortunate struggle and it can be no pleasure to us to recall it every day and dwell upon the wreck of life and fortune which it brought about. But we are not allowed to forget it; we are reminded of it every day and the Democratic party in Congress cannot take a position upon any given question of a political character but some one, like the drunken blackguard, Zachariah Chandler, must shout in its face, "you are trying now, as you did in 1861, to rule or ruin this government, but you can't do it!"

Now, where is all this to end? We talk in this country of the negro problem as one most difficult of solution. What is to be done about this negro question? we inquire, when we had far better be inquiring, What is to be done about this sectional question? If left to itself the negro problem will adjust itself; there is no prospect now that this irrepressible conflict between the sections will ever be adjusted. If fourteen years of good behavior, with entire conformity to all the exactions that have ever been laid upon it, give the South no guarantee that an entire restoration of the Union is possible, then what is there left for it to do to entitle it to be considered as having the same rights under the constitution and the laws as belong to the Northern States?

We confess that we cannot see the end or the result of the sectional war, because we cannot understand what more is demanded of the South than it has already done. It tried once to get out of the Union and was whipped back; so it is clear that that is not the remedy even if the scheme were practicable and proper; and yet it is equally certain that it is not wanted *in* the Union, else why should it be sought to make its portion here so disagreeable? Opposing parties are necessary to the maintenance of pure government, but what fate awaits a nation the two great sections of which go on year after year waging a deadly warfare against each other? No question of principle now divides the sections as a whole; it is not in their different interpretations of the constitution that the *casus belli* is found. It is simply *hate* that divides them, the one from the other—a hate which seems to be invincible; which yields to nothing; which gives no reason; which will hear none—a blind, irrational hate, growing out of events of the past, a repetition of which is not feared because never threatened nor thought of.

Statesmen may well ponder over the situation, and find a remedy if they can. A country divided against itself—not by parties but by sectional lines—is a picture which cannot be contemplated with any pleasure or satisfaction. So far as the South is concerned it can do no more than it has done to restore "the era of good feeling" of which we have all heard so much and experienced so little. Because we are not wanted around the family fireside is no reason why we should stand back and be modest. It is as much our fireside as anybody's; we wanted to leave one time and they would not let us. Now we want to stay and we had just as well have it understood that we intend to stay and to make ourselves at home. This is our government and we must claim its protection and enjoy its benefits. That we cannot enjoy them in peace is a fact which we deplore and for which we would gladly find a remedy; but we have exhausted all expedients in this direction and our Northern brethren have still said "there is no peace."

It is bad that it is so but so it is. Let us, therefore, lay aside our false modesty, assert our independence and enjoy such a peace as we can. If they insist upon making us "solid," let us be "solid" indeed—obey the government and serve it; welcome "the era of good feeling" if it ever comes, but let us cease to do all the cringing and begging for it.

THE "CRY FOR GRANT."

The New York *Times* construes into a general "cry for Grant" the late census which it took of Republican sentiment on the presidential question. The *Times* professes not to welcome, but rather to deplore, the result. Yet it says: "Let us not be understood to question that there is a certain robust common sense which is quite as unerring an aid to political insight as the most highly trained intelligence. And let it be frankly admitted that the popular cry for Grant is largely prompted by the keen instincts of men who can be safely trusted with the preservation of free institutions. It springs to a great extent from a widespread popular impatience with the persistent discussion over the very first principles of our system of government. It was supposed to have been settled rather more than a century ago that among the inalienable rights of American freemen were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The constant effort of representatives of one section of the country to curtail these rights to suit their convenience has dwarfed all other questions of contemporary statesmenship, and has forced the people to demand as an occupant of the executive chair, not a man with any special talent for administration, or any acknowledged fitness to deal with great economical problems, but one whose simple and resolute fidelity to the essential principles of our government has been proved beyond all question." So here it is again. The persistent discussion over the very first principles of our system of government is admitted to be deplorable in the extreme. It is admitted that by all means the unwholesome agitation ought to be allayed and forgotten. But in the next breath this Republican organ blurts out the charge that the political leaders of one section of the country are doing their utmost to subvert the very first principles of our system of government. This is like pouring kerosene on a fire to put it out. Having begged the question in this way, it is assumed that Grant is the "strong" man to whom popular, that is Republican, instinct points for President in the chronic political conflagration. Of course, if he is elected for the crisis of 1880, he will be needed for the succeeding crisis in 1884, and so on to infinity, for his adherents can always find it easy to get up a discussion over the very first principles of our system of government, and accuse his opponents of meaning the subversion of those principles. The theory proves too much, however, if inspired by any genuine solicitude for our system of government. It proves that the system is already past saving. A republic to which one "strong" man, of irrepressible proneness to bad counsel and scandalous associations, has become an absolute necessity, cannot be a republic with any real life in it.

PUNIC FAITH.—It is stated upon competent authority that there is no sort of doubt about the President having said several times to different persons that he intended to sign the bill to prevent military interference with elections, because he could see nothing objectionable in it. No wonder, then, that when his veto message was read in the House parts of it were received by the Democrats with derisive laughter.

POLITICAL.

Secretary of War McCrary, it is said, favors Senator Blaine for the presidency.

Gen. Butler is said to be prepared to head the Grant movement in Massachusetts.

The Ohio Republican convention to nominate a State ticket meets on the 28th inst.

Illinois proposes to amend her constitution so that the Legislature shall meet only once in six years.

According to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* it is the Ohio senatorship that Mr. Sherman has his eye upon.

There is a proposition before the Louisiana constitutional convention to prevent any minister of the Gospel from becoming a member of the State Legislature.

Gen. Beatty, a stalwart Republican Ohio politician, predicts that Secretary Sherman will be nominated for Governor by acclamation by the Republican convention.

The three prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor are Gov. Colquitt, who is backed by all of Senator Gordon's personal and political influence; Col. Thomas Hardeman, who was defeated for the nomination in 1876, and Gen. L. J. Gartrell, who was a member of Congress before the war.

The Kentucky Races Yesterday.

LEXINGTON, May 14.—Weather continues fine and the track in excellent order. The first race to-day was for a purse of $200, one mile dash; Peru won; Glendalia second, Checkmate third; time, 144. The contest between Peru and Glendalia was close at the finish and was won by a length.

Second race—A selling of one mile and a quarter; eight starters, Enquiress (1), Brilliantine (2), Dunkirk (3), Croplet, Grapple, Stillton, Caligulo, Chief; time, 3.11. Caligulo was a great favorite in the pools.

BRIEF FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Journal Des Debats*, of Paris, says: "On the attitude of England on the Greek question may depend the continuance of that mutual confidence which has hitherto marked the relations of France and England."

Out of Work.

There be those who say that there need be none unemployed—that there is work for all, if they will but do it. What we say, is, let every one who has a cough or cold take Hall's Balsam at once. It is the only reliable remedy, that never fails to cure.

may13 1w

DULL CONGRESSIONAL DAY.

AN OFF-DAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Proposition to Make Indian Territory a State—Discussion of the Transfer of Cases and the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—SENATE.—Vest gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill proposing to organize the Indian Territory into a State and providing for its admission into the Union. His resolution making inquiry as to whether any part of Indian Territory has been purchased by the United States with a view to locating Indians or freedmen thereon, was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Kernan addressed the Senate advocating the repeal of the test oath and in opposition to the use of the army at elections.

The Senate afterwards adopted an amendment for paying the arrearages of pensions with that portion of the ten million dollars in the treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

HOUSE.—After the passage of the bill allowing expenditures for purchase of sites in connection with improvements of the Kentucky and Great Kanawha Rivers, Warner, of Ohio, attempted to have his silver bill considered, but failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote, the business of the morning hour was taken up at 1.25, being the bill in regard to the transfer of cases from the State to the Federal courts.

After the morning hour the silver bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment. The vote will probably be taken to-morrow.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK INQUIRY SOON TO BEGIN.

Chairman Bruce has called a meeting of the select Senate committee on the Freedman's bank, for next Tuesday, when the commissioners in charge of the affairs of that insolvent institution will lay before the committee a detailed account of their management and personally respond to cognate inquiries. The committee intend to apply to the Senate at an early day for authority to sit during recess, and also for sundry powers not explicitly conferred by the resolution under which the general investigation was originally ordered.

GIVING PENSIONERS A CHANCE.

The House committee on Revolutionary pensions to-day agreed to report favorably Dibrell's bill to prevent the withdrawing of pensions from the pensioners under the act of March 9th, 1878. The object of the bill is to prevent the withholding of pensions from those who have been restored to the pension roll and then dropped on the charge of disloyalty.

MISCEGENATION.

An Important Decision in the Case in Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 14.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a writ of *habeas corpus* in the miscegenation case of the negro Edmund Kinney and the white woman Mary Hull, now confined in the penitentiary for violation of the statute prohibiting the intermarriage of races, was refused by Judge Hughes, on the ground that the United States courts have no jurisdiction over questions of marriage. The opinion holds that the laws of marriage are at the sovereign control and will of each State, unaffected by any provision or any article of the constitution of the United States; that the absolute and entire power over these laws is necessarily left all over the world, and in this union of States, to the government of local society; that the law under which the parties were convicted was with the unrestrained legislative power of Virginia to enact it, and that it is not prohibited by any provision of the national constitution. As to making contracts, the opinion holds that section 1977 of the Revised Statutes, which secures to all persons within the United States the right in every State to make and enforce contracts, &c., can only refer to contracts lawful under the law of States wherein it is proposed to enforce them. Admitting that marriage is a contract, to hold that the privilege of enforcing it extends only to lawful marriages, and that if a citizen of Virginia went to the District of Columbia or the territory of Utah and was there married in accordance with the local law, he could not return with his consort or consorts to Virginia and expect to subordinate her laws of marriage to the laws of the other jurisdictions. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

The Whites Indifferent and the Excitement Dying Out.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The officers of the steamboat companies having their headquarters in this city, and the officers of the steamers plying between here and New Orleans, deny having refused transportation to colored refugees whenever the latter had money to pay their passage. They also deny that there has been any generally expressed disposition on the part of the merchants and planters to withdraw patronage from the boats which carry immigrants. This has been done in a few instances but the desire to prevent the negroes from leaving the South is changing, and now the planters do not seem to care whether they leave or not. The officers of the latest arrived boats say they were not hailed on the way by negroes, and do not believe there are any such numbers of refugees on the river banks as has been stated. They further say the excitement is fast dying out and will close altogether in a short time.

BULLING UP BEECHER.

How the Brooklyn Preacher Was Met and Treated in Memphis.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A Memphis special says: "Henry Ward Beecher was greeted by an audience of 4,000 people at his lecture in the Exposition building last night. He was presented to the meeting by Keating, of the *Appeal*, and his lecture was frequently interrupted by applause. At its close, Mr. Beecher presented Mr. Keating with a check for $250 to be by him distributed between the orphan asylums of Memphis, Chattanooga and Atlanta. His engagements have been cancelled and Mr. Beecher will return to Brooklyn on account of physical inability to fulfill them. While in Memphis he has been treated with the utmost respect and his coming was the occasion of excursion trains being put on all the roads leading into Memphis, all of which were crowded with people from west Tennessee, north Mississippi, north Alabama and Arkansas."

Large Fire in an Indian Town.

BOMBAY, May 14.—There was a great conflagration last night at Poonah, an important government and military centre, eighty miles southwest of this city. The government school, the Boodwar palace, the law courts, postoffice, police office and fifty houses were completely destroyed. The fire has since been extinguished.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Heavy rains prevailed over a considerable extent of territory west of St. Louis, Tuesday, benefitting the crops greatly.

The Episcopal Diocesan convention of Alabama convened at Greensboro in that State, yesterday, Bishop Wilmer presiding. The attendance of both clerical and lay delegates was unusually large. The session will last four days.

Traveling is Extra-Hazardous

If the tourist is unprovided with some medicinal resource. Changes of temperature, food and water of an unaccustomed or unwholesome quality, and a route that lies in the tropics or other regions where malaria exists, are each and all fraught with danger to one who has been improvident enough to neglect a remedial safeguard. The concurrent testimony of many roysgeurs by land and sea establishes the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables those who use it to encounter hazards of the nature referred to with impunity; and that, as a medicine adapted to sudden and unexpected exigencies, it is peculiarly valuable. Disorders of the liver, the bowels and the stomach, fever and ague, rheumatism and nervous ailments, brought on by exposure, are among the maladies to which emigrants, travelers and new settlers are most subject. These and others yield to the action of the Bitters promptly and completely.

may14 1w

Fortune's Wheel.—Alfred Tennyson.

"Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel, and lower the proud;
Turn thy wild wheel through sunshine, storm and cloud—
Thy wheel we neither love nor hate.

"Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel, with smile or frown;
With that wild wheel we go not up or down;
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

"Smile, and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown, and we smile, the lords of our own hands,
For man is man, and master of his fate."

The next grand Semi-Annual Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery is at noon on Tuesday, June 17th, at New Orleans, under the sole management of Generals Beauregard and Early. The prizes amount to over half a million, and tickets are ten dollars, with proportional fractions down to tenths. For information, address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

may13 1w

A Sad Accident.

A little child, the daughter of Arthur Banks, Esq., of this city, fell into a tub of hot water yesterday and was badly scalded. The immediate application of Henry's Carbolic Salve, which was fortunately in the house, instantly removed the pain, and the little sufferer is now out of danger.

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

The Death-Rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

"Truth lies in a nut-shell," and "brevity is the soul of wit." To be brief, when the shell is broken the truth will be discovered that the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, now kept on both plans, the American $2.50 or $3, and the European $1, and upwards, per day, gives more satisfaction for the same money, than any other first-class house in Gotham. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Grand Central.

may7 1w

National Surgical Institute.

Two of the surgeons of this notable Institute will visit Charlotte, N. C., May 15th and 16th, 1879, stopping at the Charlotte Hotel. They will have with them a fine outfit of braces and surgical appliances, and will be prepared to treat all kinds of Deformities and Chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Hip Disease, Paralysis, Special Diseases, Piles and Fistula, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. For full particulars, address

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
apr13 d4t w4w Atlanta, Ga

Ease Attainable by the Rheumatic.

Yes, although they may despair of relief, it is attainable by rheumatic sufferers, for there is a remedy which carries off, by means of increased activity of the kidneys—important channels for blood purification—the acrid element to which pathologists the most eminent attribute the painful symptoms—a theory completely borne out by urinary analysis. The name of this grand depurent is Hostetter's, a preparation likewise celebrated as a remedy for constipation, which causes contamination of the blood with the bile—and a certain means of relief in dyspepsia, fever and ague, and nervous ailments. It is, perhaps, the finest tonic extant, and is highly recommended as a medicinal stimulant by distinguished physicians and analysts who pronounce it to be eminently pure and very beneficial. The press also endorses it.

One Thing on Which the Doctors all Agree.

Doctors disagree about a great many things but they are all of one mind regarding Cod Liver Oil, as the only thing to prescribe when the enfeebled system refuses to absorb and assimilate any other kind of nourishment, whatever, may be the cause of the patient's lack of vital force. Whether it is consumption, scrofula, or the general debility so often following malarial fever; this peculiar form of food is the only known specific that rarely fails to invigorate the blood and solid tissues of the body, and speedily averts the dreaded process of decay. Yet people turn from this beneficient means of preserving life, because of its repulsive taste. Thousands will rejoice to know that all its valuable qualities are not only preserved but multiplied, in the palatable mixture of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

may18 2w

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 "sources," 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.

apr22 1m

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

MAY 14, 1879

PRODUCE.

BALTIMORE—Oats quiet; Southern 35a38, Western white 34a36, do mixed 32½a34. Pennsylvania 34a36. Hay—market dull; prime Pennsylvania and Maryland 13a14. Provisions firm; mess pork, old 10.50a10.75, new —; bulk meats—loose shoulders 3¾, clear rib sides 4¾, per car load, packed new 4½a5½; bacon—shoulders, old 4½a4¾, clear rib sides, 5¾a6, hams, sugar-cured, 9½a10. Lard—refined tierces 7. Butter firm; choice Western packed 15a17, rolls 11a13. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 10¾a16. Whiskey dull at 1.07a1½. Sugar firm; A soft 8a8¼.

CINCINNATI—Flour active; family 4.80a5.75. Wheat active and firm; red 1.05a1.09 Corn active and firm at 37a38. Oats scarce and firm at Pork quiet at 10.00. Lard in good demand; current make 6.10. Bulk meats strong; shoulders held 3.60, short ribs 4.65, cash 4.70, buyer May and seller June, 4.80a85 seller July, short clear held 4⅞; bacon in good demand; shoulders 4⅛a¼, clear ribs 5¼, clear sides 5⅝a⅞. Whiskey active and firm at 1.01. Butter steady and unchanged; fancy creamery 18a20, choice Western reserve 13a15, choice Central Ohio 12. Sugar steady and unchanged; hards 8⅞a9½. A white 8¼a8¾. New Orleans 6a7. Hogs steady; common 2.50a3.25, light 3.30a60, packing 3.40a60, 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 3.75a 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 1.12a1.18½, No. 2 ditto 1.16a20. Corn—ungraded 44½a45, No. 3, 44. Oats, No 3, 33¼. Coffee active and steady; Rio quoted in cargoes 10½a14, in job lots 10½a15. Sugar steady; Cuba 6⅛a5-16, fair to good refining 6¼a7-16, prime 6½a9-16; refined—standard A. 7⅞, granulated 8⅛, powdered 8¾, crushed 8⅝. Molasses—New Orleans 28a42. Rice in fair demand and steady; Carolina quoted at 6½a7⅝. Louisiana 6¼a6½. Pork—old mess on spot 9.00a.12½. Lard—prime steam spot 6.45a50. Whiskey 1.05a1¼. Freights easier.

COTTON.

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 12⅛c; net receipts 323; gross —; stock 10,195; exports coastwise 173; sales 115; exports to Great Britain —.

BALTIMORE—Firm; middling 12⅝; low middling 12.; good ordinary 11⅝.; net receipts —; gross 53; sales 600; stock 2,943; exports coastwise 30; spinners 250; exports to Great Britain —; to Continent —; to France —.

BOSTON—Firm; middling 12⅝c.; low middling 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 283; gross —; sales —; stock 9,090; exports to Great Britain —.

WILMINGTON—Firm; middling 11⅝c.; low middling 11⅛c.; good ordinary 11; net receipts 10; gross —; sales 8; stock 707; spinners —; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to Continent —; to channel —.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 12⅝c.; low middling 12⅛c; good ordinary 12c; net receipts 25; gross 542; sales —; spinners 697; stock 8,131; exports to Great Britain —.

AUGUSTA—Firm; middling 12c.; low middling 11⅞c; good ordinary 11½c.; receipts 50; shipments —; sales 178; stock —.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 12c.; low middling 11⅝.; good ordinary 11½c.; net receipts 512; gross —; sales 200; stock 7,524; exports coastwise —; Great Britain —; France —; Continent —; to channel —.

NEW YORK—Steady; sales 201; middling uplands 12½, middling Orleans 12⅝; consolidated net receipts 3,161; exports to Great Britain 4,227; France —.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Cotton strong. Middling Uplands, 6⅞d., middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales 15,000, speculation and export 2,000, additional sales yesterday, after regular closing, —; receipts 1,450, American 1400. Futures—buyers offering 1-32 more. Uplands low middling clause: May delivery 6 29-32a15-16a31-32, May and June 6 15-16a31-32, June and July 6 15-16a31-32a7, July and August, 6 31-32a7, August and September 7 1-32a1-16, September and October 7 1-32a 1-16, October and November —, November and December 6 9-16. New crop shipped per sail September and October —, November and December 6½.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Futures closed firm. Sales 147,000 bales.

May	12.54a55
June	12.66a67
July	12.84
August	12.96
September	12.63a64
October	11.85a86
November	11.43a44
December	11.33a35
January	11.34a36

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK—Money 3a4. Exchange 4.87½a4½. governments firm. New 5's 1.03⅝. State bonds quiet.

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, May 15, 1879.

The market yesterday closed steady, as follows:

Good middling	12¼
Middling	12⅛
Strict low middling	12
Low middling	11⅞
Tinges	11⅞
Lower grades	9⅝10⅝

CHARLOTTE PRODUCE MARKET

MAY 14, 1879.

CORRECTED DAILY.

CORN, per bush'l	63a65
MEAL, "	63a65
PEAS, "	65a70
OATS, shelled,	45a50
BACON—	
N. C. hog round	7a8½
Hams, N. C.	9
Hams, canvassed	10a12½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear Rib Sides	5¾a6
COFFEE—	
Prime Rio	14½a16
Good	12½a14
SYRUP—	
Sugar-house	23a25
MOLASSES—	
Cuba	35a40
New Orleans	35a40
SALT—	
Liverpool fine	1.00a2.00
SUGAR—	
White	9½a10½
Yellow	7½a8½
POTATOES—	
Sweet	65a75
Irish	3.50a3.75
BUTTER—	
North Carolina	12½a20
EGGS, per dozen	10
FLOUR—	
Family	3.00a3.50
Extra	2.75a3.00
Super	2.25a2.50

Miscellaneous.

OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20TH.

The Last and Greatest! Grand Farewell! Only Operatic Night! Only Comedy Night!
Last night here of the Favorite, Fashionable and Successful

"STAR ALLIANCE."

Entire Company appear in a grand change of Performance.

COMIC OPERA!

A Night of Genuine Enjoyment.

Only time here of Templeton's Celebrated Comic Operatic Extravaganza, in three acts,

PUCK!
A DAY DREAM!

PUCK will be given with new Effects, new costumes, new music, and a special cast.

Act I—The Green Room. Act II—The Stage—Hades. Act III—The Stage—Paradise.

Please remain seated until concluding the Tableaux. Get seats early.

☞ Remember the cheap prices and last night of the Season.

See Pictorial Billing and Programmes.

Notice lowest popular prices. No extra charge for reserved seats. Parquette and Dress Circle 75 Cents; Gallery 50 Cents; Children to Parquette 50 Cents; Children to Gallery 25 Cents.

☞ Box Sheet now open at Central Hotel Cigar stand.

May 14—1w.

Cleaveland Mineral Springs

WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1879.

These Springs are 2 miles from Shelby, N. C., and one mile from C. C. Railway. Hacks will be at Spring's station on arrival of every train.

Band of music and other means of amusement for the comfort and enjoyment of guests.

THE TABLE

will be furnished with the best that the market affords.

Rates to suit the times.

S. McC. POSTON, Proprietor,
Shelby, N. C.

L. S. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

May 14—d6w

BAKERY.

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, fresh every day.

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