For reasons well known to all who are acan early day the Treasurer notified me that he could not pay my war ants. Unwilling to do nothing toward an object so much needed, I appointed a board of commissioners, as the act required, and requested them at least to select a location and make a beginning. After proper deliberation and examination the board finally located the Asylum near Goldsboro, as being near the center of our colored population, and purchased a beautiful site containing 170 acres on the Railroad and Little River, within one mile of the town, for \$5,000, a large part of which is farming land. A design has been accepted and the foundation of the building laid, as will appear by the report of the Commissioners. It now remains for you to provide means to erect the buildings, which I respectfully recommend be done. The care of our insane is a heavy and growing burden, but humanity and the Constitution | The cost of supporting, guarding and overare alike imperative that it shall be done at seeing them has been for the same time State expense. Let us not try to evade a about \$98,000. Their health has been explain duty, but face it manfully, using due cellent. As nearly as can be ascertained care to prevent extravagance and waste in their net earnings, deducting everything senting taxes to the amount of nearly \$17,000, on the manner of doing it.

The Penitentiary.-The Penitentiary sys tem of dealing with our criminals is comparatively new in this State, and as it is now by far the most costly of all our institutions, and is almost daily becoming more so, everything pertaining to it is deserving of your earnest attention. The main idea of hard labor, either to reform or deter them agreed upon. and others from the commission of crime. The economic problem is to make this labor support the institution. The plan adopted at present is much more than doing this if the work being done by the convicts was paid for in cash. The number of convicts now on hand and their distribution is shown by the report of the very competent and placing a cash valuation upon the work which it passes, to Fayetteville and to Wilmington. done, it will be seen that they have earned | The Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad handsome wages over and beyond their keep. The returns from those engaged on the various Railroads show greater wages, valuing their work by engineers' estimates. These estimates are very liberal toward the Company for whom the work is done, yet it will be seen that the convicts have earned more than four times the minimum fixed by should be charged.

Value of Convict Labor.-From this we may draw some valuable conclusions:

as valuable for road construction as hired 2. That convict labor is more valuable, used in this kind of work, than employed at

trades and mechanical work in close con-

3. That the health and general tone of the convicts is better in outdoor work. Influenced by these considerations I am induced to say that, in my opinion, it is our policy to provide labor for them on public works altogether, after the completion of the Penitentiary buildings, leaving within cession to office, some of which were called to the its walls only such as from feebleness or the attention of the last Legislature; a suit begun in nature of their crimes cannot be sent outside. In addition to the completion of the Roads begun by the State, and to which labor has been already assigned, there are a have at length been compromised, on terms which number of local Railroads and Turnpikes | it is thought will enable the Road to live and meet greatly desired in many parts of the State, and valuable swamp lands to be drained, at which convicts might be employed with bonds and coupons to be canceled. When it came great profit to the State, the counties or into the hands of the present Board, it was apcommunities supporting the convicts. I think that whenever any county or community wil obtain a charter for building a Railroad or a Turnpike, or draining a swamp or dyking a River, and will undertake to support the hands, they should be given the convict labor. There are many fertile valleys of greater or less extent, remote from Railroad facilities, such as the great valley of the Yadkin from Salisbury to Patterson, where well-to-do farmers I am sure would row gauge Railroads if they were given the were about 12 per cent greater than the year prenecessary labor; and many excellent Turn- vious, and up to date of report were still greater pikes would be constructed as feeders to our Railroads, and many rich swamps might be can take care of itself, if run on business principles drained in the same manner. In this way and by business men. It is a source of much rethe increasing cost of the Penitentiary would | gret to me that the plan adopted by the Board and be kept down, and a vast benefit to the pcople be accomplished.

illustration of this idea, I beg leave to call your attention to the situation of that rich and once productive region, the Roanoke country below Weldon. At one time the Egypt of our State and a source of great wealth to our people, those splendid and inexhaustible lands are fast becoming a wilderness by reason of the destruction of the levees which confined the Roanoke within being authority for neither a survey to be made, United States an order of removal similar to that its banks. In the demoralized state of overseers to be employed, nor implements to be obtained by Hoskins. labor there and the reduced condition of the planters, it has been found impossible to replace them, and the whole region will be lost to the State for generations if something is not done to reclaim it. If the counties or citizens interested will under- veys of the Neuse, the Yadkin and the Catawba take to support the convicts and their are in progress or contemplation; and if reported guard, I recommend that sufficient force be furnished them to rebuild those levees and thus rescue that important portion of our in Congress in obtaining the necessary appro-State from ruin, and enable the citizens priations. thereof to recover their prosperity, and increase greatly the public wealth. It is en- your earnest attention. You will see that whilst tirely practicable as I am informed.

Railroads.-The public works have been pushed forward with energy and economy. I regret exceedingly that the management

such work as cutting a Railroad track through our Western mountains, unaided by all the modern appliances and material now used in such operations, and which cost more money than the company could command. Owing to the geological peculiarities of the formations through which the track is cut, vast slides of earth and rock, some of them as great as fifteen acres of locality and of the same character, are as variant I employed counsel to assist. An amended bill quainted with the state of the Treasury, but surface, have been continually falling into and unequal as the avoided, arbitrary, and often in against both defendants was found for obtaining quainted with the state of the Treasury, but little has been done toward providing an Asylum for the colored. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made by the last Legislature, but no tax was levied to raise money, and at an early day the Treasurer notified me that completed to Asheville easily by mid-

> which I was authorized by law to buy, about \$236 per annum per hand gross. cause is \$121.50 per hand.

On the whole the experiment of constructthe number kept up and every necessary step taken by your body to finish the Road | the Treasurer's report, amounts to \$16,960,045 prinsuch a system is to punish offenders with to its Western connections as heretofore cipal and \$10,160,182.25 interest. This is known

Georgia and North Carolina Railroad has It is out of the question for us to attempt to pay it finished grading to the town of Murphy, in Cherokee county. I have received no offi-Cherokee county. I have received no offi-

Col. L. C. Jones, President of the Western Railroad, makes a very flattering report of the progress jority of those who held them, and no Court of cellent, and the administration of President Battle of the work done by the convicts on his line. Having determined to extend it in the direction of energetic Board of Directors and Superin- Greensboro, the company began work at or near tendent, sent herewith. The able force kept | Egypt in March, 1878, with 100 convicts, and there is a good prospect of soon seeing this Road comin the enclosure has been constantly employ- pleted to Greensboro. It will open out a fine seced upon the walls and buildings, and by tion and be a great benefit to the country through

Company has finished its line to Dallas, in Gaston North Carolina Railroad. From that point to Lenoir, the greater part of the grading is done, and the work is being pushed with energy. They have been furnished with fifty convicts, and the number has been kept up. I cordially commend this enter-

It is reaching out in a direction perhaps more important to the welfare of the State than that of the Legislature at which the Companies any other Railroad, except the Western North Carolina. It not only points toward the most remarkable and extensive iron and copper mines in the South-Cranberry and the Ore Knob-but also the salt, lime and plaster deposits of Washington 1. That convict labor is almost if not quite county, Virginia, the cheap importation of which would probably do more to renovate the agriculture of our State than anything which could perhaps be devised. I regret to say that work on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad has been suspended just as it has attained the crossing at the Blue Ridge into the beautiful valley of the French Broad, Two hundred hands had been kept with that com pany under a contract made before I came into office, at a small hire, which contract was respected by my Board until last September, when finding the Company in a failing condition, and unable to pay, the hands were withdrawn, and placed on the

Western North Carolina work, beyond the Ridge. The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad has been environed with difficulties ever since my acthe State Courts to impeach the validity of the mortgage bonds, on the ground of usury, was followed by a counter suit in the Federal Courts to foreclose the mortgage and sell the Road. These its interest promptly hereafter, the accumulated interest being funded, and time of payment extended, the bondholders surrendering \$10,000 of parently in the last extremity of exhaustion. Its road-bed, track and bridges, worn out and unsafe, its rolling stock run down, its employees unpaid, its interest really twelve months in default, and a floating debt of about \$27,000 due-all this has been changed. The road-bed, bridges and rolling stock, are now much improved; the floating debt old tax debt due the United States, compromised at \$6,500 is being paid at the rate of \$500 per month, \$1,500 being already paid; and the President reports \$10,000 in the Treasury on the 1st of January to meet the interest when the first instalment be be induced to attempt the building of nar- comes due in July next. Its gross receipts for 1877 for 1878. These are certainly very gratifying results, and give positive assurance that the Road approved by me to reach this end caused such local opposition, and subjected all concerned to the imputation that the great desire of the Board Dykes for the Roanoke. - As a further and myself to save the State's property was pursued without regard to private interests. I believe and earnestly hope that when results are seen, these

> Angola Bay .- It is also a source of regret that the work of cutting a canel through Angola Bay was not undertaken as provided by law. The Board | Court of Rutherford county, from the judgment were ready to do so at my request, and offered the of the Hon. John M. Cloud, the Judge presiding, convicts; but found it practically impossible to do Deaver and another had been indicted for a conthe work, owing to the omission of the act to pro- spiracy to extort money from one Henry Summit vide the necessary means for its execution, there and had obtained from the Circuit Court of the glad to believe that it was on mercy's side. purchased by the Board. A little amendment to the law in this respect will enable the work to be done promptly.

Navigable Waters .- It is gratifying to see that the general Government has begun to take an interest in the improvement of our navigable waters. Surupon favorably, I would suggest that a resolution of your honorable body in this behalf would materially strengthen the hands of our representatives

Financial.—'I'he Treasurer's report will engage the utmost economy has been practiced, yet the funds in his hands have not been sufficient to meet all the objects provided by law. The reason is simply that the last Legislature increased the appropriations without increasing the taxes. But little over half of the \$140,000 appropriated to buy has not been able to have the cars on the iron for the Western North Carolina Railroad has Western North Carolina Railroad running been expended, none of the \$20,000 appropriated across the Blue Ridge by this time, as was to the colored Insane Asylum, whilst will be across the Blue Ridge by this time, as was a to the Colored Insane Asylum, whilst will be across the Blue Ridge by this time, as was a sum given to the Western Insane Asylum was paid confidently expected when your predeces- out of this year's taxes. All other small items sors adjourned. No energy or determination has been wanting, but insuperable obstacles were found in the nature of the country and the insufficiency of funds.

This deficiency, it will be noted, is only in regard to the special appropriations, and is to some extent to the special appropriations, and is to some extent to the special appropriations. Naked labor can make little progress in attributable to the lengthening of the fiscal year | State Prosecutions.—An indictment inaugurated | Texas.

track is cut, vast slides of earth and rock, ent, and the values of property situated in the same Legislature, ratified on the 16th of February, 1874, one man pays a vastly higher tax than his neigh- right, to take the responsibility of deciding whether bor, and one township or county than the adjoin- it does or does not, and so refused to interfere with ing township or county, and it is in the power- the due course of law. I respectfully ask your will Owing to the condition of the Treasury, and often happens in practice-of the county as- in the premises, and forbear further remarks as I did not purchase the whole amount of iron sessors and commissioners to defeat the will of the manifestly improper upon a case now before the Legislature by lowering the assessments. It be- Courts. comes also a heavy tax on honesty, and compels though greatly tempted to do so by the low price for which it was offered. About treble the tax paid by his less scrupulous neighbor. twelve miles of rails only were purchased, A remedy for this evil is demanded alike by justice the cost of the whole being a little over wisdom must devise. We do not want an increase since less from this city, has been occupied by the children wisdom must devise. We do not want an increase since been removed, possession or payment for its \$75,000. The remainder of the appropriation of taxes but an equalization of taxes, and a faithful use have both been refused contrary, as it seems to tion will furnish the iron necessary to reach | collection of those which are levied. My own | me, to both law and public comity. Asheville unless it should rise greatly in opinion is that the Treasurer, Auditor, or other the market. By the reports of Maj. Wilson, of Assessors, with power to supervise and equalize President, it will be seen that the earnings, by his estimates as engineer, of 427 hands should be summitted to it; and it should have au-(about the average number furnished him) thority to summon witnesses, hear testimony, &c., the place of the original in this office. Both rehave been nearly \$100,000 per annum, or and if the county assessors were chosen by this \$200,000 for the years 1877-'78, being State Board it seems to me we would almost have the Secretary of War and myself in relation to the a guaranty that uniformity could be secured.

So, too, some disposition should be made relative to the lands sold for taxes and bought in for the lating, until, as the report of the Secretary of State informs me, there are now in his office Sheriff's deeds for 1756 tracts and lots of real estate, repreand including the sick, the women and all which the time for redemption has expired, and the continue happily in possession, whilst their defaults go to swell the taxes of their neighbors. I refer to the Treasurer's report for a statement of the ing that Road by the convict labor has annual expenditures of the Government, which is been a success. I hope it will be continued, so clearly set forth as to need no comment from me.

Public Debt .- The public debt, it will be seen by The squad of hands employed on the is a question that deserves your best consideration. do our creditors expect it of us. Quite one-half of our property upon which our bonds were based was wantonly destroyed by consent of a large mato destroy one-half of his security and claim full heartily to your favor this cherished memorial of payment out of the remainder. But we can and the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers. should pay something. The resolution of last sesdeed can be obtained if we evince a determination debt. So far as the special tax bonds are concerned, mains unchanged—that they are not binding either very small fraction honestly appropriated to the tent of my power in devising the method and bearing the burthens of an honorable adjustment of all our indebtedness, as something which sooner or later will have to be done alike for the sake of our good name and our future prosperity.

Federal interference with State Courts.- I also call our attention to certain matters which have occurred since your last session, and which give rise to questions of difficulty and grave importance, involving a serious conflict between the laws of the United States and those of the State.

At the Fall term, 1876, of the Superior Court of builford county, one Hoskins and two others were indicted for an assault and battery upon Levi Humble. In March, 1877, the defendants having been arrested, filed in the office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, their petition under oath, in which they set forth that they were officers of the Internal Revenue department of the United States, and that the acts charged against them in the bill of indictment I have mentioned were committed under color of their office; they therefore prayed that the the State Court to the Circuit Court, in pursuance of an act of Congress now embodied in section 643 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and menced in any Court of a State against any officer acting by authority of any Revenue law of the United States, on account of any act done under color of his office, may at any time before trial be removed for trial into the Circuit Court next to be holden in the District where such prosecutions are pending. The prayer of the petition having been granted, a copy of the order removing the case was, on the 5th of March, 1877, served upon the Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford county, and when, at the ensuing Spring term of that Court, the case was called, the defendants objected to further proceedings in the State Court, upon the ground that the Court no longer has jurisdiction of the case. Upon argument before the Hon. William R. Cox, then holding the Guilford Superior Court, that officer was of opinion that he could proceed no further in the matter, and so decided. From his decision the Solicitor for the State appealed to the Supreme Court. Recognizing the important and elicate nature of the question presented, I deemed t to be my duty to assist the deliberations of the Supreme Court with a gument from counsel learned in the law. I accordingly employed counsel to aid the Attorney General in presenting to the Court the views entertained by the Government of the State. After a full discussion by counsel the Supreme Court, with one dissenting voice, affirmed the opinion and judgment of the lower Court, and dismissed the appeal. The same question was presented to the Supreme Court at the same time in the case of the State against William Deaver appealed at the Spring term, 1877, of the Superior

in both cases. Impressed with the importance of having the earliest possible settlement of a question of so great he reserves his special suggestions for the various moment, I directed the State's counsel to carry, by writ of error, both cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, where alone such questions of such a nature can be finally decided. Transcripts of the cases have accordingly been prepared and forwarded, and the cases are now depending in the Supreme Court. I am advised, however, by the State's counsel that there may be difficulties growing out of the peculiar constitution of the Federal Supreme Court, which will prevent an adjudication in these cases of the question I desired to have presented. I have reason to believe that similar difficulties have arisen in other States, and that public attention and discussion has been excited thereby.

I therefore refer it to your honorable body to decide whether I shall further prosecute the cases now depending in the Supreme Court of the United States; or whether it more comports with the dignity and gravity of the question, that you should instruct your Senators and request your Representatives in Congress to call the attention of that honorable body to the fact that persons indicted and obtaining immunity from prosecution, under a Federal law enacted for the only purpose of pro-tecting the collections of the internal revenue of the

State Property held by the United States.-The propital, now known as the United States barracks in this city, has been occupied by the United States

In accordance with a resolution of the last Gen-eral Assembly, I also applied to the Secretary of War to restore the official letter-books of the Execin 1865, or to permit me to make a copy to supply quests were refused. The correspondence between barracks and the letter-books, is herewith submitted. My opinion in regard to these matters being intimated in the correspondence itself, I make no further

State Geologist .- The State geological survey having been made a co-worker with the Board of Agriculture, its usefulness has been thereby greatly increased to the people. In order that it may be made still more to meet the popular needs, I recommend others not at work on the Road from any State's title is absolute. In most cases the owners that it be placed under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, of which the State Geologist is ex officio a member, instead of the Board of Education, as at present. I am satisfied that the dissatisfaction which has for a long while existed with a portion of our people towards this most valuable and important work, has arisen from a failure of the latter Board to direct the labors of the Geologist in those cipal and \$10,160,182.25 interest. This is known as the recognized debt, as contradistinguished from the approical from the approximation and the app the special tax bonds. What shall be done with it | ture, constituted as it is, can surely do this; and if so, good results may be anticipated

The University .- The success which has attended the efforts to revive the University is gratifying in the extreme. The number of students is constantly increasing, a large proportion of whom receive tuition free-the course of study is practical and thorough, the corps of Professors is ample and exconscience upon the earth would permit a creditor has proven able and untiring. I commend most

Militia .- To the unceasing energy and persever- know little about this great famine that is sion constituting the Governor, Treasurer and At- ance of Adjutant-General Jones we are intebted for raging in the northeastern part of Brazil. torney-General, a committee to confer with our the nucleus of an excellent volunteer militia organcreditors, gave no power to make or accept any proposition whatever; and so an invitation to visit and eleven companies of colored guards have been was declined as the accompanying correspondence two companies, uniformed at their own expense, county, and the grading to Newton on the Western | will show. Besides this no attempt to open nego- and armed and equipped by the allowance from the tiations with us has been made. But I have general government. The great majority of them grounds to believe that very reasonable terms in- are excellent, industrious young men, the flower of the communities where they live, and not likely to to settle the question and be done with it. I refer sympathize in any way with lawlessness and riot. exclusively to what is known as the "recognized" In case of emergency they would be invaluable for maintaining order and enforcing the laws. To all appearances the colored companies are equally well disposed and deserving of encouragement. I earnin law or good morals, unless it may be as to a eatly call your attention to the memorial from the the death rate has reached the enormous officers of this organization suggesting the means figure of 300 per day. These drouths are State's use and accepted by her. For one I vow of supporting it and promoting its efficiency. The my readiness to co-operate with you to the full ex- cost of uniforms, loss of time and expense of rationing themselves when assembling for parades, reviews, &c., fall quite heavily on them. The State Guard really do all the duty, and fill

all the functions of the whole militia contemplated in the Constitution, and should be encouraged and supported liberally. I respectfully recommend that the Adjutant-General's pay be increased to \$600. His duties are now considerable, and are daily increasing in laboriousness and usefulness.

Provision also should be made for a speedy and cheap enrollment of the militia by the tax-listers, or otherwise, and a small sum levied as an equivalent for exemption from duty for the benefit of the school fund, as provided in the Constitution.

Acts of the Legislature.-Complaint is frequently this is the place to get them made by the Secretary of State and others, at the careless and insufficient manner in which many of the acts and laws in the original are kept and enrolled. Some that were passed by your predecessors were lost entirely, to some the amendments were lost, and could not be supplied from the journals, being often mere scraps of paper pinned to the originals which were lost in handling, together with other inaccuracies, which made it difficult to prepare proper copies for the printer. I trust your committees and clerks will remove all further trouble in these respects. It is of sufficient impor-

tance to be looked after closely. Executive Clemency.-Much criticism has been made upon this and preceding administrations in regard to the exercise of executive elemency toward criminals. In accordance with law, I herewith submit a list of those to whom clemency has been extended by me, with a brief statement of the reasons which influenced my action in each case. It of which 13 were commutations and 3 were simply respites. Counting those in confinement at the beginning of my term, and those convicted of offences during the past two years, the whole number of offenders cannot fall short of 3,000, of which those pardoned and commuted would be one and one-half per cent per annum. It is quite possible that in some cases I have been imposed upon, though in most cases of importance I have made it a rule to consult both Judge and Solicitor, and obtain their approval. And it may also be that in some cases I have yielded to the importunity of friends-human nature could scarcely avoid this in a government like ours-but in the vast majority of the cases acted on, I exercised this grand and majestic attribute of the collective sovereignty of the people, with a sincere desire to promote the public good, and in the fear of that God who is to pardon our transgressions, as we trust. The subject of the proper exercise of this prerogative is so grave, the responsibility—especially in capital cases—is so great that the criticism of those unacquainted with the facts is often dangerous as well as unjust, as tending to force executive action one way or the other contrary to judgment or conscience. I have tried to avoid this; but it is hard to hold the balance even amid such complicating clamor. If error there has been-and undoubtedly there was some-I am

The reports of the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction are hereevince economy and faithful work on the part of those officers. The Auditor requests me to say that committees of your honorable body, before which he will appear from time to time. The Superintendent's report shows an encourag-

ing increase in the receipts and expenditures of the school fund and in the attendance of pupils. I also send in a communication and report from the Grand Lodge of Masons in this State relative to the Oxford Asylum for Orphans, and commend it to your attention, in connection with section 8, article XI, of the Constitution.

And now, gentlemen, having briefly reviewed the condition of affairs and made such suggestions as I deem calculated to aid you in the performance of your important duties, I commend you to the Spirit of all Wisdom, praying that your labors may be such as will redound to the welfare of the great people whose servants we are.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen, Raleigh, Jan 9, 1879 Z. B. VANCE.

Seven members of the present Congress have died since the beginning of the under the criminal laws of this State are seeking session, viz: Quinn of New York, Welsh of Nebraska, Leonard of Louisiana, Williams of Michigan, Douglass of Virginia, Hartridge of Georgia, and Schleicher of

an increase for 1878 of 199,613 bales.

The exports for the last week were 105, 288 bales, of which 49,002 were to Great of the State. Nothing of the kind was ever Britain, 20,779 to France, 35,507 to other continental States. For the same week last year the exports were 126,317 bales; a derease for this year of 21,029 bales.

The stocks on Friday night were 859,822 bales; last year 888,112 bales; decrease for this year, 28,290 bales.

The week's sales for future delivery were 461,500 bales; for immediate delivery 4,907 bales. Business opened for the week quite firm for spot cotton and futures. This was the effect of the snow blockade.

The receipts for the week and the correspending week of 1878 were:

AL 1-2 1703	1879.	1878.
Augusta, Ga,	3,911	4,146
Columbus, Ga.,	1,941	2,405
Macon, Ga.,	729	1,333
Montgomery, Ala.,	3,714	2,466
Selma, Ala.,	2,124	2,233
Memphis, Tenn.,	6,021	7,033
Nashville, Tenn.,	1,316	1,354
Dallas, Texas,	479	208
Jefferson, " (estimated) 800		450
Shreveport, La.,	2,170	2,443
Vicksburg, Miss.,	3,576	3,141
Columbus, Miss., (est'd,) 622		1,092
Eufaula, Ala.,	1,530	175
Griffin, Ga.,	713	194
Atlanta, Ga.,	1,217	1,785
Rome, Ga., (estima		806
Charlotte, N. C.,	796	897
St. Louis, Mo.,	3,261	6,966
Cincinnati, O.,	9,024	3,472
Total,	45,145	47,588
The Chronicle's		

ports are of another cold week in the South; ice and snow are reported in very many sections, and at some points it is stated to have been the coldest for many years.

The Great Famine in Brazil.

Mr Herbert H. Smith, who is now in Brazil, collecting material for a series of papers on that interesting Empire, writes as follows: "People in the United States I, myself, had no idea of its importance until very lately. It is enough to state that New York to confer with the holders of our bonds already organized; the former consisting of thirty- it affects at least one-fourth of the whole population of the Empire; that hundreds are dying of starvation, and thousands of Drugs and Chemicals. disease incident to exposure and insufficient food. In the city of Ceara, which will be my principal point of study, the normal &c., &c., &c.
population of 30,000 has been swelled to Jan. 10 80,000 by fugitives from the drouth-smitten interior country; and among this 80,000 periodical, occuring once in twenty or thirty years; it seems to me, therefore, that a study on the spot will be of very great importance; it is entirely another side of Brazil from that which I have before seen and written of."

A LOSS.

We have this day marked down about 40 pieces of Dress Goods to 25 cents, worth 50 cents per yard. Also, 30 or 40 pieces to 20 cents, worth from 331/2 to 45 cents per yard. A lot of Dress Goods to 81's and 10 cents, worth 1214 and 15 cents. These Goods must be sold, and if you want cheap Goods

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

P. S.-Our whole Stock must be reduced, and in order to do so will sell very cheap.

Jan. 10, 1879.

Begin the New Year

By buying all goods in the Drug line of Dr. T. C. SMITH, Druggist, Charlotte, N. C. FOR 10 years past, entering now upon his

supplying the wholesale and retail trade. "Goods well bought" "are half sold". T. C. Smith buys his Drugs and Medicines for cash, securing the largest discounts for the benefit of his

Country Merchants

Will find everything they need in the Drug line at Dr. T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store—prices as low as any Drug House in the United States for the same quantities. Try him.

Flavoring Extracts, Green Tea, Macaroni, Tapioca, Spices and housekeeper's goods generally, best quality, at Dr. T. C. Smith's Drug Store.

Nobody undersells Dr. T. C. Smith on Kerosene Oil, or other goods in the Drug line, in either large or small quantities. Try him.

Bring Prescriptions To Dr. T. C. Smith's Drug Store and have them filled—best quality of Medicines used and lowest

possible prices charged. "The perfect Tooth Brush," penetrates the

y, while the ordinary brush does its work very imperfectly-sold by Dr. T. C. Smith, Druggist.

for years. Sample bottles at Dr. T. C. Smith's Cough Syrup.

If you purchase only a few bottles of Medicine in a year, you may save enough for your trouble by coming to Dr. T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store to buy. Try it.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1879.

MATTHEWS INSTITUTE. Male and Female.

Railway, Mecklenburg county, N. C., will begin on Monday the 18th of January, 1879, and continue 20 consecutive weeks.

Charges will be made strictly from time of entrance at \$1.25, \$2 and \$3 per month. Penmanship will be thoroughly taught and the Kindergarten and Chart systems for children will be introduced if desired.

Board from \$8 to \$9 per month. The Village of Matthews has long been proverbial for the health, morality and refinement of its found in it. citizens, and is free from many of the allurements of vice and sin common in many sections. For further particulars address Jan. 10, 1879 A. J. HARRISON, Principal, 2wpd Matthew's, N

The Farmers' Friend Plow. BURWELL & SPRINGS'.

Matthew's, N. C.

EARTHQUAKE IN FLORIDA. - Jackson. ville, Jan. 13 .- A severe shock of earth. For the week ending Friday night, January 10th, the receipts of cotton reached 121,091 bales, against 143,155 bales the preceding week. Since September 1, 1878, preceding week. Since September 1, 1878, bales to move from Southeast to Northwest. Buildings were violently shaken, crockery raitled and doors were thrown open. The shock was felt at St. Augustine and down the Gulf coast from Punta Rassa to S. Marks, as well as over the interior portion experienced here before.

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CUTTING AFFRAY .--- We learn that a difficulty occurred a few days ago, near the North Carolina line, between Mr Samuel Belk and his step-son, Mr Fletcher Nisbet, which resulted in Mr B. being severely cut in several places by a knife in the hands of Nesbit. The difficulty originated from some family broil .-- Lancaster Ledger

Hogs, Beeves and Sheep.

I have fat Tennessee Hogs for sale, either at

I also buy fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, paying the highest market price.

J. W. ADAMS, Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1878 . 3m City Butcher

CLOTHING, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, &c.

L. BERWANGER & BRO., CLOTHIERS AND PRACTICAL TAILORS.

Offer fine inducements to Cash buyers for the next 60 days, at their Store next to the Corner Drug Store, Irwin's Building.

Their Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods and

Youths, Boys and Children's CLOTHING.

Is immense, and will be sold AT COST to Cash

They are bound to sell in order to make room for a new Stock, and a call will amply repay any one desiring anything in their line.

Please call and inspect our Goods and Prices.

L. BERWANGER & BRO.

Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1879 yr

F. SCARR & CO., Druggists,

Near the Post Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Physicians and Families supplied with Pure

Spices, Lamp Goods, Kerosene and Aladden Oils, Jan. 10, 1879.

FEED! FEED!!

200 Bales Timothy Hay, 200 " Clover Hay, 20,000 Pounds Wheat Bran, 20,000 " Shipp Stuff, Corn, Oats, Peas, Wheat, Fodder, &c.

W. W. WARD. Rear of Central Hotel, College Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Salem Almanacs.

We are Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Salem Almanac," and have now on hand a supply. WILSON & BURWELL.

LIVER.

This important organ weighs but about three pounds, and all the blood in a living person (about three gallons) passes through it at least once every half hour, to have the bile and other impurities strained or filtered from it. Bile is the natural purgative of the bowels, and if the Liver becomes torpid it is not separated from the blood, but carried through the veins to all parts of the system, and in trying to escape through the pores of the skin, causes it to turn yellow or a dirty brown color. The stomach becomes diseased, and Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious-ness, Jaundice, Chills, Malarial Fevers, Piles, Sick and Sour Stomach, and general debility follow. Drug business at the same corner opposite the Central Hotel with increased facilities during 1870 for trai Hotel, with increased facilities during 1879 for to two ounces of bile each time the blood passes through it, as long as there is an excess of bile; and the effect of even a few doses upon yellow complexion or a brown dirty looking skin, will astonish all who try it—they being the first symptoms to disappear. The cure of all bilious diseases and Liver complaint is made certain by taking Hepatine in accordance with directions. Headache is generally cured in twenty minutes, and no disease that arises from the Liver can exist if a fair trial is given.

> Sold as a substitute for Pills by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents and \$1.

LUNGS.

The fatality of Consumption or Throat and Lung Diseases, which sweep to the grave at least onethird of all death's victims, arises from the Opium or Morphine treatment, which simply stupefies as the work of death goes on. \$10,000 will be paid if Opium or Morphine, or any preparation of Opium, Morphine or Prussic Acid can be found in the Globe Flower Cough Syrup, which has cured peo-ple who are living to-day with but one remaining lung. No greater wrong can be done than to say that Consumption is incurable. The Globe Flower Cough Syrup will cure it when all other means have failed. Also, Colds, Gough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Read the testimonials of the Hon. Alexander H. nterstices between the teeth and cleanses thorough-Stephens, Gov. Smith and Ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia, Hon. Geo. Peabody, as well as those of other remarkable cures in our book-free to all at the For a bad cough try Fox's Cough Mixture- | Drug Stores-and be convinced that if you wish to it will relieve the worst cough-has stood the test | be cured you can be by taking the Globe Flower

Take no Troches or Lozenges for Sore Throat, when you can get Globe Flower Syrup at the same

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents and \$1.

BLOOD.

Grave mistakes are made in the treatment of all diseases that are from poison in the Blood. Not The First Session of this Institution of learning, one case of Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, situated 12 miles East of Charlotte, on the C. C. Ulcerous Sores and Skin Diseases, in a thousand, is treated without the use of Mercury in some form. Mercury rots the bones, and the diseases it produces are worse than any other kind of blood or skin disease can be. Dr. Pemberton's Stillingia or Queen's Delight is the only medicine upon which a hope of recovery from Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases in all stages, can be reasonably founded, and that will cure Cancer. \$10,000 will be paid by the Proprietors if Mercury, or any ingredient not purely vegetable and harmless can be

Price by all Druggists \$1.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup and Merrell's Hepatine for the Liver for sale by all Druggists in 25 cent and \$1 bottles.

A. F. MERRELL & CO.,

Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 3, 1879