The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS, R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor

ENTREMO AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE

FBIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

"God has not breathed the breath of life into the nostrils of the man, or set of men, who can again thwart and de-feat the fairly and legally expressed will of this people—mark that !"—HON. W. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA, IN NEW YORK HERALD.

PUNGERT POLITICAL PICTURES. White, who has made an Mr. Hor

savs:

enviable record as an editor on the Chicago Tribune, recently delivered a lecture in New York City in which he is reported to have said:

In the city of New York it is well known that only one-tenth (or possibly one-eighth) of the Republican voters have any access at all to the primaries— only that small fraction can vote at the primaries even if they desire to do so. The right of voting is limited to persons whose names are on the rolls of the various district associations, which rolls were made up eight or nine years ago, and have been thinned out by death and removal so that only eight or ten thousand bona fide residents now re-main. Candidates for new membership are admitted only at the pleasure of those now in. The eight or ten thousand now in are evidently a governing class, but the real governors form a much narrower circle.

Mr, White might have extended his idea much further than the "slums" of New York, and he might have illustrated it by referring to the recent triumph of both Don Cameron and Conkling in the manipulation of the "machine," in the great States of New York and .Pennsylvania. He might have shown how a man like Tweed was able for a time to rule like a dictator over the great city of New York, amenable to no man, and restrained by no law. He might have stated that because of the abandonment of the obligations and duties of citizenship, of the best class of eitizens in many communities, the administration of the law, and the levying of taxation had fallen to the lot of a horde of politicians, who were responsible only to the worst class of voters' and that this was practically the "rule of the slums."

Whese statements are not less true than are the words of holv writ and from them our people might deduce valuable lessons. We have had a practical illustration of the political strength

GUILFORD COURT HOUSE. The preliminary mass meeting held in Greenboro last Tuesday, to organize a permanent association for the proper celebration of the hundred h anniver-sary of the battle of Guihord Court House, was from all accounts a brilliant lenb affair. The Greensboro Patriot, which under its present management has become one of our livest State exchanges, boils down the proceedings to about six columns of interesting reading. It

"The idea of a centennial celebration was but recently inaugurated and the enthusiasm which has already been manifested in the matter by the people, not only of this section, but of the whole State, shows that patriotism and love of the valiant deeds done by the fathers before us, still live and are cherished by the present generation of

The spirit which prompted this paragraph, if persevered in, will insure a Deweese-J. D. Brown. magnificent as well as glorious celebration on the 15th of next March. Greens- Long Creek-W.D. Harry. boro came to Charlotte five years ago Paw Creek-T. T. Sandifer. in force, to assist in the proper celebra- Morning Star-S. B. Smith. tion of her centennial anniversary of Pineville-J. G. Putts her declaration of independence, and although the time is somewhat distant, we think we can promise a large delegation from this section to glorify the

deeds of the men who made the battle SYNOPSIS OF YESTERDAY'S PROof Guilford Court House, "the turning CEEDINGS. point in the destiny of the colonies."

The following historical sketch of the battle will be read with interest:

On March 15th, 1781, at dawn of day, the army was put in motion towards Guilford Court House.

The battle ground, near the great State road, was on the trow of a hill, which descends gradually for half a Bank, of Louisville, Ky. Private calnnile, and ends in a small valley inter-sected by a rivulet. On the right of A lan the road is open ground, on the left from the old court house was a deep forest of lofty trees; below this forest, is a small piece of open ground, which the summer before had been worked in corn. In the road, Capt. Singleton, with two six-pounders, was posted across the road. In the first line was placed the North Carolina militia, under Butler and Eaton, assisted by Col. Davie, who was commissary general of the troops, four yards in Singleton's rear; behind this line, were the Virginia troops under Stevens and Law-

The British advance was led by Tarleton, consisting of cavalry, light infantry and Yagers. They commenced the attack. He was met and received with much firmness. With the firmmess of veterans they received the scattered fire of the Americans at a distance of 140 cision but it was sustained by a vote yards. They continued to advance on of 103 to 92. After considerable discusie line of North Carolina troops until sion of the quaition whether general within a short distance, when they fired. and with a shopt charged bayonets. To raw troops, never before in battle, this was not to be stood. They retreated behind the second line. The line behaved with more firmness; but they, when charged, also retreated. The British line now became much extended. With a determined resolution to conquer the English advance on the third line, the flower and hope of the next. American army and on which the hopes for victory depended, Gen. Green passed in person along the line, exhorting his men. The enemy was firmly received and bravely resisted. Here the battle raged with great violence, each striving for victory, when Colonel Washington pressed forward with his cavalry. The English, under Stuart, gave ground, when Washington fell on him, sword in hand, followed by Howard, with fixed bayonets. Stuart fell by the sword of Capt. Smith, of the first regiment and his batalion driven back with great slaughter; and its remains were only saved by the English artillery, which opened at this moment, by order of Lord Cornwallis, on friends and foes. Howard and Washington retired. Webster having put Ford to flight, recrossed the ravine, and attacked Hawes' regiment. Here the action recommenced with great vigor. But the flight of the second regiment of Maryland and the corps of Lee separated from the army. Gen. Greene (with a fixed determination not to risk a total disconditure or leave only a shadow of the tribal relaannihilation of his force) ordered a re- tions in existence. He also was optreat, which was effected in good order. The enemy had been too crippled to pursue. Greene halted three miles from the field to collect the stragglers and fugitives, and then fell back on his former position at the Iron Works. Thus ended the hard fought battle of Guilford Court House. Twice was the British line broken by American valor; the possession of the field by Cornwallis and no man has a right to disregard the was no evidence of his victory. Great was the stake, and boldly was it contested. It is to celebrate this battle, which made the surrender at Yorktown possible, that the association which went in- journed. to existence Tuesday will be called upon to perform. It is a noble, patriotic work, and in its discharge they will North Carolina. On Tuesday next, rehave the assistance and co-operation of port on the Donnelly-Washburne case all patriotic Carolinians. If the meetall patriotic Carolinians. If the meet-ing held on Tuesday is to be taken as intention of immediately calling the an earnest of what the grand celebra- matter up in the House with the view tion next March will be, we may al- of reaching an learly vote upon the eral Kenan, representing Gov. Jarvis, made the speech of the occasion, and other remarks were made by Col. J. Turner Morehead, Col. J. N. Staples, F. C. Robbins, Judge Robt. P. Dick, V. S. Lusk, Jas. E. Boyd, J. R. Winston, D. F. journed to meet at 4 p.m., if the Senate Caldwell, G. S. Bradshaw and Capt. T. adjourned in time; if not, to meet in a day or two. Sentiment was in favor to him beyond a doubt. Knowing why ble utterances, that must be like good seed sown in good ground, and which will almost surely produce thirty, sixty far as to affirm explicitly and positively or an hundred fold. THE OBSERVER

ecutive Committee

CHARLOTTE, N. The members of the executive committhe Demecratic party for h rg county are requested to re court house in Chaslotte of ekurday, the 17th of April, for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the county Democratic convention. The following are the names of the members of the committee: Ham. C. Jones, Chairman.

Charlotte Township-W. W. Flemmin; B. P. Waring, W. J. Yates, Frank L Osborne. Berryhill—I. W. Herron.

Steel Creek-A. G. Neel. Sharon-E. H. Walker. Providence-J. T. Kell. Clear Creek-D. W. Flow. Crab Orchard-E. P. Cochrane. Mallard Greek-J. A. De Armondo II

HAM. C. JONES, Chairman.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.-HOUSE.-Under a call of committees bills were reported and disposed of as follows: By Barber, of Illinois, from the committee on claims, for the relief of Henry C. DeAna. Private calendar. Al-so for the relief of the German National

A large number of bills were reported adversely from the committee on

war claims and laid on the table .--The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Considerable discussion ensued as to

the point of order raised by Kiefer, of Ohio, against the supplementary section which the committee on military affairs proposed to add to the bill prevent the use of the military at the polls. The Republicans generally held that the committee on military affairs had no jurisdiction over subject matter of the bill and that the proposed supplementary section did not reduce the expenditures as it must to be in ororder, the chair ruled that the proposed amendment would reduce the expense

and was therefore in order. Conger appealed from the chair's deTHE SYRIA

bandoned at Sra with a Valuable Cargo of Cotton-The Crew Saved. 1 8.—The steamer ween, from Ham-YORK, April Geller, Capt. Kuhleween, from Ham-burg, which arrived yesterday, reports, April 4th, at 5 in the morning, latitude, 41, 35; longitude 59, 58, met the British steamer Syria, Johnson, New Orleans for Liverpool, with rudder lost, and stern post and main discharge pipe

broken, together with other injuries which rendered the vessel entirely unid asked to be taken in tow. We gave them our steel hawser and took one of her eleven fich hawsers, secured them well and started slowly ahead. The Syria, not being under control, went from one side to the other, which finally parted both hawsers. Finding it impossible to tow the vessel, we signalled Capt. Johnson to that effect. The boat, with a portion of the Syria's crew, with their luggage, then came aboard and soon after Capt. Johnson, who made every effort to induce his men or a portion of them to return to the ship, but all refused, and also refused to do duty on the Gellert in case any of her men would volunteer to go with him and try to save his ship. Johnson then applied to Capt. Kuhleween to give him some men. Kuhleween to give him some men. Kuhleween sent an officer and engineer on board the Syria to examine her. They reported that in their opin-ion it was not safe to send men on board, as the vessel could not possibly. float much longer, and consequently Kuhleween refused the men asked for. The Syria was then abandoned by her entire crew except Capt. Johnson, who remained on board and again asked for

men to help save the vessel, which was refused. Johnson, at last seeing the utter uselessness of his remaining aboard alone, consented to come aboard the Gellert, and all were brought to this port. The Syria's cargo consisted of 5,000 bales of cotton and 200 tons of oil cakes.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

Speculations as to What Caused It. LONDON, April 8 .- A Berlin corres-

pondent of the Times says there is much difference of opinion as to Bismarck's reported resignation of the chancellorship. The correspondent insists, however, that Bismarck's vexation is due not so much to the enaction of the stamp act as to the obviously unfair and irregular way in which an adverse vote is reported against the three most powerful States-Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony. On the outvoting of these kingdoms by a coalition of petty States, headed by Wirtemberg, the chancellor had a painfully practical illustration of what would be accomplished in questions of infinitely greater moment than the imposition of the stamp act, and he therefore seems to have resolved to take time by the forelock and deal with the evil in its inception.

BERLIN, April 8.-The Empero



of this class of voters in our last presidential election. We have seen our highest office put up and sold to the highest bidder, and we have seen the decisions of the 8 to 7 commission warped to suit the necessities of the case, simply because an appeal, if made to the people, might have been decided eventually by the "slum" politicians. We have seen our Federal Congress vote for the "back salary grab" because the men who voted for it were not responsible to that class of people who paid the taxes.

Self preservation is said to be the first law of nature, and it seems to us, if there were no higher reason than self preservation, or protection, common prudence ought to dictatate that no man ought voluntarily to avoid the responsibilities of citizenship. Within the past few weeks the names of some of our best citizens have been presented through these columns, as suitable candidates for aldermanic honors, and in very many instances these gentlemen have declined to allow their friends to enter them for the race. This is wrong. No man should be above his people, and the National, State and municipal government deserves, and of right ought, to be in the hands of the very best people in the land.

Government is not for the benefit of the few, but for the benefit of all, and that man "serves his party best, who serves his country best." There are du-ties and obligations which no man may disregard. Offices are created for the good or the convenience of the people,

> THE DARK HORSE.

There is another sensation in the political world, and as is usual Mr. Tilden is, at the bottom of it. The Washington correspondent of the New York-Star telegraphs that paper a longstory showing that Tilden has determined to withdraw as a candidate for the presidential nomination in favor of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. It is stated that he has been induced to withdraw by the advice of five eminent physicians | ready predict success. Attorney-Genof New York city who made a careful examination of him with a view to the publication of a certificate which would confound those adversaries who had proclaimed him a physical wreck. Their consultation, the correspondent asserts, resulted in a unapimous opinion to the effect that the strain of any unusual excitement would prove fatal a good deal of patriotism and some notheir judgment was particularly sought at this juncture, the physicians went so that Mr. Tilden's brain, still clear and says amen. active, though left in a precarious condition by the paralytic shock he has suffered, would not bear the inevitable

One railroad sensation has not ceased to be the topic of the times, before another is thrown upon the public.

debate should be allowed on the bill, the Lepublicans claiming that such had been the agreement the H arse adjourn ed.

SENATE-The morning hour was occupied with unimportant business. At its expiration, Saulsbury said he would not interrupt the debate on the bill today by calling up the Kellogg-Spofford report, but would call it up on Tuesday

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill ratifying the Ute agreement. Arguments for and against the bill, and covering the Indian question generally, were made by Dawes, Williams, Butler, S. C. Coke and others. Butler opposed the bill as one which tampered with and postponed the final settlement of the Indian question. He opposed it because it did not do away with the present expensive and disas-trous Indian policy, which had already cost \$179,000,000 in annual appropriations, and thrice that sum for expenses

and losses through the Indian wars, he would not vote for any bill which re-Indians only as individuals subject to fage. the same laws as white men. Mr. Coke said he thought Butler's argument tended to support rather than overthrow this (bill, since no measure yet brought before Congress

proposed to make such tadical change n the Indian policy as thus it would posed to the present Indian policy and favored the transfer of the Indians to the War Department. But since that could not be accomplished he would accept this bill as a remedy for many of existing evils. If it failed in all else, it would at least avert disastrous war.

After some further remarks by Teller, Vest and Hill the Senate adjourned. COMMITTEES.

The House committee on the judi ciary, discussed at some length this

morning the question of the power of bills, and pending the discussion, adin the case of Yeates vs. Martin, from

merits of the case. The Democratic Senators mel in cau-cus to day, nominally called to consid-er the order of business, with a view of

arranging matters for an early adjournment, but really for the purpose of con-sidering the Spofford-Kellogg case. No action was taken, and the caucus adof postponing the case until the approtion bills were passed and the necessary legislation had been attended to. The House committee on ways and means to-day voted on Carlisle's bill amending the internal revenue laws in relation to whiskey distilleries, and or-

dered a favorable report to be made to the House. The House committee on military af-

fairs has appointed a sub-committee to Leave Columbia. Investigate the recent hazing of Cadet Arive Aiken Junction.

liam has replied by the following cabinet order to Prince Bismarck's request for permission to retire from office: "I certainly do not ignore the difficulties in which you may be placed by a conflict between the duties imposed upon you by the constitution and your responsibility. I do not feel inclined to relieve you of your office because you believe yourself unable in this particular case to carry out the task allotted to you by the constitution. I must, on the contrary, leave it to you to submit to me and subsequently to the Bundesrath proposals calculated to bring about a constitutional solution of a conflict of duties of this description."



LONDON, April 8.-Eighteen hundred pitmen, of the South Hilton and Murton collieries, in Durham, have struck in consequence of a refusal of the managers to put out the usual average board, showing each man's earnings, as men have been restricting their labor cognized the independence of tribal for the past fortnight, so that their organizations. He would recognize the earnings went below the county aver-

Roston Republicans.

BOSTON, April 8.-Caucusses were ield in all the wards of the city last night to select delegates to the Republican convention to be held at Worcester on the 15th. Returns from all but two wards indicate a preference for Sherman as first choice, with the chances of Grant and Edmunds about equal for second choice.

Score of the Tramps.

NEW YORK, April 8 At 12 o'clock the score stood : Dobler, 356; Hart, 356; Pegram 339; Howard 326; Allen, 322; Merritt, 294; Williams, 299; Krohne, 308; Hanmaker, 275; Jaybec, 133.

----One Who Knows

Bankin's Compound Fluid Extract of Buch morning the question of the power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, and pending the discussion, ad-journed. The House elections committee will hold a session to-morrow to take action in the case of Yeates vs. Martin, from North Carolina. On Tuesday next, re-port on the Donnelly-Washburne case will be presented to the committee and Representative Manning expresses the

ANTIOCH, TROUP CO., GA., July 4, 1879. I am one of the unfortunate sufferers from Gravel or disease of the Kidneys, and find more and speedler relief from Bankin's Buehu and Juniper than anything L have ever tried. I es-teem it so highly were, there but one bottle in the world I would willingly give \$100, or any amount, for it. I recommend it above all other similar prenarations 111616

NO. 42, SOUTH-DAY PASSENGER.

CHARLOTTE,



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COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

I desire the Charlotte public to know that the

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CHEMIST OF VIRGINIA, AND PRONOUNC-

ED PURE, AND RECOMMENDED AS A

BEVERAGE OR MEDICINE.

Nov. 19.

F. C. MUNELER.

H. McSMITH.

keep a full supply of North Carolina Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy on hand, and he is prepared to 4 20 P. M. 4 25 P. M. offer special inducements to close buyers, and thinks he can make it to their interest to see him 52 P. M. before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAMBERS & BROWN, Lonisville, Ky. I IMNUU I UNUMNU, REGISTERED. marodeod6m-wew6m. ORGUINETTES, LOOK AT THIS PICTURE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price CHARLOTTE, N. C. const aur 10000 SUPPLIES An Angel ministering to the human necessities by weigh ing out Sugar, giving full weight, as is alway done, and at the cheapest rates at The New Grocery Store. Beer Bottling Establishment has reduced the price IN THE OBSERVER BUILDING, to seventy-five cerits per dozen bottles, and that J Agentfor the Soluble & Sealsland Guano. will in the future, as in the past, try to deserve the patronage of the public by delivering free of charge to any part of the city only strictly first Class beer. I have ordered and will receive in a few days a supply of new patent bottles, for the convenience of my customers. Trade Street, CHAS. R. JONES. J. L. HARDIN, MANAGER, PROPRIETOR. SPRING MILLINERY. MRS. MCNELIS would respectfully inform the Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity that she has just turned from the North, with the Largest and most Beautiful STOCK OF MILLINERY EVER BROUGHT TO THIS GITY, ANALYZED BY DR. W. H. TAYLOR, STATE CONSISTING OF Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks & Satins In all the new Shades. Also, a nice line of HAIR GOODS, which will be kept constantly on hand. These Goods were selected with taste which cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at prices that defr DON'T FORGEN THE PLACE. HEALTH . STRENG



