The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor.
[Entered at the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C., as Second-Class Matter.]
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1880.

An Ohio Congressman is named H. L. Morey. Let him be investigated. Perhaps he's the man.

England, Ireland and France, seem determined to raise a row of some kind, but so far all is [illegible].

Senator David Davis, 300 lbs., Senator Wm. Mahone, 102 lbs—important personages just now.

Sitting Bull has decided that he wants peace, and proposes to come to Fort Buford by the 20th inst. and listen to a proposition to surrender.

The national Democratic executive committee having washed its hands of the Morey letter it is in order for the Republican party to raise a howl about something else.

There are few candidates who have been treated with the same degree of decorum that the Democrats meted out to Judge Buxton during the recent State canvass. He was the best [illegible] the Republicans had, and he ought to have been in better company.

It was cruel in the Statesville Republicans to ask Judge Furches to make a speech at their recent jollification. He was loaded down with the recollection that the district had just elected his competitor to Congress by 1,228 majority, and they should have had more regard for his feelings.

The Baltimore *Gazette* truly says: "Democratic principles must continue to be indestructible so long as the Union lasts, and the effect of November 2d only provides an additional and more urgent reason for their perpetuity as the only possible barrier to the encroachments of centralization and Republican lust of power."

It has been suggested that the Democratic electors should vote for Garfield when the colleges meet, and a still more crazy lunatic, who happens to have been chosen a Presidential elector by the people of Missouri, wants to vote for Grant. Not a bit of it. Let the vote be cast as the people have instructed, and let us die with the harness on. Better that than to die in ignominy.

Our political exchanges almost without exception, with remarkable unanimity, are discussing agricultural questions with new born zeal, since the election. The following on this subject from the New Haven *Register* will be read with interest:

"In preparing the ground for the ice crop, it should be put under water at least three feet in order that the ice won't freeze to it and be filled with sticks and mud. Use none but the very best of ice seed, from Maine is expensive, but it is sure to sprout and grow in a pellucid manner."

Forney commenting in the Philadelphia *Progress* on the result of the election, says that "we now face the empire, and there is but one great force to meet it—the Democratic party. Garfield only fills the gap for Grant. I write this name with a new feeling, that of profound regret that one I loved so well should sink so low. First, the defender of the forgiven South, then its defamer. First eager to honor Hancock for his virtues, then to hound him as an enemy. And this is the man who now wants to play the part of King hereafter."

Lucretia Mott, who died at Philadelphia, Thursday, was the real organizer of the Woman's Rights movement in this country in 1847. In that year she made a stirring address at the first Woman's Rights Convention ever held in the United States, at Rochester, N. Y. She was a persistent advocate of the enlargement of woman's sphere of work and wages, and a hopeful champion of female suffrage and female office-holding. Her great age (eighty-eight) would seem to indicate the beneficial effect of brain activity in a fixed direction upon the duration of life.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

The Washington *Gazette* gives the following opinion as to the duty of the South, which we may say is "too previous":

Now, then, what of the future—what of 1884 and the duty of the South? Thrown on her own resources, rejected in her proffers of fraternity by the majority of the Northern people and taught by repeated lessons that her participation in national elections is the signal not only for ribald abuse and unstinted calumny, but for vindictive opposition to the candidate for the presidency whom she may chance to support, the duty of the South is to retire hereafter from the field of party conventions and party nominations, to preserve her political autonomy intact, to advance her own material and business interests with all the strength and vigor that lie in her condition of homogeneity and political solidity, to establish within her borders, bountifully blessed as she is with the lavished riches of Nature and with a moral and conservative population, an *imperium in imperio* which shall restore to her wasted energies—wasted by war and unfostered since that war by the national government—the life which they should exhibit.

Hancock's Defeat Viewed Through South Carolina Spectacles.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier*, recently interviewed Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who, on being asked the reason for Hancock's defeat, he thus explained it:

"Oh, there are a multitude of reasons. I thought at one time that he certainly would be elected, but I was anxious from the beginning about the immense amount of money that the Radicals could command. You see, there is a large purchasable vote at the North that can be carried for anybody or anything for money. Our people know nothing about it. I saw enough in New England summer before last to satisfy me as to how elections could be carried at the North. In political contests of high excitement this element is always afloat, and the party that has the most money as a corruption fund [illegible] ration at the North sympathized with and actively aided the Radical party, because the Radical party believe in centralizing everything, making the strong stronger, the weak weaker, the rich richer and the poor poorer. The mammoth railroad corporations, as tyrannous over their employes as any petty principalities in Europe, with president-kings, as fond of power and wielding as much of it as many of the subordinate potentates of the Old World, prefer Radical rule because they can *purchase* what legislation they want when the Radicals are in power, and they cannot when the Democrats are. I would not be understood as saying that all Republicans are purchasable, but they generally are of easier political virtue than the Democrats."

On the subject of investigating the vote of the State of New York, he said:

"If New York desires to investigate her election, why should she not do so? Why should the country get on its head because New York proposes to purify her election? If the Radicals have colonized voters or corrupted the suffrages of that State in any way the people of New York ought to know it; and if they want a Congressional committee to make the investigation they ought to have one. I am opposed to any revolutionary measures, or to any measures which, by *technical* points, would reverse the popular vote; but that New York has a right to investigate I have no doubt."

THE ARMY.

What Gen. Sherman Thinks About Its Arduous Duties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Gen. Sherman has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. He agrees with Gen. Sheridan that the army is too small to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed upon it. It is overworked. For these reasons, Gen. Sherman renews his recommendation of last year that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to the troops of the line, and make a separate provision for detachments of ordnance men, engineer battalions, hospital stewards, commissary sergeants, West Point detachments, detailed clerks, &c., in the same manner as has already been done for the signal corps. The revised statutes limit the strength of the army to not more than thirty thousand available men, but subsequent provisions have limited the expenditures to 25,000. The end desired can thus be reached by simply omitting a provision in the next appropriation bill. He says we now have fifty millions of people and the idea of any hostile force landing on our coast is simply preposterous. Yet our great commercial ports should be made so safe that even apprehension of danger would not be felt. Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, San Diego, San Francisco and Port Townsend should all be properly fortified and garrisoned. All minor forts should be sold or abandoned. An annual appropriation of a million of dollars would in ten years put these ports in good order, and another million a year would properly arm them, and the Secretary of War and the President should have the discretion as to their disbursement. Artillery officers should, also, be associated with engineers in constructing, altering and repairing our seaports, because the men who have to fight the batteries should have something to do with their construction. Both West Point and the artillery school at Fortress Monroe are in at good order as possible. Education must always be the surest basis of security and honor. Education and manly training imparted to young men at West Point has repaid the United States a thousand times its costs and has more than verified the predictions of General Washington. Reference is made to the Whittaker case. A thorough investigation in the midst of tumult and abuse resulted in the perfect vindication of the authorities of the academy. The corps of cadets is a youthful counterpart of our national House of Representatives. Prejudice is alleged against the colored cadets. Prejudice of race is a most difficult thing to contend against. There is no more such prejudice at West Point than in the community at large and the practice of equality at West Point is in advance of the rest of the country. To discriminate in favor of the colored cadet by reason of his color is as much as a violation of the fourteenth amendment as to discriminate against him. The officers of the military academy have endeavored to be impartial. Gen Sherman says that in his opinion the requirement that all enlisted men of the 7th and 10th cavalry, and of the 24th and 25th infantry shall be colored men while the officers are white is not consistent with the amendment referred to. All men should be enlisted who are qualified and assigned to regiments regardless of color or previous condition. Such has been the law and usage in the navy for years, and the army would soon grow accustomed to it. The usefulness of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe is spoken of highly. Gen. Sherman desires to establish a similar school for the infantry and cavalry at Fort Leavenworth as soon as the condition of Indian affairs will permit.

No President-Elect as Yet.

Washington Gazette.

The following editorial leader from the New York *World* of last Thursday is of such a timely and truthful nature, that we republish it for the benefit of the large class of political fly-gobblers who are always going off at half-cock under similar circumstances. The caption is our own:

"It was quite unnecessary for the Associated Press to be at the pains of announcing that its agents have failed to find any 'brother officer' of Gen. Hancock in Washington or elsewhere who has received a letter from Gen. Hancock expressing an opinion that Gen. Garfield has been elected President of the United States. Gen. Hancock has written no such letter and expressed no such opinion either to a 'brother officer' or to any other person, and this for sundry reasons which should be obvious to every person of ordinary common sense and propriety. As a matter of fact, Gen. Garfield has not only not been elected President of the United States; he has not even been voted for yet as President of the United States. This government has not yet become a government by telegrams and newspapers. Presidential electors have been voted for in the several States of the Union, and though, so far as we are aware, the State of Delaware is the only State in which the official result of that voting has as yet been declared, there is a general impression abroad that a majority of the electors chosen are in sympathy with the political party by which Gen. Garfield was last summer put in nomination for the Presidency. Should this turn out to be the case, and should these electors in due time cast their votes for Gen. Garfield as President and the House of Representatives duly declare this to be the case, Gen. Garfield will doubtless be elected President of the United States. Whenever that comes to pass Gen. Hancock will undoubtedly recognize the fact, like all other good citizens of the United States. In the meantime it is certainly clear to Gen. Hancock himself, as it ought to be clear to all good citizens of the United States, that he is the only person in the country at this time—except, indeed, Gen. Garfield—who cannot, with propriety, discuss the question of the Presidency or express any opinion as to the result of

FOUR YEARS HENCE.

Garfield Not Committed in Favor of Gen. Grant for 1884.

The *American*, a weekly political journal published in Philadelphia, prints a remarkable editorial in Sunday morning's issue on "The Grant Campaign." The value of the article arises out of the fact that Mr. Wharton Barker, the proprietor of the *American*, is on terms of close intimacy with Gen. Garfield, and when he predicts that the President-elect will be his own candidate for re-election it is pretty certain that he speaks by positive information:

It has been remarked, among the exuberances of the Republican campaign, that some of our orators were not content with doing their best for the candidate of 1880. They extended their efforts to promote the cause of the candidate of 1884. This is hardly to be wondered at. The preliminaries of the Republican canvass were conducted this year with a vehemence which was most impolitic, and might have resulted in the dismemberment of the party. The criticism to which each of the prominent candidates was submitted by Republican journals went far beyond what the most vehement of them have said of Gen. Hancock. Had any one of the three most prominent been put in nomination, the defeat of the party would have been certain. It would have been quite impossible to rally to his support the friends of the other candidates. When Mr. Garfield was nominated this fervor of factions did not die out; it was said and felt, "We have not succeeded this time, but wait till 1884." And those who place the success of a favorite candidate on a level with that of the party, went into the canvass thinking of 1884 even more than of 1880. This has been most notable in the case of Gen. Grant's friends and supporters. They have not, like Mr. Sherman, made up their minds that the choice made at Chicago was the best possible. They seem to have been unusually anxious to explain that Mr. Garfield was not their choice; that they belonged to the illustrious 306; and to indicate that they were confident of securing for Mr. Grant next time the prize which so narrowly escaped their grasp this time. In this business Mr. Conkling has taken the lead. In the first half of the campaign he led in nothing. He spared no pains to let the country know that he was offended, and that he must be made much of and soothed before he would take a part in the game. When he did at last show himself the air was full of rumors as to bargains and agreements between Mr. Garfield and himself. These rumors were altogether misleading. Neither then nor at any other time did Mr. Garfield conciliate Senator Conkling's or any other man's support by any pledge besides those contained in his letter of acceptance. We know whereof we speak when we say that not even George Washington entered upon office more free from entanglements of every sort.

We venture to predict that the candidate of 1884 will be the candidate of 1880. Mr. Garfield, unlike Mr. Hayes, has not pledged himself to refuse re-election, but he will be like Mr. Hayes in refusing to use his high office for the promotion of his personal ambitions. If he is to be President a second time, it will be because the people, having found him worthy of the place, prefer his re-election to an experiment with a new and untried man. And if he fail to give satisfaction and to win friends in the presidency, it will be the first of many trying positions in which he has failed.

THE COUNTRY'S STAPLES.

Condition of the Crops all Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following statement of the condition of the cotton, wheat and oats crops was issued to-day by the department of agriculture:

COTTON.

Reports from the cotton belt are more favorable this month than last. In the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the weather has been good and the prospects are for an increase of from 7 to 15 per cent. In Alabama and all States bordering the Mississippi river, there is reported too much rain, and the damage from rot and the boll worm indicating decrease in the product since last month. In Texas the weather has been generally favorable and the crop promises an increase of 18 to 20 per cent. The principal complaint there is scarcity of labor. Frosts are generally reported but except a few localities the damage has been slight. The area planted in cotton as reported to this department last spring was 1 per cent. more than last year.

WHEAT.

Returns of November 1 show an increase in the wheat crop of the United States of 31,000,000 bushels since 1879. The yield per acre is somewhat less, but the increase in area sown more than counterbalances the loss of yield. In the States of Minnesota and California the yield per acre as well as acreage show, an increase.

OATS.

The oats crop of 1880 shows a slight decline as compared with the crop of 1879. The area sown was one per cent. more than the previous year, but the yield per acre is less in the North Atlantic States. The outturn is better than last year, but in all the States south of Delaware there is a great decline. In Kansas and Nebraska the crops were very poor; in Iowa and Minnesota very good, and about an average in the other Western States.

A PROSPECTIVE DUEL

In Atlanta, in which the Ex-State Treasurer and several Prominent Persons Figure.

Special to the Evening News.

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—Several days past a select few have known of a duel on the tapis between Col. John W. Renfroe and Gen. W. T. Wofford. It grew out of a speech made by Gen. Wofford at LaGrange during the gubernatorial campaign, in which Wofford called Renfroe a thief. Ex-Gov. Smith acted as Renfroe's second, and was the bearer of a note to Wofford, who declined to receive it on the ground that Renfroe was no gentleman. This placed Gov. Smith in the place of his principal and in an awkward position.

It is said that a board of arbitration was appointed, of which Gov. Brown and ex-Justice Logan E. Bleckley were members. The name of the third party is unknown by me at present, and they have decided that Renfroe is a gentleman. This action of the board necessitates Gen. Wofford to accede to Renfroe's demand for satisfaction, or back square out. Gen. Wofford is lying on his sick bed in Cartersville, and nothing can be done until he recovers. The matter is entirely secret, thus far.

Snow in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 15.—After almost continuous rain for twenty-four hours, a snow-storm set in about 7½ o'clock this morning and still continues. Heavy snow storms are reported from Fayetteville and Goldsboro.

J. Q. A. Haddaway, Esq., of "The Episcopal Methodist," Baltimore, Md., writes: "With much pleasure I testify to the good effects of Dr. Bull's [illegible]

AN EASY WINNER.

The Celebrated Hanlan-Trickett Boat Race.

LONDON, November 15.—Hanlan won. He took the lead at Hammersmith bridge, holding it easily to the finish. The weather was favorable. The race was a mere procession from the start to the finish. Hanlan rowed in splendid form. He stopped several times, allowing Trickett to come up. Tremendous crowds of people witnessed the race. The river was perfectly still.

This morning Trickett was again the favorite in betting, five to four being taken on him and laid to the extent of £1,000. Passing under Hammersmith bridge Hanlan was leading by a clear length, going well within himself. Before the start Hanlan had taken the first place in betting. Seven to four betting on him was freely offered and some wagers were made two to one. The weather was dull and misty and the air chilly. The start occurred at 12.14 o'clock, at which time the tide was nearly full and the water was slack and smooth throughout. Hanlan had the sunny side of the river. A very even start was effected, Hanlan striking the water at the rate of thirty-five strokes to the minute and Trickett at the rate of forty-one. Hanlan rowed easily and in perfect style, showing his superiority from the first stroke. Crabtree was passed in six minutes and four seconds from the starting point. Here Trickett began to labor and look ill, and by the time the soap works were reached the race was absolutely over. Occasionally Hanlan would stop rowing until Tricket came up, when a few powerful strokes would send him ahead again. Between Hammersmith and Chiswick Hanlan laid down twice. He stopped entirely once and again paddled along first with one scull and then with the other. He leaned over to wash his face and chatted with Elliott, who was rowing alongside, and finally won by about three lengths, which he could have made half a mile if he had so chosen. The time of the race was 29 minutes and 9 seconds. Trickett's formcreated great disappointment. He was much distressed at the finish, while Hanlan was perfectly fresh.

Later accounts give time of boat race as 26 minutes, 19 seconds.

WHAT HAMPTON SAYS.

Keep the Organization Intact, and Abide the Result Lovely.

Greenville S. C. News.

The following to the Editor of the *Daily News* was received from Senator Hampton yesterday in reply to enquiries addressed to him, as to his opinion:

Whether the South should remain solidly Democratic.

Whether he would support the attempt to count New York for Hancock.

COLUMBIA, November 13th, 1880.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your questions, I answer that I think it very important, especially to the South, that the Democratic party should retain its organization. The fact that our friends of the North were not able to give us as large a vote as they hoped for is no reason why we should desert them. The policy of the party will be dictated by future events.

I regard the Presidential election as settled, and I should oppose any action looking to a contest on mere technical grounds as revolutionary.

Your's truly,

WADE HAMPTON.

Happiness and prosperity are so indissolubly linked with good health, that all those suffering with hoarseness, coughs, colds, etc., should try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. 25 cents.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was alway doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—*Pioneer Press.*

A Fortunate Man in Avoca.

In the peaceful town of Avoca, Pottawattomie county, Iowa, Mr. Stephen Jackson, attracted by the always reliable promises contained in the advertisement of the Louisiana State Lottery, forwarded by mail one dollar previous to the drawing of October 12th last, and was surprised when he found that ticket No. 28,180—of which he owned one-half—had drawn the fourth capital prize of $2,500, which he promptly collected through Messrs. J. & W. & E. W. Davis, Private Bankers of Avoca—and now rests in hope of doing so again. The next chance may be yours, if you remember that the Grand Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing with $522,500 in prizes takes place on Tuesday, December 14th, and of which M. A. Dauphin, No. 319 Broadway, New York city, or same person at New Orleans, La., will give full information.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.

oct 24—6m For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

PRODUCE.

BALTIMORE—Oats higher: Southern —, Western white 42a43, do mixed 39a40, Pennsylvania —. Provisions active; mess pork 15.50; bulk meats—loose shoulders —, clear rib sides —, ditto packed 5¾a8¼; bacon—shoulders 6¼, clear sides 8¾, hams 11½a13½. Lard—refined tierces 9¼. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 11¼a13¼. Sugar quiet; A soft 9¼. Whiskey dull at 1.13a13½. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO—Flour quiet. Wheat active; No. 2 red winter —, No. 2 Chicago spring 1.05¾a⅞ cash, 1.05¾ December, 1.07⅝a⅞ January, No. 3 Chicago —. Corn higher at 42¼ cash, 42⅜ December, 42⅜ January. Oats active at 31 bid cash, 31⅝ January, — May. Pork steady at 13.50a14.25. Lard steady at 8.05a.07½. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4.60, short ribs —, short clear 7.20. Whiskey steady at 1.11.

CINCINNATI—Flour strong; family 4.95a5.15, fancy 5.50a6.25. Wheat scarce; No. 2 red winter 1.07a.08, No. 2 amber 1.07. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 47a½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 34. Pork dull at 13.50. Lard easier at 8.05a8.10. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 7½; bacon quiet; shoulders 5.12½, ribs —, sides 8¼. Whiskey active at 1.08. Sugar steady; hards 10a½. Hogs quiet; common 3.85a4.25, light 4.30a4.50, packing 4.40a4.60, butchers 4.60a.85.

NEW YORK—Southern flour firm; common to fair extra 5.10a5.65, good to choice do 5.70a7.00. Wheat closed higher; ungraded winter red 1.19a1.22. Corn weak; ungraded 58a59½. Oats better at 41½ for No. 3. Coffee steady; Rio in cargoes 11a14. Sugar firm; molasses sugar 6½. Pernambuco —, Jamaica 6¾a7½, muscovado —, centrifugal 8 9-32, fair to good refining 7⅝a7½, prime 7⅝; refined firm; standard A 8¾a8⅞. Molasses dull; Porto Rico 32a45, New Orleans 48a54. Rice firm; Carolina 5¼a6¾, Rangoon 3. Rosin quiet at 1.75a1.80. Turpentine firm at 46. Wool firm; domestic fleece 38a52, pulled 20a42, unwashed 14a33, Texas 14a29. Pork unchanged, dull; middles quiet; long clear 7⅛, short clear —, long and short 8. Lard closed lower at 8.75. Freights to Liverpool firmer.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Steady; mid'ng 10⅛c; low middling 10c; good ordinary 9¼c; net rec'ts, 6,164; gross 6,364; sales 1,624; stock 77,989; exports coastwise 1,678; to Great Britain —; France —.

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 10⅝c; net receipts 5,982; gross —; stock 61,487; exports coastwise 3,810; sales —; exports to Great Britain —; France 2,950.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; middling 10¾; low middl'g 10¼; good ordin'y 9½; net receipts 307; gross 2,358; sales 260; stock 34,378; exports coastwise 75; spinners 150; exports to Great Britain —; to Continent —.

BOSTON—Steady; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10⅝c; good ord'y 9⅞c; net receipts 576; gross 3,186; sales —; stock 2,526; exports to Great Britain —.

WILMINGTON—Quiet; middling 10⅜c; low middling 9¾c; good ordinary 9; receipts 870; gross —; sales —; stock 20,277; exports coastwise 1,237; to Great Britain 6,084.

SAVANNAH—Steady; mid'g 10 7-16; low middling 10c; good ordinary 9⅛c; net receipts 6,564; gross —; sales 500; stock 124,789; exp. coastwise 15,447; to Great Britain —; cont'l —.

NEW ORLEANS—Steady; mid. 10⅝c; low middling 10; good ord'y 9¼c; net receipts 19,236; gross 21,701; sales 7,000; stock 202,974; exports Great Britain —; continent 1,595; France 5,071; coastwise 1,200.

—; sales 1,200; stock 34,076; exp. coast 2,948; Great Britain —.

MEMPHIS—Firm; middling 10½c; receipts, 5,078; shipments 2,654; sales 1,450; stock 57,263.

AUGUSTA—Firm; middling 10⅛c.; low middling 9⅝c., good ordinary 8½c; receipts 1,406; shipments —; sales 1,369.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 10⅝c.; low middling 10⅜c; good ordinary 9⅞c.; net receipts 4,458; gross —; sales 1000; stock 122,042; exports coastwise 4,360; Great Britain —; continent —; France 1,417.

NEW YORK—Cotton firm; sales 1,835; midd'g uplands 10 15-16; orleans 11 3-16; net receipts 879; gross 9,677; consolidated net rec'ts 49,862; exports Great Britain 8,006; France 9,338; continent 4,396; channel —.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 7-16d; middling orleans 6 11-16d; sales, 12,000, speculation and export 2,000; receipts 3,350, all American. Uplands low middling clause: November delivery 6⅜d, November and December —, December and January —, January and February 6 5-16d, February and March 6 11-32d, March and April 6⅜d, April and May —, May and June 6 15-32d. Futures steady.

LIVERPOOL.—5.15—Sales of American cotton 9,650 bales. Upland low middling clause: November —. Futures steady.

FUTURES.

New York—Futures closed firm. Sales 96,000.

November	10.92a.94
December	10.85a.86
January	10.94a.95
February	11.06a.07
March	11.20
April	11.34a.35
May	11.47a.49
June	11.58a.60

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK—Money 1.03a5. Exchange 4.80½. Governments firm: new 5's 1.01⅝. Four and a half per cents 1.12⅛. Four per cents 1.11. State bonds dull.

NEW YORK—Stocks closed lower.

New York Central	1.37
Erie	42½
Lake Shore	1.13¾
Illinois Central	1.17½
Nashville and Chattanooga	69
Louisville and Nashville	1.86½
Pittsburg	1.28½
Chicago and Northwestern	1.12
preferred	1.38
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	41⅝
Do preferred	75¼
Memphis and Charleston	39½
Rock Island	1.20½
Western Union	96⅜
Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	68¾
Class A, small	70¾
Class B, 5's	91½
Class C, 2 to 5	77
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$72,527,766
Currency	4,483,868

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, November 16, 1880.

The market yesterday closed steady; unchanged

Good Middling	10⅜a¼
Middling	10
Strict low middling	9¾
Low middling	9½
Receipts yesterday, — bales.	

WE HAVE TAKEN SPECIAL PAINS
TO ADAPT OUR PURCHASE OF
BOOTS & SHOES for THE FALL TRADE
TO THE WANTS OF ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY BOTH IN THE CITY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

And our stock, now being received, will be found very attractive, full and complete. Our stock of LADIES' FINE BUTTON BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, &c., &c., and GENTS' HAND-MADE, and MACHINE-MADE GOODS, BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, NAVY and ENGLISH TIES, &c., &c., cannot be surpassed in good quality, style, and beauty of finish. Boys' Misses' and childrens' shoes in great variety and of the best quality. We keep goods of the very best makes, warranted every pair of them, and will sell them at prices as low as the same class of goods can be bought anywhere. Our stock of HEAVY PEGGED GOODS, of the best grades is also full and attractive, and we can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.,
Trade Street, under Central Hotel.
sept1

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Twist Chewing Tobacco
It is always reliable, uniform in quality and guaranteed to keep in any season or climate.
Manufactured only by BROWN & BRO.,
nov16—1w Winston, N. C.

NOTICE,
I HEREBY appoint Mr. Jas. Manning as my agent to negotiate the sale of four of my city lots situated between D and E streets.
nov16 3t NED GLAVIN.

(FOUNDED 1802.)
SALEM ACADEMY,
For Girls and Young Women,
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The Domestic Arrangements of the Academy have latterly been re-adapted to secure to its resident pupils the largest measure of comfort and convenience. Eight *resident* teachers are continually in charge and give special attention to the cultivation of correct manners and habits in growing girls. This system offers singular, and, we think, elsewhere unequaled advantages for younger pupils. Special systematic and enlightened physical culture and care of health are prominent features in the improvements recently perfected.
Exceptional facilities are offered for the study of Music. The Academy's Music Department has been lately under the superintendence of Prof. FR. AGTHE, of the Royal Opera, Berlin, Prussia, and is now under that of Sig. SAVERIO D'ANNA, a graduate of the Conservatory of Music of the Royal University of Palermo, Italy. The results of practical work in its Music Department, during the past few years, would warrant the Academy, in the judgment of competent critics, in challenging comparison with any other similar institution in the South. A two to three years' Graduating Course (with diploma) has quite recently been introduced.
For fuller information consult Catalogue of the school for the 76th year. The 77th year began September 8, 1880. J. T. ZORN,
nov16 tf Principal.

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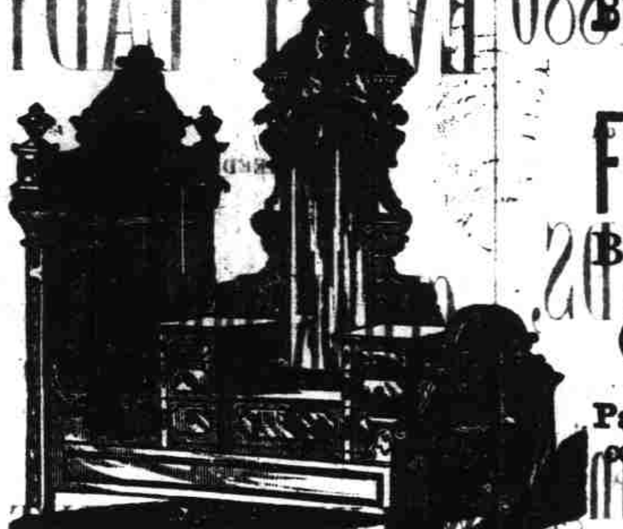

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