The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. H. JONES, Editor & Proprietor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

THE MATTER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

It is undoubtedly true, as Gov. Jarvis said in his message to the General Assembly, that the great need of public schools of to-day is the money with which to pay teachers and build school houses, and yet the system by which the schools in North Carolina are conducted cannot be left out of account. That the public schools at present are very imperfect and unsatisfactory, is generally agreed, but no practical plan has yet been suggested for any great improvement with the amount of means likely to be available for their support.

The general impression is that the public schools of many of the Northern States, and especially the New England States, are resting on a satisfactory basis. This is not entirely true. A late writer undertakes to describe the public schools of a model New England village in which they are looked upon as the chief boast of the people. There are primary, higher primary, lower intermediate, grammar and high schools. There are free high schools in which instruction is given in Greek, Latin French, mathematics, physiology, natural history, physical geography, English literature, history, geology, chemistry, physics, botany and civil government. Yet the writer says that these schools are to a great degree unpractical, superficial and, to some extent at least, adapted to discourage the taste for honest labor and to develop self-conceit rather than solid learning; that there are many who fear that they are raising up a class of demagogues too proud to work, too ignorant to earn their living in the learned professions, and accustomed to look to the State for aid, who will make the most dangerous and unscrupulous of politicians, and that the State should furnish to all a plain, practical education, scientifically adapted to make better farmers, mechanics and merchants, and leave all higher education to be paid for by those who can appreciate it.

This is unquestionably the only course that is open to North Carolina. She could not, if she would, extend to her children the advantages of what is called a liberal education. They would be satisfied for the present at least, with a few loaves and small fishes, provided these can be distributed so as to give each one "a taste," not to say "a bill."

There is an abundant field here for the ingenuity and statesmanship of our present legislators. What we need is a foundation, which, while affording all the advantages the means at the command of the State can support, can be built upon as the means increase. After a while we may be able to have something like the European systems, with schools alongside of shops and institutes, which are meant to become auxiliary to them, and to supply the youth with the practical elements of the leading handicraft industries, trades and business occupations. But the demand of the present hour is to learn the children in the backwoods how to read and write, and to "cipher" and know something of geography, that we may remove from our shoulders the reproach of having in our midst more of ignorance than almost any other State in the Union.

Grant has a way of turning up unexpectedly at points where his appearance is likely to result in his personal advancement, without seeming at all to regard the proprieties. When the proposition to make him captain-general of the army was being discussed in Washington, he suddenly appeared and gave the measure all the encouragement it could receive from his presence. When the senatorial contest is highest in New York State it is announced that he has decided to go to Albany with Senator Conkling. The significance which is attached to this movement increases with the knowledge that the majority might be easily turned to some one who could be described as a dark horse. It is the first time the man of "eminent public services" has ever assumed this role, and he may be successful.

Mr. Goff, the new Secretary of the Navy, was a prisoner at our neighboring town Salisbury, during the war, it is said, and an ugly little sacrilegious story has been started on the rounds, setting forth a neat reply Mr. Goff made to a jeering remark addressed to him. The story goes that Mr. Goff was sent to the Confederate States prison there "where he was confined with thieves, murderers and cut throats of the State." A "criminal" pointed at the embryo secretary, and said: "The last yankee major we had with us was a jolly good fellow—one among us; but this one is as stiff as God Almighty on the cross." Quick as a flash, Goff turned on him and said: "Yes; and God Almighty was just in such company when he was crucified." Pretty good; but the speech could have referred only to Mr. Goff's comrades in arms for these were the only prisoners ever confined in the prison in Salisbury.

The Mormons of Salt Lake City are highly indignant at Governor Murray for declaring Campbell to be elected congressional delegate over Cannon who had the most votes. His reasons for withholding the certificate of election from Cannon are that he was never naturalized, and that as a polygamous Mormon he is ineligible to office. The election will be contested by Cannon before Congress. Cannon does not enjoy being fired out of politics in so arbitrary a manner when he had the greater number of votes, and the matter will certainly be a subject for congressional investigation.

The legislators have certainly gone to work in earnest if the introduction of a large number of bills can be described in this way. Let's see what the committees will do before rendering the verdict.

The Tarboro *Southerner* is ably championing the cause of the animal kingdom in urging a law for the protection of the brute creation from the heartless, criminal cruelty of man. The editor of that paper has been in communication with Mr. Bergh, of New York, and has placed the New York law in the hands of a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Mr. Bergh writes that the law has been amended from time to time to meet the technical objections of shrewd lawyers, until it is nearly perfect. The *Southerner* adds that the same law was passed by the Arkansas Legislature, and a similar one graces and glorifies the statute books of thirty-four States of the American Union. It is not at all likely that the present Legislature will fail to add it to the laws of North Carolina; for, once presented, it appeals directly to our humanity in a manner which cannot, without violating some of our best instincts, be resisted. There is, or used to be, a society in this State which had for its object the prevention of cruelty to animals, but it was never active, and the honor of inaugurating the movement must be given to the editor of the *Southerner*.

The main difficulty in the way of making Senator Bruce a member of the cabinet is his wife. A cabinet minister's wife must be recognized, you know and have a free *entree* to the White House. This is one of the most agitating questions Gen. Garfield will have to meet. He must meet it, for the pressure for a representative of the colored race in the cabinet of a Republican president was never so strong as it is to day. No objection can be urged against Bruce on any other ground than his color and previous condition of servitude.

To-day has been set apart by the committee on education and labor of the House of Representatives for action on the education bill which passed the Senate before the adjournment for the holidays. It has attracted wide-spread attention, and there is a good prospect for its passage. The amount to be divided under the provisions of this bill is small at first, but increases at a rapid rate, being $60,000 the first year, $120,000 the second, $180,000 the third, and so on.

Col. Fair, the California millionaire, who is reaching for the Nevada Senatorship, has the written pledges of forty-seven members that they will vote for him—nine more than is required. It is said that a pool is being made up to spend $60,000 to beat him under the impression that this will force the old man to let loose about $250,000, leaving the "kickers" a clear profit of $190,000.

It is very difficult to see how Mrs. C. R. Spencer could have learned that eight million dollars were spent last year in North Carolina on intoxicating liquors, and yet she makes this statement in the *North Carolina Presbyterian*. The liquor traffic has certainly been very extensive, but it is just simply impossible to make any sort of calculation as to its extent.

If Mr. G. W. Artemus, a North Carolina inventive genius, succeeds in his present undertaking, he has fortune and fame before him. He claims that the cotton stalk can be used with the happiest results in the manufacture of paper, having, as he claims, twenty per cent. more fibre than the wood pulp now used, a statement which appears to be highly probable.

With whom will Simon Cameron hold a conference in North Carolina? With whom will the manipulator "treat"?

CURRENT FACTS AND EVENTS.

J. S. Oliver & Co., a prominent firm in Atlanta, have failed for from $20,000 to $40,000.

Gov. and Mrs. Cornell, of New York, are arranging to give a reception to Gen. Grant on his visit to Albany on the 17th inst.

Horatio Seymour has been seriously ill from overwork. He is now convalescent, but is not allowed to see visitors.

The Democratic legislative caucus at Jefferson City, Mo., nominated Hon. F. M. Cockrell for re-election to the United States Senate by 115 to 7 for James O. Broadhead and 1 for Charles P. Johnson.

Gen. Arthur has gone up to Albany to help the New York Legislature pick out a Senator, although there is nothing in the constitution requiring a vice-president-elect to perform any such duty. Perhaps, however, Gen. Arthur wants to show that there are some ways in which even a vice-president can be made useful.

Flags floated from the public buildings in New York and Brooklyn Saturday in honor of the battle of New Orleans. In Philadelphia the veterans of the war of 1812 had a meeting, the attendance numbering only seven, most of whom were accompanied by relatives or friends. In New Orleans there was a close holiday, a street parade and an artillery salute.

Miss Kate Field's Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association, of which the New York public has not heard much of late, has received a reinforcement in the shape of the assistance of the Englishman who organized the very successful society in London, which is taken as the prototype of the New York project. He holds out the attractive prospect to the members of the association that they will be able to get three dresses for the money they now pay for two.

Of the 376 Senators, Representatives, and Territorial Delegates, there are but 200 who are natives of the States they in part represent. Seventeen are of foreign birth. South Carolina, Delaware and New Mexico furnish the only solid native born delegations; and Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, and the Territories, with the exception of New Mexico, are represented exclusively by foreigners.

Mr. James R. Keene, whose family resides in Newport, and whose handsome house there was destroyed by fire last week, has been in the habit of paying forty dollars every week for the pleasure of passing Sunday with them. To save for himself a few hours in New York Saturday afternoon he takes a late train out, and charters a steamer to bring him across the bay from Wickford to Newport, a passage of forty minutes.

FUNDING

DISCUSSED IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Considerable Advancement Made, but a Stop to Consider a Substitute for Wood's Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—HOUSE.—On motion of Buckner, of Missouri the morning hour was dispensed with, 123 to 24.

F. Wood, of New York, moved when the House next went into committee of the whole on the funding bill, debate on the pending amendments should be limited to thirty minutes. Agreed to, 149 to 4—Coffroth, Stevenson, Humphries and Weaver voting in the negative.

The House then at 12:35 went into committee of the whole, Covert, of New York, in the chair, on the funding bill.

F. Wood said that for himself he saw nothing inconsistent in the establishment of a 2 per cent rate of interest for bonds, and shortening the option indicated in the bill. He would go further: He believed that with the removal of the tax on bank deposits and the establishment of a rate of 3 per cent., the question of option was absolutely immaterial, because the bonds and certificates would not be likely to rise to any great premium and would be at any time within the reach of the government at par or at a nominal premium. He believed that a 3 per cent. rate could be safely established and was confident of a speedy negotiation of every bond and certificate issued.

Stevenson, of Illinois, opposed the bill on the ground that it did no more than fix a permanent national debt upon the country.

Weaver, of Iowa, protested against refunding 5 and 6 per cents into anything that would take from the government the right of redemption for a single day or hour.

McMillan, of Tennessee, argued in favor of the amendment which he proposed to offer, making the bonds subject to taxation.

Dunnell, of Minnesota, member of the committee of ways and means, said that he has no doubt that a three per cent. bond would find a ready sale, and he advocated that rate of interest. He would vote, however, for a reduction of the time from 20 to 10 years.

O. Turner, of Kentucky, opposed the refunding theory. He was in favor of placing an income tax on capitalists and bondholders and letting the revenue received from that tax go to the extinguishment of the bonds.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, advocated the 3 per cent. bond and the amendment of the bill to give the government the option of freedom at any time after 1 or 2 years.

Buckner, of Missouri, opposed the bill which he said would have the effect of making the national bank system of the country permanent.

Frye, of Maine, defended the national bank system but expressed the belief that a 3 per cent. bond could not be floated and a failure to float it would be a disaster which should be avoided.

Tucker, of Virginia, argued in favor of a 3 per cent. bond which he believed could be placed and made successful. In the further debate the 3 per cent. bond was advocated by Randall, of Pennsylvania, and O'Conner, of South Carolina, and opposed by Aldrich, Haskell, Harris, of Virginia, and Warner.

The time fixed for debate having expired a vote was taken on Wood's amendment fixing the rate of interest on refunding bonds at 3 per cent. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 132, nays 93. The second branch of the amendment fixing the rate at 3 per cent. on notes was agreed to without division.

Samford, of Alabama, offered an amendment providing that before any of the bonds or notes authorized by this act are issued it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on bonds accruing during the year 1881 all silver dollars of 412½ grains and all gold over and above $50,000,000 now held in the Treasury for redemption purposes. Samford's amendment was adopted, 83 to 25, the Republicans refusing to vote, desiring to so load down the bill that a substitute offered by them would be adopted.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, making the substantial part of the section read as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in the amount of not exceeding $650,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ——years." He stated that his intention was to make this a bond-loan exclusively. He would, at the proper time move to fill up the blank in the amendment by the insertion of the word "two," so as to make the bonds redeemable in two years. He would also, offer an amendment providing that interest on 6 per cent. bonds shall cease at the expiration of 30 days after notice that the same have been designated for redemption.

Calkins, of Indiana, wished to amend Randall's amendment by fixing the rate of interest at the rate of 3½, but the chair ruled that it was not in order.

F. Wood then moved that the committee rise in order to enable the members to carefully examine Randall's amendment, which motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Hoar called attention to the fact that at the last session a motion to reconsider the indefinite postponement of the Geneva award bill had been laid on the table by a very small majority; that it was understood that many Senators who then opposed to the bill were now prepared to support it, and providing relief to a limited extent, and that a bill to this effect had been introduced at the present session by Edmunds. He now desired to ask that Senator, who was a member of the judiciary committee, to which the bill was referred, whether that bill of his would be likely to be reported for action at the present session.

Edmunds replied that he has no authority to speak for the judiciary committee, and as the chairman was not present he could not say at what time the subject would be reported upon, but his individual belief was that the committee would endeavor with diligence to bring the matter before the Senate.

Davis, of West Vaginia, submitted a resolution requesting the finance committee to report upon the advisability of certain changes in the organization of the Treasury Department and the transfer of several of its subdivisions, such as the life saving service, coast survey, &c., to the war department. Ordered printed.

The house bill for the relief of James Grant, of Texas, was considered and passed.

The remainder of the morning hour was devoted to Logan's joint resolution for an extension of the franking privilege, which finally went over without action.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up and considerable time was spent in discussing the clause appropriating $125,000 to pay the Laud Grant Railroad 50 per cent. of the quartermaster's debt funds justly due them for transportation.

Pending the conclusion of the debate on this clause the Senate adjourned.

ACARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City.

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A Boiler Explodes—Three Men Killed.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—The boiler in the Union flouring mills of this city exploded this a. m. with terrific force tearing the outside of the building completely off and so wrecking the structure that it will have to be taken down to the foundation. The engineer, a young man named Whittier, the fireman and oiler were instantly killed and buried under the debris. A fourth man who was just outside was severely injured in the head but will probably recover. Three horses standing near were also killed. These mills now a part of the new mammoth Glucose works commenced operations last week: and Mr. Sweet, the manager was just entering the engine room as the explosion took place. He was blown some distance but escaped without serious harm.

Governor Sprague Spurns a Settlement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—A proposition has been made by one of the counsel of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague to one of ex-Governor Sprague's lawyers to strike from the divorce bill the objectionable feature, viz: the charges of adultery brought against the ex-governor, and thus make the bill a petition for divorce, simply on the ground of non-support. The response to this proposition was to the effect that no compromise would be made which did not justify his conduct towards the man he claims interfered with his domestic peace a year and a half ago at Canonchet. Governor Sprague will not question the jurisdiction of the court to consider the bill. Whatever disgraceful matters may be disclosed at the impending trial, the petitioner and her counselors are alone responsible for.

Gen. Garfield and the Negroes—The Advice Given.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—A Delegation from the colored men of Alabama called upon Gen. Garfield last evening at the residence of Wm. Edwards. G. W. Broxdell, of Talladega, and L. H. M. Watkins, of Courtland, addressed the General, setting forth the condition of the colored people in the South, their lack of education, &c., and hoped that the coming administration would do what it can towards the education of the blacks. Garfield replied that the education of their children was the foremost duty of all American people, and assured them that what could be done would be. He urged them to avoid raising the color line and not separate themselves as a class from the mass of citizens.

Jay Gould's Latest Scheme.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—It is quite generally rumored here that Jay Gould, with J. R. Wilson, has stepped in as a competitor in the purchase of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, for which the Pennsylvania railroad has been negotiating. Mr. Wilson controls the line from Bristol to Memphis, a distance of four hundred miles, and includes the East Tennessee, Georgia Southern, and other roads. By making this purchase Gould will secure a Southern trunk line from Norfolk. A Southern Senator, speaking of the matter tonight, expressed a hope that Gould may succeed, as it would benefit the South materially.

Ambushed and Killed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 12th.—A special from Gallatin, Tennessee to the *Courier Journal* says: "Capt. Skeene, a well known and respectable artisan who lives about 8 miles north of here while in the yard attending to domestic duties was fired upon by an unknown party and fatally wounded. Seventeen buckshot were taken from his body. They had literally torn his right hand off and then entered his right side inflicting a ghastly wound. He is expected to die at any moment. It is thought the deed was perpetrated by some moonshiner whom it is said Capt. Skeene had reported to the authorities.

Reported Murder in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—A special from Chattanooga says the report has reached that city that Jas. M. Ray had been killed a few days ago in Scott county. Ray was district attorney for the Third Tennessee circuit. He was a half brother to Congressman L. C. Hauk, of the second Tennessee district. The exact cause of the killing has not yet come to light, one rumor being that Ray had an altercation with a man who insulted his wife. Ray attempted to fire, but before he could draw his weapon his assailant split his head open with an axe.

Southern Business Affected by the Weather.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The rainy weather throughout this State and Mississippi has rendered the roads impassable, delayed the movement of produce and merchandise and causes almost unprecedented dullness in business.

A special from Holly Springs, Miss., says two prominent dry goods merchants there have made assignments, and that everything is very much depressed by the continued bad weather.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 12—11 a. m.—Shares speculation opened strong and buoyant, with telegraph stocks again the leading features of the market. Western Union advanced 2⅜ per cent. to 104 and reacted to 102. American Union sold up 8½ per cent. to 94, reacted to 89½, rallied to 92, reacted to 90⅛ and recovered to 91½. Atlantic and Pacific telegraph rose 2½ per cent. to 42. The general list was strong and active.

Jones's Luck.

They do tell a queen story of Frank Jones, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. They say that on the night of the election he went to bed early, realizing that he had been defeated. He soon fell asleep, and dreamed that there was to occur a rise on barley. He arose bright and early the next morning, and acting upon his dream, set out purchasing grain. He bought 200,000 bushels. In a few days the price advanced 30 cents a bushel, and Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, cleared just $65,000. Stock in dreams will now enjoy an upward tendency.

Another West Point.

E. R. Wilson, an express agent, who was alleged to have been knocked on the head at West Point, Ga., and robbed on Monday night last, confessed that he wounded himself with a knife and then beat his head with a piece of pine wood, and took the money. So much for the force of example, and so much for living at a place called West Point. Cadet Whitaker and Agent Wilson could now go down to posterity together but for the white feather of Wilson in his confession. Whitaker has better grit. He don't confess, and it seems to pay. He is to be granted new trials before new courts until one is found that will say that "caste must be put down at West Point."

"Malt Bitters" are a brain, nerve and blood food, peculiarly adapted to, and warmly recommended by, our druggists and physicians for general debility, mental and physical exhaustion, hysteria, nervousness, sleeplessness, emaciation and dropsy.

Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver medicine in the world.

jan1 For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith.

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.

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Consolidation of Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—It is officially announced that terms have been agreed upon and preliminary papers signed for the consolidation of the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph companies.

Warned.

LONDON, January 12.—The authorities sent a detective yesterday to Mr. Bradlaugh to inform him that they were in possession of sworn information of a plot to assassinate him. The person who gave the information stated that he had overheard a party of foreigners arrange to kill Bradlaugh on his way home from the House of Commons.

To always protect the weakest parts is a duty and it is especially the duty of those whose lungs are being weakened by the constant wear of cough ing to protect them by using a soothing remedy, such as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

JANUARY 12, 1881.

PRODUCE.

BALTIMORE—Oats firm; Southern —, Western white 45a46, do mixed 44a45, Pennsylvania —. Provisions steady; mess pork 13.50; bulk meats—loose shoulders —, clear rib sides —, ditto packed 5a7¾; bacon—shoulders 6, clear sides 8, hams 9a10. Lard—refined tierces 9¼. Coffee easier: Rio cargoes 11a13½. Sugar steady; A soft 9⅝. Whiskey quiet at 1.12a.13. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO—Flour dull; winter wheats 5.00a6.25, spring double extra 4.75a5.75, extra 4.25a4.75. Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter 96½a85½, No. 2 Chicago spring 98½ cash, — January, 99¼ February, 1.00 March, 1.04a¾ May. Corn steady at 37½a1¼ cash, — January, 37⅝ February, — March, 42⅜ May. Oats stronger at 31½ cash, — February, 3.⅝ May. Pork active at 13.20a.25. Lard higher at 8.72½a.75. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 4.40, short ribs 6.95, short clear 7.20. Whiskey steady 1.11.

CINCINNATI—Flour stronger; family 4.80a5.00, fancy 5.25a6.00. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter 1.07, No. 2 amber —. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 41½, new —. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 36a37. Pork dull at $13.50. Lard firmer at 8.75. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4⅝; clear ribs 7⅛; bacon firm; ribs 7¾. Whiskey dull at 1.10. Sugar firm; hards 10¼a5⅝, New Orleans 6½a7¾. Hogs easier; common 4.00a4.50, light 4.55a4.85, packing 4.85a5.10, butchers 5.15a5.25.

NEW YORK—Southern flour dull; common to fair extra 4.75a5.35, good to choice 5.40a6.75. Wheat opened stronger, closed dull; ungraded spring 1.08. Corn closed dull; ungraded 55a57. Oats closed dull at 43½ for No. 3. Hops steady. Coffee quiet; Rio in cargoes 11a14, sugar quiet; molasses sugar 6 11-16, fair to good refining 7 11-16a13-16, prime 7⅞; refined active; standard A 9¼a⅜. Molasses steady; Porto Rico —, New Orleans 35a54. Rice firm; Carolina and Louisiana 5a7, Rangoon 3. Resin quiet at 1.80a1.87½. Turpentine steady at 47½. Wool firm; domestic fleece 37a52, pulled 21a46, unwashed 14a38, Texas 14a33. Pork steady at 13.00 for old; middles strong; long clear 7⅝3-16 short clear 7.80, long and short 7 9-16. Lard closed at 9.20a.25. Freights to Liverpool quiet.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Dull; middling 11⅝; low middl'g 10⅞c; good ordinary 10c; net rec'ts 2,547; gross 2,686; sales 930; stock 122,650; exp'ts coastwise 237; to Great Britain —; continent 1,200.

NORFOLK—Steady; midd'g 11⅝d; net receipts 3,369; gross —; stock 31,319; exports coastwise 543; sales 245; exports to Great Britain 4,690.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; middling 11⅞; low middl'g 11½c; good ordin'y 10⅞c; net receipts —; gross 2383; sales 115; stock 32,214; exports coastwise 260; spinners 100; exports to Great Britain 220; to Continent —

BOSTON—Dull; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11¾c; good ord'y 10½c; net receipts 654; gross —; sales —; stock 5,804; exports to Great Britain 1,591.

WILMINGTON—Weak; middling 11½c; low middling 11 1-16c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 238; gross —, sales —; stock 7,582; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; continent.

PHILADELPHIA—Dull, middling 12⅛c.; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 391; gross 1,927; sales 507; spinners 364; stock 11,414; exports to Great Britain 290; coast.

SAVANNAH—Steady; middling 11½; low middling 10⅞c; good ordinary 9⅞c; net receipts 3,581; gross —; sales 2,800; stock 103,652; exp. coastwise —; to Great Britain —; continent —.

NEW ORLEANS—Easier; midd'g 11⅝c; low middling 10¾; good ord'y 9⅞c; net receipts 4,331; gross 4,940; sales 6,000; stock 286,184; exports to Great Britain 3,300; coastwise 7,752; France 2,964.

MOBILE—Weak; midd'g 11⅜c; low middling 10⅝c; good ordinary 9⅞c; net receipts 589; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 58,719; exp. coast 842; Great Britain —; France 1,450.

MEMPHIS—Dull; middling 11⅜c; receipts 1,042; shipments 2,132; sales 525; stock 74,217

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 11¼c.; low middling 10⅝c., good ordinary 9½c; receipts 346; shipments —; sales 494.

CHARLESTON—Easy; middling 11⅝c.; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 10½c.; net receipts 1968; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 82,120; exports coastwise —; Great Britain —; continent —.

NEW YORK—Cotton easier; sales 382; midd'g uplands 12c; middling orleans 12¼c; net receipts 2,418; gross 9,631; consolidated net rec'ts 20,086; exports Great Britain 11,775; continent 2,964; France 4,404.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Cotton in moderate inquiry; middling uplands 6 11-16d; mid. orleans 6⅞d; sales 8,000, speculation and export 1,000; receipts 19,000, all American. Uplands low middling clause: January delivery 6⅝d, January and February do. February and March 6 11-16d, March and April 6⅝d, April and May 6 25-32d, May and June 6 13-16d, June and July 6 27 32d Futures flat.

LIVERPOOL.—5.15—Sales of American cotton 6,350 bales. Upland low middling clause; January delivery 6 19-32d, March and April 6 11-16d. June and July 6 13-16d. Futures, flat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Futures closed easy. Sales 151,000.

January	11.75a.76
February	11.87a.88
March	12.05a.06
April	12.20
May	12.32a.34
June	12.44a.45
July	12.54a.56
August	12.59a.61

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK—Money 1.05a8. Exchange 98¾. Governments quiet: new 5's 1.01⅝. Four and a half per cents 1.12½. Four per cents 1.13. State bonds inactive.

NEW YORK—Stocks closed strong.

New York Central	1.50⅝
Erie	50½
Lake Shore	1.31
Illinois Central	1.26
Nashville and Chattanooga	63
Louisville and Nashville	90½
Pittsburg	1.32½
Chicago and Northwestern	1.26⅝
preferred	1.40
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	45½
Do preferred	88¼
Memphis and Charleston	42
Rock Island	1.36½
Western Union	1.06⅝
Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	73
" Class A, small	74
" Class B, 5's	95
" Class C, 2 to 5	89
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$68,072,858
" " Currency	3,675,230

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, January 13, 1881.

The market yesterday closed nominal; very little doing.

Good Middling	11 5-16
Strictly middling	11 3-16
Middling	11
Strict low middling	10⅞
Low middling	10¼
Lower grades	6a9½

Receipts yesterday, 71 bales.

Charlotte Produce Market.

JANUARY 11, 1881.

COTTON TIES—	
New, per bdle	2.50a2.75
Spliced, "	1.75
BAGGING, per yd	11½a13
CORN, per bush'l	60a65
MEAL, "	60a65
PEAS, "	55a60
OATS, shelled,	40a45
BACON—	
N. C. hog round	11a10
Hams, N. C.	12
Hams, canvass'd	13a14
BULK MEATS—	
Clear Rib Sides	8½a¾
LARD, per lb	9a11
COFFEE—	
Prime Rio	14a16½
Good	12½a15
SYRUP—	
Sugar-house	80
MOLASSES—	
Cuba	30a35
Sugar Syrup	35a50
Choice New Orleans	50a60
Common	40a45
SALT—	
Liverpool fine	1.00a1.25
" Coarse	1.10a1.25
SUGAR—	
White	10½a11½
Yellow	9a10
POTATOES—	
Sweet	40a50
Irish	1.00a1.25
BUTTER—	
North Carolina	20a25
EGGS, per dozen	18a20
POULTRY—	
Chickens	12½a15
Spring	10a12½
Ducks	15a20
FLOUR—	
Family	3.25
Extra	3.00
Super	2.7

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE four room house on Church street, with Kitchen and splendid Well of water in yard. Apply to C. HILKER.
jan4—tf

Lancaster & Lucke,
STOCK BROKERS,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAVE for sale FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS and other investment securities. Buy and sell on commission BONDS AND STOCKS OF ALL KINDS for investment or on margin.
jan11—eod 1m

FOUND,

A PAIR of two-button Brown Kid Gloves, in the Opera House, which can be gotten by paying for this advertisement at The Observer office.

RECEIVED,

CHCKENS, DUCKS,
TURKEYS, BUTTER,
EGGS, CRANBERRIES
BARREL PICKLES and
PICKLED SALMON at
jan12 S. M. HOWELL'S.

Musical.

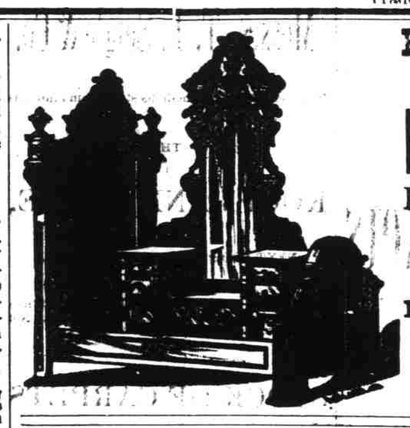
McSmith on the Home Stretch
BADLY DISFIGURED, BUT STILL IN THE RING

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
SPECIAL OFFER! FALL, 1880.
CASH PRICES, WITH THREE MONTH'S CREDIT.
During the months of August, September & October,
WE WILL SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Payable $25 Cash on a Piano or $10 on an Organ, with the balance in three months without Interest.
What do You Say to This Offer?
Send for Illustrated Prices. Free. Address
H. McSMITH.
jal

Sheet Music, Music Books, Small Instruments, Band Instruments, Drums, Strings &c. &c.

For sale at the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
nov 24—tf

BURGESS NICHOLS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &C.
A FULL LINE OF
Cheap Bedsteads,
AND LOUNGES,
Parlor & Chamber Suits.
COFFINS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.



NO. 5 WEST TRADE STREET,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Groceries.

Fresh Arrivals.

CAR LOAD APPLES.

100 BBLS. selected Baldwin Apples,
10 BBLS. choice Florida Oranges,
25 BOXES Florida Oranges,
5 CASES Aspinwall Bananas, also,
50 BAGS best grade Rio Coffees,
25 PKTS. Java and Mocha Coffees.
50 BBLS Sugars, all grades,
10 BBLS. B. W. Flour,
15 BBLS. N. O. Molasses,
10 TUBS choice Goshen Butter,

In fact, everything in the Grocery line, that can be thought of or desired, for sale at bottom prices to both WHOLESALE and RETAIL trade. Call and be convinced that we are ready, willing and able to serve you. Truly, yours,
jan7 DAVIDSON & BEALL.

F. F. V.
F. F. V.

We guarantee the above brand of

FLOUR

to be the finest in the city for Jobbing Trade.

All we ask is a Trial of it.

R. M. Miller & Sons.
nov28

Just Received!

ANOTHER LOT OF

COAL STOVES.

ALSO

A CAR LOAD OF THE

IRON KING COOK

NOS. 6, 7, 8, 9.

SHEET IRON, FIRE PLATE, WIRE & SOLDER, always on hand.

ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

Fine work of all kinds promptly done. Have in stock a splendid assortment of

Remington, St. John AND Household

SEWING MACHINES
SEWING MACHINES

MACHINE NEEDLES on hand and REPAIRING DONE.

Locks, Nails, Hinges in large supply, at the Hardware, Stove and Tin House of
RICHARD MOORE,
Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, so long and favorably known in connection with the Sewing Machine business of this city and vicinity, is now with me and would be pleased to see his friends and patrons and serve them as heretofore.
jan9