The Charlotte Observer.

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[ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1881.

Lowery's majority in Mississippi is about 25,000.

Joe Jefferson says he has played Rip Van Winkle 2,500 times.

The coal area of Tennessee is estimated at 5,100 square miles.

There is an eighteen-pound, Georgia sweet potato on exhibition at the Atlanta exposition.

A. C. Connell, of Helena, Montana, is the champion sneezer. He did it so successfully that he broke a rib.

The State authorities have effected a sale of 600,000 acres of swamp land to he Georgia Pacific Railroad company.

Augusta *Chronicle:* Daniel had oratory. Mahone had organization and demnition cash. The result is before the world.

Florida alligators are becoming fashionable pets with New York ladies. Not very pretty, but preferable to the spitz dog.

A stock company has just been organized in Philadelphia with $2,000,000 capital to manufacture glucose. They will have a sweet time of it.

During the year 1880 there were wrecked on the ocean 2,519 vessels. During the past 26 years, the number was 51,515. The number of lives lost was 18,550.

Mayor Whyte, of Baltimore, proposes to devise some plan whereby water shall be furished free, leaving the maintenance of the water supply to be provided for as other taxes.

Many Virginians are now busily engaged in accounting for the defeat of the Democracy. The easiest way in the world to account for the defeat is to say that Mahone had organization, money and votes.

Judge Tourgee's new book is entitled "John Fax," and in it he pictures some of the more attractive and romantic characteristics of Southern society. Politics and the negro are left out.

Augusta Ga., is said to be a very rich little city. The millionaires number over fifteen, the half million men quite numerous, and the hundred thousand dollar folks too numerous to mention.

The following fact will show how effectively Mahone worked up the vote in Virginia. In 1880 Garfield got only 2,128 votes in Richmond, last Tuesday Mahone's candidates got 3,328, an increase of 1,200.

Democrats in Brooklyn went in and helped to elect a Republican mayor to clean out a Democratic boss. Very well. But who ever heard of Republicans electing a Democrat to clean out one of their bosses?

It is reported in High Point that rich ore has been struck in the Hoover Hill mine, some of which assays as high as $6,000 a ton. It is considered so rich that guards are placed at the dump to prevent poeple from carrying away the ore.

Belfast, Ireland, is provided with model tenement houses. Streets are lined with two story brick houses, each one being built to accommodate one family, at a rental of $100 a year with no taxes.

There is good reason for saying that the President in his forthcoming message will urge upon Congress a reduction in internal taxes to the extent of at least $7,000,000. The tax on medicines and bank checks he will recommend to be swept away altogether.

The Rome *Courier* thinks that the Mormon propaganda in North Georgia is not wholly to be deplored. The departure of a few women from that locality to Salt Lake is regarded somewhat in the light of good a riddance of bad rubbish.

New railroad enterprises contiuue to be pushed out West with unrelaxing vigor. Among the latest are the Chicago, Keokuk Kansas, with $50,000,000 capitalization; the New York and Council Bluffs, $3,000,000, and the Indiana Junction, $2,000,000.

Atlanta *Constitution:* The Southern cotton mills are showing up so well that a Northern manufacturer remarked yesterday that he believed cotton could be better manufactured in the South than in the North. He says the difference in climate will tell.

In eleven years the managers of the Good Templaars' Home of California have raised over $120,000 for that institution. Children of deceased drunkards are received at the age of two years, and allowed to remain until they are fourteen years old. The home will accommodate 100 children.

Augusta *Chronicle:* We judge from the tenor of some Georgia papers and the temper some of the Georgia politicians, that an earnest effort will soon be made to *Mahonize* this Commonwealth. Virginia's flop may travel like the pink-eye and become just as troublesome. Well, let us prepare for it properly.

If the following be true as Guiteau's counsel propose to show in court, they have pretty good grounds upon which to plead insanity: They propose to show that his father was not a person of well balanced intellect; that he had two uncles—his father's brothers—who died insane, and two aunts—his father's sisters—who also died insane. Both these aunts had insane children. By this account of the family history counsel expect to raise the presumption that a person contaminated by such an inheritance would be very unlikely to have a healthy brain, and this to establish, by recital of the vagaries of Guiteau's life, that as to him the presumption is just.

WANTED—A LEADER.

For the past twenty years the Democratic party has been practically without a leader, without organization, without a policy. Within that time it has never gone into a national contest except but once, when it was not foredoomed to defeat. And yet there are, and have been all this time, some of the biggest brains and most trusted men in the land in that party, and among its followers counts men devoted to principle and as patriotic as any men the sun ever shone upon. But it lacks the cohesiveness, the discipline, the organization, the leadership which have characterized the Republican party and carried it to victory in so many State and national contests. In all these twenty years, there never has been a thorough, systematic national canvass made but one and that was by Samuel J. J. Tilden, who assumed the direction of it himself, laid his own plans, and selected his agents to carry them out, and he was elected, but there the triumph ended, for that very event of leadership, organization and policy, tailed us in the supreme moment, and the Republicans with their strategy and dash seized the prize that we had won. By the strategy of Gen. Logan they elected David Davis, the man they were afraid of, to the United States Senate, and took him off the supreme bench, giving them a majority of Republican judges an the electoral commission, and thus made the 8 to 7 a possibility. By their boldness they intimidated their opponents, and by their discipline and "stick" they carried their conspiracy out to a successful issue. It was said at the time that Mr. Conkling, who disapproved of the proceedings, would side with the Democrats in the Senate and take position against the resul of the 8 to 7 count, but when the time came discipline was brought to bear on him and he slunk into the cloak room where he remained until the infamous decision was ratified. More recently, the majority in the Senate hung upon the vote of two men—Mahone, of Virginia, and Davis, of Illinois. Because Mahone declared himself an independent he was pronounbed at once an enemy and was driven over into the ranks of the enemy where he will no doubt remain. That he would have gone there eventually there is much probability, but the vigorous attacks made upon him left no where else to go to if he had been so inclined. As a matter of policy it was judicious to hold him even on the independent role if it could be done, instead of forcing him to seek companionship in Republican ranks. Then the question of the Presidency of the Senate came up. David David had as a rule been voting with the Democrats, and they could very consistently have supported him for President, and thus bound him to them, but they saw fit to compliment Mr. Bayard, who it is said was rather indifferent than otherwise to his own election: whereupon the Republicans with their usual tactics, as soon as they got the two Senators from New York admitted, nominated Mr. Davis, elected him and ratified Mr. Bayard, after a remarkably brief elevation, to step down to the plane below, which he did very much to his own chagrin and very much to the disgust of his outwitted Democratic colleagues. And thus the Republicans secured Mr. Davis and kept the Democrats in the minority.

When it was suggested that the Democrats in the Senate ought to vote for a Republican because a Republican had been elected to that position in the person of Gen. Arthur we opposed it, for we thought the Democrats ought to avail themselves of every opportunity the law or circumstances gave them to become masters of the situation, and while they could not have consistently voted for Mr. Anthony, as suggested, they could have voted for Mr. Davis whose tendencies and whose votes in the main were Democratic. We do not believe in nor endorse an abandonment of principle when it comes to that, but when it becomes a matter of policy without the abandonment of principle we are tired of this thing of being everlastingly outwitted, and everlastingly beaten.

So in our matters of public policy. The tariff, the money question, internal revenue, internal improvements and a host of other questions which become matters of public discussion. The Democracy of the East takes one view, the Democracy of the West another, the leaders differ, the masses differ, and they go into the canvass with discordant views, one set pulling down where another has built up, platforms antagonistic to candidates and candidates rejecting platforms. The consequence is want of unity and inevitable defeat. Let Republicans differ as they will, and wrangle in conventions, when called upon for action, they move in line under a common leadership and march to win, sinking individual or sectional differences in obedience to the supreme command. They have leadership and organization, which obeys, and are victorious. We have neither and are beaten, and always will be until some master mind, with brains to contrive, and magnetism to command a following, seizes the discordant elements, binds them together, and forms a party with a leadership and with a policy, a party that lives in the realities of the present, and not in the traditions and in the dreamings of the past.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Mr. C. A. Hege, of the Salem iron works of North Carolina, writes the *Constitution* that he has organized a party of 100 people of that village to visit the exposition, and they will leave Salem on the evening of the 28th instant, and reach Atlanta on the 29th. Mr. Hege is an exhibitor, and sets an example that might well be followed.

St Louis seems to be getting away with Chicago. The *Globe-Democrat* says: "In St. Louis it is gradually becoming a question how long the people will tolerate the reign of murder and violence in their midst. The jail is being filled up with murderers, and yet it seems to be impossible to punish one of them." The most diabolical crimes of five and six years ago are still unpunished."

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

Guiteau was put on trial yesterday for the murder of President Garfield. Contrary to what might have been expected, there was but little popular interest manifested in the event, the spectators being composed chiefly of "roughs," "tramps" and "cranks," so to speak. Whether this motley gang are called there by curiosity to hear the case tried, or by some other motive, of course cannot be told, as thus far the trial has not progressed sufficiently to elicit any demonstration on their part, but it is somewhat remarkable, to say the least of it, that there should be such a preponderance of these peculiar elements.

It is rather singular that that there should be such a want of concert between the prisoner's counsel as was shown when one of them made a motion in court for an extension of time to prepare for the defence, and the other, seconded by the prisoner himself objected. They evidently rely upon the insanity plea, and have not probably given much attention to any other phase of the case, although Guiteau in the speech which he succeeded in delivering, charges the doctors with having done what his "poor marksmanship" failed to do. It is not likely that his lawyers will follow that line of argument, insanity, though they may possibly make it a part of the defense. Their hope, and their only hope is to rely upon the plea of insanity, which may and probably will save him, if they can prove all they say they can. The opinion seems to be pretty general throughout the country now that the man's mind is unhinged, and as the indignation that followed the atrocity of the act has subsided with time and the growing conviction of the assassin's insanity; law will take the place of passion in his trial, and if shown that he is really insane the showing will be acquiesced in by the people at large, who now ask for justice but not for vengeance. He has shown himself to be too abject and miserable a creature to call for continued resentment, which has given place to contempt if not to pity, to contempt if not crazy, to pity if he is.

Mr. Locke ("Nasby"), who has recent returned from a tour of Ireland, and who is in Chicago, declares that the squalor, misery, and helplessness of the poor people of Ireland exceed the power of words to describe. Their condition is infinitely worse than was that of the blacks of our Southern States during slavery. According to his representations, the farmers of America have more regard for the comfort and care of their horses and cattle than the landlords of Ireland have for the comfort and the welfare of their tenants.

Guiteau's Speech—Inspired by the Lord to Remove Mr. Garfield—The Doctors Responsible for His Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In the speech which Guiteau had prepared for dellvery in court to-day, he says he is charged with murdering one James A. Garfield. Nothing can be more absurd, because General Garfield died of malpractice. Gen. Garfield was a good man but a weak politician. Being President he was in a situation to do vast harm to the Republic and he was doing it by an unwise use of patronage, and the Lord and himself took the responsibility of removing him; that his duty to the Lord and to the American people overcame his personal feelings towards Gen. Garfield, and he sought to remove him. Not being a marksman, Gen. Garfield was not fatally shot, but incompetent physicians finished the work and they, not himself, are responsible for his death. He then speaks of the breach in the Republican party and his resolve to remove the President and claims that the Deity ordered him to fire the shot. He refers to his work on theology, insanity in his family, his married life and his life in prison, and appeals to those whom he says he has put in position and to the general public to send him money for his defense.

A New French Ministry.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Times*, in its second edition, publishes the following Paris dispatch: M. Gambetta, at nine o'clock this morning, announced to President Grevy the definite formation of his cabinet. It is confirmed that M. DeFreycinct will not enter the ministry, consequently M. Gambetta has renounced the idea of assuming the presidency of the ministry without a portfolio, and will himself take the portfolio of foreign affairs. The new ministry will be gazetted to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The National Tariff Convention to be held in this city on the 29th and 30th instant is creating great interest throughout the country. Over 450 delegates have already been elected. It is estimated that representation of more than one thousand million dollars of capital invested in manufactures will be present, while the mechanical, labor and farming interests will be equally well represented. U. S. Senator Warren Miller of New York will be permanent chairman.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Middle Atlantic, generally colder northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and fair weather.

For the South Atlantic, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature and fair weather.

For the Gulf, colder or northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and possibly local rains on the coast.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, colder generally fair weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

Attorney MacVeagh's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President has accepted the resignation of Attorney General MacVeagh.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia, "Well's Health Renewer." The greatest tonic, best bilious and liver remedy known. $1 at druggists. Depot, J. H. McAden, Charlotte, N. C.

This is a dangerous season, and often the fondest mother's care is no protection against coughs, colds and hoarseness. Dr. Bull's cough syrup should be kept in readiness. Price 25c.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE says: "A general complaint that spares neither class nor condition of person, is seated in the liver. It may be truly said this is our national disease, and it gives us great pleasure to hear or read the testimony of persons of well known veracity and intelligence to prove the value of Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., as a remedy. The printed and verbal testimony of so many friends and acquaintances satisfies us that this is one of the exceptions to the general humbuggery of medical specialties."

THE TRIAL BEGUN.

GUITEAU, THE ASSASSIN, ARRAIGNED FOR THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Criminal Present in Court—Roughs, Tramps and Cranks—Movement for an Extension of Time to which the Prisoner Energetically Objects—Swearing in the Jury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A low ceiled, large-sized, square room, in the eastern wing of the City Hall, well lighted by three wide windows in the northern and southern walls, is the court room of the District's Supreme Court, criminal term, in which the trial of Charles J. Guiteau, for the murder of the late President Garfield, opened to-day. At the eastern end of the room is a platform containing the Judge's seat, with the clerk's desk right below it; a table which usually occupies the greater part of the space alloted to the bar has been removed, and instead of it several smaller tables has been arranged for the accommodation of counsel and reporters. In the western half of the room a platform has been raised, on which are arranged some hundred chairs for the use of spectators. The seats assigned to jurors occupy a section of the room on the northeastern end. There is hardly any noticeable excitement outside of the building and no very great pressure to obtain admission to the court room. As soon as the public door was opened the spectators seats were immediately filled for the most part with a rather roughly dressed set of young men, including many who would come under the designation of "roughs," "tramps" and "cranks." Some half a dozen ladies have got sandwitched in among the crowd. In the meantime the lawyers in the case had got into their seats: The District Attorney, Judge Porter, of New York, and Walter D. Davidge, of Washington, for the prosecution, and Mr. Scoville and Leigh Robinson, for the defence. Mrs. Scoville occupied a seat close to her husband, having her brother John on one side and her brother, the prisoner, on the other.

At 10 o'clock Judge Walter S. Coxe entered the court room and court was declared formally opened by the crier in old Norman form.

Immediately thereafter the prisoner, Guiteau, was brought into the court room by ths marshal and his deputies. He looked in much better condition physically and othewise than he last appeared when in the same room to plead to the indictment, still he had the same restless, furtive expression as of a hunted wolf, which characterized him before. He was at once relieved of his handcuffs and took his seat beside his sister. One of his first movements was to thrust his hand into one of his pockets and half take out a roll of paper. Mr. Scoville, however, in dumb play, ordered him to put it back and he did so.

Then the district attorney rose and declared the readiness of the prosecution to proceed with the case. M. Robinson arose to make his plea for still more time to prepare for the defence which appeared not to meet the approval of Guiteau. All the time that Robinson was speaking, Guiteau was carrying on what appeared to be remonstrance with Scoville who was apparently trying to quiet and suppress him. No sooner had Robinson taken his seat than the prisoner rose and in an excited manner addressed the court and stated that he wished to be heard, In vain Mr. Scoville endeavored to make him resume his seat and remain quiet. He was irrepressible; in a nervous but pretty distinct manner he proceeded with a speech as follows: I was not aware that my counsel Mr. Robinson intended this morning to make application for a postponement, and I desire to be heard in my own behalf in this matter at the very threshhold of the case. I am charged with a murderous attempt and I desire to be heard in my own behalf. Court: This is not a proper time to enter upon the defence. The only question before the court is whether further time should be allowed the counsel to prepare for the defence. Prisoner: (Emphatically), so far as I am concerned I don't want further time. We are ready to try the case now. To Deputy Marshal, who endeavored to restrain the prisoner, "will you be quiet"?

Court. The question is whether further time ought to be allowed the counsel. Prisoner emphatically, "I don't want that, if the court please."

District-Attorney Corkhill insisted that the trial should proceed now,

Mr. Robinson pressed his claim for a postponement.

Owing to the opposition of Scoville and the prisoner to the opposition of Scoville and the prisoner to the application of Robinson for an extension of time the court stated that for the present the case should proceed as far at least as swearing the jury was concerned, and then he would consider the question of extension. At 11 o'clock the work of obtaining a jury began; the three first that presented themselves being disqualified, two on the ground that they had formed fixed opinions on the case and the other on the ground that he had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. In examining the jurors, Scoville went over a large range of questions inquiring as to religious and political belief. Up to this hour—12 noon—the defense has peremptorily challenged one juryman and two have been accepted and sworn in.

Up to this hour—12.50—five jurors have been obtained and sworn in. Their names and occupations are as follows; John P. Harlin, restaurant keeper, Fred W. Brandenberg, cigar maker, Chas. G. Stewart, flour and feed dealer, Henry J. Bright, retired from business, and Thos. H. Langley, grocer. The court then adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NOVEMBER 14, 1881.

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine firm at 51½c. Rosin dull; strained $1.95; good strained $2.00. Tar steady at $2.25. Crude turpentine firm at $2.00 hard; $3.25 for yellow dip; $2.60 for virgin inferior. Corn unchanged; prime white 80a85; mixed 75a80.

CHICAGO—Flour steady, unchanged; common to choice Western spring $——; common to fancy $——; Patents $——; winter flours, fair to choice $——; fancy $——; low grades ——. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.31a$1.34 cash; $1.32a⅛ November; $1.32⅛ December; $—— January. Corn active, firm and higher; No. 2 66½a⅝ cash; 60½ November; 61¼ December; —— January. Oats active, firm and higher; No. 2 44⅜ cash and November; 44⅜ December. Pork active, firm and higher at $16.87½a$17.00 cash and November; $16.80a$16.90 December. Lard active, firm and higher, at $11.40a$11.45 cash and November; $11.50a$11.52½ December. Bulk meats—active, firm and higher; shoulders $6.35; short rib $8.00; short clear $9.25. Whiskey steady and unchanged at $1.14.

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super $4.75a$5.50; extra $5.75a$6.50; family $6.75a$7.50; city mills, super $5.00a$5.75; extra $6.00a$6.50; family $7.75a$8.00; Rio brands $7.50a$7.62; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat—Southern higher and active; Western higher, closing steady; Southern red $1.40a$1.45; do amber $1.48a$1.52; No. 1 Maryland red $1.50; No. 2 Western winter red spot and November $1.41⅝a$1.41½; December $1.43¼a$1.43⅝; January $1.47⅝a$1.47⅞; February $1.50¼a$1.50⅝. Corn—Southern higher; Western easy; Southern white 72; do. yellow 68a70.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats active, firm; Southern 49a53; mixed Western white 49a50½; do mixed 47a48½; Pennsylvania 49a50. Rye dull at $1.05. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland 16a24. Provisions quiet and steady; mess pork $17.75. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides packed 8¼a10. Bacon—shoulders 9½; clear rib sides 11; hams 15¼a14¾. Lard—refined 12¾. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 9a11. Sugar dull—A soft 10. Whiskey dull, at $1.15a$1.16. Freights to Liverpool firm.

NEW YORK—Southern flour steady and quiet; common to fair extra $5.90a$6.85; good to choice do $6.90a$8.50. Wheat—½a1½c higher, closing firm on cash, and weak on options; ungraded red $1.27a$1.48; ungraded spring ——; mixed winter $1.40a$1.40¼; ungraded white $1.31a$1.44; No. 2 red and November $1.44a$1.44⅝; December $1.46¼a47¼; January $1.49⅝a$1.51. Corn—opened about ½c higher, and closed weak at a slight decline; ungraded 55a70½; No. 2 white 74; yellow 72½; No. 2 November 69¼a69⅝; December 70a70⅜; January 72a73. Oats —¼a⅜c higher and closing weak; No. 3 47. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and very firm; Molasses sugar 7¼; centrifugal ——; fair to good refining 8⅛a8¼; refined steady; Standard A 9⅛. Molasses steady and quiet; Porto Rico 36a55; new crop New Orleans 65a73; old do 34a55. Rice steady and fair inquiry. Rosin quiet and steady at $2.37½a$2.40. Turpentine higher and firm at 55½a55⅝. Wool dull and unchanged; domestic fleece 34a48; Texas 16a32. Pork higher and more active, for speculation $18 00; November ——; January $18.50; middies firmer; long clear 9⅜; short clear 9⅞. Lard opened higher and closed the advance nearly lost, at $11.60a$11.62½; December $11.65a$11.75; January $11.85a$11.97½. Frieghts to Liverpool firmer.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Firm; middling 11½; low middling 10⅞c; good ordinary 10⅜c; net receipts 8,021; gross 3,098; sales 2,383; stock 86,128; exports coastwise 32; to Great Britain 1,827; to continent —; to France —.

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 11⅛c; net receipts 5,954; gross ——; stock 47,005; exports coastwise 1,470; sales 2,889; exports to Great Britain 4,465; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Firm: middling 11¾c; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 309; gross 3,810; sales 300; stock 26,222; exports coastwise 200; spinners 150; exports to Great Britain —; to continent —

BOSTON—Firm: middling 12c; low middling 11⅞c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 1,268; gross 2,268; sales ——; stock 3,420; exports to Great Britain 1,955; to France.

WILMINGTON—Firm: middling 11½c; low middling 10 11-16c; good ordinary 9¾c; receipts 921; gross ——; sales ——; stock 107,557; exports coastwise 17; to Great Britain ——; to continent 1,665.

PHILADELPHIA—Steady; middling 12c.; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10¼c; net receipts 349; gross 638; sales ——; spinners 332; stock 15,669; exports Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Firm; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10¾c; good ordinary 10c.; net receipts 5,922; gross 5,957; sales 7,400; stock 85,273; exports coastwise 3,435; to Great Britain ——; to France ——; to continent ——.

NEW ORLEANS—Higher; middling 11⅛c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 8,971; gross 98,088; sales 9,000; stock 213,959; exports to Great Britain 14,876; to France ——, to coastwise ——; to continent 871.

MOBILE—Firm; middling 11⅛c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 4,955; gross ——; sales 1,200; stock 28,995; exports coast 3,146; France ——; to Great Britain ——.

MEMPHIS—Firm; middling 11½c; receipts 5,892; shipments 3,151; sales 2,500; stock 64,091.

AUGUSTA—Frm; middling 10¾c.; low middling 10½c; good ordinary 9¾c; receipts 1,300; shipments ——; sales 1,721.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10⅝c.; net receipts 4,379; gross ——; sales 2,000; stock 102,264; exports coastwise 3,520; to Great Britain 2,314; to continent 5,100; to France ——; to channel 1,810.

NEW YORK—Cotton steady; sales 1,346; middling uplands 11⅞c; middling orleans 12⅛c; consolidated net receipts 36,748; exports to Great Britain 26,398; to France ——; to continent 9,185; to channel 1,810.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Active, firmer; middling uplands 6 7-16d; mid'g orleans 6 9-16d; sales 18,000; speculation and export 2,000; rec'pts 8 200; American ——. Uplands low middling clause; November delivery 6 17-32d; November and December 6 9-16d; December and January 6 9-16d; January and February 6⅝d; February and March 6 21-32d; March and April 6 23-32d; April and May 6 23-32a¾d; May and June 6¾a25 32d; June and July 6 13-16d; July and August ——d. Futures strong.

LIVERPOOL.—5 p. m.—Sales of American cotton 14,500; uplands low middling clause: November delivery ——d: November and Decmbeer 6 19-32d; December and January ——d; Jan'ry and February ——d; February and March ——d; March and April 6¾d; April and May ——d; May and June ——d; June and July ——d. Futures firm.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. Sales 226,000.

November	11.76a.78
December	11.90
January	12.09
February	12.27
March	12.45
April	12.57a.58
May	12.69a.70
June	12.79a.80
July	12.89a.90
August	11.95a.97

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Exchange	4.80¾
Governments—quiet and unchanged	
New 5's	102⅛
Four and a half per cents	1.18⅝
Four per cents	1.17⅛
Money	5a6
State bonds—inactive	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$81,474,844
" " —Currency	4,595,440

STOCKS—Generally weak and lower:

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	80
" Class A, small	80
" Class B, 5's	99½
" Class C, 4's	82
Chicago and Northwestern	1.27¾
" " preferred	1.42¼
Erie	46⅝
East Tennessee	16⅜
Georgia	1.62½a.65¼
Illinois Central	1.24⅛
Lake Shore	1.20⅞
Louisville and Nashville	95¾
Memphis and Charleston	82½
Nashville and Chattanooga	85½
New York Central	1.30
Pittsburg	1.38
Richmond and Allegheny	43
Richmond and Danville	1.20
Rock Island	1.35⅛
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	48⅝
" " preferred	89⅛
Western Union	86¾

Charlotte Produce Market.

NOVEMBER 14, 1881.

BUYING PRICES.

CORN, per bush'l	85
MEAL, "	90
WHEAT, "	
BEANS, white, per bushel	1.25a.50
PEAS, Clay, per bush	90a1.00
" Lady, "	1.50
" White, "	75a80
FLOUR—	
Family	4.25a4.50
Extra	4.00
Super	3.75
OATS, shelled,	55a65
DRIED FRUIT—	
Apples, per lb	4½a6
Peaches, peeled	15a20
" Unpeeled	7a10
Blackberries	3a5
POTATOES—	
Sweet	75
Irish	1.00
BUTTER—	
North Carolina	15a20
EGGS, per dozen	20a22
POULTRY—	
Chickens	12½a20
Spring	10a15
Ducks	20
Turkeys, per lb	8
Geese	35a40
BEEF, per lb., net	5a6
MUTTON, per lb., net	
PORK, " "	

SELLING PRICES—WHOLESALE.

BULK MEATS—	
Clear Rib Sides	10½
COFFEE—	
Prime Rio	14a16½
Good	12½a15
SUGAR—	
White	10a11⅛
Yellow	7a9
MOLASSES—	
Cuba	32a35
Sugar Syrup	35a50
Choice New Orleans	50a60
Common	40a45
SALT—	
Liverpool fine	1.00a1.25
" Coarse	85a1.00
WHISKEY—	
Corn, per gallon	$1.75a2.00
Rye, "	$2.00a3.00
BRANDY—	
Apple, per gallon	$2.00a3.00
Peach, "	$2.50
WINE, Scuppernong, per gallon	$1.50

RETAIL.

CHEESE	20
LARD, per lb	15
TALLOW, per lb	8a10
BACON—	
N. C. hog round	10a11
Hams, N. C.	16
Hams, canvassed	15a16½
RICE	8a10
FRUIT—	
Apples, Northern, per bbl	3.25a.50
" Mountain, "	3.00

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children

CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED IN

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

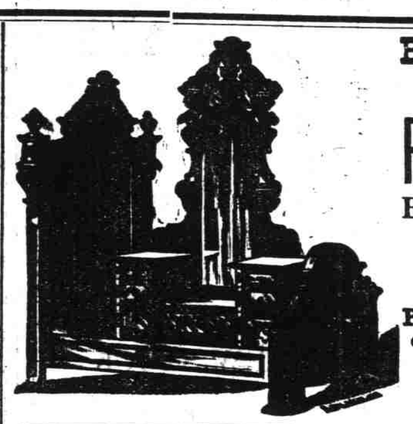
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

WE guarantee that every pair of SHOES we sell shall be found just as represented, and shall allow no house to give you better goods than we do for the money. Our stock has been carefully selected with a view to the wants of all classes of customers, and comprises a full line of beautiful and seasonable goods, of the very best quality and all grades, from the finest French Kid Button Boot to the Heaviest Brogan. If you wish to get your boots and shoes to suit you and at the lowest possible prices, you cannot do better than at our store. Give us a call.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.,

Central Hotel Block. Trade Street.

sep13



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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.

W. T. BLACKWELL & CO.

Durham, N. C.

Manufacturers of the Original and Only Genuine

DURHAM TOBACCO

Our claim for merit is based upon the fact that a chemical analysis proves that the tobacco grown in our section is better adapted to make a GOOD, PURE, satisfactory smoke than ANY OTHER tobacco grown in the world; and being situated in the HEART of this fine tobacco section, WE have the PICK of the offerings. The public appreciate this; hence our sales EXCEED the products of ALL the leading manufactories combined. ☞None genuine unless it bears the trade-mark of the Bull.

Mar 22 1y

Miscellaneous.

A. J. Beall & Co.,

GENERAL FEED DEALERS

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND:

1 CAR LOAD BRAN,

1 CAR LOAD CORN and PEA MEAL MIXED,

1 CAR LOAD WHITE CORN,

1 CAR LOAD YELLOW CORN,

1 CAR LOAD PATAPSCO PATENT PROCESS FLOUR,

2 CAR LOADS TIMOTHY HAY,

—AND—

WILL GLADLY QUOTE PRICES

-TO-

BOTH THE WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE.

☞ Respectfully soliciting a share of your patronage, we are respectfully,

nov6 A. J. BEALL & CO.

Just Received

-AT-

EDDIN'S BOOK STORE:

ONE THOUSAND

SEASIDES.

—ALSO—

TWO HUNDRED PIECES

Of first-class 35c and 40c

MUSIC, MUSIC,

which will be sold

At 10c per copy, or fifteen copies for one dollar.

☞ This is no shoddy 5c music, but regular bonafide 35c and 40c music. Call and examine.

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THE ATTENTION

Of the Trade generally, and also the consumer, is called to our special brands of saleable and staple Smoking Tobaccos—Sitting Bull, Durham Long Cuts and Rival Durham—to which we are now adding a full line of the latest styles of the most staple grades of Plug and Twist Tobaccos. We can, in a few weeks, offer iducements in Chewing Tobaccos that no other manufacturers can equal. Our salesmen will make regular trips to Charlotte, and the trade of all good merchants is respectfully solicited. E. H. FOGUE,

may7 Durham, N.C.

LAND SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, in the case of the North Carolina Railroad Company against R. N. Grimes, I will expose to sale at the court house door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, December 5th, 1881, a lot of land lying on the east side of the North Carolina Railroad, between 7th and 8th streets, running back from said road 53 feet, and extending along the whole front of the lots owned by said R. N. Grimes.

☞ Terms Cash.

nov8 osw 4w sun JNO. R. ERWIN, Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

-NATIONAL-

Mutual Benefit Association,

-OF-

Louisville, Ky.

LOSSES PAID..... $290,603.52

ALL LOSSES DUE TO DATE PAID.

SURPLUS FUND..... $30,000.0

—INVESTED IN—

REGISTERED UNITED STATES

—AND—

Louisville City Bonds.

OFFERS CHEAP, SAFE AND RELIABLE INSURANCE.

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JAS. A. LYMAN, ... General Insurance Agent.
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J. F. Lloyd, Gen'l Agent for N. C.

nov10 d4w su4tu w1m

New Beef Market.

I have just opened a Fresh Meat Market in the building on East College street, one door East from Mayer & Ross', where I will keep a full stock on hand at all times to supply my customers. I am determined to please. I will make a specialty of fresh Sausage made for this market. Call and try me.

nov12 1w M. F. TROTTER.

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It is conceded, lead the World. All the celebrated New York makes are sold at EDDINS' BOOK STORE.

At factory Prices.

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A Pretty little residence with five rooms, on Fifth street, near College. Apply to

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VANCE & BAILEY,

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.

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