The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS, R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor (ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATIER.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: WM. H. ENGLISH OF INDIANA.

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

Democratic Executive Committee Sixth District.

The members of the Democratic Executive committee for the sixth congressional district are requested to meet in Charlotte on the 29th of April, 1880, to decide when and where the convention will assemble to nominate a candidate for Representative and to take such other action as they may deem R. T. BENNETT, . proper. Wadesboro, N. C.

April 12th, 1880.

ENGLISH POLITICS. 11-1

Great Britain has a way peculiarly her own to do nearly everything, and especially is her modern politics hard as judged by our American standard. factions of New York Democrats, ex-With some important exceptions, the American government took the British system as a model, and while it suited us to throw the British tea into Boston harbor, and to rebel against the stamp year.

act, and other things equally grievous and oppressive, there were old English .notions of common law, the right of of the New York State Convention, who trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, her rip." A syndicate of United States too much of my country, even with the Senators is all that is necessary to de-

NEW YORK AT CINCINNATI.

It has been asserted, and so far without contradiction, that two sets of delegates, both claiming to represent the Democracy of the State of New York, asked and obtained adm'ssion to the Cincinnati convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan in 1852. By general consent each State, in fixing the ratio of representation, is allowed two delegates in the National convention for every congressman, including both the Senate and House of Representatives, but the appointment as well as the manner of the appointment of the delegates, is left to the sovereignty of the party within each State. Now, as the will of the National Democracy at Cincinnati at the approaching convention must be supreme, and as harmony must be obtained, we can see no objection in admitting both delegations to the National convention. It is clear that New York can only have thirty-five votes, but the National convention need not necessarily decide who shall cast them. But again, can New York afford to put herself in any such humiliating position? Being the largest State in the Union, and casting seventy votes in the National convention, her strength, in favor of or objection to any candidate will have very great weight. Two delegations and factious opposi- the army. tion, will necessarily neutralize very much of her importance, and for this reason the New York delegation will

find it very much to their interest to harmonize differences before coming into the convention. The same differences, and almost as widely marked, compelled to associate in that instituto understand on this side of the water. that exist now, between the contending tion. isted in 1876, and yet they were all harmonized, and Tilden carried the State by a very handsome majority. We can-not anticipate any other result this by Kellogg, and was addressed at great

State Senator Jno. C. Jacobs, president was also chosen one of the delegates at and other matters which we found it large to the Democratic National Conwise to adopt. But we have gone so vention, has hitherto been a strong supfar in the road of progress that we have porter of Mr. Tilden. Since the meetestablished a system of politics and of ing of the State Convention he has degovernment that is peculiarly our own. clared in a speech in the New York service who have been disabled, or who Over here a few smart manipulators State Senate that he cannot support Mr. lost their lives in rescuing life and get together in some back room and fix Tilden. He says: "If I am an anti- property on the coast. up the "machine," and then all we have | Tilden man it is because I do not think to do is to turn on the steam and "let he can be elected, and because I think now imposed by law.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.



WASHINGTON, April 26. SPECTE.-Butler presented the memorials of the Charleston board of trade for an appropriation for work on the jetties of the Charleston harbor, and for the enactment of a bankrupt law. Referred. Teller submitted a resolution that Whereas, it has been reported that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to take a number of the children of the Cheyenne Indians without first having obtained concent of their parents, for the purpose of educating them at Hampton, Va., or Carlisle, Penn.; there-

fore be it Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to enquire into the truth of said report, and also enquire whether any Indian children now at school at a distance from their parents were taken from their parents without their consent, and report to the Senate whether any legislation is re-quired to protect Indians in the possession of their children. In explanation of the resolution Tel

ler sent to the clerk's tlesk and had read a letter from Chicago in the New York Times, of last Friday, regarding the proposed removal of Indian children.

The resolution was adopted. After the presentation of a number of petitions the Senate resumed consideration of the bill authorizing a retired

list for non-commissioned officers of Allison offered an amendment au thorizing the President to appoint each year two colored cadets at large to West Point Academy.

This led to a long discussion as to the right of colored men to .participate in the benefits of West Point Academy, and the relations of the two races when

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill and amendments went over without action. The Senate then resumed considera-

length by Jonas, of Louisiana, who made an elaborate argument in support of the resolutions. He was followed by

Blaine, and Butler of South Carolina. At 5:40 o'clock, the Senate adjourned HOUSE.-Under a call of States th following were introduced: By Donnell, of Michigan, resolution

calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons connected with the life saving By Vance, of North Carolina, to re-

lieve the distillation of fruit from taxes

THE NEW PREMIER.

the Hesd and Party.

For

his life, is at the head of the English government. His parliamentary career has been long; even in England, where parliamentary careers are apt to be

to be regarded as "a rising young man. It was on this ground that Sir Hobert Peel appointed him junior Lord of the Treasury in '34, and advanced him to be Under Secretary of the Colonies a few months later. Then, Sir R. Peel's

brief administration ended, Mr. Gladstone-who was re-elected-had an opportunity of showing that he was even stronger in the Opposition than he had been in the government. This characteristic has stood by him his long life. His is one of those aggressive natures that is at its best when fighting against odds. Failing anything else to fight, he has frequently fought his own party, his earnestness as a reformer keeping him always ahead of the body of his associates. The son of a "warm" mer-chant of Liverpool, a baronet, he was brought up to believe in Tory principles; but this belief weakened as his mind matured. In 1851 he formally attached himself to the Liberal party Following this change of base-in July, 1852, when Lord Aberdeen formed his " coalition " Cabinet-he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; a postion that he also held for a short time in Lord Palmerston's first Ministry and to which he was again appointed when Lord Palmerston took office for the second time, in 1859. During this period he sat for the University of ONford, being continuously returned thence from 1847 until 1865. In the latter year he was defeated by his old constituency, but was returned for South Lancashire. Lord Palmerston died in October, 1865. Mr. Gladstone succeeded him as leader of the House of Commons. He was now approaching what has hitherto been regarded as the culminating point of his career. In 1866 he brought in a reform bill. This bill was defeated and the government resigned, and so it fell out that Lord Beaconsfield's reform bill-against which Mr. Gladstone fought bitterly-was passed. But Mr. Gladstone's triumph was not lost; it was only delayed. In the early part of the session of 1868 he brought in a series of resolutions having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Lord Beaconsfield's ministry was out-voted in the Commons, but the Lords held their ground. Then came the appeal to the country. The general election of 1868



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culiar legal acumen enables us to over- they think cannot be elected." ride States' rights in Florida, and insist on a rigid construction of Federal laws in Oregon.

yet get some of the benefits of our pe- his cause. It is from them that we learn culiar "returning board" experience. that the venerable and distinguished There has been recently a very great statesman is in excellent health, and revolution of public sentiment in the that while he does not desire the nomimatter of politics over there. Beaconsfield recognizes the fact that he has | terest of the party and the country debeen counted out, (or voted out, which practically amounts to the same thing.) and has hied him to Windsor Castle to could be united, and the Democratic surrender his Premiership to the Empress of the Indias, who happens Dei gratia to be Queen of Great Britain as are beginning to feel this way about it well, and Mr. Gladstone, for the second time, comes to the front. All this be heard at Cincinnati. sounds very strange as compared with American politics, for over here when the holder of an office finds himself in the minority he "tightens his grip," and only works the harder to get his party back into the majority. If Beacons field were as smart as the author of Lothair ought to be, he would institute an electoral commission at once to find out whether or not he ought really to surrender the fat pickings he has enjoyed so long. We do not like to be officious but we could loan him aliunde on this side of the water. .

But seriously, the Briton is conserva tive, and Mr. Gladstone-was laid on the THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY. shelf about six years ago because reform came too rapidly. He comes to the front now because the hour, the demand and the man, have reached a common plane. All obstacles out of the. way, and with a large working majori- smooking pistol in his hand, which he ty the Liberal party will at once insti- surrendered to' the officer on the tute such reforms as the country seems to demand. Under Mr. Gladstone's leadership we anticipate a change in England's foreign policy, and we expect to hear less of wars in Afghanistan and Zululand. Irish affairs will also come in for a share of reform, which is so much needed. As leader in Parliament. swaying its deliberations with the weight of his experience, and the power of his argument, Mr. Gladstone again becomes a marked character in regarding the past life of Mayor Kalthe eyes of the world.

In another column will be found an interesting sketch of Mr. Gladstone's public career. He is typically an Englishman and is in all respects one of the most remarkable characters of the present age. In the strength and vigor of

Senators is all that is necessary to de- veneration and love I entertain for Mr. cide who is to be a candidate for the Tilden, to support a hopeless candidacy. presidency, and then, as if the sin of I do not believe for a single moment lumbia. The bill was amended in some Oliver Cromwell was forgotten, we that Mr. Tilden will be a candidate uncan inaugurate a mah who never was elected, and thrust aside the man who think I can say for the delegation chosen think a learner the period to the delegation chosen think I can say for the delegation chosen the delegation chosen think I can say for the delegation chosen the delegation chosen think I can say for the delegation chosen the delegation chos was credited with a large majority of to represent the Democracy of the State by the bill is \$3,423,697. the votes of the people. It is time we at Cincinnati that a large majority will recognize the forms of law, but our pe- oppose the nomination of any man that

It is gratifying to the friends and supporters of Governor Seymour to All this shows that we are smarter note the enthusiasm with which Demothan our English cousins, but they may crats of his own home in Utica rally to Company from excluding or rejecting nation, he could not refuse it, if the in- press Company notice to leave the road, manded it. If he were selected, all differences would be settled, all factions party would control the government for the next twenty years. The people all over the country, and their voice will

> Mr. Hendricks seems to be anxious that it should be understood that he will not accept the second place, and Blaine is equally positive on the same subject. The result will be that neither ers, who recently visited England. He will have any place on the presidential is highly indignant at the action of the tickets.

The colored men who want office should really go up North. A propos ment of this, see telegram concerning the appointment of a colored jubilee singer on the police force of Hartford. Cadet Jo. Bradley, without missing him much Whittaker is not the only sufferer in that great section of the country.

Why Kalloch Killed DeYoung.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.-Young Kolloch on being arrested was, the arresting officer remarked, the coolest man he ever saw. He still carried the ency. way to the stationhouse. He observed strict reticence on being showed to his cell, and positively refused to have any intercouse whatever with the representatives of the press. In the absence of any explanations from the assassin of the cause of the act, it is gen-erally understood to be attributable to for the establishment of occan mail a pamphlet which has recently been circulating about the city attacking Mayor Kalloch, the father of the young slayer. During his recent visit East it is believed that the deceased devoted. loch for the presumed purpose of either using it at the expected trial of the deceased on the charge of shooting Kalloch last August, or of making it subserve journalistic purposes. The pamphlet above referred to was a document

of some sixty pages and recounted the details of Kalloch's scandals in Boston

mittee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the District of Counimportant respects, reported to the Adjourned.

Important Decision in Eavor of the Southern Express Company.

NASHVILLE, April 24 .- Judge Woods in the United States circuit court today granted an injunction restraining the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad express matter of the Southern Express Company from the depots, cars or lines of said road. When the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company purchased the road they gave the Southern Exan exclusive contract having been made with the Union Express Company for the conduct of the express business. The Southern Express Company claiming the right to continue business over the route, appealed to the United States court with the above result.

A Negro Snubbed in Connecticut.

NEW YORK, April 26-A Hartford special says the Hartford police com-missioners have rejected the application of S. S. Basey, a colored man, for appointment on the regular police force." Basey is a tall, powerful, intelligent man, and somewhat well-known as a member of the troupe of Jubilee Singboard, which he and his friends assert "was prompted solely by an aversion to

his rade. He was recommended by many prominent citizens for appoint-

The Greenville Fire Bugs.

COLUMBIA, & C., April 24 .- Notice of appeal has been served in the cases of Barton, Adams, Dodson and Bates, four of the negroes sentenced to be hung at Greenville in June. The grounds are various exceptions to the ruling of Judge Thomson and to the manner in which the confession of the parties was obtained. This action will ensure a

postponement of the execution, as the appeal cannot be heard without the con-**Golumbia** Registe sent of the defendants until November. Mattox, who turned State's evidence, will be recommended to executive clem-

Postal Masters,

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The House committee on post offices and post roads adopted a resolution to-day favoring steamship routes to be served by American built vessels, at a proper rate of compensation. Col. Reed, of St. Louis, afterwards made an argument before the committee in the interest of the Mississippi Valley Steam Navigation Compuny.

A Mixed Result.

A man attempted to get the sentiments of the passengers on a certain railroad in New York on their presidential preference, and it is remarkable that not one mentioned the trans of

made Premier. The series of great reforms effected during that notable Par iament are still fresh in the public mind-the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the abolition of purchase in the army, the passage of the Elementary Education, Judicature and Ballot acts, the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington and the settlement of the Alabama Claims by arbitration were among the results of Mr. Gladstone's administration. Indeed, he pressed reform so fast that the nation became alarmed. When he brought in his Irish University Education Bill a stand was made. The Catholic members of the Liberal party voted with the opposition and the government was defeated by a vote of 287 to 284. Mr. Gladstone at once rcsigned, and the Queen very gladly accepted his resignation and sent for Mr. Disraeli; but as he declined to take office the cabinet was somewhat remodeled and was continued nearly a year longer-until January, 1874. Then came the sudden announcement of a general election; followed by a most decisive defeat. Mr. Gladstone himself was re-elected, but rarely occupied his seat in the House of Commons; and the ensuing year he published, in a letter to Lord Granville, his formal renunciation of the leadership of the Liberal party. But the gods dispose in these matters: Mr. Gladstone no more could resign his

leadership than he could be restrained from possessing it by the personal animosity of the Queen. Over his own declared desire to keep out of public life, over the undoubted desire of the Queen to keep him out of office, he once more is at the head of the Liberal party, and the Liberal party once more is in powers

Destructive Storm and Loss of Life in Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 26.- A heavy storm passed over Macon, Miss., last night, blowing away twenty-two houses. including the Mississippi & Ohio Railraod machine shops, round-house, depot, telegraph office and master mechanic's office. Sixteen cars were blown from the track. Seventeen persons were killed and twenty two wounded. The loss of property is estimated at not less than \$100,000. Meridian was called on to send physicians, and six or eight have gone from here to attend the suffering.

Railroad Changes.

We learn that Mr. J. W. Fry has been appointed general superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad and vesterday took charge of the office. Mr. Fry was engineer of superstructure on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and has the reputation of being a first-class railroad man. Col. R. H. Temple, the late general superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, has been appointed chief engineer of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad.

Presidential Straws.

CINCINNATI, April 25 .- A number of county conventions have, been held in this State, in nearly all of which presidential preferences were the main issue. The results so far as heard from are, six counties for Sherman, two for Blaine, two uninstructed and two divided.



car-houses.ware-houses, freight-houses, wood-ho es, and other buildings, machine-shops, and other shops, all locomotive engines, tenders, cars, coach-es, and other rolling stock and equipments, all Automary engines, machinery, tools, implements fuel, and materials of all kinds, and all the out porate franchises, rights, and privileges, of The Carolina Central Rallway Company; also all the shares of the capital stock of the Wilmington Rallway Bridge Company held and owned by the said Cateline Central Hallway Company, and all the right, title, and interest, which the said comthe right, title, and interest, which the said com-pany has and owns in and/o the stock and prop-erty of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, as one of the corporators thereof; and also all other the property and estate, real and personal, of every kind and description, of the said Carolina Central Railway Company. .1AHTNERMS OF SALE: Purchaser must pay in cash, on the day of sale One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the residue of the purchase proney in three equal instalments at one, two and three months from the day of sale. at one, two and three months from the day of sale, with interest from that day, at they rate of six per centum per annum, the purchaser can anticipate and the said defarred payments, and make payment in full of the purchase money at and time tenere maturity; payment of that portion of the purchase money not hereby required to be paid in cash may be made in whole or in part, blue, in cash or in the bonds, or past, and coupons thereof, secured by the interest from said Carolina Central Rallway Company to said Andrew V. Stout and Timothy H. Potern Trustes, of date May, 17th, 1873, to the extent of the por rate per contage of the par value of the said bonds and coupons, which the holders extent of the prorate percentage of the par value of the said bonds and coupons, which the holders thereof will be, entitled to receive upon the dis-tribution of the proceeds of the said sale under the onder and decree of said courts. Possession will be delivered to the pirchasen so soon as the said sale shall have been confirmed by the court, and one half of the purchase money, paid to the commis-signess, and the purchase money, paid to the commis-signess, and the purchase money and the sale as of the Receivers heretofore appointed in the said caus. alwars heretofore appointed in the said cause. Indeputited them against the same. STENATHAN A, STRDMAN, JR. JUNIUS DAVIS, 317 M. or8-3tw for 6suc.w Commissioners. apr8-3tw for 6suc.w