

The pecan trade is a considerable item in Texas. The crop this year is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000.

It is understood in Washington that Mr. Blaine will be sent back to Congress from his old district.

The Russian government has given orders for a thorough search for the missing men of the Jeannette's crew.

There is a decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox in Richmond, but not in the number of new cases.

With nearly four thousand bills introduced in the present Congress the prospects for our representatives having something to do are pretty good.

A New York letter writer states positively that Mr. Tilden will be a candidate for the presidency in 1884. The old gentleman has a good deal of stick in him.

There is a bill before Congress to pension Mrs. Garfield, and also to grant pension arrears amounting to \$15,000 to Mrs. Lincoln. Nothing like being generous—especially when the people pay the bill.

The small-pox now reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. West of the Mississippi it extends southward into Texas; east of it as far South as Tennessee and Virginia, and a few cases in Forsyth county, this State.

Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, whose tongue was operated on a short time ago for cancer by the physicians of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, submitted to another examination on Sunday. No further treatment was required, and the Senator left for Washington.

Attorney General Brewster has decided to revive the practice of his earlier predecessors in office, Wirt, Pinkney and Black, and hereafter will appear in the Supreme Court in all cases affecting the government. This is also the English practice.

The postmaster at Wilmington, Ohio, writes to the postoffice department that a child died at that place a few days ago from what was supposed at that time to be chicken pox. The funeral was largely attended, and as a consequence there are over fifty cases of virulent small-pox in the town.

The black confluent small pox is raging at many points in Texas, and is very obstinate and fatal and spreads rapidly notwithstanding all the precautions taken to prevent it. It is said to have been brought into the State by exiled Russian Jews.

Jane Grey Swisshelm, writing to the Chicago Tribune about General Grant, says: "With two hundred thousand thoroughly equipped fighting men he confronted Lee and his forty thousand half-starved, half clothed troops, and compelled the plucky rebel to consent to a draw game—the mutual surrender at Appomattox."

The burning of the bonded warehouse in New York has thrown about a million pounds of damaged tea upon the market, which is bought at a low price, as it is dug from the ruins, and being doctored by those in the business, will be sold to consumers. It is called chromo tea.

In an opinion rendered on Monday the Supreme Court of the United States decides that the bonds and stocks of one State may be constitutionally taxed in another. Whether State bonds are taxed or are expressly exempt from taxation at home, the fact in either case, the court holds, does not prevent them from being taxed elsewhere, for the reason that no State can exempt property from taxation out of its own jurisdiction.

The bar of Raleigh met Tuesday to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of United States District Judge George W. Brooks. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen and resolutions expressive of their high regard for the honored deceased were passed and ordered to be spread upon the journal of the Federal Court. After which the court adjourned as a "tribute of respect to a departed friend and judge."

A Washington report says: There seems to be a growing impression here that the jury in the Guitau case will disagree. Several persons state that they heard one member of the jury say, prior to his being chosen as a jurymen, that he believed that Guitau was crazy and among the defense and few relations and friends of the assassin, the opinion that one or more members of the jury believe that at least reasonable doubt of the prisoner's sanity exists, appears to have grown stronger of late.

NOT ENCOURAGING.

We publish to-day some extracts from a few of the State papers upon the so-called Independent movement in this State which are not of a very encouraging character for the aspiring gentlemen who are undertaking to run it. Among the most vigorous denouncers of this Independent-Radical coalition are some of the organs that opposed the prohibition movement and heartily co-operated with some of the gentlemen who are now ambitious to engineer this new movement and lift themselves into prominence. These papers, pursuing the course they believed to be right, acted in concert with Mott, Cooper & Co., in that concert, but when it closed the temporary relationship ceased, and they have no sympathy for the men who make the differences of opinion that prevailed in that discussion a justification for bolting from and warring against the Democratic party now. And it will be found that these papers voice the sentiment of the Democratic masses amongst whom they circulate.

BOURBOINISM.

When independents find fault with the Democratic party these days and seek excuses to sever their connection with it, one of the first reasons alleged is its bourboinism. This word has done service ever since the war and will probably continue to do so for years to come. In the mouth of the Republican assailant of Democracy and his independent co-adjutor, it is; the ever ready epithet.

We would like to have some of these disaffected, progressive gentlemen tell us precisely what they mean by bourboinism, in what it consists, and what its opposite is. How long, in their estimation, has this bourboinism existed? Is it an old thing which they failed to perceive when some of them were enjoying the honors and emoluments conferred upon them by the Democratic party, or have they only discovered it since Gen. Mahone took his divining rod and went prospecting in Virginia? Or was the discovery quickened by the magic arts of Mott, Cooper & Co., which threw a sudden flood of sunshine on the dim optics and clouded intellects of the seekers after light, who had so long walked in cimmerian darkness? We are curious to know, when the discovery and how it was made.

Is not this bourboin Democratic party of to-day the same party which years ago threw itself between their oppressors and the people, the plunderers and their victims, and rescued the State from the gang of lawless political adventurers who ran riot and grew rich and fat on the plundered substance of the taxpayer? Is it not the same party which battled in defence of constitutional rights and civil liberty when the bayonet asserted its supremacy and claimed the right to dictate at the polls; when the military, backed by despotic central authority, arrogated the right to determine elections and say who should and who should not sit in State legislatures and frame laws for the people? Is it not the same party which rescued the State from the party which imported hiring cut-throats to intimidate the people, to seize her citizens and hold power by inaugurating a reign of terror? This so-called bourboin Democracy then, by as gallant a fight, against as fearful odds as any party ever made to rescue North Carolina from bondage most shameful and degrading, and has since been fighting for the people's freedom with patriotic and true devotion. With that same old bourboin zeal it guards the outposts and checks the advance of the old enemy who still struggles for the possession of the field from which they were driven, aided now and then by a few camp-followers or enticed recruits who become dissatisfied with the subordinate positions assigned them in the Democratic ranks.

The Democratic party may be a bourboin party, but it isn't the bourboinism that troubles, but whether or not it is the bourboinism that rescued North Carolina in the day of her sorrow and oppression, and as such it commands the confidence and respect of the people it saved. But before we admit bourboinism we would like to know what the term means as used at this day.

President pro tem. of the Senate, Davis, has introduced a bill to permit Judge Ward Hunt to retire from the Supreme bench. He could have retired long ago if he wanted to.

GUITEAU THANKFUL.

Mr. Scoville resumes his argument and continues his charge of unfairness against the prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—When the court opened this morning Guitau made his usual speech and called attention to the recent decision in the New York court of appeals, and said that in the name of the American people and the American judiciary he desired to thank the gentlemen of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Scoville resumed his argument and complained that the prosecution failed to call detective McElfresh, because his evidence would have been of service to the prisoner. He also charged the prosecution with unfairness all through the trial.

The Rivers Booming.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—A season of unusually high water is reported from many sections. At Atchafalaya the river overflowed its banks, submerging adjacent low lands, but no damage has yet been done to the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad. The flood of water from Big Black River is spreading in every direction. About 30 miles of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad are under water. Many culverts have been destroyed and much of the road-bed has been washed away. It will probably be weeks before through traffic can be resumed. No trains are running between Canton and Grenada, a distance of 80 miles.

A dispatch from Goodman, Miss., reports that the lower part of that town is inundated; the turnpike road is destroyed and the bridge over Big Black River is washed away. A Mobile, Ala., dispatch says all the lower landings along the Tombigbee River are inundated; 60 feet of water is reported at Tuscaloosa and the river is still rising.

A telegram from Chattanooga, Tenn., reports the lower part of that city covered with water and the river rising rapidly from the effects of three days' rain.

A Railroad Consolidation Ratified.

RICHMOND, Va., January 19.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to ratify and confirm the consolidation of the Richmond & South Western railroad company with the Virginia, Kentucky & Ohio Narrow Gauge railroad company under the name of the Richmond and Louisville railroad company. This is the bill which was vetoed a few days since by the governor, the objectionable features set forth in the veto message having been eliminated. The bill having previously passed the House now goes back to the governor.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Middle States—partly cloudy weather, local rains in the extreme southern portion, northerly winds shifting to east and south, slight changes in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

South Atlantic—local rains and partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northwest to southeast, higher barometer, slight changes in temperature.

FADED OR GRAY HAIR—Faded hair recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Restorer, which is the only preparation for the hair, adapted for its purity and rich perfume.

When your child begins to show a Scrofulous Taint, or if you know your hair is affected, take S. S. S., and give it to the little sufferer.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT THE TOPIC OF DISCUSSION.

The Programme of the Coalitionists of the Hon. H. F. Armfield Thinks of It—Postal Notes—Personal Items—Scramble Over Small Places

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1882.—Among North Carolinians here, both Democrats and Republicans, the talk is all directed to the one question, "Will there be an Independent movement in the State or not?" The Independent party has added spice to the discussion and made those who regarded the matter with indifference, awake to their senses that they might the better form an opinion. It is generally agreed that unless the thirty or forty able leaders that those who are want-to-be-Mahones it will utterly and signally fail. In this connection it is mentioned that J. N. Staples has also become disaffected, and will vote with the Independent party. The plan as generally understood is this: In all the counties of the State the anti-prohibition party is to nominate candidates for all State, county and national offices. The Independent party will nominate straight ticket men, but will endorse the anti-prohibition candidates. These candidates are to be taken equally from each party, that is the Republicans and Independents. With such a coalition the Independent party will win in wrestling the Old North State from the hands of the only party that has stood as a safeguard against her treasury, her good name and her honor.

To find out what North Carolina's representatives thought about the movement was a task the OBSERVER man assigned himself and with some success. Col. Armfield was found in his cosy room at the National enjoying an after-dinner pipe. He greeted me with his usual urbanity of manner and we immediately fell to discussing North Carolina politics.

"What do you think of the movement of Col. Johnston and Mr. Price?" was the first question hurled at him. "Well," said he, talking with deliberation, "I cannot say I think it very formidable. They do not appear to me to be much following, and I do not anticipate that they will have. I cannot see that any movement with such leaders can make North Carolina. The same state of affairs does not exist with us as in Virginia. The State debt is settled and the only question that could form the nucleus of such a movement would be the prohibition question and that is regarded as settled by all the thinking men in the State. The fact that the Democratic party is not a party of prohibition. No Democratic State ever passed prohibition laws. As a party it voted against it at the last session of Congress. Why, the Republican party is the paternal party. It believes in taking care of the people, morals, religion, business and everything else. It wants to say what you shall drink. The Democratic party leaves the matter to the people, and allows themselves to decide each for himself, and that is right."

"Our legislature voted to send the matter to the people, but the Democratic leaders in that body were all pronounced anti-prohibition. If we, as a party, supported prohibition it would have been carried at our election; as it was the question was buried under 119,000 votes. The truth of the move, if it means anything, is that a few able men in the State are anxious to ride into prominence on any move that will land them there. I am of the opinion that had Mr. Price waited until his party called him, he would have accepted his nomination, which is what Congress, much sooner than he will by his present course, provided, of course, that the papers properly represent his position."

"You do not feel uneasy then?" "Not the least bit."

As the OBSERVER man left the room Col. Armfield gave a whiff which blew away the smoke that encircled his head. It impressed the o. m. that with like ease Mr. Armfield would dispel any opposition coming from the quarter named.

POSTAL NOTES.

The postoffice at Chambers' Burke county, has been discontinued and mail must now be sent to Morganton.

New offices have been established at Little's Mills, Richmond county, with Chas. D. Dow as postmaster; Brown's Hampton county, with Chas. R. Fitts as postmaster.

Commissions have been forwarded as follows: Chas. J. Benton, Manson, N. C.; W. G. Brown, Troutman's, N. C.; Columbus B. Walker, Garden City, S. C.; Curtis R. Rish, Rishington, S. C.; Louis P. Waggoner, Ledges Garden, N. C.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Judge Seymour has left to hold the Superior Court at Lexington. He will return. At present the contest is between him and Bassell.

Many of the seekers after spoils have returned home, the spoils not being forthcoming as soon as hoped for. Jenkins is believed to be ahead in the contest in the 6th congressional district, but his friends are not so sure of the place. The Armfield and Vance resolutions will likely elicit an early settlement of the matter. Hubbs is for Cooper. Mr. Jenkins says he will compromise with no man in his contest, but make a square fight. He has received a number of endorsements, one from Bishop Hood, colored, which is highly flattering.

Col. Keogh has returned from a flying trip home whether he was called on business.

Collector White, of the Second internal revenue district, is just now in hot water. Congressman Hubbs has prepared charges against him and is trying to have him dismissed. Ex-Sheriff Cobb, of Edgecombe county, is ready to step into his shoes.

It has leaked out that Pennypacker promised to name in his contest, in 1884, a month for withdrawing in his favor for the collectorship of the port of Wilmington. The matter has been called to the attention of the President and in the meantime Pennypacker's chances are growing beautifully less. No other candidate is mentioned for the place.

Col. Fagg is here after Roberts' scalp as postmaster at Asheville. He does not want the place for himself, but wishes it for the mayor, which in this connection means his wife.

About ten days ago Mr. Williamson was appointed postmaster at Tarboro, by the President and his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. Shaw, the present incumbent, is here and is making a warm fight before the Senate committee against Williamson's confirmation.

Judge Moore was first chosen spokesman of the Mott-Tarris delegation that called at the White House last week, but afterwards, Jim was not substituted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Ball Day in the House and Senate—The Latter Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—HOUSE.—Bills were reported from the committee on claims to refund to the State of Georgia certain moneys contributed by that State for the common defence in 1777. House calendar.

Bill also reported from the committee on naval affairs for the purchase of a lot of ground opposite the Gosport Navy Yard. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Joyce, of Vermont, moved to recommit the report and all pending amendments to the committee on rules, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on Joyce's motion and it was agreed to, yeas 156, nays 90.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on rules, increasing the membership of committee, and consumed the greater part of the day's session in its discussion, in which Robeson was made a target for much good humored ridicule.

Several members opposed the amendment offered yesterday by King, of Louisiana, giving to the committee for the improvement of the Mississippi river, the same right to report on appropriation bills as the committee on appropriations now has. Finally King withdrew the amendment, giving warning, however, that he would watch the committee on commerce to see how the promises now made to consider fairly the needs of the Mississippi Valley would be kept.

Sandahl, favoring the proposition to increase the committee membership, said the growth of business in Congress had kept pace with the growth of all interests in the country. To illustrate that he gave the number of bills introduced in the House in Congress, commencing with 2,499 in the 40th Congress and increasing regularly each Congress until the number at the present Congress would probably exceed 10,000. The number up to date being 3,283.

The House then went into committee of the whole, with Haskell, of Kansas, in the chair, and took up the bill to appropriate \$5,000 for the packing, transporting and arranging certain agricultural and mineral specimens received by the Agricultural Bureau from the Atlanta exposition. After a short explanation by Valentine, of Nebraska, the bill was passed. Adjourned.

At 1:35 p. m. the Sherman funding bill was taken up and Salsbury took the floor. After an ineffectual effort by Ingalls to secure an arrangement for a test vote on his bill to-day the discussion of the funding bill was continued by Windom against the bill, and Hill, of Georgia, who charged that the operation of Secretary Windom in continuing the 5 and 6 per cent at 3 1/2 was unconstitutional.

Hawley, a member of the committee on railroads moved to recommit to the committee the bill ratifying the act of the general council of the Choctaw nation, granting to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company the right of way for a railroad and telegraphic line through the nation. He said that the official protest of the Choctaw nation and other documents submitted since the bill was passed on the calendar had not been before the committee and he thought the measure should be considered under the new light thus thrown upon it.

The motion met with considerable opposition, particularly from senators Maxey and Coke, on the ground of delay to the bill, through losing its place on the calendar. To meet this objection Hawley modified his motion, proving that when again reported the bill should be restored to its present place on the calendar, and so modified the motion was agreed to.

Pending a motion for an executive session, the bill was laid aside informally.

Executive session at 4 o'clock, and at 4:20 the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 20, adjourned till Monday.

Riot in a Railroad Camp. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—An Atlanta, Ga., special says a serious riot in the camp of the Mobile and Alabama Railroad near here occurred last night. Twenty men were engaged in it, several were badly wounded and Alexander Butler, colored, was shot and killed.

Track Submerged. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The New Orleans, Cairo and St. Louis railroad is submerged to a great extent between Grenada and Canton, and no trains have passed south over that road since the 16th. Mails are delayed.

For Rent. THE new and commodious residence built by H. T. Butler, on Tryon street, between E. and F. & G. Sts. R. C. Good bargain. Apply to F. H. GLOVER, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A six room house, with good yard and well of water, for rent or sale. Apply to WALTER BREEM, dec'd of it.

FOR RENT. TWO houses, one on Graham street, the other in rear of my residence. Each has four rooms, good garden and well of water. Both comfortable houses. Possession immediately. FRANK SNIDER, Jan 15 1w

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE house and lot on B street, formerly occupied by Thos. Sprinkle, is for sale or rent. Apply to THOS. H. HAUGHTON, Jan 15 1w

FOR SALE. A good store house and lots at A. Matthews', N. C. The house is two stories high with seven rooms up stairs, and basement. Suitable for residence as well as for business. It is in the growing town in the State, and has just a flourishing school and church in the neighborhood. This property will be sold at a bargain to a bona fide purchaser. In the store house is a stock of General Merchandise, purchased last fall, which will be sold at the premises. R. BOSTON WALLACE, Jan 18 dit 2w

MUSICAL. Prof. JULIAN O. SCHULTZ, Lately a Professor of the New York Conservatory of Music, will teach a select class of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Special course for teachers. Unexceptional references. Music House, Jan 15 1w

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NOTICE. ALL persons desiring teachers certificates will please present themselves on Thursday, 12th inst., at the court house in Charlotte. The day is not set by law, and there will be no private examinations thereafter under ordinary circumstances.

FOR SALE. ONE PONY. Also, a good saddle horse. Call on WALTER BREEM, Jan 15 1w

BURGESS NICHOLS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, & C. A FULL LINE OF Cheap Bedsteads, AND LOUNGES, Parlor & Chamber Suits. COFFERS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND. 105 WEST TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE. Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It cures itching, burning, and sudden death, which is currying off so many noble men and women in the full tide of life and usefulness.

Woman can sympathize with Woman. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulcers, Pain, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the young.

FOR SALE. ONE PONY. Also, a good saddle horse. Call on WALTER BREEM, Jan 15 1w

SALE OF BONDS. BY Virtue of an order of the Superior Court of A. I. Johnston county, in the case of A. I. Johnston and others, I will offer for sale at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., at public auction, for cash, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., eight (\$8) bonds of the county of Cabarrus, due on February 20th, 1880, each for \$500, bonds coupons are attached for interest at 6 per cent, from February 20th, 1880.

FOR SALE. ONE PONY. Also, a good saddle horse. Call on WALTER BREEM, Jan 15 1w