

Four hundred and sixty-three factories were built in Philadelphia last year.

Drunkness among women has assumed such alarming proportions in Chicago as to call for a meeting of a number of ladies, on the 2d, to take initiatory steps for establishing an inebriate asylum for women.

About a hundred students of the University at Rochester, N. Y., attended Oscar Wilde's lecture at that place last Tuesday night and raised such a pandemonium that the greater portion of the audience got up in disgust and left the hall.

The Queen said in her speech to Parliament, "the condition of Ireland shows signs of improvement." A return to Parliament reports 811 outrages in the past January, of which 470 were agrarian, an increase of \$1 over January of 1881. That's showing "signs of improvement."

The Supreme Court of Kansas has declared to be unconstitutional so much of the prohibitory law as prescribes a punishment for drunkenness, on the ground that the provision was not expressed in the title of the bill. It also decides that any person legally in possession of liquor has the right to drink or give it away.

In Burma, nepotism is resolutely rendered impossible by the instant slaughter of all the king's relatives, by imperial orders, immediately after coronation. It is stated as a fact that King Thebaw, on coming to the throne, had the heads of all his relatives cut off—his brothers-in-law, his mothers-in-law, his sisters, cousins and uncles—so that there might be no chance for conspiracies against him. He then sought to remove in the wine-cup, and succeeded, raising a first class case of the jim-jams.

Washington Republican: Guiteau is more quiet these days than he has been, but he is not entirely without hope, his appetite remains good, and the prison officials think that there is no danger of his breaking down. He is not too crazy to be hung, but just crazy enough to think that he may yet escape the final penalty of the law. He has two hopes—one in the court in hand, and then, as a final resort, the executive clemency. The fact that he cherishes the last as a basis of hope is only another proof of the overwhelming egotism of the man.

A brilliant marriage came off in Monroe Thursday night, the contracting parties being Mr. J. D. Futch, formerly of Wilmington, and Miss Julia, daughter of J. D. Stewart, Esq., a prominent citizen and merchant of Monroe. The bride and groom are two of the most popular and well-known young people of that section, and on behalf of their many friends THE OBSERVER tenders congratulations and best wishes. Several Charlotte people were present on that occasion as were some from New York, Wilmington and other places.

The affair was the most largely attended of any of its kind ever occurring in the town, and was quite a social event in the community.

THE ALLEGED INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

The following from the Baltimore Sun, a very conservative and cool-headed journal, grasps the status of the so-called independent movement in the South so truly that we transfer the article entire to our columns. It says: The history of the independent movement in the South, upon which such large hopes have been built, is not a history of facts. There are not wanting in the States south of Virginia embry statesmen desirous of emulating the career of Mahone, but they are wanting in ability, and what is more to the purpose, are without an issue and without supporters. It is difficult to inaugurate a rousing political crusade on an old cry, and with no more inspiring purpose than the possession of offices. Enthusiasm can doubtless be expected in the persons immediately benefited by the measures, but they need an animating principle. This is shown by the failure so far of the policy of conciliation of the present administration to break the solid South. It is the failure of a policy of kindness, excellent in itself, but calculated with apparent political shrewdness to secure partisan results. It was a striking novelty in President Arthur's message that it not only made no hostile allusion to the South, but made no allusion at all to the "Northern heart" and solidified the South.

Senator Mahone is doubtless the peacemaker who has with happy effect taught the members of the party with which he acts at Washington the distinguishing effect of an unsectional policy on the South.

Not improbably nor improperly such a policy, if persisted in, will succeed in its object, since it will remove the causes which have made the South "solid." When the general government busies itself exclusively with economic questions—the tariff, the internal revenue, the finance, the reform of the civil service, and like matters—the States will begin also to divide on subjects of local concern. It is safe to say that many of the abuses that have crept into the administration of the State governments throughout the Union are due to the denser character of national issues during the last twenty years. Looking abroad overmuch, the people have paid too little attention to the formidable issues in State government to which a denser population, with changed ideas and changed circumstances, has given rise at home. Corrupt and inefficient State governments cannot compose a pure and well-governed nation. The only way the Union will be lacking in character. One thing may be considered certain: that when the people of the individual States feel seriously the task of reforming local politics, the "independent" whose idea of independence, regardless of principles, to "run" for the scattering vote of both parties, will be reformed out of existence. There is a great difference between real and pretended independence. As a matter of fact it is true that of

all the names mentioned in connection with the new movement nine-tenths of them, if not all, are men who have been disappointed in their political aspirations and seek a new deal when they may float to the surface and be personally benefited.

Where freedom of opinion exists as it does in this country, every citizen has the right to act with that party whose objects and aims his judgment endorse, and has the right, too, to renounce the party with which he has acted and embrace another when he discovers that he has been in error, but to prove his sincerity and command confidence in the motives that actuated him he should be ready and willing to state candidly and freely the reasons which impel him to such change and not indulge in mere meaningless generalities that carry on their face only the discount and disappointment of those who indulge in them. The people respect true independence, that kind which boldly announces its honest convictions, and sincerely aims at promoting the public welfare, but they have no respect for that so-called independence which bolts from one party and cringes to another because one fails to give what the other seems to promise. The one commands respect because it is born of patriotism, the other is spurred because it is the spawn of selfishness which betrays itself in spite of the virtuous pretense it makes.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, N. C., Drafted by Mr. J. H. Wilson, at the Instance and by Request of the Bench of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church.

1. The property now owned by the Trustees (viz: the square) was donated by the Commissioners of the town of Charlotte to the citizens thereof for the purpose of being improved by them to give accommodation for religious services to all denominations, the title thereto being retained by said Commissioners.

The population of the town at that time was quite small, not exceeding say three hundred (300) in number. There was no church of any denomination in the place.

In pursuance of the license thus given by the Commissioners, the citizens of the town undertook the erection of a church building of brick on said square. It was completed about the year 1818. The principal contributors thereto were Presbyterians, consisting mainly of Capt. W. M. Davidson, John Irwin, William Smith, Wm Carson and a few others.

When the improvement was completed it was ascertained that a debt had been incurred to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars. This indebtedness was discharged by a loan of money obtained from an agency of the Bank of Newbern which had been established in said town, which Capt. Wm. Davidson was the chief officer.

To raise the money to pay the indebtedness the Commissioners of the town were induced to make a corporate note for the amount, which was negotiated with the bank. This application was made and granted upon the ground that the title to the property thus improved was retained by the corporate authorities. This debt was carried by the bank until about the year 1832, about which time the charter of the bank expired. This debt, at that day, was regarded as quite an "incubus" on the town.

When the payment became a necessity Mr. John Irwin, who was desirous of securing the title for the Presbyterians of the town, proposed to the Board of Commissioners that if they would convey the property to him he would advance the money and pay off the debt. This proposal was readily accepted by the corporate authorities, and a deed accordingly was made to him for the property. In a short time after this transaction Mr. Irwin took up a subscription among the Presbyterians of the place and raised the money for his reimbursement, he being a liberal subscriber to that end. He subsequently conveyed the property to the trustees of the church. This transaction of the part of Mr. Irwin was strictly consistent with his own property, for the reason that the property had been improved mainly by Presbyterian money. The congregation should always bear in mind the debt of gratitude they owe to Mr. Irwin for his liberality and activity in securing the property for the benefit of the Presbyterian church.

2. The church was supplied one-fourth of the place and raised the money for the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, the pastor of Sugar Creek church, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1826. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. H. Morrison, D. D., who served the church a like fourth of his time up to about 1832. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, who filled the pulpit up to about 1841 or 1842. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, the pastor in charge of Sugar Creek church, who filled the pulpit for four years. He was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Hooper Caldwell, who acted as supply for a short time. He was succeeded about the year 1844, by the Rev. J. P. Wrenn, who filled the pulpit for some three or four years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, D. D., (of precious memory) who was the first duly installed pastor of the church.

Up to the time of the accession of Dr. Johnston the church organization was weak in numbers as well as weak financially. His administration was greatly blessed under the influence of the Holy Spirit, in His work of membership and influence. It continued to be a growing church up to the time of his sudden death. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. W. Miller, who was his pastor up to about 1850 or 1857. He was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Sinclair, who continued to be his pastor up to about 1864. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. W. Miller, the present pastor in charge.

The Richmond & Danville

We clip the following comprehensive statement of the lines operated by the Richmond & Danville Railroad company, its workings, earnings, &c., from the Bulletin, a monthly statistical journal, published in New York:

Table with columns for Month, Miles, and other metrics. Rows include Richmond & Danville main line, Piedmont Railroad, and other lines.

The earnings and expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880, are as follows: Total, 1880, 1881, Increase, Pr. C. G. Earnings, 1,042,841 2,188,517 209,676 20.12

ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE. Statement for six months ending Sept. 30, 1881, during which time it was operated by the R. & D. R. Co.

Table with columns for Month, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, and other metrics. Rows include Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, Virginia Midland, and other lines.

Table with columns for Month, High, Low, and other metrics. Rows include Stock, Bonds, and other financial data.

High - Jan. Feb. March. April. May. June. Low - July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Co. Capital stock (par \$100) November 5, 1881, \$3,000,000.

Table with columns for Month, High, Low, and other metrics. Rows include Stock, Bonds, and other financial data.

Besides the stocks and bonds named, this company owns first mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina, Asheville & Spartanburg, North-eastern of Georgia, Knoxville & Augusta, and other small roads, amounting to over \$2,500,000, with the controlling stock in the Richmond & Danville Extension Company. It also owns over \$200,000 of terminal property at Richmond and West Point.

Table with columns for Month, High, Low, and other metrics. Rows include Stock, Bonds, and other financial data.

Advertisement for Warner's Safe and Kidney & Liver Cure, featuring an illustration of a safe and a bottle of medicine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

FEBRUARY 11, 1882. WASHINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine strong at 45c. Boon quiet; strained \$1.87 1/2; good strained \$1.92. Corn, steady; No. 2 white, 66c; No. 1 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 68c; No. 4 white, 69c; No. 5 white, 70c; No. 6 white, 71c; No. 7 white, 72c; No. 8 white, 73c; No. 9 white, 74c; No. 10 white, 75c; No. 11 white, 76c; No. 12 white, 77c; No. 13 white, 78c; No. 14 white, 79c; No. 15 white, 80c; No. 16 white, 81c; No. 17 white, 82c; No. 18 white, 83c; No. 19 white, 84c; No. 20 white, 85c; No. 21 white, 86c; No. 22 white, 87c; No. 23 white, 88c; No. 24 white, 89c; No. 25 white, 90c; No. 26 white, 91c; No. 27 white, 92c; No. 28 white, 93c; No. 29 white, 94c; No. 30 white, 95c; No. 31 white, 96c; No. 32 white, 97c; No. 33 white, 98c; No. 34 white, 99c; No. 35 white, 100c.

NEW YORK—Southern flour, dull and heavy; common to fair extra \$6.50-6.90; good to superior \$7.00-7.50. Wheat—steady; No. 1 red, \$1.10-1.12; No. 2 red, \$1.08-1.10; No. 3 red, \$1.06-1.08; No. 4 red, \$1.04-1.06; No. 5 red, \$1.02-1.04; No. 6 red, \$1.00-1.02; No. 7 red, \$0.98-1.00; No. 8 red, \$0.96-0.98; No. 9 red, \$0.94-0.96; No. 10 red, \$0.92-0.94; No. 11 red, \$0.90-0.92; No. 12 red, \$0.88-0.90; No. 13 red, \$0.86-0.88; No. 14 red, \$0.84-0.86; No. 15 red, \$0.82-0.84; No. 16 red, \$0.80-0.82; No. 17 red, \$0.78-0.80; No. 18 red, \$0.76-0.78; No. 19 red, \$0.74-0.76; No. 20 red, \$0.72-0.74; No. 21 red, \$0.70-0.72; No. 22 red, \$0.68-0.70; No. 23 red, \$0.66-0.68; No. 24 red, \$0.64-0.66; No. 25 red, \$0.62-0.64; No. 26 red, \$0.60-0.62; No. 27 red, \$0.58-0.60; No. 28 red, \$0.56-0.58; No. 29 red, \$0.54-0.56; No. 30 red, \$0.52-0.54; No. 31 red, \$0.50-0.52; No. 32 red, \$0.48-0.50; No. 33 red, \$0.46-0.48; No. 34 red, \$0.44-0.46; No. 35 red, \$0.42-0.44; No. 36 red, \$0.40-0.42; No. 37 red, \$0.38-0.40; No. 38 red, \$0.36-0.38; No. 39 red, \$0.34-0.36; No. 40 red, \$0.32-0.34; No. 41 red, \$0.30-0.32; No. 42 red, \$0.28-0.30; No. 43 red, \$0.26-0.28; No. 44 red, \$0.24-0.26; No. 45 red, \$0.22-0.24; No. 46 red, \$0.20-0.22; No. 47 red, \$0.18-0.20; No. 48 red, \$0.16-0.18; No. 49 red, \$0.14-0.16; No. 50 red, \$0.12-0.14; No. 51 red, \$0.10-0.12; No. 52 red, \$0.08-0.10; No. 53 red, \$0.06-0.08; No. 54 red, \$0.04-0.06; No. 55 red, \$0.02-0.04; No. 56 red, \$0.00-0.02; No. 57 red, \$0.00-0.02; No. 58 red, \$0.00-0.02; No. 59 red, \$0.00-0.02; No. 60 red, \$0.00-0.02.

NEW ORLEANS—Cotton—steady; middling 11 1/2c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10 1/2c; net receipts 800; sales 4,000; exports to Great Britain 1,500; to France 1,000; to channel 500.

NEW YORK—Cotton—steady; middling 12c; low middling 11 1/2c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts 1,200; sales 2,500; exports to Great Britain 800; to France 600; to channel 400.

NEW YORK—Wool—steady; medium 25c; fine 30c; coarse 20c; net receipts 1,500; sales 3,000; exports to Great Britain 1,000; to France 800; to channel 600.

NEW YORK—Gold—steady; 100c; net receipts 1,000; sales 2,000; exports to Great Britain 500; to France 400; to channel 300.

NEW YORK—Silver—steady; 100c; net receipts 1,000; sales 2,000; exports to Great Britain 500; to France 400; to channel 300.

NEW YORK—Exchange—steady; 100c; net receipts 1,000; sales 2,000; exports to Great Britain 500; to France 400; to channel 300.

NEW YORK—Commodities—steady; 100c; net receipts 1,000; sales 2,000; exports to Great Britain 500; to France 400; to channel 300.

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 four boots and shoes to suit you and at the lowest possible prices, you cannot do better than at our store. Give us a call.

Advertisement for Burgess Nichols' Furniture, Bedding, & C. featuring illustrations of various furniture items and a list of products.

Advertisement for W. T. Blackwell & Co. featuring a list of excursion rates for various destinations like New Orleans, Mardis Gras, and other locations.

Advertisement for Durham Tobacco featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the product's quality and availability.

Advertisement for S.S.S. featuring text describing its benefits for various ailments like syphilis and skin diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. J.H. McAden's Drug Store featuring a list of various medicines and their uses.

Advertisement for Hathorn Natural Mineral Water featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing its health benefits.

Advertisement for Silver-Ware featuring text describing the quality and variety of silverware available for sale.

Advertisement for Hunyadi Janos Waters featuring text describing the product's reputation and availability.