The Charlotte Observer.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, one year, (post-paid) in advance.....$8 00
Six Months.....4 00
Three Months.....2 00
One Month.....75

WEEKLY EDITION:

Weekly, (in the county) in advance.....$2 00
Out of the county, postpaid.....2 10
Six Months.....1 00

☞ Liberal Reductions for Clubs.

Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY JANUARY 21, 1881. NO. 3,703.

Book and Job Printing

THE OBSERVER JOB DEPARTMENT
Has been thoroughly supplied with every needed want, and with the latest styles of type and every manner of Job Printing can now be done with neatness, dispatch and cheapness. We can furnish at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, RECEIPTS, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &C.

Dry Goods.

JANUARY 21ST.

We have received

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Hamburg Edging & Insertings,

FLOUNCING, &C., &C

ALSO,

Swiss Embroidery.

THESE GOODS are NEW, HANDSOME & CHEAP

Don't fail to call and see us when you want any thing in the

Domestic Goods Line.

Our stock of BLEACHED and BROWN SHEETING and SHIRTING is large and cheap.

Alexander & Harris.

Jan21

Boots & Shoes

1880 FALL STOCK. 1880

We are Now Receiving Our Fall Stock.

Gent's Hand-Made, Machine & Cable-Sewed

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

Ladies', Misses' & Childrens'

ALL PRICES AND STYLES.

A Pretty Line of

Trunks, Valises and Satchels,

LATEST STYLES OF CELEBRATED

STETSON HATS.

—ALSO—

Lower Grades in Fur, Saxony Wool, &c.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Respectfully,

Pegram & Co.

aug28

Dry Goods.

Just Received,

3 BUTTON KID GLOVES,

IN ALL SHADES AND SIZES,

At 35 Cents per Pair.

6 BUTTON WHITE KIDS

at $1 PER PAIR, ALL SIZES.

Our stock is complete in every detail:

"TREVERO" KIDS,

"TOWER" SHIRTS,

CITY-MADE SHOES,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Our remnant of

CLOAKS, ULSTERS AND DOLMANS

TO BE CLOSED OUT

AT & BELOW COST.

☞GIVE US A CALL.☜

Respectfully,

Hargraves & Wilhelm,

jan 14

THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE,

Published at the National Capital every Sunday Giving a full resume of the preceding week, news of all national topics and general intelligence, besides being the only

REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHERN PAPER

There supporting the National Democratic Party. Edited by GEORGE C. WEDDERBURN, of Virginia, formerly publisher of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single copies, one year, postage paid. $ 2 00
Five copies, to one address, postage paid. 7 50
Ten copies, to one address, postage paid. 12 50
Twenty copies, to one address, postage pd. 20 00
(With a copy free to the person securing the clubs.

For further information address

GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Box 322, Washington, D. C., or the Editor
Dec. 23.

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

Messrs. T. L. Seigle & Co.

Have rented the commodious store-room known as

—THE—

KOOPMANN HOUSE,

NEXT DOOR TO A. R. NISBET & BRO.,

which is now being thoroughly renovated. When finished, possession will be taken at once. Not having room enough to justify carrying a

STOCK OF CARPETS

We offer from this date our entire stock of

Carpets at Cost,

ALSO,

CLOAKS, DOLMANS

And Walking Jackets.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, IF AT A SACRIFICE.
jan 9

Miscellaneous.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions including each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURE for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea-Sickness, Sick-Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is very generally the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Severe Burns, etc. It is the tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact of all classes wanting a medicine always at hand and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ 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.

Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

mch'1—ddw1y

St. Nicholas for 1881.

5,000 FOR ENGLAND, 100,000 FOR AMERICA.

ST. NICHOLAS, the charming magazine for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, has increased so much in size and number of pages during the past year that the publishers have been obliged to issue the yearly volume in two parts, instead of one as heretofore. As to its circulation, they report a gain of 10,000 in the average monthly editions of 1880 over 1879. The announcements for the coming year include a capital serial story for boys, full of exciting adventures, "In Nature's Wonderland," or, Adventures in the American Tropics; Stories of Art and Artists, by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, a faithful outline of the history of European Art, with many illustrations; "Phæton Rogers," a delightful and humorous serial by Rossiter Johnson; "Mystery in a Mansion," a six months' serial; The Treasure-Box of Literature, directing and encouraging young people in the best reading; The Agassiz Association, fully explained in the November number; "Two English Queens," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Land of Nod," a children's operetta, with music,—full of charming tableaux and effects; A series of beautifully illustrated Ballads for Young Folks, beginning with the Christmas number; A special Budget of Fairy Stories by Frank R. Stockton—the first of which is in the November number; An Indian Story by "Bright Eyes," the Ponca Indian maiden; a splendid holiday story, "A Christmas with the Man in the Moon," by Washington Gladden. Open-air Papers, stories of sports, and games, will be continued, with all the popular departments.

Subscriptions beginning with the November issue will include "the wonderful Christmas number," of which the edition will be 5,000 in England and 100,000 in America. The price of this number, to be issued about November 30th, will be 30 cents.

Regular price $3 a year; 25 cents a number, for sale, and subscriptions received, by all dealers, or the publishers, Scribner & Co. 743 Broadway New York.

nov27—tf

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 6th, 1880.

On and after Monday, Nov. 8th, 1880, the following schedule will be run over this road:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Statesville	6 30 a. m.
" Davidson College	8 15 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte	10 00 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charlotte	3 30 p. m.
" Davidson College	5 18 p. m.
Arrive in Statesville	7 00 p. m.

J. J. GORMLEY,
Sup't

nov7

FOR RENT.

THE store room in the Observer building next to W. N. Prather's is for rent after January 1st.

JNO. L. MOREHEAD.

dec 22 tf.

JARVIS SPEAKS

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

A Practical Talk to the People About Things That Concern Them Most.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Every change in the progress of a State brings to the statesman new duties and responsibilities. Amidst these changes the public good must ever be in his mind, and the constant subject of his study and solicitation. To correct existing evils in the body politic; to remove impediments to the further progress of society; to aid established industries, and to develop new interests, are obligations of the very highest nature resting upon those who, under our form of government, have been elevated by the suffrages of the people to position and power. This power, under our system of government, rests upon no claim of right. It is a delegated trust for the benefit of the people, and a trust which our institutions were framed to enforce. These duties are always weighty, often burdensome; the responsibilities inseparably connected with power are frequently a source of embarrassment and trial. In such a position, the line of duty is not always clear; the judgment may often be misled by feelings the most honorable to our nature. What, then, must be the emotions of him who, after a term of office more than ordinarily beset with difficulty and trial, finds himself, by the voice of a free people, again reinstated in his high position, again invested with the same high trusts? Such emotions it would be in vain to attempt to express. Let it suffice to say that, to a generous mind, such a tribute carries the highest reward that could be bestowed.

With a new administration comes new duties. To present these plainly, to appreciate them fully and to state the grounds upon which they rest, will be my object to-day. Were I called upon to formulate these duties into one sentence, it would be, "North Carolina: the development of her resources and the education of her children."

The changes introduced by the war are many and various. Of one of these only is it my purpose to speak now. It is clear that the commonwealth moves with a quicker life now than formerly. The genius of the former state of things was repose; that of the present is activity. The disasters sustained by our property holders, while crushing and even fatal to a few, inspired the many with a determination to retrieve as far as possible their losses.

The youth of our State entered life with the knowledge that their future lot depended upon their own exertions. That class of our population—about one-third in number—which was born, brought up and lived under the control of others, found themselves at the end of the war free agents and possessed of the largest latitude of action. The scope of individual energy was thus expanded almost indefinitely. The newly-developed and newly-released energies flowed, some into the old, some into the new channels of business. Meantime, the drain upon our population, which had so long gone on by emigration, particularly the emigration of our young men, nearly ceased. Meantime, also, an accession of population was gained by the incoming of many from the neighboring States. This accession was small in each instance, but in the aggregate very considerable. From these causes combined our population has increased beyond any former ratio in the same period. Business has been diversified and pushed on with exuberant energy, and a spirit of enterprise pervades all sections. The proofs of this meet us on every hand; in the expansion of our old staple crops and in the introduction of new industries; in the erection of cotton mills; in the multiplication of tobacco factories; in the amount of deposits in our banks; in the growth of our towns; in ways, indeed, without number.

But while individual prosperity is the rule, the progress of the State in its aggregate capacity leaves much to be desired. He who loves his State cannot reflect without a feeling of pain upon the fact that of the 32,500,000 of acres, or thereabouts, embraced within the bounds of the State, a little less than half lies unimproved. And the fact even more painful meets us in our survey of the State—the fact that so large a portion of the children of the State are growing up without the advantages of education. In these two facts lies the weakness of our common wealth, and to these it behooves us to direct our attention.

What State can compare with ours in climate? Placed, as it were, on the border land between the North and the South, she knows the extremes of neither, while she possesses many of the advantages of both. No country better rewards the toil of the laborer. Her cereal crops are excelled by none when they are cultivated with equal care. Her cotton ranks with the best. Her bright tobaccos have no rival in any market. While she produces materials for manufactures so abundant in quantity, so excellent in quality, her water power for propelling machinery is inexhaustible. The spindles of all the States may be driven by her streams. Her ores and minerals, if they alone were regarded, would, if developed, make her one of the richest of States. In her forests she has an almost boundless source of wealth, for here is found timber alike suited for the useful and the ornamental arts. We possess, in very truth, a goodly land. But of what avail is it to possess these unlimited resources of wealth if they are to remain, as they have so long remained, practically dormant and undeveloped? If the rivers are forever to flow idly to the sea, the rich veins of ore to lie hidden in their earthen beds, the lands to sleep unvexed by the plow, it is folly for us to dream of a hopeful future. Who does not feel that it is an imperative duty to develop these resources and make them tributary to the comfort and wealth of our people and the world, according to the manifest design of Providence? How this development may be facilitated is a comprehensive question with which practical statemanship must deal, and upon which I will risk a few observations.

We need more people. If we would realize our want of population, let us compare our State with that of Massachusetts. These States were settled at no great distance of time from each other. At the census of 1870, Massachusetts, the only natural productions of which are ice and granite, had a population of one hundred and eighty-seven to the square mile. North Carolina, which, as shown by the same census, produced every crop then grown in the United States, had only twenty-one to the square mile. North Carolina, compared with her capacity to sustain population may almost be regarded as uninhabited.

We need immigration on many accounts. The embarrassments created by the war have not been wholly cleared away from the landed interests; the sale of surplus lands would liquidate liabilities, and render the operations of the proprietor with the residue far more effective for his own and the general interests. Proprietors who are unembarrassed have a great excess of land. Immigration would enable them to dispose of the excess, so that lands now unimproved would at once become productive. At the same time, the capital they liberated could be turned to manufacturing pursuits. We have a large extent of land which has undergone partial exhaustion and now lies waste. For this state of things, immigration presents the speediest remedy. The methods of culture in the old world are much more thorough and painstaking than with us. These exhausted lands would, under these methods, soon become fertile and fruitful. Immigration would bring among us new arts and new industries, and thus retain among us the money paid out for the productions of other countries. Immigration brings wealth, and wealth stimulates all the elements of high civilization. We want immigration, in fine, because it is necessary to give to the State due weight in the councils of the country. If North Carolina possessed a population in proportion to her extent and resources, her wishes and wants, so far as the federal government is concerned, would be at once met and supplied.

They must be advertised. So little are they appreciated at home, and so little are they known abroad, that it is necessary that their location, extent, value and all other facts connected with them be published and circulated till they are sought after, as they will be when fully realized. Individuals advertise the superior advantages they offer to the public, and so must States. Many of our sister States, acting upon this business principle, spend large sums of money annually in publishing and distributing information about their resources; and for the sums thus expended they get large returns in capital and labor. We have done but little thus far in that direction. Until the board of agriculture was established, almost our total work in that regard consisted in the publication of a few geological reports, which, although valuable in themselves, found their way into the hands of but a few. So little have we felt its importance that it has been seriously discussed for years that even this publication should be stopped; and but for the existence of the board of agriculture, it is likely it would have been done by the last Legislature. To show how little our resources are known and how important it is that we advertise them, I beg to mention a circumstance that occurred less than a year ago. Our State geologist, with my approval, went to Pittsburgh, the great iron centre of this continent, and delivered a lecture before the chamber of commerce on our iron ores. There he found the furnaces using each year hundreds of thousands of tons of ore, brought all the way from Africa to Baltimore by sea, and then inland 450 miles by rail, while in many counties in North Carolina, not the distance of the length of the State away from these furnaces, inexhaustible quantities of better ores were to be found. When Prof. Kerr made known to them this fact, and showed them specimens of the ores and their analyses, they stood amazed. Just think of it for a moment. The iron men of Pittsburgh knowing more about the ores of Africa than of North Carolina! This is no reflection on their intelligence, but on our want of enterprise as a State. There is no lack of capital in the money centres seeking safe and profitable investments, for we have seen the rate of interest decrease from year to year until four per cent. bonds of the United States command a high premium, and the three per cent. British consols sold at par. Make known to capitalists our great resources, the advantages they offer for safe investments, and the work of their development is well advanced. This must be done by the State.

To the immigrant the State of North Carolina holds out unequaled inducements. Her laws are good, and nowhere are laws better administered. The two races which make up her population maintain each with the other relations of amity and even kindness. Labor complications, often formidable in the Northern States, generally a source of trouble and difficulty in the States to the south of us, have been almost unknown here, and have now wholly passed away.

While the investment of capital and the introduction of immigration into the State will greatly help the development of her resources, yet she must rely chiefly upon the labor and devotion of her own sons and daughters for the wealth and glory and power which, of right, belong to her and will surely come. Labor is the creator of wealth and is honorable of all men. The man who, in the sweat of his brow, makes the hidden properties of the seed, the soil and the air, under nature's wondrous guidance, to grow into golden grain or fleecy cotton, or who with fire and furnace, transmutes the rough ore into serviceable metal, or, by forge and anvil, still further transforms the metal into tools for man's use, and with them builds houses and cities, creates the wealth of the State.

There is too great a tendency, I fear, among our young men to leave the farms and workshops of the country; some for employment in what they think the more honorable vocations in cities and towns; others, more ambitious, for the supposed ease and glory of professional life. Public opinion is not altogether blameless for this mistake, and should hasten to correct it for it often leads these young men into failures and failures into vices. The successful farmer or mechanic is none the less honorable and useful than the successful lawyer or doctor; and how incomparably greater is he in either than he who fails in the profession. I cannot forbear, in this connection, to refer to the example of a young friend of mine as worthy of imitation, and to ask young men to study it. Although a son of a distinguished ex-Supreme Court Judge and a nephew of one of the State's most useful Governors, he went into a work-shop as a boy, worked at his trade, and is now the master machinist of a railroad company. The example of such men is valuable in any community, and will give to labor the dignity and respect it deserves.

But while it is imperative to encourage every known method for the development of the resources of the State, it is just as important to guard against anything calculated to retard it. If this be so then it becomes the duty of the law-making power of the State to see to it that the lines of transportation operating in the State do not, by their discriminating charges, transfer to other states the industries that properly belong to ours. I do not join in the wholesale abuse of the railroads that some heap upon them, but I do believe that they should be required to do exact and equal justice to all sections. This I think to be their interest as well as their duty, and if they refuse I have no doubt about the power of the State to compel it. But these lines of rail-

CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.

Thursday, January 13th, 1881.

Begins the Clearing Sale of Our WINTER STOCK TO-DAY.

TO-DAY you can buy an Overcoat at a price that will astonish you.
TO-DAY you can buy a Suit of Clothes at a price that will astonish you.
TO-DAY you can buy a Pair of Pants, Woolen Underwear, and all Heavy Fabrics will be offered at prices that will astonish you.
MUST and will sell them. Let the Hard Times be spread abroad! We mean a GENUINE CLEARING OUT SALE, for you can buy THIS DAY

Our $25 and $27.50 Custom-Made Overcoats for even $20.00 at $16.00
Our $20 and $22.50 Overcoats " at $14.00
Our $17 and $18 " at 11.50
Our $15 and $16 " at $10.00

And all the Reversible Overcoats, including some fine ones, will be closed out at $15.00.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN LOW GRADE OVERCOATS.

Our $28 and $30 Cass. Suits at $24.00
Our $25 and $27 " at $20.00
Our $22.50 and $24 Cass. Suits at $17.00
Our $20 " at $16.00
Our $17 and $18 " at $14.00
Our $14 and $15 " at $10.00

The BOYS' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, including Suits and Overcoats, will be sold without regard to Cost or Value.
☞ We suggest to our friends to call early and secure the selections.
Respectfully,
jan13 E. D. LATTA & BRO.

PRICES DOWN. PRICES DOWN.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLEN GOODS!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC!

Having received intelligence from our house in Baltimore, which is one of the largest purchasers of Woolens, that the same have declined from 10 to 15 per cent., which naturally makes a decline in Clothing, we consequently act accordingly, and we now offer our stock at Reduced Prices, as we only contract for large quantities. We are assured that we purchase at very close figures, and give every patron the benefit. We have more styles than any other house can show, and better made Clothing than any other sold in this market for the simple fact that most of them are made in our own house and of the same as a garment made to order. The most complete line of Overcoats, Ulsters and Ulsteretts that has ever been exhibited, ready-made, in this market. We invite the public to come and see facts.

Very respectfully,

L. BERWANGER & BRO.
Leading Clothiers and Tailors.

EAGLE SHIRT FACTORY. Trade Mark. Pat. Nov. 25, 1871.

The Best Shirt in this Market

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EAGLE SHIRT FACTORY. Trade Mark. Pat. Nov. 25, 1871.

Positive Closing Sale!

A Rare Chance to Buy Goods Very Cheap!

WITH A VIEW OF MAKING ROOM FOR OUR

Spring and Summer Stock,

We Propose to Offer for the Next 30 Days our Entire Stock of

Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Dress Goods and Suiting

AT AND BELOW COST.

Our Stock of Men's, Youths', Boy's and Children's Clothing

WILL BE CLOSED OUT ON THE SAME TERMS.

We have many goods that you will need for this month yet, which we would willingly sell you at a BARGAIN, so avail yourself of it by calling early.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

We are now receiving for the Christmas Holiday trade a large assortment of desirable goods, purchased by our Mr. Elias, who has remained constantly in the Northern markets during the entire season, watching for Bargains and taking advantage of the late rise in price of cotton goods.

We are now enabled to offer both to Wholesale and Retail Buyers inducements to make their purchases of us. We have a new stock of Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Cloaks and Dolmans. A large stock of Clothing, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, and general merchandise. By examining our stock before buying, you will save money.

ELIAS & COHEN.

We claim the BEST PORTABLE MILL made for grinding Corn Meal for table use. It requires little dressing. Grinds from 15oo to 3000 bushels in 24 hours. It makes the best meal in the county, if I could not replace them with same grit, I would not part with them for five times the cost of ordinary stones. I believe them to be superior to any known stone or burr for grinding corn meal. Respectfully yours.

GEORGE K. TATE.

nov23—d

Oysters! Oysters!!

THESE DELICIOUS bivalves can be had every morning (except Sundays) on Tryon Street, next door to Charlotte Hotel. ON SUNDAYS they will be delivered at the Lincoln depot.

Oyster Stews, 25 cents. Oysters ex. 10 cents.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Parties having borrowed buckets please return them.

oct10 tf C. L. ADAMS.

MACHINERY OILS.

SINCE established, in 1870, we have had hundreds of letters from patrons, machinists, &c., pronouncing this product the best oil of its kind yet made. 75 cents per gallon of any gravity.

LOCKE OIL CO.

nov21 tf 732 First Avenue, New York.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1880.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after December 12, 1880, the following Schedule will be operated on this railroad:

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	9 10 a m
	Arrive at Charlotte at	6 10 p m
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	6 20 a m
	Arrive at Wilmington at	3 20 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the company's time table.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

No. 5.	Leave Wilmington at	5 30 p m
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2 25 a m
	Arrive at Charlotte at	9 15 a m
No. 6.	Leave Charlotte at	7 30 p m
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2 25 a m
	Arrive at Wilmington	9 45 a m

No. 5 Train is daily, except Sunday, but no connections to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is daily, except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3.	Leave Charlotte	8 35 a m
	Arrive at Shelby	12 35 p m
No. 4.	Leave Shelby	1 35 p m
	Arrive at Charlotte	5 35 p m

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above, and at Charlotte with trains 3 and 4 on Shelby Division.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Gen'l Sup't.

dec23

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

Miscellaneous.

21 Numbers of Scribner's for $3.00.

THIS richly illustrated November number of "Scribner's Monthly," the Decennial issue, appears in a new cover, and begins the tenth volume. The increasing popularity of the magazine is strikingly evidenced by the fact that a year ago the monthly circulation was about 50,000 copies; during the past nine months it has increased 75,000, while the first edition of the November issue is 125,000.

The first part of the new famous serial by Eugene Schuyler, "The Life of Peter the Great," was finished in October. With November began Part II., "Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer," which will be an advance on the point of popular interest and wealth of illustration of the part already published. To enable readers to secure Part I. the publishers make the following special offers to new subscribers after October, 1880, who begin with the November number.

(1.) New subscribers may obtain, for $5, Scribner's Monthly" for the coming year, and the previous nine numbers, if ordered at once, 1880, which include Part I. of "Peter the Great." Mrs. Burnett's "Louisiana," etc. This offer will be withdrawn after twenty-one numbers will be had for $5.

(2.) They may obtain the previous twelve numbers of "Scribner's," elegantly bound in olive-green cloth (two volumes), containing Part I. of "Peter the Great," III of Cable's novel, "The Grandissimes," with the numerous short stories and a year's subscription, for $7.50. (Regular price $10).

All book-sellers or news-dealers will take subscriptions and supply the numbers and volumes mentioned in the above special offers, without extra charge for postage or express, as the publishers, Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York, request. Specimen pages, 15 cents. Regular price of Scribner's" is $4 a year, 35 cents a number.

dec1—tf

NOTICE.

JUST received 25 barrels choice Rectified AP-PLE Sampler of Refined and New Orleans Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Flour, Meats, Soaps, &c. I respectfully ask the large de mand of Charlotte to examine my goods before purchasing.

J. L. HADDIN,
College street, near Trade

dec8