### SECESSION.

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER says that when the constitution was adopted the question of secession was left unsettled. Will THE OBSERVER please inform us whether or not the question of secession was settled when the Union was formed between England and Scotland? Will it also be good enough to point out the difference in the manner in which the American and British

Unions were formed ?-Statesville Amer-The editor of the Statesville American ought to be too well read in history to ask us such a question. The American States up to the time of the revolution were simply colonies, and it was not until they were recognized by the government of Great Britain, after a seven years' struggle with that country, that they became States, and it was not until 1787 that they aspired to that dignity. Rhode Island was simply a plantation. The declaration of independence declared that "the patient sufferance of these colonies, was such that there was a necessity which constrained them to alter their former system of government. "We, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemly publish free and independent States." Indeof Great Britain, but all of the the very opposite of what we intended. world besides. This declaration meant war, and with the end of the war seven years later, came the acknowledged independence of the States, by the recognition of King George III. The colonies first attempted to make war upon Great Britain each in its own behalf and cause. Massachusetts threw the foreign tea into Boston harbor, and even fought the battle of Bunker Hill on her own hook. North Carolinians rebelled against the stamp act; made open war on the British officers of the crown at Alamance, and proclaimed the Mecklenburg Declaration, without reference to what any or all the other colonies would do. After the war had commenced the colonies united their armies ment for the young republic had been of ALL, in a strictly military sense. Sixteen months after the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, representatives from the several States adopted what was called "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States." The government under the former system had been found to be inadequate to the wants of the people, and the union was declared to be so imperfect as to be almost unworthy of the name. States made commercial aggressions upon each other. State legislatures unhesitatingly passed laws in retaliation for real and imaginary injuries, which demonstrated the necessity of a more powerful federal government and a more perfect union of the people of the UnitedStates. It was a government having no judiciary that commanded the respect of the people, and was wanting in stability. The State legislatures often passed laws favoring their

home, and of burlesque abroad, When these things became apparent, a convention was called and a constitution was adopted which after submission to the States was ratified, and became the fundamental law of the land. It was to this instrument that we retakes us fo task. There were then, as now, two powerful parties in the country, the one we will say, represented by Alexander Hamilton, a Federalist, and the other by Thomas Jefferson, a Republican, as he was then called. The one was for adopting a constitution government, the other for delegating to er rights' not so delegated, to the States, in their sovereignty. The

own immediate and respective locali-

ties, and State courts did not hesitate

to disregard the decisions of co-ordin-

ate tribunals of other States. Treaties

formed between the general govern-

ment and foreign nations were reck-

lessly disregarded by State Legislatures,

as well as by State courts. In several

instances this open disregard of the

plighted faith of the nation threatened

to involve the whole country in war.

the States, the effect of which, when ap-

plied to the relations of debtor and cred-

provincial legislatures making unjust

and invidious distinction in favor of

the citizens of the States enacting them.

In fact our government as then estab-

lished became a matter of contempt at

Secession meant a dissolution of the compact, and if the editor of the American, can show us any authority in the Constitution which provides for the manner in which the compact shall be dissolved then we will acknowledge that we have read that instrument in vain, and that we were in error when we said the "question of sesession was unsettled" until it was "bathed in the blood of the nation," and became law only through the instrumentality of the solemn arbitrament of the sword

between England and Scotland, in comparison with the formation of the American Union is almost too puerile to demand notice at our hands. The present Confederation of States was formed after deliberate and well matured plans were considered and digested by a convention of representatives called together for that purpose, in 1 afterwards submitted to, and ratified by, the States in their separate, soverign capacity, while the union between

brought about by the simple marriage of the king of England to the queen of Scotland, and the mutual agreement that a united parliament should be formed in which Scotland should be represented by forty-five members. There is no analogy whatever between the two incidents, and if the editor of the American would read history, and the Constitution of his own country, a little closer, he would at once realize the silliness of the question he pro-

# REPUBLICAN UNFAIRNESS.

In an editorial recently, on the Reoublican idea of a "strong government"

THE OBSERVER said: There is a growing conviction among the masses of the people, aided by the corrupt practices of the Republican party, which culminated in the fraud of the electoral commission, that our pretences of good government, and the rights of the people, are a sham and a delusion, and our boasted heritage of the purity of the ballot-box is a lie.

This is how the New North State prints it: "There is a growing conviction among the masses of the people that our pretences of good govern-ment are a sham and a delusion, and our boasted

heritage of the purity of the ballot-box is a lie." This is credited to THE OBSERVER with the following comments: Amen! Every Republican in the

South will heartfly endorse that. The Observer is never happier than when it has struck a blow that tells on the Republican party, and when the withers of the "galled jade winces," but it dislikes to be misrepresented.

Our licks are intended to be struck and declare that these united colonies, above the belt, and we ask no favors, are, and of right ought to be (not were), but we have a right to demand that our statements shall not be distorted pendent States! Independent of into unmeaning jargon, or that our senwhat? Why independent, not only tences shall be so garbled as to mean

> We desire to treat our Republican brethren of the press with every courtesy that is due to them, and we would like to think that their Republican sentiments were the result of honest conviction, but in this instance it would seem that our confidence in the fairness of the editor of the New North State had been misrepresented. Quote us right brother, and then "Before my body

I throw my warlike shield! lay on McD iff! And damned be him that first cries, hold, enough."

### SHALL WE HAVE THE NEW RAIL-ROAD.

Some of our State exchanges complain that The Observer has too much upon the theory that in "union there | mouth on railroad questions, but as is strength," but no system of govern- long as we don't agree with them, and our readers don't grumble, we propose agreed upon except such measures as | to jog along after our own style, giving | lated incidents in his interviews with tended to advance the weal and welfare the news and commenting thereon after our own independent fashion. We have heard nothing new from the "syndicate," and in the absence of other railroad matters to talk about to-day, we lay before our readers a pleasant little editorial from the Iredell Gazette on "our present outlook as to the proposed extension of the Washington City and Virginia Midland Railroad through North Carolina." Here it is:

Hope deferred makes the heart sick: and the delay which we have been compelled to endure has fully tried the patience of the many earnest people here, and along the line of our Winston. Salem & Mooresville Railroad, who have desired more than anything else the early consummation of plans which would justify them in going to work immediately. But the delay has been altogether reasonable; no one has been at fault; every effort doubtless has been made by Mr. Barbour and other gentleman to bring the matter to an issue, at as early a day a possible. And now we have the right to say upon the authority of perfectly reliable private advices, that Mr. Barbour has been authorized by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go on with the work, upon a certain condition, likely to be fulfilled in a few days. As to routes, we are masters of the situation, if we do our duty, as we must and will; everything is working well; and there is a likelihood that a corps of engineers will be in the field in a short time. The negotiations may yet fail, but the prospect is so decidedly Insolvent laws were enacted by some of the slightest apprehension.

When the bargain shall havn been struck, the time for vigorous action will have come, and those who have done itor, practically amounted to a complete much must double it, those have done discharge of indebtedness without cona little must do much, and all must sideration. Laws also were passed by

## Mr. Bayard's Speech.

The New York Times warmly commends Senator Bayard's speech on the joint resolution withdrawing the compulsory legal tender power of the United States notes. Among other things the Times says:

"The defense of his financial resolution which was made by Mr. Bayard in the Senate, was worthy of the high reputation he has lately sought to strengthen, and worthy of the subject. Its tone was in marked contrast with that of ferred, and about which the American nearly all the speeches which have been directed against the proposition to deprive United States notes of their legal tender quality. It was dignified, clam, and rational. There was very little allusion in the Senator's speech to the political bearing of the work in which he is engaged. But no one can be blind to the fact that he has undertaken the rescue of his party from which gave all power to the general government, the other for delegating to the regards as a fatally false position. We are ready to concede the the general government only certain rights, and reserving certain othstatesmanship of the measure he pro-It is a bold and high bid for the votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticonstitution as we have it was a com- to be seen whether the Republican leadpromise between these two antipodal ers are aware of the fact that for them, also, the path of the highest public duty is the only one that can lead to political safety; whether they are ready to offer as much courage, good sense and fidelity for the support of those States, which, without these qualities, promptly and clearly shown, they are in great danger of losing."

# The Indian Commissioner Removed.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt was removed from office to-day by Secretary Schurz. No reason was assigned in the secretary's letter of dismissal, but it is understood that while there is no evidence of dishonesty in the commissioner's ad-The reference to the British union ministration, there is proof that he has withheld from the interior department information which it was his duty to communicate, and that this is the ground of his removal.

## The Editorial Duelists.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29 .- The district-attorney to-day filed a complaint against the principals and seconds in the Burke-Hearsey duel. The principals were bailed, \$500 each, and the seconds \$250 each. The penalty under the law for fighting a duel is \$200 fine and imprisonment two years; the seconds | will be a saving of 50 per cent. by the England and Scotland was mainly \$100 fine and imprisonment one year. new system.

### FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, January 20.--House.--Acklen, of Louisiana, made a personal explanation relative to charges made in a recent number of the New York Herald and Detroit Post, to the effect that he had, during the absence from the House of members of the committee on foreign affairs, of which committee he was not a member, made a report purporting to be a report of that committee on the Nicaraguan claims bill. He referred to those charges as most malicious and wilful prevarications of truth on record, and offered a resolution which was adopted directing the committee on foreign affairs to examine into their truth or falsity.

Harris, of Massachusetts, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill which was referred to the committee of the whole providing a permanent construction fund for the navy.

Valentine, of Nebraska, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the appropriation committee to report the postoffice deficiency bill with the exception of items of appropriation relative to the 5th of February. Blackburn, of Kentucky, objected.

Knott, of Kentucky, chairman of the bill removing the political disabilities of Wm. B. Talliafero, of Virginia. Conger, of Michigan, opposed the bill on the ground that in his petition the

petitioner referred to the late war as a war between the Southern States and the United States, instead of a war of The Speaker thought the tone of the

petition did not exhibit any disposition on the part of the petitioner to be hypocritical. It was in the usual form. The chair was always on the side of pensioners and relieving disabilities. Conger-"I do not rank pensions and those who ask amnesty in the same

Speaker.—"The chair would erect them all to full citizenship, and those The bill was finally passed, yeas 172, nays 50. A number of Republicans voting with the Democrats in the Bills were then passed removing the

political disabilities of J. S. Mauny, J. Wilkinson and C. C. Lemmis, of Vir-Conger, of Michigan, objected to the passage of the bill removing the politi-

cal disabilities of John Owens, of Virginia, and demanded the yeas and nays, pending which the morning hour ex-The House then went into committee

of the whole on the private calendar. The bill for the relief of certain citizens of Lynchburg, Va., refunding to them taxes improperly collected from them on manufactured tobacco, amounting to \$26,000, was debated and laid aside, to be favorably reported. After some further business of little public interest the House adjourned until to-

COMMITTEES. before the House committee on Indian affairs this morning. He re-Jack and other Indians, going to show that Ouray had gradually lost his influence over the younger Utes, and a feeling of disaffection and war spirit had for some time past been gaining the ascendency with them. He said some of the scouts had previous to the Thornburgh fight been warned that the Indians would attack the troops at or near Bear River, and that the general opinion among the people of Colorado was that the outbreak was premeditated on the part of the Utes.

### All a Hoax.

RICHMOND, VA., January 30.—The Whig, Gen. Mahone's organ, publishes the following: "The Manchester Courier, of yesterday, under an immense display of headlines, perpetrates a stupendous joke upon the readjusters, the sum and substance of which is that Gen. Mahone has gone over to the Republicans. We are not sure that it needs contradiction. Certainly nobody who knows Mahone believes it, and developments that are rapidly to come will give the hoax its quietus. The Courier might as well say Mahone has gone over to the Bourbon funders.

ALMOST PERPETUAL MOTION.

A Motor Which, the Inventor Declares, When Once Started, Will Run Till it Wears Out.

All day yesterday the small rooms of Albert Pietrowski, at 26 Spring street, were crowded with visitors who had gone thither to see the new motor that was advertised in the Sun, on Monday. good, that we hesitate even to express | Mr. Pietrowski is a Pole. He is an engineer by profession, and has been in this country sixteen years. He has devoted his leisure hours to the elaboration of his invention.

The model that he exhibited yesterday consists of a pair of hollow metal wheels, four feet in diamter, which revolve on the same axis, but in opposite directions. The moving power is nine metal balls placed within the wheels so as to bear the rim down at first, and then gravitate toward the axis, where a side groove runs the balls off to a grooved radius of the wheel revolving in the opposite direction. Four balls were placed in the grooved radii of the first wheel and four in the radii of the second, and when momentum had been gained the ninth ball was added, to give additional power. To the axle of the wheels, which is also the axle of smaller grooved wheels that regulate the speed of the machinery, the shafting is applied.

"Give me a cast iron wheel sixty feet in diameter," said Mr. Pietrowski, "and I will show you a motor of 300-horse power, that requires nothing to keep it in operation. It will continue to run

until the material wears out." Several of the engineers who witnessed the working of the Pietrowski machine yesterday, were sanguine in the opinion that for all practical purposes, leaving out the engine of the locomo-

## An Indignant Heir.

A Greensburg (Pa.) dispatch states that on Monday Mr. A. A. Steuart, an Distribution Company, attorney, was having read the will of Sebastian Brant, lately deceased, which bequeathed an estate and bonds valued at \$40,000, of which nearly all was to go to Brant's grand-children. Andrew George, a son-in-law, asked to see the will. When it was in his possession he quickly threw it into the office fire and there held it until it was entirely consumed. By the will \$1,000 had been bequeathed to him, but by a codicil he was cut off with \$5. There is a copy of the will, but without the codicil attached. As it is a penitentiary offense, George is already in jail awaiting the Criminal Court.

A Substitute for Battery Power.

The New York Tribune states that the Western Union Telegraph Company has recently introduced an improved system of generating the electric current by substituting mechanical force for the chemical battery hitherto in use. Dynamo-electric machines, operated by steam, take the place of the old-fashioned jars, effecting a great saving, producing more trustworthy results, and increasing the capacity of the lines. The machine is what is known as a Siemens generator. It is not in itself a novelty, but is now first successfully used for this purpose. It is claimed that there

### SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

The exodus fever has struck Newberry aud colored people are leaving. Columbia Register: Mr. Edwin D. pistol.

Connor, of Cokesbury, committed suicide at that place Wednesday by shooting himself through the neck with a pistol. Death ensued in about two minutes. Mr. Connor was quite a young man, being not more than 24 years of age, and was a son of Hon. F. A. Connor, formerly a member of the Legislature from Abbeville county.

Requisition was made Tuesday by Governor Simpson upon Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina, for Hiram Johnston, colored, a fugitive from justice, charged with grand larceny committed in Columbia. The accused has been arrested at Statesville, and awaits the agent of South Carolina.

The Home company, the only city in-surance company of Charleston, has wound up its business affairs on account of the unconstitutionality of its charter, the stockholders deeming it hazardous to continue operations until it could be amended. The News and Courier says the company was in a prosperous condition, and had done committee on the Judiciary, reported a much to keep insurance rates at a reassonable figure.

Maine Affairs. Augusta, Jan. 30 .- Several additional Fusionists took their seats in the House, and there are but four empty chairs at the senatorial board. The Auburn Light Infantry reported this morning. No military or extraordinary police force is at the State House

Parnell's Mission. Paris, January 30.—The Monde, organ of the Papal nuncio here, referring to the mission of Chas. S. Parnell to the United States, says: "By the mouth of a Protestant, Catholic Ireland calls Prowho have suffered he would have pen- testant England to account. Whoever outrages justice paves the way for terrible expiations.

> Fatal Explosion of Fire Damp. LONDON, January 30.—By a fire damp explosion in the colliery at Meissen, in Saxony, ten miners were killed and nine injured. Nine persons, who were in the pit at the time of the explosion, are unaccounted for.

> "Will it do no harm?" This is the question of ten asked, and the answer is, "it cannot," for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is an innocent remedy, warranted to contain neither opium, morphia, or anything injurious. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soo hing Syrup. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means re-commend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Strup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unknown rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these plessings. Here is an article which works to per-Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, resumed his which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething slege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all 25 cents a bottle. decl1 d&w 1y

### Where Contentment is Impossible.

Contentment produces, in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone, and if it does not bring riches it does the same thing by banishing the desire for them. But the inducements for a fortune at the cost of only two dollars is sufficient to cause any one to read carefully the assumcient to cause any one to read carefully the announcement made by the Louisiana State Lottery Company of the next monthly drawing (the 117th) at New Orleans, February 10th. For further information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

### Lotteries.



A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FOR-TUNE-SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS.

Tuesday, February 10th, 1880-117th Monthly Drawing LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of twenty-five years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a Re-serve Fund of \$350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the follow

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000. 100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each. Half-Tick ets, One Dollar. LIST OF PRIZES

1 Capital Priz	e				\$30.00
1 Capital Priz	e				10.00
1 Capital Priz	e				5.00
2 Prizes of \$2					
5 Prizes of 1	000				5.00
20 Prizes of	500	F			10,00
100 Prizes of	100				.10,00
200 Prizes of					
500 Prizes of	20				10.00
1000 Prizes of	10				10,00
APPRO	CAMIX	CION	PRIZ	ES:	

1857 Prizes, amounting to \$110,400
Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or mail ad-

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Louisiana,

No. 319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of General G.

T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Fairest in the World.

16th = POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE Commonwealth

In the City of Louisville, on JANUARY 31ST, 1880. These Drawings authorized by Act of the Legis-

lature of 1869, and sustained by all the Courts of Kentucky occur regularly on the last day of every month (Sunday excepted), and are supervised by prominent State officials. Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the Wheel. The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining, for only \$2,

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

Prize, \$30,000 Prize, 10,000 5,000 Prizes, \$1.000 each, Prizes, 500 each 500 each,..... 0.000 Prizes, 50 each,..... Prizes. 10 each,.... 1000 Prizes. 10,000 9 Prizes, \$300 each, Approximation Prizes \$2,700 9 Prizes, 200 9 Prizes, 100

1,960 Prizes,.....\$112,400 Whole Tickets, \$2; Half Tickets, \$1; 27 Tickets, \$50; 55 Tickets, \$100. All applications for club rates shou'd be made

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Full list of drawings published in Louisville Couter-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. Send all orders by money or bank draft in letter, or by express. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by express, can be sent at our expense. Address R. M. BOARDMAN or T. J. COM-MERCORD. Courier-Journal Building. Louisville. pense. Address R. M. BOARDMAN or T. J. COM-MERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or either person at No. 163, Broadway, New

# SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Boots and Shoes to be Found in the City of Charles. AND AT PRICES AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE MADE

by close buying by one who is thoroughly posted in the business. We have an elegant assortinent at

LADIES, MISSES and CHILDRE &S' Fine shoes of the Best Makes, GENT'S HAND-SEWED BOOTS AND SHOES ARE OUR SPECIALTY AND WITH A FULL LINE OF THESE, WE CAN SUIT AND FIT ANYBODY Very respectfully, A. E. RANKIN & BRO.

jan. 3.]

Liquors.

### TO THE CHARLOTTE PUBLIC!

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

BOUNDARY AVENUE Beer Bottling Establishment has reduced the price

I desire the Charlotte public to know that the

First Class Lager Beer to seventy-five cents per dozen bottles, and that I will in the future, as in the pas, try to deserve the patronage of the public by delivering free of charge to any part of the city only strictly first I have ordered and will receive in a few days a supply of new patent bottles, for the convenience

F. C. MUNZLER.

## DURHAM

(ANALYZED BY DR. W. H. TAYLOR, STATE CHEMIST OF VIRGINIA, AND PRONOUNC-RD PURE, AND RECOMMENDED AS A

BEVERAGE OR MEDICI E.

WHISKEY.

The attention of the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country is again called to this Pure Whiskey, now so popular both North and South. We have the endorsation of many Drug-gists and Dealers in New York City. Washington, D. C. New Orleans, San Francisco, and many oth-er cities, and we can confidently recommend the 'Durham'' to be equal to any Whiskey distilled in Cail for "I'u: ham" at W. R. Cochrane's Central Hotel Saloon.

Sole Proprietors

ELLISON & HARVEY,

# HAPPY

JOE FISCHESSER.

"Let those who never drank Beer before,

Go to Joe Fischesser's and drink the more."

--0-FRESH FROM THE ATLANTA BREWERY, ON ICE ALL THE WAY.

I have an arrangement with the Atlanta Brewery, by which I am able to keep on draught, and for sale by the keg

PURE ICE COLD LAGER BEER Brought to my door in an ice-cold refrigerator direct from the Brewery.

Persons in Charlotte, or at a distance, can buy beer from me at bottom rock prices, and warranted to be as pure and fresh as if just made. My facilities this summer for the delivery of Beer are better than ever, and as the sole agent in Charlotte of the Atlanta Brewery, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Wines and the best Liquirs on draught or for

### sale by the quantity all the time. OYSTERS

can be supplied by

JOSEPH FISCHESSER.

## Miscellaneous.

DR. G. W. GRAHAM,

May be consulted till February 10th, concerning Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at the office of Drs. Jones & Graham. Jan. 25-3t.

1000

MORTGAGE DEEDS

# 1000 FEE SIMPLE DEEDS

JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT

The Observer Office Jan. 25-d&wtf.

CHEAP RATES

### Races Charleston

AND GRANGE MEETING,

VIA CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

TICKETS to Charleston and return at less than
Half Fare will be on Sale at Charlotte and all
ticket stations on the C., C. & A. R. R., from February 1st to 9th—good to the 10th. From Charlotte..... Woodwards,....

there, and Charleston will be full of strange Such another opportunity may not soon presentiself.

D. CARDWELL, Delegates to the Convention of R. A. Masons can purchase these tickets and endorsed by the Grand secretary they will be extended 5 days from the 9th.

D. CARDWELL, Jan. 27-27, 29th and Feb 1st.

Horses from all parts of the country will be

Amusements,

OPERA HOUSE. Monday Evening, Feb. 2d, 1880,

WILL BE EXHIBITED THE STARTLING PANORAMA

APOCALYPTIC VISIONS OF ST. JOHN,

EVANGELIST. Children 12 years old and under, TICKET OFFICE OPEN AT OPERA HOUSE.

# Burgess Nichols,

HILPSALK AND RELAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Trade Street, under Central Hotel.

BEDDING, &C.

A FULL LINE OF

Cheap Bedstead

LOUNGES.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS. COFFINS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Burial Robes -a 'ne supply.

NO. 5 WEST TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO USE POROUS PLASTERS. It is a universally acknowledged fact that

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are Superior to all Others. The great demand for them has caused a number of unscrupulous parties to make and sell worthless imitations under similar sounding names. As the market is flooded with inferior plasters selling at any price, it is important for the consumer to know which is the best. It is well known that some of the cheap plasters have been examined and found to contain injurious ingredients, which make them dangerous to use, causing paralysis and other diseases. CAUTION-See that the word CAPCINE On each plaster is correctly spelled.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. PRICE 25 CTs.

# J. L. HARDIN.

CHAS. R. JONES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, -AND DEALER IN-

AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Observer Building, Trade Street.

Grain, FLOUR, MEAL, GROCERIES, Cigars, Tobacco,

CHARLOTTE, N C.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

I desire to inform you, through this advertisement that I am now with CHAS. R. JONES, who has established a Grocery and Commission House on Trade Street, and would be pleased to have your further CALLS, ORDERS and CONSIGNMENTS.

WE WILL STILL MAKE THE

COMMISSION BUSINESS A SPECIALTY. which will be under my management,

AND WE GUARANTEE THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. WITH PROMPT RETURNS.

PRODUCE, filled at the lowest market prices. Thanking you for past Favors, and hoping to hear from you

Yours respectfully,

Orders for Grain, Flour, Meal, Groceries and Country

J. L. HARDIN.

Condensed Time Table—North Carolina R.R.

TRAINS GOING RAST.

No. 47

8.50 A M

6.03 A M | 7.31 A M |

8 10 A M 8.29 A M

10.23 A M

11.02 A M

Arr. Goldsboro | 6.00 P M | 10 00 AM

for all points North, East and West.

3.30 PM

No. 47 Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all

points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.
No. 45-Connects at Greensboro with R. & R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST,

No. 48 Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air Line Junction with A, & C. A-L. Railroad for all points South and South-West. At Charlotte with C., C. & A. R. R. for all South and

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southeast; at Charlotts with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, daily except Sunday, 8.50 p in

No. 48

Daily.

Daily

Lv. Charlotta,

Salisbury, High Point,

Arr. Greensboro

Arr. Hillsboro

Raleigh

Date, Dec 25'79

Arr Raleigh,

Arr. Durham

Hillsboro

arr. High Point

arrive Kernersville

Salisbury

No. 45 Daily Daily ex. Sun

5.00 P M

10.22 P M 11.54 A M

3.00 A M

No. 5. Dally

9.19 A M

10.00 p m 10.50 p m 5.00 p m 5.40 p m 7.00 a m

4.10 PM | 5.54 PM | 7.07 PM |

7.37 PM

6.00 A M

No. 42 Daily.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1880. Mailroads.

Miscellaneous. REMOVAL.

M. LICHTENSTEIN, MERCAHNT TAILOR, has removed over John T. Butler's Jewelry Store, where he will be pleased to serve his Customers and Friends as in the past.

J. T. ANTHONY

often, I remain

DEALER IN Northern Ice, Coal & Lumber.

Having just received my supply of Coal for the ensuing season, I am prepared to fill all orders at shortest notice. My stock is the largest ever offered on this Market and embraces all the various kinds for Families', Foundries' and Smiths' use. Persons who have formerly bought from other Markets in car load lots would consult their interest by giving me a call before ordering elsewhere. Special contracts for orders in earge and car load lots.

Ice on hand the year round, from first of Octo-ber until first of May next. My cart will not run on Sundays, but will supply double quantities on Saturday.

I shall also continue the Lumber business and keep full stock on hand, together with Lathes, Shingles, &c.

Bills cut to order on shortest notice, of any quality desired; also estimates furnished on application at office, corner of Trade st. and N. C. R. R.

P. O. Box, 153, Charlotte, N. C.

The Charlotte Hotel M. SCHLOSS PROP'R.

HIS old and well established Hotel, under the

present proprietor, has recently been refitted and refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. The proprietor has had years of experience in the business, an knows how to keep a hotel. He invites his friends to call and see him. The omnibus meets every train.

Jan. 18.

Proprietor. Audertaking. UNDERTAKING.

full line of COFFINS constantly on hand-W. M. WILHELM, Oct. 3 Rogers' Furniture Store

For Rent. FOR RENT. The New and Commodious HOTEL BUILDING at King's Mountain, N. C., containing 15 rooms, known as the Pledmont House. For further particulars, address I. W. GARRETT & CO., jan 15-tf Kings Mountain, N. C.

Arrive Salem, Arrive Kernersville Arrive Greensboro. Connecting at Greensboro with trains on the R. & and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE Run both ways on Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Train Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh,
Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all
Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address J. R. MACMURDO,

Gen. Passenger Agent Richmond