The Charlotte Observer.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1881.

REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.

There are indications that the Republican party managers are working up the color question, with a view to political effect in the coming campaign. The movement of the colored people of this State to secure certain rights, which, it is alleged, have been denied them, and which culminated in the Goldsboro convention, is part of the scheme, which originated not among the colored people, but among the white managers, who never let slip an opportunity to practice upon the credulity of the race, whom they have found it so easy to dupe since they became a factor in politics. The prosecution of the citizens of South Carolina, charged with violation of the United States election laws, in which Attorney-General Brewster shows such extraordinary zeal, is substantially a part of the same programme, which, under pretense of securing a "free election and a fair count," means an effort to wrest that State from the Democracy and turn it over to the Republicans. The idea is to make the negroes believe that they have been imposed upon, defrauded out of a victory that properly belonged to them, and impress them with the idea that they may look to the United States to champion their cause if they assert their rights and contend for the supremacy of the State. This, we say, is practically what these prosecutions mean.

Last Thursday a delegation of prominent colored men waited upon Mr. Brewster, who has shown such zeal in the South Carolina cases, and protested against the non-enforcement of the civil rights of the negro in Florida, and received from him the assurance that the case complained of should meet with prompt and full investigation. Here, then, is the colored question in some shape coming to the front in three States, two of them very close States, and within the possible reach of the Republican, the other with a large negro majority, which, if it could be held together and voted solidly for the Republicans, would ensure it to them There is time between now and the next election to work up these States and get the negroes pretty compactly in line for the work to be done. This is undoubtedly the game. It is the old game which has been played, to a greater or less extent, on the advent of every general election that has been held in the South since the war. This interest in the colored man, however, is mere pretense. They want his vote, and for this they herd with him; his vote received, he may rest under his so-called grievances until his vote is wanted again, when their interest in him will be again aroused, and they will patch up more "whereases" and "resolves" to show their friendship.

It is somewhat remarkable that while this is going on in the South, and the Republican managers are persuading the colored brother that he is very badly treated by the Democrats, that three Republican United States Senators take occasion, in the United States Senate, to pronounce negro suffrage a failure, and to express the opinion that this country belonged to the white man, and would be ruled by the white man. One of these Senators was H. M. Teller, of Colorado, who has recently been appointed Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Arthur, he thus indirectly, if not not directly, endorsing the views of Teller by taking him into his cabinet and making him one of his council. What do intelligent colored men think of that? How could they fail to see the hypocrisy of the party whose president places in his cabinet the man who proclaims himself an advocate of white supremacy, while it pretends to be the especial friend and champion of the colored people? The appointment of Teller to that position was an affront to the colored voters of the United States, and would be so regarded by them if they were not used to being kicked, cuffed and humbugged with impunity by the party which has trifled with them at will ever since they became a voting power. Perhaps, in the course of time and in the slow development of events, the colored people will discover how little of real interest or friendship there is in the Republican party for them.

JUDGE LYNCH IN ALABAMA.

One of the Culprits Confesses the Crime, for which Vengeance is Wreaked.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A Selma, Ala., special says that Henry Ivy and Jim Acoff, negroes, who it has transpired were implicated in the killing of J. B. Weissenger on December 10th last, were taken out and lynched by a body of forty masked men at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the woods, four miles south of Brown's Station, on the Alabama Central Railroad. Last Wednesday Ivy, who had been haunted by thoughts of execution and was suffering from pangs of conscience, made a full confession of the crime, pronouncing himself as the man who really did the killing, and implicated Jim Acoff, then at large on the plantation. The confession was made, without fear or compulsion, to seven intelligent white men. Ivy and Acoff were immediately arrested and held to await the action of the grand jury. When it became generally known on the neighboring plantations that Ivy had made a confession, the negroes became greatly excited, and it was only with great decision on the part of the white people that they were kept from hanging the culprit then and there. Ivy and Acoff were confined in a school house. Yesterday morning, while one of the guards was absent to get a drink of water, forty masked men, thought to be all whites, rode up to the building, quickly overcame and bound and gagged the remaining guards, and rode off with the negroes, who in vain pleaded for mercy—for "just one more day" of life. Ivy's body was found hanging to a tree near the school house. Acoff's body has not yet been discovered, but there can be no doubt of his having been killed.

More Rations Furnished.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Secretary of War to-day directed that two hundred thousand additional rations be issued to the commissioners at New Orleans to be distributed to sufferers from the floods in Louisiana.

IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE DEVOTES ITSELF CHIEFLY TO THE PASSAGE OF PRIVATE BILLS, AND VOORHEES DISCOURSES ON THE IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

The Chinese Question, in the House---A Proposition to Pay Certain Ante-War Claims Elicits a Lively Discussion, Calls Some of the "Loyal" Members Vigorously to the Front, and Some of Them Vent Their Opinions Freely.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—SENATE.—Lapham presented a remonstrance transmitted to him by the Chamber of Commerce of New York from the business men of that city engaged in the China dry goods, iron and cotton trade, and embracing the signatures of bankers and insurance companies against the passage of any law prohibiting Chinese immigration.

It sets forth that such legislation is contrary to our national policy and an unnecessary affront to a friendly nation, prejudicial to the commercial interests of the country in reducing if not destroying our growing commerce with China which promises to be of vast importance.

Lapham said the petitioners were animated by that spirit which so universally prevailed in his boyhood, and which was expressed in one stanza in a the song, Jefferson and liberty with which all were familiar.

"Here strangers from a thousand shores,
Compelled by tyranny to roam,
Shall find amid abundant stores
A freer and happier home."

The paper went to the committee on foreign relations.

Maxey, from the committee on claims, reported favorably with amendments a bill to reappropriate and apply the amount appropriated by the act of March 1877 to pay certain Southern mail contractors.

On motion of Cameron, of Wisconsin, the House bill for the allowance of about 150 claims arising under the act of July 4th, 1864, for stores and supplies furnished the army of the United States, all of which have been reported by the accounting officer of the treasury, was passed.

The Senate then took up the calendar and on motion of Teller, devoted the morning hour to the pension bills, of which a number were passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, at 2 o'clock, the bill for the improvement of navigation in the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which came up as the regular order, was temporarily laid aside, and 60 pension bills passed.

After disposing of this business the regular order was again passed over, and Voorhees addressed the Senate upon the resolution recently introduced by him declaring the conduct of the State department in relation to the arrest and imprisonment by the British authorities of Daniel McSweeney and other American citizens in violation of American law, inconsistent with the value of American citizenship and derogatory of the honor of the United States. He said the Secretary of State had failed to respond to the Senate resolution of March 9th, peremptorily instructing him to report upon the McSweeny case at the earliest day possible until March 20th, although every item of information transmitted on the latter date was in the hands of that officer when the resolution reached him, and could have been sent in within 24 hours thereafter. The American State department, he asserted, of late years had always proceeded very slowly when appealed to in behalf of an American citizen in a foreign prison. He proceeded as follows: "A government which is indifferent to the fate of its own citizens, whether at home or abroad, which fails to respond boldly and swiftly to their appeals for justice, and leaves them to waste away their lives in prison, untried and unconvicted, is unworthy of allegiance, and ought not to have and will not long retain a respectable position among the independent powers of the earth." The speaker then reviewed the case of McSweeny, "a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested by British authorities in Ireland and imprisoned on the 2d of June, 1881, and who has been in prison without trial ever since, notwithstanding the repeated appeals of the prisoner and his wife to our government for protection and redress."

The unmanly and pusilanimous silence of the State Department throughout the whole case was, Mr. Voorhees said, such that every American head would be bowed and every American heart filled with humiliation as the facts become known. He, Voorhees, felt degraded in his pride as a citizen, when compelled to state as he now did with the communication of the State Department in his hands, that for six long and weary months to the prisoner, after this government had received the letter of Mrs. McSweeney, not a single step was taken by the authorities here for an inquiry into the circumstances of the arrest, and they were then influenced to take action by considerations other than a just appreciation of the claims of McSweeny to protection.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, asked whether McSweeny was in prison now?

Mr. Voorhees said he understood that he was as no notice had been given of his release. Commenting upon the prisoner's recital of his sufferings in jail he said the picture was one of wanton brutality, such as barbarians alone inflicted on their prisoners, whether guilty or not, and showed that the spirit of torture which for so many years disgraced English history was yet active, especially when the victim belongs to a government whose administration cares nothing for his safety and still less for its own honor. Upon the history of the case Mr. Voorhees charged that there had been gross and flagrant violation of the act of July 27, 1868, section 2,001 of the Revised Statutes, for which somebody ought to answer at the bar of the Senate under articles of impeachment.

At the close of Senator Voorhees' remarks the galleries, which contained many members of the land league convention recently in session in this city, noisily manifested their appreciation of his effort.

Upon the suggestion of Senator Sherman the resolution of Mr. Voorhees was referred to the committee on foreign relations with a view to enquiring into all the facts of the case.

The Senate, at 4:50, went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Willis, of Kentucky, presented a minority report on the anti-Chinese bill and it was referred to the House calendar.

The report states that the minority members had desired to report a bill fixing the term of suspension at fifteen years and restoring the penalty clause, but in view of the statement that Page would, on Monday, endeavor to pass his bill under a suspension of the rules, they had determined not to report a fifteen year bill, but to vote for Page's motion. They filed the report, however, for the purpose of formally stating their preference for fifteen years. They base their argument in support of that proposition upon the demand of the people of the Pacific coast as asserted at public meetings and on the fact that to that people a suspension of even twenty years was not acceptable. J. F. Swift, the only member of the commission who represented the anti-Chinese sentiment, had declared that a ten years suspension was worse than nothing, and that it would not restore to its normal condition the industrial and business interests in conflict, or come up to the expectation of the people of that section. The report then proceeds to argue that the government of the United States was given by the treaty absolute discretion as to determining the time and manner of such suspension.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the private business, and at 12:30 went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar for the relief of Edward B. Armstrong, one of the heirs of James B. Armstrong, of Missouri, met with some opposition on the ground that though the original claimant had been loyal, E. B. Armstrong had been unable to prove his loyalty.

White, of Kentucky, advocated the measure and contended that the claims of loyal persons which originated before the war should be paid. The Republican party could not afford to vote against this bill. It might gain some congressional districts in the North by such clap trap, but could not, he hoped, gain any in the South.

Camp, of New York, earnestly protested against the passage of the bill, contending that it would open the doors for other rebel claims. It would be quoted as a precedent for the payment of salaries to those officers who resigning their commissions had turned their swords against their country. It would be cited for the payment of the balance of the salaries of those gentlemen who had left their seats in the House and Senate and plunged the nation into war. The men who had gone into the rebellion had forfeited every right which the constitution had guaranteed to them and the only right they had was to have their property confiscated and themselves hanged higher than Haman.

The debate was continued at great length by Taylor, of Ohio, and Buckner, of Missouri, in support of, and by Bayne, of Pennsylvania, and Burrows, of Michigan, in opposition to the bill, after which the enacting clause was struck out, thus defeating the measure.

After the consideration of several other private bills the committee rose and after the transaction of some unimportant business the house at 4.30 adjourned. To-morrow's session to be for debate on the tariff commission bill.

Sugar Cane Killed---A Terrific Hail and Rain Storm.

PLACUEMINE, LA., April 14.—The Times-Democratic's boat Susie B. arrived here after a trip through Bayou Grosse Tete as far as Rosedale. Woolfolk, Shady Grove, Augusta, Trinity and Daquin places are under water. The cane will probably be killed. The loss to the sugar crop here will be about 3,000 hogsheads and the loss to stock 1000 hogsheads.

On the Gay and Dagre places Wednesday night during the terrific hail and rain storm, the sugar house was blown down and nothing has been heard of its 11 white occupants. They were Mr. l'Ovillon, his mother, brother, wife and child, Mr. Hopaker, his wife and two children, and two unknown persons. Search this morning showed all the refugees' furniture crushed, but no bodies were found. As their boats are missing it is hoped the people fled to the woods before the storm broke out.

Report of Committee on Contested Elections in Florida.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House committee elections to-day adopted the the followlng resolutions by a vote of 7 to 4:

Resolved, That Jesse J. Finley was not elected as a Representative to the Forty-seventh Congress from the Second Congressional district of Florida, and is not entitled to a seat.

Resolved, That Horatio Bisbee, Jr., was duly elected as Representative from the Second Congressional district of Florida to the Forty-seventh Congress and is entitled to his seat as such Representative.

Rainey was instructed to report the action of the committee to the House, and permission was given the minority to make a report direct to the House.

Failure of a Buffalo Bank.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—The First National bank of this city closed its doors this morning. A large number of their drafts issued to live stock dealers drawn on the Fourth National bank of New York city, on the 4th instant and since that date, were yesterday dishonored in New York.

The extent or amount of drafts unpaid cannot now be ascertained but is thought to be large. The failure of the bank to pay their drafts will seriously affect a large number of live stock dealers who sent dishonored drafts in payment of stock sold by them. It is believed that depositors will be paid in full.

A Report on War Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House sub-committee on war claims made a report to-day upon the claim of Bradley, of Knoxville, Tenn., for $5,000, for property seized by the Union forces during battle in the late war. The report elicited considerable opposition upon the ground that this claim if allowed would establish a precedent for a large number of similar claims now pending before Congress. Action upon the report was deferred until the next meeting of the committee.

Southern Congressmen Before the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House committee on commerce to-day, heard arguments from the congressional delegations of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina in advocacy of appropriations for river and harbor improvement which the members desire incorporated in the river and harbor appropriation bill. To-morrow the committee will hear delegations of Virginia, Florida and Alabama on a similar subject.

A New Florida Enterprise.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Ex-United States Senator A. McDonald, Hugh J. Jewett, of the Erie Road, A. S. Sullivan, of New York, and Milton Taylor, of Cincinnati, have organized the Florida mill, land and lumber company, with a capital of $500,000. They have purchased 625,000 acres in three of the gulf counties of Florida, from which they propose to take yellow pine for shipment to New York.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Partly cloudy weather, northeasterly winds, stationary or higher barometer and stationary temperature.

"Excruciating Agencies."

158 Constance Street,
New Orleans, La., March 16, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has relieved me in the most happy manner from the excruciating agonies of kidney and bladder difficulties and gravel.

S. GUTHRIE.

It is probable that the young lady celebrated in those charming lines of Robert Burns, had tan, moth-spots and freckles, with other beauty blemishes. For such conditions, Dr. Benson's Skin Cure should be on every lady's toilet table.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1. Depot J. H. McAden, Charlotte, N. C.

BEDFORD ALUM AND IRON SPRINGS WATER AND MASS.—The great tonic and alterative contains twice as much iron and fifty per cent. more aluminum than any "alum and iron mass" known. Just the thing for the "spring weakness" now so general. Sold by all druggists of any standing. Prices reduced one half.

may11—tf

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

APRIL 14, 1882

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine firm, at 55c. Rosin firm; strained $1.92½; good strained $1.97½. Tar firm, at $1.75. Crude Turpentine firm, at $2.25 for hard; $3.75 for yellow dip; $3.00 for virgin (inferior). Corn—unchanged; prime white 93; mixed 90.

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour firm; Howard street and Western super $3 50@$4.75; extra $5.00@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.25; City Mills, super $3.50@$4.75; extra $5.00@$7.80; Rio brands $7 25@$7.50. Wheat—Southern steady and firm; Western irregular and higher and closing easier; Southern red $1.40@$1.47; amber $1.50@$1.60; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.42⅝@$1.42¾. Corn—Southern higher; Western irregular and easier; Southern white 90½@91; Southern yellow 88.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats, firm; Southern 60@65; Western white 63@65; mixed 60½@61; Pennsylvania 60@65. Provisions—firm; mess pork $18.00@$18.75. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8@11. Bacon—shoulders 9; clear rib sides 11¾; hams 13¼@13¾. Lard—refined 12¼. Coffee—lower and active; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 8½@9½. Sugar—strong; A soft 10. Whiskey—firm, at $1.21½. Freights dull.

CHICAGO.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; common to choice Western spring $4.75@$7.00; common to fancy $8.00@$7.50; Patent $7.50@$8.75. Wheat—unsettled, active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.35½@$1.36 for cash; $1.36 for April; $1.29½@$1.29⅝ for May. Corn—unsettled and generally higher, at 74⅛@75¾ for cash; 74⅛ for April. 77⅝@77¾ for May. Oats—unsettled and generally higher, at 49¼@52 for cash; 49¼@52¾ for May. Pork—steady, at $18.35@$18.40 for cash, April and May. Lard—demand fair and market firm, at at $11.35 for cash, April and May. Bulk meats—fairly, active and a shade higher; shoulders $7.25; short ribs $10.35; short clear $10 55. Whiskey—steady and unchanged, at $1.19.

NEW YORK.—Southern flour, steady and moderate inquiry; common to fair extra $5.60@$6.75; good to choice extra $6.80@$8.50. Wheat—½@1½c higher, unsettled and feverish, but closing firm at a trifle under the best prices; ungraded red $1.05@$1.50; No 2 red, April $1.43¾@$1.44½; May $1.44¼@$1.45½. Corn—¾@1c higher, feverish and unsettled, but closing very firm; ungraded 77¾@88½; No. 2, April 85¼@86; May 83¼@85⅜. Oats—unsettled and lower, but closing stronger, with an active trading; No. 3, 59¼. Hops—dull and unchanged; Yearlings 12@20. Coffee—¼c lower and weak, with the demand moderate; sales 3,000 bags Rio P. T. quoted at 8½@10½. Sugar—quiet and held very firm; sales 329 hhds. Muscovado at 7½; Baba 6 15 16 ex. ship; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7⅝; refined easier and quiet; Standard A 9⅝. Molasses—firm and rather quiet. Rice—steadily held and demand moderate. Rosin—quiet and unchanged, at $2.42½@$2.47½. Turpentine—closed firm, at 59 bid. Wool—dull and in buyers' favor; Domestic fleece 34@48; Texas 14@29. Pork—fairly active for export and very firm, options dull and nominally lower; old mess spot, $17 12½@$17.25. Middles—quiet and firm, and unchanged; long clear 10¼. Lard—lower and less active and closing stronger, at $11.55. Freights to Liverpool market dull and nominal. Cotton, per sail 5-32d@7-32d; per steam 5-32d@¼d.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 1,209; gross —; sales 384; stock 33,569; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to continent —; to France —; to channel —.

Weekly—net receipts 4,830; gross 4,858; sales 2,314; exports coastwise 3 922; to Great Britain 1,398; to continent 100; France —; to channel —.

NORFOLK—Quiet, middling 11¾c; net receipts 935; gross —; stock 30,283; exports coastwise —; sales —; exports to Great Britain —; to continent —.

Weekly—net receipts 4,034; gross —; sales 1,484; coastwise 2,414; Great Britain 7,310; channel —; continent —; France —.

BALTIMORE—Steady, middling 12⅛c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts —; gross 110; sales 125; stock 27,915; exports coastwise —; spinners —; exports to Great Britain —; to continent —.

Weekly—net receipts 61; gross 2,457; sales 419; spinners 3,625; exports Great Britain 2,333; coastwise —; continent —.

BOSTON—Steady, middling 12¼c; low middling 11⅞c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts 487; gross 564; sales —; stock 9,680; exports to Great Britain —; to France —.

Weekly—net receipts 2,835; gross 7,258; sales —; exports to Great Britain 6,965.

WILMINGTON—Firm, middling 11⅝c; low middling 11 3-16c; good ordinary 10 5 16c; receipts 48; gross —; sales —; stock 4,620; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to continent —.

Weekly—net receipts 95; gross —; exports coastwise 1,698; to Great Britain —; to continent —.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 12⅜c low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 322; gross —; sales —; stock —; exports Great Britain —; to continent —.

Weekly—net receipts 4,789; gross 6,790; sales —; spinners —; coastwise —; continent —; to Great Britain 5,900; stock 15,925.

SAVANNAH—Firm; middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 329; gross —; sales 1,600; stock 39,001; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to France —; to continent —.

Weekly—net receipts 2,662; gross 2,670; sales 7,900; exports to Great Britain 8,173; France —; coastwise 5,134; continent —.

NEW ORLEANS—Firm; middling 12c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 980; gross 1,384; sales 11,000; stock 194,881; exports to Great Britain —; to France —; coastwise —; to continent —; to channel —.

Weekly—net receipts 5,913; gross 8,557; sales —; exports Great Britain 25,313; channel 3,794; coastwise 3,186; France 4,592; continent 3,356.

MOBILE—Firm; middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10¾c; net receipts 243; gross —; sales 50; stock 21,431; exports coast —; France —; to Great Britain —; to continent —.

Weekly—net receipts 1,121; gross 1,149; sales 1,900; exports to Great Britain 2,704; coastwise 1,004; France —; continent —.

MEMPHIS—Firm; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 263; gross 265; shipments 378; sales 6,500; stock 52,828.

Weekly—net receipts 1,831; gross 2,439; shipments 5,284; sales 13,900.

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 11½; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 165; shipments 5,463; sales 621.

Weekly—net receipts 811; shipments 5,463; sales 1,884; spinners —; stock —.

CHARLESTON—Steady; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 71; gross —; sales 200; stock 23,192; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to continent —; to France —; to channel —.

Weekly—net receipts 2,354; gross —; sales 2,450; coastwise 2,358; continent —; Great Britain 1,618; to France —.

NEW YORK—Quiet; sales 360; middling uplands 12¼c; middling orleans 12½c; consolidated net receipts —; exports to Great Britain —; to France —; to continent —; to channel —.

Weekly—net receipts 2,081; gross 18,052; exports to Great Britain 9,136; France 914; continent 1,928; sales 4,706; stock 324,244.

MONTGOMERY—Firm and in good demand; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 444; shipments 570; stock, present year, 8,361; stock, last year, 5,436; sales 570.

MACON—Firm; middling 11¼c; low middling 10¾c; good ordinary 10¼c; receipts 81; sales 261; stock, present year, 6,368; stock, last year, 4,170; shipments 274.

COLUMBUS—Quiet; middling 11¼c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 232; shipments 457; sales 50; spinners 30; stock 8,407; exports to Great Britain —.

NASHVILLE—Firm; middling 11⅛c; low middling 11c; good middling 10⅝c; net receipts 324; shipments 1,024; sales 681; spinners 285; stock, present year, 10,904; stock, last year, 11,818.

PORT ROYAL, S. C.—Weekly—net receipts —; stock —; exports to Great Britain —; coastwise 231; to continent —; sales —.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Weekly—net receipts —; stock 10,000; sales 1,500.

SELMA, ALA.—Dull; middling 11½c. Weekly—receipts 148; shipments 162; stock, present year, 3,998.

ROME, GA.—Steady; middling 11⅛c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10⅛c. Weekly receipts 301; shipments 882; stock 4,399.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during week	32,642
Same week last year	65,368
Total receipts to this date	4,239,167
Same date last year	5,197,654
Exports for the week	85,634
Same week last year	11,647
Total exports to this date	2,842,579
Same date last year	3,629,044
Stock at all United States ports	734,741
Same time last year	684,694
Stock at all interior towns	102,209
Same time last year	131,441
Stock at Liverpool	873,000
Same time last year	863,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	221,000
Same time last year	298,000

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Firm; middling uplands 6 13-16d; middling orleans 6⅞d; sales 14,000; speculation and exports 3,000; receipts 20,200; American 18,400. Uplands low middling clause: April delivery 6 44-64d; April and May 6 44-64d; May and June 6 46-64d; June and July 6 51-64d; July and August 6 55-64d; August and September 6 60-64d; September and October 6 51-64d; October and November ——. Futures easier.

LIVERPOOL—5 P. M.—Sales of American cotton —— bales. Uplands low middling clause: April delivery 6 45-64d; April and May 6 45 64d; May and June ——d; June and July ——d; July and August ——d; August and September 6 61-64d; September and October ——. Futures closed steady.

WE INVITE ATTENTION WE INVITE ATTENTION

—TO OUR STOCK OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Which is now full and complete. We keep the best Goods made, will sell them at the lowest possible prices and guarantee satisfaction to all purchasers. Our stock Embraces a full line of Goods of all grades, and of various styles and prices, being well adapted to the wants of both the city and country trade We invite all to give us a call and satisfy themselves of the truth of our assertions.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.

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Sales for the week	49,500
American	33,000
Speculation	3,800
Export	500
Actual exports	7,200
Forwarded from ships' sides	
Imports	95,000
American	48,500
Stock	873,000
American	571,000
Afloat	461,000
American	221,200

LIVERPOOL COTTON CIRCULAR.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, says: "Cotton closed quietly on Thursday. It re-opened with fair demand on Tuesday. To-day—Thursday—the demand increased and the rates are generally repeated. American was in improved demand, good ordinary and upper grades advanced 1-16d In Sea Island the sales were small and prices unchanged. Futures opened firm and the rates generally improved 1-16d."

FUTURES.

The Post's Cotton Report says: Future deliveries opened 3 to 4 points lower, but advanced 9 to 12 points. At the third call there was more disposition to sell and the sales established a decline of 1 to 2 points. April brought 12.33; May 12.42 and .44; June 12.58 and .57; July 12.72; August 12.88; September 12.47; October 11.79 and .80; November 11.60.

The regular future market failed to reach this office to night.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Exchange	4.86
Governments—Irregular	
New 5's	1.01⅜
Four and a half per cents	1.16
Four per cents	1.20⅜
Money	2½@4
State bonds—Inactive and strong	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$86,166,020
" " —Currency	4,112,939

STOCKS—11 A. M.—The stock market opened in the main weak, and ¼@¾ per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for the Omaha preferred. The Colorado Coal, however, opened 1 per cent higher, at 51. In early trade, after a general fractional decline, there was an advance ¼@1¼ per cent, the Denver & Rio Grande, the New Jersey Central and the Wabash preferred being most conspicuous therein. This was followed by a reaction, ranging from ¼@1 per cent, in which the Alton & Terre Haute preferred, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Reading were prominent.

STOCKS—Irregular and closing strong and higher

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	81½
Alabama—Class A, small	82
Alabama—Class B, 5's	88
Alabama—Class C, 4's	84⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	128
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	138½
Erie	35⅝
East Tennessee	114
Georgia	165
Illinois Central	134
Lake Shore	107⅞
Louisville and Nashville	75½
Memphis and Charleston	54
Nashville and Chattanooga	62½
New York Central	128¾
Pittsburg	138
Richmond and Allegheny	22
Richmond and Danville	145
Rock Island	126¾
South Carolina Brown Consols	102
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	30⅝
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd	55¾
Western Union	83⅜

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, April 15, 1882.

The market yesterday closed firm at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11¾
Strictly middling	11⅝
Middling	11½
Strict low middling	11¼
Low middling	11
Tinges	10@10½
Storm cotton	7@9½

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, 14th.

Saturday	68	bales
Monday	63	"
Tuesday	43	"
Wednesday	45	"
Thursday	67	"
Friday	25	"
Total bales	311	

Lotteries

L. S. L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1882.

144th MONTHLY DRAWING.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each. Half Tickets, One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300		$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter, or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
127 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ills.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

The New York office is removed to Chicago.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid.

april

Miscellaneous.

—NEW BAR—

—AND—

BILLIARD ROOM.

I TAKE Pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally that I have opened AN ELEGANT BAR and BILLIARD ROOM in the Central Hotel, just in rear of the office, where at all times can be found the choicest WINES and LIQUORS.

W. B. COCHRANE.

april1 tf

TO THE LADIES!

I AM now permanently located in Gen. Johnston's brick house, on Tryon street, between 7th and 8th streets, where I will continue the business of DRESS MAKING. Calls solicited.

MRS. MARY REED.

Orders left with Messrs. Witkowsky & Baruch will be promptly delivered.

april4 3t

LOW PRICES OUR MOTTO!

WE HAVE STOPPED SELLING AT COST, BUT OFFER GOODS AT

SUCH ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

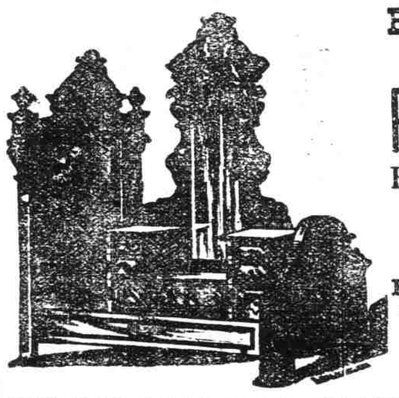
That the Public cannot Perceive the Difference. A beautiful stock of

SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

J. MOYER, Trade Street.

apr2



BURGESS NICHOLS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, &C.

A FULL LINE OF

Cheap Bedsteads,

AND LOUNGES,

Parlor & Chamber Suits.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

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

WALLACE BROTHERS

Statesville, N. C.,

--OFFER THE--

—LARGEST STOCK—

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

IN THE STATE,

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS AND IN COMPETITION WITH ANY JOBBERS IN THE COUNTRY. THEY WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE PRICES TO THE TRADE.

mar18 1y

—OUR—

SPRING STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETE.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers Invited to Examine it Before Making their Purchases.

HANDSOME STOCK OF

New Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Embroideries in the City.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

ELIAS & COHEN.

mar15 1m

Miscellaneous.

---AT---

WILDER'S

New Drug Store

You will find a choice and complete stock of

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS,

Colden's, Leibig's Liquid Extract

—OF—

BEEF and TONIC INVIGORATOR.

TRY IT.

CIGARS and TOBACCO,

THE FINEST SELECTION in the CITY, including the famous LA PAREPA brand of Cigars

Chemicals and Toilet Articles,

an assortment, and everything generally kept in a first-class Drug Store. Special attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions day and night. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Corner Trade.....and.....College Street,

apr8

WE HAVE

RECEIVED TO-DAY A NEW SUPPLY OF BLACK and GREEN TEAS,

for the retail trade.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

TRYON STREET.

VIOLA COLOGNE,

Quarts, Pints and Half Pints, refreshing and lasting. For sale by

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTED

BAY RUM, in Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.

Colgates Violet and Florida Water.

R, H. JORDAN & CO.

DR. SCOTT'S

ELECTRIC HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

RUSSIAN

SUNFLOWER SEED, for sale by

R. H. JORDAN & CO.

5,000 CIGARS

For the Retail Trade, Just Received, by

R. H. JORDAN & CO.

A FINE STOCK

PAINT and WHITE WASH BRUSHES. All colors

PAINTS in small cans.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

apr8 TRYON STREET.