

THE THIRD TERM BOOM.

The recent coup d'état of capturing the Pennsylvania Republican State convention by the "third termers," has revived the Grant boom. Don Cameron, knows his henchmen and they obeyed his command. The New York Herald regards it as a great triumph of machine politics. It says Mr. Cameron "has succeeded in controlling the convention, succeeding in causing the delegates to be instructed to vote as a unit and to give their united vote for the ex-President. This is what he aimed at, and what he has accomplished by his aim. He would have preferred to accomplish it without opposition, but it is something to have accomplished it in spite of opposition. The fact that so large a minority of Blaine men made a resolute opposition is an important political fact; but it does not change the more important fact that the fifty-eight Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago convention are absolutely committed to the third term candidate by instructions which they will not disobey. It is a "fixed fact" that the contest for the Republican nomination opens with the certainty of a solid delegation from Pennsylvania committed to the ex-President.

The contest, the struggle, the strength of the opposition, the divided sentiment of the Pennsylvania Republicans, will naturally make an impression on the Republican party at large; but the party at large is but little regarded in the calculations of the astute managers of the third term campaign. They have a definite plan of operations which they expect to carry out without much assistance from the Republicans of those States which must elect their candidate after he is nominated. Only the three most populous Northern States are compressed in their immediate programme—Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois. They think that if they can control these they will have little difficulty in controlling the national convention.

The New York convention, which is to be held on the 23rd, is the next great point of political interest. If the division and debate at Harrisburg do not prevent an instructed third term delegation from New York the managers care little for the effect in other States. There is no reason for supposing that the New York Republicans will waver in their foregone determination to support the ex-president. It is not doubted that Senator Conkling desires his nomination, much less that the Utica convention will be obedient to his wishes. A third term delegation from New York, added to that from Pennsylvania, will make one hundred and twenty-eight votes pledged to the ex-President. When New York has reinforced Pennsylvania the third term managers entertain no doubt that Illinois, the ex-President's own State, where hardly any opposition to him has been developed, will join their forces and increase the number of their delegates to one hundred and fifty, which is nearly one-half of the number requisite to form a majority of the convention. Having secured this compact body of unflinching delegates they will look around for additions. But the success of their plan and their subsequent operations depends on their ability to maneuver the three largest States as a solid phalanx. When assured of these they will try to make inroads on the strength of rival candidates in other States.

They will attempt nothing in New England, which is for Blaine; nor in the Northwestern States, except Illinois, which are for Blaine; nor in Ohio which is for Sherman. They have strong hopes in Pacific States, and the eighteen delegates from California and Oregon would swell their number to one hundred and sixty-eight, still leaving them one hundred and thirty-seven short of a majority. They expect to make up the number from the Southern States, where Blaine has no strength, and the only rival of the ex-President is Secretary Sherman.

The South is entitled to two hundred and seventy-six delegates in the national convention, and with the three Great States and the two Pacific States the third term candidate would need one less than half of the Southern delegates to give him a majority. Nine-tenths of the Republican party in the South consists of colored voters, and it has never been disputed that the colored voters have a strong and enthusiastic preference for the candidate whom they regard as their deliverer. Secretary Sherman, with the treasury patronage in his hands, has chances for getting some of the Southern delegates; but can he get more than half of them? If the ex-President, on his return from Mexico, should make a meandering journey through the South he would fill the negro heart with thoughts of him. He is the one man whom they know and trust. The artful and resolute managers who are bent on his nomination will not be inactive in the South. They have money and know how to place it where it will do most good. They are adepts in all the tricks and artifices of politics, and every resource of their strategy will be taxed to give the colored voters a chance to express their undoubted preference and to be represented by delegates who will give effect to their sentiments. Secretary Sherman must be very dexterous if he captures more than one-half of the Southern delegates in spite of the well known wishes of the negro voters.

This, then, is the settled plan of the third-term politicians—to add New York and Illinois to Pennsylvania, with instructed delegations, and, having made sure of these, to place their main reliance for reinforcements on the Southern States. Should this plan succeed its success will show what a hollow and deceitful force our national politics have become. If it succeeds, the nomination will be controlled by votes, which can give no electoral States to the candidate. In all fairness and reason the nominations should be

made by the States which are relied on to elect the ticket. The admission of delegates from States which are certain to be carried by the opposition should be regarded merely as a compliment of doubtful utility. It is absurd to allow them to control the convention and overrule the choice of the assured Republican States, whose votes are the mainstay of the party. The face becomes huge in its grotesque absurdity when one or two large States, by riding roughshod over a large body of active dissenters, assume to dictate what the other Republican States shall submit to, and to carry out the behests by aid of the negro pawns, the Southern delegates being only political ciphers to enable New York and Pennsylvania to count ten. If the real Republican States would rebel against an ignominious slavery and nominate a candidate of their own they would have a chance of electing him, and would at least break the yoke of a servile party bondage.

ARE THESE PROPHECY WORDS?

In the final paragraphs of the great Thos. H. Benton's "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," he sums up concisely, as a historian, the teachings of the events in which he was a conspicuous actor, and then reluctantly and sadly expresses his apprehensions as to the future. They fell idly on the public mind when they were printed, but his prophecy has passed into history. He said:

"I have seen the capacity of the people for self-government tried at many points, and always found them equal to the demands of the occasion. Two other trials, now going on, remain to be decided to settle the question of its capacity. 1. The election of President; and whether that election is to be governed by the virtue and intelligence of the people, or to become the spoil of intrigue and corruption. 2. The sentiment of political nationality; and whether it is to remain co-extensive with the Union, leading to harmony and fraternity; or, divide into sectionalism, ending in hate, alienation, separation and civil war. An irresponsible body (chiefly self-constituted, and mainly dominated by professional office-seekers and office-holders) have usurped the election of President (for the nomination is the election, so far as the party is concerned); and always making it with a view to their own profit in the monopoly of office and plunder." He adds further on: "Confederate republic are short-lived—the shortest in the whole family of governments. Two diseases beset them—corrupt election of the chief magistrate when elective; sectional contention when interest or ambition are at issue. Our Confederacy is now laboring under both diseases; and the body of the people, now as always, honest in sentiment and patriot in design, remain unconscious of the danger—and even become instruments in the hands of their destroyers."

Are these words of prophecy; and are we to wreck the ship of state on the rocks and shoals of machine politics? We shall not despair as long as we believe the people to be honest, but if that faith shall be lost, then—the empire.

Too Much to Do. Mr. Miller's Magazine. Too much to do, besides its direct effect on the busy worker, exposes him to certain inconveniences apt to escape the notice of others. One of these is the effect produced on the memory. One who leads a rushing life, who has to attend to one thing to another, and from one person to another without a moment's interval, cannot have a vivid remembrance of many things that happen in his experience. He is necessarily liable to forget, in a way that another cannot understand. Many a busy physician has found himself at times in serious trouble from this cause. He has made a promise to a patient, but before the promise had hardened in his memory, some exciting case has hurried him away, and he has forgotten the promise, and the promise has been forgotten. Authors' memories have been known from a similar cause to play them strange tricks. We know an author who was engaged in writing a book amid many other absorbing occupations. For some weeks the book had to be laid aside. When leisure came, he resumed it, as he thought, at the point where he had broken it off, and got through a considerable chapter, when to his mingled amazement and amusement, he found in his drawer another manuscript, almost precisely similar, the existence of which he had quite forgotten. So strange and incredible are these tricks of memory, that sometimes the most honest of men, if examined in a court of justice, would hardly be believed. The non mi ricordo would hardly be accepted by those who have had little experience of the difficulty of carrying in the memory impressions which have not had time to photograph themselves on its tablets, or have been blurred by other impressions following too quickly.

O'Hara and His Party.

O'Hara, the colored contestant for a seat in the House of Representatives from the second North Carolina district, who lately told the Senate exodus committee how badly the white Republicans of that State treat their colored allies, has prepared an address to the colored Republicans of his district, and of the State generally, in reference to the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention. He takes exception to what has already been done by the North Carolina Republican State committee, and urges the colored Republicans to organize and demand a proportionate representation in the delegation. O'Hara is opposed to Sherman.

Hay's Indian Crookedness.

New York, Feb. 6.—A special committee of the Indian commission, investigating the case of Ex-Commissioner Hay, has completed and made public its report after considerable modification. The report says the charges involve serious accusations against agent H. L. Hart and Inspector J. H. Hammond, implicating the commissioner as passively acquiescing in the irregularities, if not actually co-operating with him, with the understanding that Mr. Hay and his friends were to be benefited thereby.

Death of Borie.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Adolph B. Borie, ex-secretary of the navy, died here at half past 3 o'clock, in the 71st year of his age. He had been in ill-health for a long time, and his demise is attributed by his physician to the general breaking down of his system.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE.

Political Disabilities to be Removed—Other Matters Before the House.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—House. The House, after transacting some miscellaneous business, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to remove political disabilities from the State of Virginia. Upon, of Texas, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and the indebtedness assumed by the State of Texas in repelling Indian and Mexican raids. Printed and recommitted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill pending in the morning hour, for removing the political disabilities from the State of Virginia. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, opposed the bill for the reason that the petition attempted to smooth over the late war of insurrection by calling it the "War of the Confederacy." He said there had been too much of that kind of thing done in the past, and that the petitioners were calling them by rose-colored names. If the petitioners wanted his political disabilities removed because he had been in the rebellion against his government, let them so state and not call the rebellion the war of the Confederacy.

Goode, of Virginia, said no particular form of petition had ever been prescribed heretofore, and he thought it too late in the day, fifteen years after the end of the war, to take a new departure like this and make a man write the words "traitor" and "rebel" on his own brow with his own hand, and get down in the dust and cry "unclean." Would this great government would consider petitioning as a crime.

Conger replied with some acrimony, and the House seemed on the point of drifting into an excited political discussion, when Wood, of New York, objected to further debate as unwise and unprofitable. The bill was then passed, 164 to 48.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Joseph A. Sewell, of Virginia, was passed without objection.

Reed, of Maine, from the judiciary committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Gibbs & Co., of Charleston, S. C., which was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, but without transacting any important business. The committee rose and the House adjourned until Monday.

COMMUNITIES.

The House committee on commerce today devoted another session to the subject of regulating inter-State railroad commerce. The sub-committee on Reagan's bill were ready to report it back with material modification, but the sub-committee on McLane's bill had not fully completed their consideration of that measure. It was, however, discussed at some length in connection with Reagan's bill and McCoid's proposition, and finally the whole subject went over for possible action at the committee's next regular meeting on the 10th inst.

The sub-committee of the House of the ways and means committee will give a hearing Monday to parties interested in the passage of the bill of Jorgensen's bill providing for cancellation of the export bonds of tobacco manufacturers at ports of clearance. The matter is one of great interest to the tobacco manufacturers of the country, who have made several attempts during the past three years to bring the subject before Congress and secure relief.

A TERRIBLE REPORT.

Showing the Barbarity of the Kentucky Penitentiary.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—The legislative committee, appointed to investigate the management of the Kentucky State Prison, has made its report. The committee finds, among other things, that during the year 1870, out of 1,000 prisoners, 775 were under medical treatment for scurvy, produced by bad and insufficient food. Of this number 13 died of that disease. The death list in that year ran up to 79 as against 34 in 1877, and 31 in 1878, when the prison was equally overcrowded. Besides this, it contains a terrible number of deaths after having been pardoned by the governor and leaving the prison. The committee also finds that the practice of flogging the prisoners is carried to a cruel extent; that the beds and bedding are insufficient and in bad condition; that the ventilation and drainage are defective; and finally that such confinement is "an outrage on humanity." They recommend the immediate removal of the present keeper of the prison.

CABLE FLASHES.

PARIS, February 6.—Several more deaths have occurred among the wounded in the railway accident here, and many others are expected.

LONDON, February 6.—A Berlin dispatch says it is now certain that Count de St. Valleri will return to his post at Berlin. The Berlin Journal Zeitung, has been confiscated for publishing a sharp attack upon the government. This is the first instance for many years of a non-socialist paper being suppressed.

THE EXODUS.

Important Testimony of North Carolina Negroes—Evidence Showing How They are "Oppressed."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate exodus committee held a protracted session to-day and examined nine witnesses. Most of the evidence was supplied by colored men who had previously taken, but some of it was very interesting, especially the testimony of colored farmers from various parts of North Carolina, who before the war were the owners of farms of from two hundred to one thousand acres. C. S. Wooten, formerly living near LaGrange attributed the exodus to the misrepresentation of an agitator named Perry, who seduced the negroes with the idea that their travelling expenses would be paid by the government. Perry, he believed, received one dollar from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for every passenger furnished their road. Wooten recalled the idea that the negroes were oppressed in North Carolina, and thought they had as good an opportunity to make a living there as laborers have anywhere.

James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, a former abolitionist and prominent Greenbacker of Indiana, testified that there was no room or demand for more laborers in that State. Every winter the supervisors of the poor had to feed able-bodied men, who could not get work.

He was and always had been opposed to the exodus, and he believed nine out of ten Republicans in his State were opposed to it. Half a dozen Republican leaders, however, whose names he gave, had tacitly encouraged the movement, with the hope that their party would derive benefit from it.

John O'Kelly, of Raleigh, N. C., who was a slave before the war, testified that he was worth \$5,000.

Mr. W. W. Arington, of Nash county, testified that he was a slave before the war, but now owns 1,000 acres of land. The Senate exodus committee Wednesday examined E. B. Borden, of Goldsboro, N. C., who said the people of North Carolina do not feel alarmed at the exodus, that it is already subsiding, and that the great masses of the colored people in the State are not interested as they are in any other section of the country. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Blair, particularly in regard to the landlord and tenant law. Mr. Borden stated that the law bore the same on white and black, and that he did not necessarily place laborers at the mercy of the landlord and the merchant, that a man might be a good laborer and still be thrifty, and that any man, even a pauper, who produces more than he consumes is a benefit to the State. Mr. Arington said to the witness: "Mr. Blair has tried to make you say that this landlord and tenant law was passed on the presumption that all tenants were dishonest. I ask you if you think because they have laws in New England against stealing, that all of Mr. Blair's constituents are thieves?" Of course the witness did not think anything of the kind. T. C. Groomes, a lawyer, of Greensboro, Ind., read to the committee extracts from the Greensboro Register, verifying the colored people in the South to come North of the Ohio and help make a solid North. The committee adjourned until Friday.

Another Fight with Victory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Denver specials state that on the morning of the 3rd Maj. Morrow again caught up with Victoria, in the Malpais and Lava Beds, on the east side of the San Rudeas mountains. Victoria held a strong position at top of the bluff and made a determined resistance all day. Towards evening he was dislodged and compelled to abandon his position. Darkness and the rough country prevented pursuit that night. The troops lost one Indian scout killed, and four men of the ninth cavalry were wounded.

Blceding Kansas Has Enough.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—A special from Topeka, Kansas, says the officers of the colored relief association have been instructed by the directors of the association to devise and put in operation some practical method of averting the constantly increasing immigration of colored people to Kansas. An effort will be made to turn the tide to other States, where there is more need of laborers, and where the people are better able to care for such, as they are in destitute circumstances. The relief association has found it impossible to maintain the hundreds of emigrants who have lately arrived.

An Unpleasant Report in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—One of the afternoon newspapers prints a story which, without giving the names, intimates a Southern Senator in the ruin of one of the young women clerks in the treasury department. The report, briefly, is that a woman employed in the department has been discovered in entering certain of her associates to houses of ill fame. The young woman in question was one of these. She is alleged to have made a full confession to a relative or friend, and legal proceedings are proposed.

Parnell and Dillon Coming South.

RICHMOND, February 6.—Messrs. Parnell and Dillon arrived here from Washington this morning, and were met by a large number of admirers. Parnell and escorted to the Exchange Hotel. This morning they visited the capitol and were accorded the privileges of the floor in both branches of the General Assembly. In response to the welcome extended by the presiding officers, they made a brief address in each house.

Heavy Defalcation.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—Jas. A. Anderson, late public administrator, was arrested Saturday morning on an indictment found by the grand jury charging him with fraudulent appropriations of monies collected from the estate of minors. Anderson was held in the sum of \$6,000. It is generally understood that the defalcation amounts to \$75,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Rev. S. V. Cobb writes in the Boston Commonwealth: "I would say no means rarely any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, I have had knowledge in our own family it has proved blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic, quiet sleep, and its parents unknown rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these feelings. Hence I earnestly recommend it, which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub smiles 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 stage, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists in a bottle."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE TRADE ONE OF THE BEST LINES OF

Boots and Shoes to be Found in the City of Charlotte, 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 assortment of

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'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., Trade Street, under Central Hotel.

Tennessee's Republican Convention.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 6.—The Republican State convention has been called for May 5th. A candidate for governor and delegates to the national convention will be selected.

Lotteries.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE—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, which contract the invalidity of the franchise is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 22d., 1874, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a Reserve Fund of \$350,000.

Its GRAND ANNUAL NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution: CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000. 100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each. Half-Tickets, One Dollar. LIST OF PRIZES:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Description and Amount. Includes 1 Capital Prize of \$30,000, 100,000 Tickets at \$2 each, and various smaller prizes.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximation Prizes of \$250 each, \$2,250; 9 Approximation Prizes of 100, \$900; 9 Approximation Prizes of 50, \$450.

1857 Prizes, amounting to \$110,400. Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent resorts, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or mail addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Louisiana, or same person at 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. Jan. 12.

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

17th

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth

Distribution Company,

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE, In the City of Louisville, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880. These Drawings authorized by Act of the Legislature of 1869, and sustained by all the Courts of Kentucky occur regularly on the last day of every month, and are supervised by prominent citizens of the State.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining, for only \$2, any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Description and Amount. Includes 1 Prize of \$30,000, 1 Prize of \$10,000, 1 Prize of \$5,000, and various smaller prizes.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-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: W. B. PARKS, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. 163, Broadway, New York, Feb. 1.

Miscellaneous.

TO ALL

Whom it May Concern.

I HEREBY revoke the right of W. D. McClure to sell or negotiate the Patent Right of the Rope Cotton Planter, in South Carolina, or in any other locality, and the public are hereby warned not to deal with him as his contract will not be respected after this date. W. B. PARKS, Charlotte, Feb. 2, 1880.

WANTED,

At the Charlotte City Mills, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Wheat, Eye, Oats, Beans, etc., for which cash or meal in exchange, will be paid. Constantly on hand, Flour, Meal, feed, etc. These mills have been thoroughly refitted, and a grain sent will be promptly ground or exchanged if desired. F. J. IRWIN & CO. Jan 15-4

STEAM DRILL FOR SALE.

AN INGERSOLL STEAM DRILL, VERY LIGHT, with Steam Hoist, Drill Point, Tools, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address: F. J. IRWIN & CO. Jan. 23—1m-d. Rocky Point, N. C.

REMOVAL.

M. LICHTENSTEIN, MERCHANT 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. Southern Home copy. Jan. 27.

For Rent.

FOR RENT, The New and Commodious HOTEL BUILDING at King's Mountain, N. C., containing 15 rooms, known as the Piedmont House. For further particulars, address: L. W. GARRETT & CO. Jan 15-4

THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

Published at the National Capital every Sunday Giving a full resume of the preceding week, news and articles of interest to the public, intelligence, besides being the only REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHERN PAPER There supporting the National Democratic Party. Edited by GEORGE C. WEDDERBURN, of Virginia, formerly published at Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

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Burgess Nichols, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, & C. A FULL LINE OF Cheap Bedsteads AND LOUNGES, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS. COFFINS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Burial Robes—a new style. NO. 5 WEST TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER. A WORD TO THOSE WHO USE POROUS PLASTERS. It is a universally acknowledged fact that Benson's Capsine 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 low prices, it is important for the consumer to know what 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 CAPSINE is on each plaster is correctly spelled. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. PRICE 25 Cts. Jan. 27—4w.

J. L. HARDIN, CHAS. R. JONES COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN Grain, FLOUR, MEAL, GROCERIES, Cigars, Tobacco, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, Observer Building, Trade Street, 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 use 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.

Orders for GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, GROCERIES AND COUNTRY Produce, filled at the lowest market prices. Thanking you for past favors, and hoping to hear from you often, I remain Yours respectfully,

J. L. HARDIN. Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1880.

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