

# The Southern Home:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
D. H. HILL,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Devoted to the vindication of the truth of Southern History, to the preservation of Southern Characteristics, to the development of Southern Resources, under the management of Southern men, to the advancement of Southern Interests in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing and the Mechanical Arts.

In addition to the contributions from the old corps of writers of "THE LAND WE LOVE," the services will be secured of thorough men of Science, and of Practical Farmers, Miners, Machinists, &c.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—The *Southern Home*, having now the largest circulation of any paper west of Raleigh, affords a fine advertising medium. Terms moderate.

## CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871.

Compromises of principle are not only wrong in themselves, but are also foolish and impolitic. In every civilized tongue, it has passed into a proverb that "honesty is the best policy." The experience of mankind has demonstrated the folly of tampering with principle. It is better to sustain a present loss than make a traffic of principle upon grounds of expediency. The trickster and the time-server will eventually be found out. In the last few years, we have seen men become rich and powerful by blackening their souls with perjury and glorying in their own shame. But most of them are already objects of contempt and in a little time will be "a by-word and a hissing" among all decent people.

Look at the late Governor, so-called, of North Carolina, whose whole life has been one of treachery to his party and his friends. He was a Whig, a Democrat, a Nullifier, a pro-slavery advocate, a secessionist, a Union man after Gettysburg, an Andy Johnson man, a violent opponent of Andy Johnson, he was for months "unalterably opposed to negro suffrage," then President of the Union League in North Carolina and elected Governor by the negro vote of the State. In religion, he has been Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. By watching the wind and shifting his sails to suit the breeze, he brought his bark safely into the long coveted haven of his ambition, only to have it wrecked and dashed to pieces there! Many ambitious men were deluded by the bad example set by this unscrupulous creature and some alas! have followed it to their ruin.

The course pursued in this State to get rid of the thieves and swindlers, may be of service in other States. The speakers were bold and uncompromising. The wispy-washy papers were few in number and weak in ability and moral force. A bold organ of the party at the capital exposed the corruptions of the knaves in power and the local press heralded abroad these publications. Governor Vance was right in his Augusta speech in saying that it was "an open, square fight, upon principle." Let other States follow the example set by North Carolina. Alabama had thrown off the shackles, when she compromised upon Smith, the moderate Republican, and again she passed under the yoke. She rose once more in her might, made an "open, square fight" and she is again free. Mississippi compromised on Dent, the carpet-bagger and got Alcorn, the scallawag. South Carolina tried compromise last Summer, and she made her condition a hundred fold worse. Let the tax-payers of that State assert their rights and their manhood. Let them resolve that the thieves who have gorged themselves with plunder, shall never again assemble for purposes of wrong and robbery. If R. K. Scott is sincere in his frankly expressed opinion of his thievish legislators, he will aid the respectable people of the State in keeping the thieves away from Columbia. Courage, prudence and perseverance will win the victory. Shilly-shally compromise will bring on more misery and bloodshed.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting, a few days ago, our old friend Col. R. Springs Moore, late President of the King's Mountain Railroad. The Col. is just as genial, anecdotal and fond of a hearty laugh as when he stood by and helped the uncompromising Union editor of the *Home* to pass out of bachelordom. This has been several years ago, and the Colonel has himself now attained to a mature, marrying age, and we hope that it will not be long until he leaves his most unfortunate class of bachelors.

MONTELEONE.—"Let any one," says Professor Agassiz, "who doubts the evil of the mixture of races, and who is inclined, from a mistaken philanthropy, to break down all barriers between them, visit Brazil."

He might have pointed also to Canada, Mexico, to French and Spanish settlements everywhere. The colonies of these two nations deteriorate because they amalgamate with the natives. They go down to the level of the aborigines, instead of bringing them up to their own standard.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Hon. F. E. Schuber for valuable Congressional documents.

## Important Evidence.

The Rev. J. B. Smith is a New Jersey man, teaching a colored school in Raleigh for the education of teachers. He has been in the "City of Oaks" three years and has done a good work with his Normal School. Some loyal soul thought that Smith, from his position, would naturally hate his own race and give very damaging evidence about Ku-Kluxism. So these mean, little-hearted, spiteful creatures, who are chafing over the disgrace of Holden, had the Rev. J. B. Smith summoned to Washington City before the Outrage Committee. But the aforesaid mean, spiteful, little-hearted Holdenites have been cruelly disappointed. Mr. S. has told the truth in a plain, straightforward way, that has given confusion of face to the mean, little-hearted, spiteful Holdenites.

We give some extracts, regretting that we cannot give the whole testimony:

Question—What opportunities have you had for knowing the condition of affairs in North Carolina or any part of it, as affecting the security of person and property? Give us your means of information, and the knowledge you have upon that subject.

Answer—I have, of course, knowledge of the county where I reside; I have acquaintance with many persons in different parts of the State; I had acquaintance with the members of the convention and of the Legislature which met in Raleigh. I was selected Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and reorganized it, and thus became acquainted with gentlemen from all the counties of the State, and reorganizing my school I selected trustees from various parts of North Carolina, and of course have had the acquaintance of those gentlemen; and I have been acquainted with most of the members of the convention and the members of the two Houses of the Legislature in the city of Raleigh. So far as the county in which I reside is concerned, there is as much security for human life there as in any place I have resided in. I have heard of outrages being committed, in different parts of the State, and have attended some of the examinations of witnesses in the impeachment trial, and heard statements there with reference to charges of outrages, which facts I believe you have before you in some documents. It seems that outrages have been committed by parties, irrespective of color, and irrespective of political sentiment; that is, from private personal spite, colored men have whipped colored men, and assumed to themselves the name of Ku-Klux, and some of them are now in the penitentiary at Raleigh for that offence.

Question—Have you any personal knowledge, or reliable information from those whom you know to be credible, as will enable you to state the true condition of affairs in any part of the State?

Answer—I think I have.

Question—State it as briefly as you can.

Answer—With regard to the people of North Carolina—and I have had a great deal of intimate, close conversation with gentlemen from various parts of the State—I regard them as an extremely kind people. I mean kind toward the colored people; they have a kindly feeling for them; I have evidence of it on all sides in expressions and in acts. I find that the relationship which formerly existed between master and slave has left a feeling of kindness on the part of the masters continually recognizing the old relationship, and aiding and assisting their former slaves. I know of no feeling, upon the part of any one in North Carolina that I have ever talked with and met, of antagonism toward the colored people.

Question—Was your communication, in your position as head of the normal school, principally with the former slave-owners or with the colored people? With which of them had you most conversation?

Answer—With the colored people and members of the Legislature who were interested in having them educated.

Question—Do you know anything of wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, derived from the same information, by bands of disguised men in the night-time?

Answer—I have heard there were such things; I know nothing of it, except as I have heard of it, as I have stated. I heard there was a band of colored persons; my own impressions I give from what I hear, that there is no organization called Ku-Klux throughout the State, but that persons in neighborhoods, wishing to punish individuals for offences, or to gratify personal animosity, band together and put on disguises and commit these acts.

Question—Do we understand you as giving it as your opinion that there is no organized band known as Ku-Klux?

Answer—Throughout the State?

Question—Yes, sir.

Answer—Most decidedly; I do not think there is such a society throughout the State.

Question—And that they are not bound together by oaths?

Answer—There may be in certain localities individuals who commit these acts.

Question—You think it does not pervade the whole State?

Answer—I do not think it pervades the State.

The Rev. gentleman next tells us how Loyal Billy Holden said that he could control 80,000 negro votes by a word, and that he wanted Grant, to declare himself Emperor in 1872:

"Then he said to me, or rather to us all, 'Now, if the Government does not send these troops, I shall arm the colored people. I can control by my word 80,000 men. I can go to the convention that is to meet here next week, (a Republican convention,) and control them by a word.' I remarked at the same time, 'That is dangerous power—very dangerous power to be in the hands of one man.' He then said to me, in the presence of these gentlemen, 'What is to hinder the Ku-Klux from taking you, Dr. Smith? Are you not afraid?' 'Not at all,' said I. 'I said he, 'There is nothing to hinder them from taking you or any other Radical.' Well, then he went on to say that for his own part, in his opinion, General Grant would hold the Government of the United States no matter what the election was in 1872; that he desired him to be Emperor, and his son to succeed him as Emperor."

By the Chairman: Question—That is, that he, Governor Holden, wished it.

Answer—That he, Governor Holden, wished it.

By Mr. Bayard: Question—Were the 80,000 men of the league?

Answer—I understood him to mean the colored voters of the State.

Question—Do you understand that the

colored vote of the State is generally bound together by this Union League?

Answer—I do.

Question—In your connection with the colored men, as members of your institution and as members of the building association, did any one of them ever complain to you of the wrongs done to their race by the Ku-Klux?

Answer—No, sir; I have not heard of any wrong in the county of Wake.

The evidence of Brother Smith is "hefty" on Holden, and his mean, little-hearted, spiteful gang. The dear old flag.

## The Air-Line Railroad.

We copy with a great deal of pleasure, from the *Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan*, the following account of this great thoroughfare:

The work on this road is progressing rapidly in this county, and Messrs. Bird and Livingston, sub-contractors, are now engaged in their work of grading in our town, in front of Wofford College, and in a few days will be cutting through Church street. The bridge across Lawson's Fork, in a mile and a half of our town, is being built, and the contract for building bridges across Pacolet, the Thiocleties and Broad River are also made. Cross-ties are being delivered along the line. In fact, the work is progressing at such a rate, as to inspire our people with the belief that we will have railroad communication with Charlotte, by the Air-Line, in less than twelve months from this time.

We are informed that the work is progressing rapidly along the entire line from this point to Charlotte, there being several hundred hands employed in grading, bridge building, etc. We are also informed that a contract of twenty miles, between this point and Greenville, has been let out, and that the work will commence in a short time. *The Air-Line is one road which will be built without much talk or noise.* Those who have in charge, know that money and work build railroads, and with this knowledge they have commenced in earnest. They also act, in this enterprise, upon the principle that if it were well that it were done, it should be done quickly.

The advantage which this road will afford to our town, and to the whole country, can hardly be overrated.

*The Air-Line Eagle*, published at Gainesville, Ga., makes the following notice of the progress of the work on that end of the road, in January last:

We are pleased to note the rapid progress being made in the construction of this road. The track is now laid and the cars running to Swannee, and as soon as the bridge is put up, which will be in a few days, the work of laying the track will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor. The grading is about finished to Big Creek, ten miles from here, and is three-fourths done from that point to this place. The iron to lay the track to Gainesville, has all been purchased, so it will be seen that the time is close at hand when the shrill whistle of the iron horse will be heard reverberating in our valley."

This is indeed a model road. The contractors are men of energy and character. Some of them are Northern men, and all of that class who come here to add to their fortunes by developing Southern resources, receive a hearty welcome from all who have sense enough to distinguish between the carpet-bag knave and the honest man of business. The company has been particularly fortunate in its selection of contractors and the work has been pushed on in a most wonderful manner.

It has been equally fortunate in procuring an active efficient corps of Engineers. Col. T. S. Garnett and his distinguished brother, Charles Garnett, have national reputations. Nearly allied to two Confederate Generals of the same name, who died for Constitutional liberty, they sprang from the best stock in the Old Dominion. Then we have a brilliant array of names on the Eastern Division, extending from Charlotte to Broad River Bridge. (We are not acquainted with contractors or engineers beyond.) They are Maj. P. A. Wellford, Capt. B. Y. Sage, Capt. T. H. Allen, O. A. Rameuse, Col. T. S. Garnett, S. P. Caldwell, S. P. Kneeland, and Robt. M. Clayton.

The Pennsylvania Central has no control of this road whatever.

## From the Florida Press.

### Best Route North.

Editor of the Press:—As a great portion of the Northern travel is about selecting their route, or will be during the next few weeks, by which to reach their homes at the North, I give my own experience in the matter after having tried all the various lines from Savannah and Charleston.

The Central Short Line, via Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte, and Richmond is the safest, most direct, and the best equipped; and for the invalid or those who would avoid night travel, by far the most comfortable. Taking this route, one can make the entire distance to New York and Boston, by day trains, and have the best of hotels to stop at every night. The Planter's House at Augusta is a first class hotel in every respect, the Mansion at Charlotte, and the Exchange at Richmond, all afford excellent accommodations. The different roads making this line, are in complete order, new track, new cars, new bridges and with safety make the best time. From Richmond, the route via Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek is a very pleasant and most popular one, (known as the Potomac route), and affords a delightful sail of two or three hours on the celebrated Potomac River. No traveler who goes over this well managed route once will wish to try any other, and I can recommend it with confidence to all my friends. J. S. L.

We are glad to see this compliment to our great thoroughfare.

This interior, Piedmont route—avoiding, on the one hand, the dust and malaria of the coast line in Summer, and, on the other, the cold and blockades of the mountain line in Winter—must become the leading railroad system North and South. We hope that the several railroads interested, and our people generally, will do all they can to promote its efficiency.

The difficulties in France between the Commune and the Versailles Government seem to be increasing. The inhabitants continue to leave Paris and many streets seem deserted. Eighty thousand Prussians are to be concentrated at Paris to preserve peace.

## Yankee Congress.

This eccentric body of men after tearing at the vitals of the South for six years has changed its amusement by tearing at Gen. Grant. Mr. Sumner began the assault in a speech of great length, showing that the President had transcended his powers in the San Domingo matter and had acted unconstitutionally throughout. It is rich to hear Charles Sumner talk of the Constitution. He accuses Grant of being King of the San Domingo Ku-Klux. We give one extract:

"But this story of a violated Constitution is not yet complete. Even admitting some infinitesimal semblance of excuse or apology during the pendency of the treaty, all of which, I insist, is absurd beyond question, though not entirely impossible in a quarter unused to constitutional questions and heeding them little—conceding that the 'assumptive' inserted in the treaty by the Secretary of State, had deceived the President into the idea that he possessed the kingly prerogative of declaring at his own motion—and wishing to deal most gently even with an undoubted usurpation of the kingly prerogative, so long as the Secretary of State, the sworn counselor of the President, supplied the formula for the usurpation (and you will bear witness that I have done nothing but state the case,) it is hard to hold back, when the same usurpation is openly prolonged after the Senate had rejected the treaty on which the kingly prerogative was founded, and when the 'assumptive' devised by the Secretary of State has passed into the limbo of things lost on earth. Here there is no remote infinitesimal semblance of excuse or apology—nothing—absolutely nothing. The usurpation pivots on nonentity, always excepting the kingly will of the President, which constitutionally is a nonentity. The great artist of Bologna, in a much admired statue, sculptured Mercury as standing on a puff of air. The President has not even a puff of air to stand on.

Mr. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, is equally severe on the first captain of the age. Loyal Carl is a formidable antagonist among the Western Germans and is a man not to be despised.

Mr. Schurz said that the action of the President in issuing instructions to our naval commanders in certain contingencies to fire upon the vessels of a Power with which we are at peace, was most clearly a usurpation of the war making power.

In reply to questions of Mr. Howe and Mr. Stewart, as to whether discretionary power was not vested in the President, Mr. Schurz said that if the Senate returned to the debates of the Senate on February 18, 1859 they would find that President Buchanan asked for discretionary war making power, to protect our citizens in transit over the Isthmus of Panama, and the Senate had indignantly refused it.

It is as an audacious preposterous to contend, as has been done on this floor, that the President had the power to steal the war making power of the government. The fact was that President Grant had fallen into the mistake of supposing that he was the United States; that in his person alone was concentrated the sovereignty of the United States. This is the most mischievous, anti-republican doctrine ever advocated on the floor of the Senate, and did it not occur to Senators that it was time that those acts and doctrines should be sifted to the bottom? He hoped this most absurd, anti-republican doctrine—that the President could steal the war making power of Congress to create an inchoate right in a foreign country, and create for himself the right to exercise belligerent rights to enforce that inchoate right—would not be heard on the floor of the Senate again. It smacked very strongly of what was called in France, personal Government. It could not be held up too much or too often for condemnation, and the Senator from Massachusetts deserved the gratitude of the American people for calling their attention to it. Constitutional argument was abandoned by the defenders of the President, and they fell back upon the most dangerous of arguments—precedent. They contended that the armed intervention by President Grant between the Haytiens and Dominicans is justified by the action of President Tyler, and John C. Calhoun, his Secretary of State, towards Mexico, pending the negotiations for the acquisition of Texas. They must be in desperate straits, indeed, when they resorted to such company as this for their vindication, when action of the President was sought to be excused by the action of John Tyler and John C. Calhoun. But John Tyler and John C. Calhoun begged to be excused from such company.

We give a brief synopsis of the proceedings on different days.

March 25—SENATE.—EX-Governor P. Clayton was admitted to a seat as Senator from Arkansas. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to Senate the amount of money expended in the employment of United States vessels in the waters of San Domingo since the commencement of negotiations for the purchase of a portion of that island. The resolution, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, for the admission of Mr. Blodgett, of Georgia, and Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was resumed and, after additional amendments, passed.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

March 27—SENATE.—The whole day in the Senate was occupied by Senator Sumner in the delivery of his speech in relation to the acquisition of San Domingo.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hubbard offered a series of resolutions in relation to revenue reform, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

March 28—SENATE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Sumner, asking inquiry into the circumstances of the exclusion of Fred. Douglas from the table of the Aquia Creek steamboat. Objection being made, it was not received. Mr. Anthony's resolutions, prescribing the order of business, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour.

HOUSE.—After disposing of some unimportant business the committee on the President's Message, reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and for other purposes.

The *Baltimore Gazette* thus comments on the new Ku-Klux bill which the Radicals with all their quarrelling have had time, to bring against their common enemy, the South.

We gave yesterday the text of the new bill which the Radical majority of the

special committee of nine have agreed to report to Congress, ostensibly for the purpose of suppressing alleged outrages at the South. The new bill is made up, principally, of the worst parts of Butler's and Shellabarger's bills, and, if suffered to pass, would put the South under the Radical heel up to the close of the next Presidential election. Although claiming to be framed under the authority given by the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, no such authority can be found there, except by a forced interpretation of the language and the spirit of that amendment; whilst it is also in direct antagonism to other provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Though more cautiously worded than Butler's bill, and its designs more insidiously covered up, the new bill, like Butler's—by its second section, aims to transfer to the District Courts of the United States those criminal cases over which, up to the present time, the State Courts have had exclusive jurisdiction. If the exercise of this power by Federal agents should be opposed, it would produce, a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal authorities, which might be used as a pretext for Executive interference.

This section of the bill is, we repeat, a modification of a similar section in the bill originally framed by Butler, and is open to the same objections.

At the time that Butler's bill was introduced into the House, the *New York Evening Post*, although a Republican journal, denounced it as an audacious attempt to repeal the Constitution of the United States and revolutionize our whole system of Government. "In the first place," said the *Post*, "it is a piece of special legislation, subjecting eleven States to a system of criminal jurisdiction entirely different from any that exists or would be tolerated in the other States. It makes that a crime in South Carolina, which is no crime in New York. It makes certain offences punishable by a different tribunal, and with incomparably greater severity in Louisiana than in Massachusetts. Congress has no power to do this than it has to make different sets of customs or tax laws for different States." Nothing can be clearer than that neither in the Constitution as it was, nor in the Fourteenth, or any other Amendment which has since been added to it, is there any provision which authorizes the Federal Government to maintain civil order in the States. Yet this authority, by indirection, the second section of the new Enforcement bill proposes to confer.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Robeson has gone to Philadelphia.

Thirty-six members have asked to speak in the House. The Senate and House have debated all day.

Sherman's Ku-Klux resolutions will come up tomorrow.

Judge Carter refused to honor the requisition from the Governor of North Carolina for Bergen and Kirk. There is a requisition also here for Gov. Holden.

The vote tabling Sumner's resolutions was 39 to 16. Robertson, Schurz and Sumner voted no.

The House discussed the Ku-Klux bill. Wood read from messages of Southern Governors to show that peace prevails in all those States, with a few exceptions in some of them. He denounced as infamous the incendiary remarks of Kelly, delivered yesterday, and expressed the hope that if there should ever be a war of races, the negroes would select a man more valiant than Kelly, who, during the disturbance in Mobile, hid under a table, pretending he was dead.

The Senate adopted Anthony's resolution, allowing the consideration of any bill on the South, passed by the House.

Davis made a speech refuting Sherman's charges against the South. Previous to its conclusion, an incident of unusual character occurred, which excited considerable comment in the galleries and upon the floor. Butler, of Massachusetts, who was occupying the seat of Senator Thurman, immediately adjoining that of Davis, had been for some time intently observing Davis as he proceeded to read.

Davis growing restive and speaking with his usual warmth and earnestness, suddenly faced Butler and continuing his argument against the credibility of exaggerated ku-klux stories, said: "These fictitious charges are originated by parties to affect coming elections. The Legislatures to be elected are to choose one-third of the members of this Senate, and it is with a view of using this political capital for these diabolical and devilish ends, that vile and slanderous stories of outrages emanate from the brains of political scoundrels and ruffians."

After taking his seat, observing Butler still staring at him, Davis rose again, and was heard to say "What do you mean by attempting to brow-beat me in that way? You are a damned scoundrel, sir"—adding, after a pause, "Yes, sir; repeat it; you are a damned scoundrel, sir."

At this juncture, Wilson came from his seat, on the other side of the chamber, and interposed to prevent a continuance of the scene.

Butler soon after left the chamber. It is reported that he replied to Davis, "I don't know you, sir; I don't care for you; and I don't want to speak to you."

The Senate adopted the resolution instructing the Secretary of War to cause the engineer of the department to extend the survey of the Etowah River, already ordered, to the Ocmulgee River, so as to embrace estimates for a canal, connecting these two rivers, with a view of opening unobstructed water communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic.

WHITE GOODS, which consists of Swiss, Mull, Book and Corded Muslins; Tulle, in all colors; checked Jaconets; plain and checked Nainsooks; plain and Satin Brillants, with a complete assortment of Trimmings for the same. Our Silk Poplins and Black Silk stock is now complete, and we will be pleased at any time to show them, as other Goods in our line, to all who will honor us with a call.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS We would beg leave to state, that our Stock has been bought from manufacturers by the case, at as low prices as Jobbers in New York purchase them; we are therefore willing to give our customers the benefit of such an advantage, and having bought almost entirely for cash, we are ready to show by our low prices what we assert, that it will be to the interest of merchants visiting this city to examine our stock.

ELIAS & COHEN.  
april 4, 1871

TO THE LADIES. We can only request the LADIES to call and examine our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, Lace Collars, Edgings, Jaconets, Kid Gloves, Hats, Bonnets, Sundowns, Plain and Damask Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Bleachings, &c. to convince them that we have the finest selected stock in market; also our stock of

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april 4, 1871

Down.—The Boston Post says: "The impeachment of Gov. Holden is a most troublesome and vicious, and with which he has had at his command—the notorious and brutal Kirk and Bergen—the most grasping, arrogant and corrupt of the Radical Governors of the reconstructed States. No one has done more, or could have done more than he, to incite the disturbances at the South, which have produced such an unwholesome agitation throughout the country for two or three years past, and which have been so industriously and so falsely represented, for sinister partisan purposes, as proceeding from Democratic hostility to the work of reconstruction. He has, through his agents and armed negro hirelings—composing an organized political banditti—arrested persons for their politics, without warrant, and brutally treated and threatened them, and in some instances taken their lives, in furtherance of his Radical schemes. He has provoked and aggravated discontent and disturbances, that he might charge lawlessness and outrages upon the Democratic party; has appointed to office men totally unworthy and unfit; and through secret, oath-bound organizations of deluded negroes has attempted to control the politics of the State by force. He has met his reward; let him enjoy it."

RELIGION IN OUR COLLEGES.—Statistics of religion in colleges, gathered for the annual college fairs, which has recently occurred, show that at 32 of the principal colleges in this country, 7,615 students are reported, of whom 3,162 are professors of religion, the number of conversions during the last year being 440.—The number of students preparing for the ministry at these institutions is 874, while 45 are contemplating missionary work.

FOR SALE. TWO GOOD MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to E. M. REDD, Charlotte. april 4-21

Saddle and Harness ESTABLISHMENT. The subscriber has opened his manufactory on Trade Street, opposite the New Market House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and all others that may want goods in his line of business. april 4, 1871-17

SCYTHES. A large stock of Grain and Grass Scythes, wholesale and retail. BREM, BROWN & CO.'S Hardware Store. april 4-21

IRON AND STEEL. A lot of Swede Iron and Plow Steel, at BREM, BROWN & CO.'S Hardware Store. april 4-21

Groceries and Provisions. (At the Sign of the Elephant.) B. M. PRESSON has in store a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which he is now selling off at the LOWEST CASH Prices. He keeps constantly on hand Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Pepper, Pickles, Ginger, Jellies, Can Fruits, Fish, and everything in his line of business, which he offers to the public at reduced prices for cash. Give him a call. april 4, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED, 3,000 lbs. Bacon. B. M. PRESSON. april 4, 1871

To the Public. We respectfully call your attention to the immense stock of new Spring and Summer GOODS

now opening, and will continue to receive almost daily throughout the season, thereby offering continually to our customers, fresh Goods with latest styles, and at REDUCED PRICES.

Every department in our establishment is now filled with Goods of all qualities, prices and styles. We are confident we can please the most fastidious, as our stock has been selected with great care from first-class houses by good buyers and competent judges.

TO THE LADIES. We can only request the LADIES to call and examine our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, Lace Collars, Edgings, Jaconets, Kid Gloves, Hats, Bonnets, Sundowns, Plain and Damask Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Bleachings, &c. to convince them that we have the finest selected stock in market; also our stock of

WHITE GOODS, which consists of Swiss, Mull, Book and Corded Muslins; Tulle, in all colors; checked Jaconets; plain and checked Nainsooks; plain and Satin Brillants, with a complete assortment of Trimmings for the same. Our Silk Poplins and Black Silk stock is now complete, and we will be pleased at any time to show them, as other Goods in our line, to all who will honor us with a call.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS We would beg leave to state, that our Stock has been bought from manufacturers by the case, at as low prices as Jobbers in New York purchase them; we are therefore willing to give our customers the benefit of such an advantage, and having bought almost entirely for cash, we are ready to show by our low prices what we assert, that it will be to the interest of merchants visiting this city to examine our stock.

ELIAS & COHEN.  
april 4, 1871

TO THE LADIES. We can only request the LADIES to call and examine our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, Lace Collars, Edgings, Jaconets, Kid Gloves, Hats, Bonnets, Sundowns, Plain and Damask Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Bleachings, &c. to convince them that we have the finest selected stock in market; also our stock of