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Children's Fancy Hose.

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SPRING STOCK 1880

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BOOTS, SHOES, HATS

Misses' Fancy Hose.

VOL. XXIII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1880.

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, CARDS, U.S. TAGS, RECEIPTS, POSTERS,
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Big decline in BLEACHED and BROWN DO-

MESTICS and SHEETINGS. Give us a call, for we are determined to sell these goods at very low prices, in many cases at

Men and Boy's will find a good line of

Straw Hats.

to be sold at cost.

We have also some stylish

ess than first cost.

CHEVIOT SUITS

that will be sold cheap.

June 2

Miscellaneous.

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never fulled when used tons inclosing, each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURB for Chills, Dimerbees, Dysentery, Cramps, Chills, Dimerbees, Dysentery, Cramps, Chelera, and all Bosel Complaints.

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By No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use. THE BEST BRANDS PROBAM & CO. March 1880. Democrat ind Home copy.

\$5,000

March 13-d&wly.

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PURELY VEGETABLE

An Fffectual Specific for

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Billious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

This justly celebrated medicine. Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, "I occa-

sionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

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Original and Genuine,

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Constipation and Billiousness.

Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia,

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Regardless of Cost.

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BOOTS, GENTS' AND LADIES' SHOES, GENTS. AND BOYS' FUR, WOOL AND STRAW HATS,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Those wishing to buy, would do well to examine

this steek before buying elsewhere, to be sold out TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA—I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constitution of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liverat least such has been my personal experience in the use of it. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia. in the lext THIRTY DAYS.

J. ROESSLER,

Gray's Specific Medicine.

HANCOCK'S RECORD.

The New Famous Letter to the Governor of Texas-A Vigorous, Manly

and Patriotic Becament, The following admirable letter was written and published by Gen. Hancock toward the close of his administration of New Orleans in reply to the application of Governor Pease, of Texas, for the establishment of military commissions in that State. It deserves a careful reading, and in it may be found a triumphant vindication of the principles upon which Gen. Hancock conducted his administrations. No conservative citizen can read it without being impressed with the soundness of the writer's political principles, the firmness and independence of his character, the excellence of his judgment, his statesmanlike ability and manly patriotism:

HAEDQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY) DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 9th, 1868. To His Excellency E. M. Pease, Gover-

nor of Texas: SIR-Your communication of the 17th January last, was received in due course of mail, (the 27th January) but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a let-ter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.
Your statement that the act of Con-

gress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be part of the Fifth Military District, and subject to military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district, and detail a force to protect the rights of persons and property, suppress insurrection and violence, and punish offenders, either by military commission, or through the action of local civil tribunals, as in his judgment might seem best, will not be disputed. The merits of such a cause, that its advocates would silence opposition by force; and generally those only who One need only to read the act to per- are in the wrong will resort to these ceive it contains such provisions. But | ungenerous means. I am confident you how all this is supposed to have made it my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to be desired in the discussion of the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however resentful or bitter, not result-ing in a breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as force, and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred laws; that sheriffs fail to arrest; that against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an offender by military commis-sion, or allow the local cival tribunals to try, as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny the act expressly recog-nizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal local tribunals for any purpose in Texas, you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration, "that the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary I quote your words:

tribunals and order a military commission, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union—North or South—where the like facts are not continually happening. Perfection is not to be predicted of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transaction; and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principles When you contend there are no legal

(Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States."

"But a large majority of the white population who participated in the late rebellion, are embittered against the Government, and yield to it an unwilling the state of the stat ernment, and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you concede they do yield it obedience. You proceed:

"None of this class have any affection for the Government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interests, and consider the Government now existing here under authority of the United States as an usurpation of their right. They look on the emancipation of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class, as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace pre-vails in Texas; and hence it becomes my dnty—so you suppose—to set aside the local civil tribunals, and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions. My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But 1 may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with ber of our people have yet fallen in with any other to the condition of this necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the future of t the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate—civil that the power of the magistrate—civil congress has abolished these laws? or military—is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the

people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals. I will maintain that the en-tire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimeniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man, and the happiest condition of his

man, and the happiest condition of his race. When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our Revolutionary War, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken, his lordship denounced the British Government—his government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrape, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But whoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom, or that Government had any authority to question the absolute right

of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the king's measures in any words, or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of the Government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson, exhibited for either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching, legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for one party to assert that a law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive or inspection of the constitutional oppressive or inspection of the constitutional oppressive or inspection of the constitutional of the constitutional oppressive or inspection of the constitutional oppressive or inspection of the constitutional oppressive or inspection of the constitution of the sive, or insulting to them, is of no con-sequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware, not long age decided unaffinously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every state without reference to the in every State, without reference to the side they took during the rebellion, dif-fer as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is, neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

Charlotte Observer.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and benefical to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again free, popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty and must prevail, and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound but salutary. It is a poor compliment to grand jurors will not always indict; that in some cases the military acting in aid of the civil authorities have not been able to execute the process of the courts; that petit jurors have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you, and that other persons charged with offenses have broke jail and fled from prosecution. I know not how these

transaction; and it initiary power is to be set in motion, on the principles for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil government, regulated by laws, could have no abiding place beneath the circuit of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter that there is no lead of the government. ter, that there is no local State government in Texas, and no local laws outment in Texas, and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress, which I
ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons
and property in my own way and in an
arbitrary manner. If such be your
meaning, I am compelled to differ with
you. After the abolition of slavery
(an event which I hope no one now regrets,) the laws of Louisiana and Texas
existing prior to the rebellion, and not existing prior to the rebellion, and not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men, in every conceiveable case. They were the creations of good and learned men, who had labored, in their day, for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilization of past and present ages, and testified of Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crime, nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would no longer be any rights, either of person or property, here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would

tribunals and order a military commis-

made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal Court. Let us for a moment suppose the whole local civil code annulled, and that I am left, as commander of the fifth military district, the sole fountain of law justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partnership, or descent, or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

\$15.00 \$14.00 \$17.00&\$16.00

We shall make a special run and leading sale for a few days only on FULL BLUE FLANNEL SUITS. Lot 5050, our celebrated and very attractive, handsomely bound Fiannel \$14 Suit is placed at \$10. It is the very BIGGIST Bargain ever offered, all wool in fabrics, Indigo dyed in color and superior in every particular, so durable and a non-fading suit. The Best \$12 Blue Flannel Suit ever sold in this market is now selling at \$8.50. We are now look ing to early Fall purchases, and must have BOOM; we WILL have it. Our Spring Stock shall be closed, for LOW PRICES can do it.

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DURING JUNE AND JULY,

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STRAW HATS SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Celebrated Taylor Mackinaw Hats at Cost.

UNDERWEAR & NEOKWEAR AT COST.

All our stock shall and must be reduced, as we are determined to make some alteration in our place of business before fall. We need not remind the public that we always come up to what we advertise. There are great bargains awaiting in our store, and the wide-spread reputation of our well-made

doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government, without representation in Congress, or a militia force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in the full exercise of all its proper powers. You do not reflect that this government, created of permitted by Congress, has all the powers which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly. If you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force, and possess yet other powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force, and possess yet other powers, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complaint is not to be preferred way is difficult to enforce the criminal force, and possess yet other powers, and the wide-spread reputation of our well-made beace exists in Decay to might as uniform that profound peace exists in Decay that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as uniform that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as uniform, and the wide-spread reputation of our well-made edictions of the wide subgrates. There are great bargains awaiting in our store, and the wide-spread reputation of our well-made edictions of the wide subgrates. There are great bargains awaiting in our store, and the wide-spread reputation of our well-made edictions. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with the minority on these questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives or the Senate, at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where a majority of the people differ with the minority of the people differ with the majority of the people differ with the minority of the people differ with the majority of the people differ with the minority of the people differ with the minority of the people differ with the minor LOOK AT THE CHANGE IN PRICES!

50,000 Yards of Best Calico, 8 1-3, 5,000 Yards Lawns, 8 1-3,

5,000 Yards Pique, 8 1-3, 5,000 Yards Best Lawn, 12 1-2,

500 Yards French Organdy, 25 cts., things are; but admitting your representations literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil 500 Yards Poplin Suiting, striped and plain to match at 10 cts., former prices 16 2-3.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS AT 20 CTS. FORMER PRICES, 25 CTS. " 30, 40, 50 " 40, 50, 60 " " 50, 60, 70 "

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Remember this is positively no humbug. Every purchaser will at once perceive the difference in prices. FIFTY THUOSAND DOLLARS worth of these goods must be closed out. Our Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods are also offered at immense Bargains. Look well to your interest. A saving of twenty-five per cent. is insured. Call early, as a great rush is expected at the store of

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Ever offered to their customers. Nearly all bought before the recent advance in prices. Don't buy until you see and recommendation our prices.

Respectfully,

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AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT OT SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN.

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