

# The Southern Home.

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F. B. McDOWELL.  
Devoted to the vindication of the truth of Southern History, to the preservation of Southern Resources, to the development of Southern Resources, under the changed relations of the Labor System, and to the advancement of Southern Interests in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing and the Mechanical Arts.

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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:  
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880  
F. B. McDOWELL, EDITOR.  
PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The indications still are, that Grant will be the Republican nominee, and that Blaine will be the next strongest in the race. Blaine has much magnetism and is exceedingly popular with his party; and if the matter were entirely with the people, he would doubtless receive the nomination; but the politicians want Grant because they think he would seize the seat whether elected or not, and Mr. Blaine will, in all probability, be over-generated again. The German population is revolting against Grant and the vote is sufficiently large to defeat him, if any way solid, in Ohio, Wisconsin, and probably in Kansas and Illinois. Grant has much to lose in the struggle—he has his prestige and fame to risk. No man in America has received more honors and been more slavishly deified at the North than General Grant. True, his administration was the most corrupt that has ever marked any similar period in our history, still the North is willing to overlook this dark spot in his life, in their wonderful admiration of his military prowess and success. If elected, he will have a vast patronage at his disposal; and the general feeling is, will have an office for life and will change the whole system of our government. His life in the eyes of the world, has had a brilliant sunrise and if he pursues the even tenor of his way, it might go down unclouded; but the din and conflict of the political scene in Washington, may cause that brilliant sunrise to have a dark and gloomy setting. The Democrats have a multiplicity of candidates. Tilden is undoubtedly in the field, but we have no idea that he will receive the nomination, because he cannot carry the necessary two-thirds vote in the convention. He is not regarded available, because it is not believed he can carry New York, and he is known to be very weak in several of the Southern States. Bayard, of Delaware, is now the strongest candidate, and Davis, of Illinois, is also developing some strength. Judge Field, of California, too, is now attracting much attention as a Presidential candidate.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

W N O R R.—MECKLENBURG ROAD LAW. The extra session of the Legislature, called by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Council, to take into consideration the sale of the W N O Railroad, convened in Raleigh on Monday, nearly all the members being in the seat the first day. The Governor sent in his message upon the reorganization of the two Houses, and urged that general legislation be avoided and attention only be given to the measures for which they were called. The last bill was read and altered in some important particulars by Hon Geo F. Davis, of Wilmington, and ex Judge Thos Ruffin, of Hillsboro, two of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and Mr Best has accepted the bill as drafted by them. The Raleigh Observer says: "One of the principal changes made, is the designation of the persons who shall be the commissioners to supervise the construction of the road. Vance, Jarvis and Worth are the men. Another change is in section 17 where it is provided that on Best's default, the State is to take possession and to build the roads as 'by law may be directed,' leaving the Legislature to direct as to that, whereas before it was to be made a matter of arrangement between the State and Best. But in view of this change, Best is to appoint three directors to look after his interest, while the State appoints six, and the private stockholders three."

Committees of 10 from the Senate and 15 from the House were appointed to decide upon the preliminary measures and report a suitable bill. Senate—Leach, of Davidson, Davidson; Bunch, of Rowan; Erwin, of McDowell; Dorton, of Wayne; Graham, of Lincoln; Mebane, of Caswell; Bryan, of Pender; Democrat; Graham, of Montgomery; Everett, of Forsyth; White, of Perquimans—Republicans. From the House: Carter, of Buncombe; Cook, of Franklin; Brown, of Mecklenburg; Cobb, of Lincoln; Covington, of Union; Bryson, of Swain; Lockhart, of Anson; Richardson, of Columbus; Vaughn, of Alleghany; Bernard, of Pitt; Davis, of Catawba; Democrat; Clark, of Craven; Davis, of Madison; Ellison, of Wake; Scott, of New Hanover, Republicans.

## A FOOLISH BLUNDER.

We are rejoiced to see that the bill for the restoration of Gen Porter to the US Army and for the payment of the salary he lost by his removal, has been laid upon the table; and we hope never to be taken up again. The Democrats made a great blunder when they advocated his cause, because it precipitated a fierce political and sectional debate, in which the Democracy was worsted. It reopened the old war issues and gave the Republicans a long desired for opportunity of again firing the Northern feeling against the South. We see with pleasure, however, that Senator Jones, of Florida, was the only Southern Senator who was foolish enough to advocate Porter's claim. It is nothing to us, if Porter was unjustly cashiered and had his epaulettes taken from him. He may have been guilty of negligence and been the cause of the destruction of many men, but he was leading troops against us to subjugate us and desolate our homes, and we should let the Northern people settle their own disputes. We will take sides with all Northern Democrats who now join, with us to keep us from being plundered and oppressed, but should not champion their cause, when it relates to matters that occurred during the war. We trust the Southern Democrats will profit by their adverse experience and learn sense from their past blunders. Surely, by this time, they ought to know where the rocks of Seylla and Charybdis now lie!

When Grant, the ex-President of the United States and the idol of the Northern people, spends his pastime in Mexico witnessing bull fights, it is to be wondered at that the people should become demoralized and follow the illustrious example set them? Can the Northern people then, with any show of consistency, condemn the inter-Southern States' cooking main held every now and then in Charlotte, as a barbarous and cruel sport? What their great chieftain is fond of seeing other people's bulls gored? Their policy, however, seems to be to Mexicanize this government, and it may be that Grant is there for the purpose of learning the art.

One of the wise men who knows everything declares that in a few years every physician in the country will prescribe Dr Bull's Cough Syrup to his patients. We believe it.

The Senate committee have reported in favor of unseating Mr Kellogg of Louisiana, and seating Judge Spofford the contestant. This will doubtless lead to a long debate, and the Republicans will again sicken the country with their disgusting and oft repeated cry of Southern barbarity, fraud, &c.

The Legislature of Wisconsin, by a constitutional majority, have passed the bill allowing women to vote and hold office in that State. We don't know what effect politically this new law will have upon the State. Most of those, however, who will vote, will be very apt to prefer Grant or Beecher one. Soldiers and peculiar kinds of preachers are generally the favorites of Northern voting, women of the free love persuasion.

The Democratic State Convention is called to meet in Raleigh on the 17th of June, and the Central Executive Committee has issued a call to the county committees, to perfect their organizations and take the usual steps to have delegates appointed to represent their respective counties in said convention; and request the district convention to select two delegates and two alternatives to the national convention in Cincinnati on the 22nd day of June.

Dennis Kearney, the disgusting California communist and foul mouthed agitator, has been sentenced by the police Judge of San Francisco, to six months in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$1,000. It took the fellow and his friends completely by surprise. The charge against him was the uttering of revenging threats and indulging publicly in profane and obscene language. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

## General Intelligence.

Within the past eight years, five hundred and ninety seven convicts have escaped from the Mississippi State prison. A howitzer, a box of muskets, and field ammunition has been shipped by steamer to Lancaster County, Va, by the Virginia authorities, to protect the oystermen of the lower Rappahannock against foreign dredgers. Harten overheard his wife telling Cox at Eaton, O, that she would marry him as soon as her husband died, which would be speedily, as he was almost gone with consumption. Harten spoiled the plan at once by shooting Cox through the heart.

When Walker Kilgore left the jail at Mexico, Mo., to go to the scaffold, Nat Facetti, who was soon to be hanged with a companion, said earnestly: "Walker, intercede with the Almighty for Muldro and me, and for our sakes do all you can in heaven for us." Kilgore promised.

Georgia leads the South in cotton manufacture, having 160,000 spindles in operation, North Carolina standing second, and South Carolina third. Texas is the smallest in the list.

The "dog law," as adopted by the new code of Mississippi, is in substance as follows: The State is to manufacture dog collars, to be sold to dog owners at \$2.50 each. The dog wearing this collar is protected as any other property, and his killing or maiming, or abuse can be sued for in the courts. Without this collar the dog at large is a vagrant.

Ohio wants a law passed providing that when a Judge sentences an offender to the penitentiary, it shall be ascertained if he has a family depending upon him for support. The fact shall be certified to the warden, who shall keep a record of the convict's earnings, and after deducting twenty-five cents a day for his food and clothing, shall pass the balance to his credit, and apply it to the support of his legal dependents.

That free labor is more productive than slave labor in the South, is proved by the statistics of the cotton crop during the recent decades. The ten cotton crops from 1852 to 1861 aggregated 4,995,430 bales. The ten crops from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, comprised 41,454,742 bales. The excess to be credited to free labor is 6,459,303 bales.

A traveler in the forests of Brazil saw a hairy spider with a body two inches long, and eight legs, measuring seven inches each. It was on a tree trunk beneath a deep crevice, across which was stretched a dense white web. The lower part of the web was broken, and two small globes were entangled in the fibres. One of the globes was disengaged after its rescue. The hairs of these orb spiders come off when touched, and cause a maddening irritation. He says that he saw the children of an Indian family with one of the monsters secured by a cord and leading it about the house like a dog.

Ireland is about the size of Maine France is more than twice as large as England, Wales and Scotland together. Texas is thirty five times as large as Massachusetts, or as large as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The entire population of the United States could be provided for in the State of Texas, allowing each man, woman and child four acres of land.—Boston Transcript.

Deadwood (Dak) Pioneer: According to the report of Undersecretary Smith, 132 Black Hillers have crossed the range during the brief period in which papers were headed 1879. Out of these, 92 went the good old way, 22 shuffled off the mortal coil by accident, 5 died with their boots on, being shot by Sunday school teachers from the East, and 3 had the grit to face the storm and sunshine of life, and hastened their exit by resorting to poison and other equally effective bases.

Petersburg Va., March 14.—A disease known as the black measles is prevailing to an alarming extent in several of the adjacent counties, and during the past few days a number of persons have died of it.

## Political Notes.

COLUMBIA, March 11.—The Democratic State Convention is called to meet June the 1st.

Pensacola, Fla., March 12.—Judge Settle decided to-day in the timber cases that the United States were entitled to every remedy provided by law in every State in the Union, to enforce their rights without giving bond for damages or costs.

Secretary Sherman, in writing to a friend, comes out squarely as a Presidential candidate. He says: "I consider myself a candidate, and I shall do to the end, but don't think it necessary to belittle or arraign Gen Grant, Senator Blaine or any one else, or to use my official position to promote my candidacy."

Colonel Fred Grant likes to pass for an Englishman, and more than once has been taken for an Oxford student. He talks fairly on general subjects, but chiefly loves to dwell on the greatness of his father. "We are a fighting race," he says. "My grandfather was the only one of my family who was not a soldier. He was a member of the House of Commons, and in England there is always from one to three Generals of our name. When we were in Malta, Sir Patrick Grant, who commanded there, used to clap me on the back and call me 'cousin.' Ah, he was a fine, soldierly looking fellow, well worthy of the name he bore."

Savannah News: It is stated that Judge Loobrane, the head centre of the Atlanta Grant boom, has made a bet at New Orleans of one thousand dollars that Gen Grant will win the Chicago Convention 200 votes in solid delegations and at least 108 from split delegations at the first ballot, thus securing his nomination. On the other hand, the Chicago Tribune contains a card of a member of the grant board there offering to bet one thousand dollars that Grant will not be nominated and another thousand dollars against Blaine.

A distinguished Southern editor says: "I am for Randall against the world I do not think it would be at all difficult to secure his nomination, and I think he is just the man to put against Grant. He has the same bull-dog tenacity as the General, but has greater experience in public affairs, and enjoys to a greater extent the confidence of the people. I am a Randall man. I consider him a second Jackson. He is firm and unyielding for the right, and keeps the right. He has more grit, snap, 'get-up-and-go' in him than a nation full of Tildens."

The most remarkable ground for a divorce known, perhaps, in the history of

divorce suits in this country is that set forth in a complaint recently filed in the Clerk's office in Lafayette, Indiana. The complainant is a well to do farmer, who has been married about twenty years. He lives in a neighborhood which is strongly Republican in politics, and he wants to be separated from his wife because she will not allow him to bring Democratic newspapers in the house. The complainant is a Democrat and thinks more of his politics than he does of his religion. For five years, he says, he has stood his wife's tyranny relative to his newspapers, and he declares that he will stand it no longer. He prefers Democratic newspapers to any other.

New York Sun: It is well known in Washington circles that Grant will cut short his tour in Mexico, and hurry back to the United States, by the urgent advice of those who have his canvass particularly in charge. The Sun, it doesn't look all for him to seem to be unwilling to stay in his own country except when he is governing it on a large salary. The belief that Grant will be nominated at Chicago does not gain strength at the capital. It is admitted on all sides that Sherman is a failure. Blaine's weakness lies largely in his inability to get delegates from any New England States except Maine, and possibly New Hampshire. The opinion gathers momentum that after all, and in some way or other, the outcome at Chicago will be Elith B Washburne. It is safe to assume that not a few of the Washburne think so.

New York World: The Southern people may as well be prepared for another six months of vile denunciation and slander. It cannot hurt them, and they who utter the foul lies will simply be wasting their breath. All the Southern people can do, and all they ought to do, is to vote solidly for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency and do their utmost to overthrow the party of fraud and violence, that the battle on that coming gray November day may not be fought in vain. The reply to the Republican falsehoods is easy and overwhelming. The Republican speakers and organs will again declare that the Southern people are "barbarians," "assassins," "idle," spending their time "slaughtering negroes," allowing their fields to lie barren, doing no work themselves and preventing others from working; torturing the negroes "hunting them to the swamps," robbing the colored people of about six or eight weeks their wages will be made: Expose negroes in Indiana and Kansas.

## Mary Clemmer on Grant.

A man never lived who personally possessed in a less degree the qualities which inspire enthusiasm. The fact that the enchantment of distance and the manipulations of politicians have lifted him into a hero in the minds of those who know him least, only prove how marvelous are the powers of the human imagination.

Faithfully, for such glamour, I know Grant well. It was my misfortune to live for eight years in the very thick of his civil administration. It was impossible that I should be mistaken in its character. An administration more corrupt never cursed a country. This was true while Grant himself was, at least, negatively an honest man. He did not pick and steal himself, though he bartered and trusted thieves. He had that voracious love of money, of all that money brings, that nearly always marks the man deficient in the native power of money-winning. Such men poverty makes sordid. The man of substance, the natural money getter, the sons of inherited fortune, are the ones who fill his imagination, makes his chosen society, if not his trusted friends.

Such men were always nearest and dearest to Grant. Should as he seemed, stubborn as he was, all discovered the place where the place keepers who had but to touch to hold him forever—the nerve of his inordinate self love. Its all-absorbing activity did not prove him to be by nature selfish beyond his kind. Condition and circumstances had quickened it to preternatural acuteness. The man put off, bluffed by fortune, is the man whom sudden success overcomes. He is a man who never learns the highest and finest use of power. As President of the United States, such a man was Ulysses Grant. The place keepers, the place seekers, the place keepers who surrounded him, despite his reputation for pugnacity, found it perfectly easy, by feeding his vanity to hold this man in thrall.

They told him that he was "the greatest soldier that ever lived," that he was the final star in the triumvirate that was to blaze for all posterity—Washington, Lincoln and Grant—that empire was in his destiny, and that he was to live and reign as a "great chief," if not of Europe, of the United States. It was a noble lie. It was natural for him to believe all this to glow and swell with self-importance in the belief. In its full acceptance he left this country expecting as his right that all Europe would "uncover" and bow before him, the chief of the western continent, over whose United States he was yet again to reign and rule to their ruin. As I have written before, Grant's tour through Europe and around the earth was decided upon and prearranged by the manipulators of his "third term" in the White House, and in the city of Washington. Among many letters received from men since I wrote first of Grant as a candidate for the third term, is one from a Presbyterian clergyman in a city of Iowa. He addressed me in that curious tone of mingled respect, condescension and authority indigenous to the Presbyterian ministerial mind when directed to one of that portion of the human race which is called St. Paul; evidently did not altogether understand, despite his assumptions and very excellent advice.

The clergyman tells me that I "should have said less about Grant or a great deal more."

I differ from the clergyman as I should, doubtless, in his conduct of "prayer meetings," though I myself "never" speak in any meeting whatsoever. Different as it may be to quantity and quality, I seem to have said something about Grant, which has stirred the kindly minds of my brethren. Let me now confess to those perturbed beings, including the Presbyterian minister, that I say as little as possible about Grant, not wishing to talk about him or about any man whom it is beyond my power conscientiously to praise. The clergyman points triumphantly to the fact that Hamilton Fish's praise of Grant has great weight with the public mind. Well, the "public mind" would be less moved by such praise were it not so acquiescently acquiescent with Hamilton Fish and Ulysses Grant as I am.

Hamilton Fish is a gentleman by inheritance, birth, breeding—the most of a gentleman Grant ever had in his Cabinet. A family more refined and praiseworthy than his, never graced public life in

Washington. Amid a crowd of plebeians and pretenders, their grace and simplicity was as conspicuous as it was solitary. Yet Hamilton Fish himself is a man of the world—a bon vivant. While he far transcended Grant in inherited finesse; in, in life, long associations; in all that makes a gentleman; the tone of his nature, his intellectual habits, were not that of higher quality which suggested damaging comparisons and put his chief to absolute disadvantages, as did the personal and mental characteristics of Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner. The unity, at least on one side of the nature of Fish and Grant begot familiarity, if not sympathy between them; while the superiority of Fish on the other gave him a mental ascendancy over the President never habitually achieved by any other member of his Cabinet. Considering what for years their relation was, it would have been a strange, not to say disloyal, act for Hamilton Fish to have spoken in other than terms of personal praise of Ulysses Grant. It was less honorable in him that, in praising Grant, he should have dropped disparagement upon the name of Charles Sumner. I heard from Charles Sumner one day the entire tale of his personal association with Grant, and of Hamilton Fish's personal part in the affair. After making due allowance for all human infirmity in the three men, an inevitable conclusion remained—that the mental arrogance of Sumner, if such he felt it to be, was less insufferable to Grant than the immemorial moral and mental superiority of Charles Sumner himself.

Nothing so ungenerous marks the ingratitude of a man's nature as the quality of it to whom he once has been a nearest companion. The strong cords, narrow forces of Grant's mind could not instinctively the broader, higher ideas of greater men. Their simple admiring put his own at discount.

Mighty in the brute force that holds and propels armies through seas of human blood, he was a selfish boor in the use of the fine weapons of mind and spirit that make and unmake the peace, the purity, the prosperity of a nation.

The people have but to know and to remember the character of the men lifted up in place, to whom he once has been a nearest companion, the degradation of political power made the administration of Grant memorable as the most corrupt in the whole history of the government—to make it impossible that a like administration be ever repeated as a national affliction. The report has been brought back from India that General Grant will refuse a nomination. Why? Not excepting his friends and admirers, does nobody believe it. Why? Simply because everybody who knows the man knows that he not only will accept a third nomination, but that he expects it. So blinded is he by the prospect of power, by the prospect of the future and promises of the toady and office-seekers whose future importance hangs upon his re-election—which by day and by night they are manipulating—he can no longer see that his once of honor with posterity lies in his speedy retirement as a soldier. Let him in his retirement make the repetition of the failures, the mistakes, the sins of his civil administration, forever impossible, and the termination of the Executive may yet be covered by the lustre of the soldier's name.

The New York Herald, which the world knows, is so devoted to his fame that it has sent a polished Boswell to proclaim it round the entire circle of the earth, yet declares if General Grant wishes to perpetuate it undiminished, unclouded, upon his return he will retire, crowned with a soldier's fame. There is certainly one man that will never follow him into such retirement with one line of reproach or accusation.

But let no man assume to arraign me for writing the truth of a man who, standing at his head, yet through self-love, allowed the government of his country to be administered on the lowest plane of selfish greed and cupidity.

Neither Grant, nor any man politically or personally identified with him in Washington, should ever be made President of the United States. Surely the nation is not so poor in manly honor, in patriotic devotion, in executive worth, that it can find no man "available" as a possible President outside of the turgid "backs" and "bummers," political, who have been perpetually posing and man-guerding for the Presidency for the last five years.

I love my country, love its people; best of all, love its honor. I cannot live so close to its heart to see it dishonored—accused, as I have seen it—by the men who assume to govern it, without concerted protest.

How JUDGE AVERY HOLDS COURT.—It was really amusing to hear a Nash county darkey give an account of the way Judge Avery put things through at Nash court. When the Judge read out the sentence, "two years in the county jail," a man in the corner made a sad little grunt. "Take that man to jail, sheriff," said his Honor, pointing to the grunter. "Sheriff take that man to jail," directing the officer to the man last mentioned. "Great God!" said a third. "Suffice, take that man to jail," repeated the Judge. "I tell you, sar, said an excited darkey, "I hardly bring my beef in dat court house after dat; but when I got out, and crossed the bridge over Stony Creek, den you be I just basted my boots a-washing, sar, jumping, and a lull—Goldsbury Mail."

## RADICAL VENOM AGAINST THE SOUTH.

Speech of Phillip C Hayes, of Illinois, in Congress.

But who are the leaders in the South to-day? They are the men who did the most to plunge the country into war and who were the last to lay down their arms when the confederacy went to pieces. That bitter and uncompromising rebel, Wade Hampton, is honored by the South Carolina democracy by being elected Governor of the State, and is then transferred to the United States Senate. Zeb Vance, who declared that he would fight the Yankees until he filled hell so full that their feet would stick out of the windows, is made Governor of North Carolina, and then promoted to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Ben Hill is put into the United States Senate by the democracy of Georgia because he fought gallantly for the rebel cause and then stood up in the lower House of Congress and urged the Government to grant amnesty to a full Davis, when the latter scorned to ask for it himself. Other leading representatives of the Southern democracy in the Senate are Gordon, Lamar, Harris, and Butler, all of whom distinguished themselves in aid of the rebellion. In the House, the leading man from the South is Alexander H Stephens, who was Vice President of the Southern confederacy and who is to-day the chief of the seceding ex-rebels who represent the Southern democracy in this body. But towering above all these, as the prince in the eyes of the Southern people, is Jeff Davis, the ex President of the defiant confederacy. These are the leaders in the democratic party to-day—the men who dictate its policy and shape its course—and does any one think that the party is a safe party as long as it retains such men as leaders?

But not only money used, but every other base means which democratic ingenuity could invent was resorted to in order to make success certain. The history of the democratic campaign of 1876 in the South is but the history of one of the most gigantic schemes of intimidation, fraud, and murder that was ever undertaken by any party. There is not a single Southern State in which there was anything like a free or fair election. The white-liners and rifle clubs were in full force in every locality and did most efficient service in aid of the democratic cause. At the top of the contribution list in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and during the campaign, was a thousand fully armed, equipped, and organized ex-rebel soldiers under master on the streets in ten minutes, under their democratic commanders, ready for any sort of work that the interest of the democratic cause required. In every other city and town in the State there was a similar force always prepared for work at any hour. The white-liners took matters in their own hands, and the result was that Mississippi, which, on a fair vote, has a republican majority of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand, was carried for "Tilden and reform" by a majority of fifty thousand. And what is true of Mississippi is true of every other Southern State. The armed democratic organizations held full sway, and by terrorism, and coercion, and ballot box stuffing, and murder managed to carry all but three of the Southern States for Tilden. Some of the congressional districts, which are republican by from six thousand to ten thousand majority, were handed over to the democracy by the organizations with the democratic vote largely ahead.

The shot-gun policy, which worked so well in 1876 and secured such grand results for the democracy, has been continued up to the present time. To-day, under its operation, we see every Southern State in the hands of the democratic party, while the republican party is virtually wiped out. Now, it is a well-known fact that many of the Southern States are thoroughly republican on anything like a fair vote. Give us a free and honest election, and our party would carry Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, both the Carolinas, and Florida. Why, sir, it has always been our boast in this land that the majority should rule. But in the South to-day this doctrine is reversed. In almost every Southern State the minority, having by murder, horse-baring, and robbing brought the majority into subjection, alone bear rule and have everything their own way.

There is a curious colored fraud in Richmond county, N.C, who has been getting lots of money from the ignorant whites and negroes. He goes to an isolated house in the country and tells the inmates that the election of Grant is certain, and that as soon as he is elected he will be made Emperor and then there will be a glorious division of the lands, goods and chattels, and that a sum any where between ten cents and twenty-five cents intrusted to him will secure the contributor a handsome share of the spoils when the good time comes. Those who do not thus contribute he is instructed to tell to go into the county darkness. He also tells them that a supply of arms will soon be distributed in Charlotte and a large military demonstration made.—Savannah News.

It would make a stone image turn green with envy to observe the expression of profound disgust that settles down on the face of the doctor when he hears the patients praising Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.

Married.

Near Lincolnton, on the 10th inst, by Rev R Z Johnston, Mr William Byrum, of Mecklenburg county, and Miss Mary C, daughter of James H Marsh, Esq, of Lincolnton.

In Union county, on the 11th inst, Mr Judge Beck and Miss Susan Richardson. To Cabarrus county, Mr Elias Misenheimer and Miss Laura Little; also, Mr John R Patterson, Register of Deeds of Cabarrus county, and Miss Belle Gardner.

In Wilkes county, Mr Isaac Tester, of Cabarrus, and Miss Jennie Finley.

Galvanic Batteries.

DOY'S Celebrated Galvanic Batteries. D Agent for Charlotte.

Now is the Time to sell TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, BUTTER AND EGGS

To S. M. HOWELL

ON HAND, Bronze Turkeys of the purest blood.

feb27

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I WILL STORE COTTON at reasonable rates in my store room on College street, Charlotte. R. L. McDOWELL.

dec 21-11

1880 SPRING.

M. LICHTENSTEIN, of Charlotte, N.C, announces to his friends and customers that he has arrived and ready for inspection. As he is well known to the people of this city and vicinity, it is needless to mention details. Your orders are respectfully solicited.

feb28

THE POPE COTTON PLANTER.

FARMER in need of a first class Cotton Seed Planter, for this season, can be supplied through my agents, Brown & Weddington, Charlotte, N.C, E. M. McNeely, Mooreville, S. C, or J. P. F. Alexandrian, N.C.

PEDLERS AND CANVASERS TO THE REAR.

HAVING more than 13 years experience in the repairing of sewing machines, we guarantee our work first class. Our prices are low and our service is prompt. We have the latest improved Sewing Machines, needles, buttons, oil, &c. If you desire to buy a machine, or if you have one that is out of order, we will save you from \$10 to \$15, come or send them to us, instead of buying from pedlers. We will buy from them, you had as well save the money more, and you had as well save the labor for them to make it.

BRADESHAW & CO, Machine, Sewing, over W E Shaws Saddle and Harness Store, mch19 2w

MONEY IN BROWN LEGHORNS.

THEY come from a Sunny Climate, and are well adapted to the South. Any hardy and produce more eggs than any other (owl-mature earlier, lay when the weather is cool, and continue to lay for months after the first of September. Forty hens laid from January to July, 4,789 eggs. Average 793 per month, or about 20 per hen. Call and see the results. Eggs, \$1.50 per 100.

STURTEWANT, Charlotte, N.C. mch19 7

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE.

IT will be apparent to any one, who will examine a solid Gold Watch, that made from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used, is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually superfluous. In James Ross' Patent Gold Watch Cases, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength is obtained from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid gold. The process is of the most simple nature, as follows: A plate of nickel composition metal, specially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of solid gold soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, bezels, &c, are cut and shaped by suitable dies and presses. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and ornamenting; the engraved cases have been found to be perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

It is the only Case made with two plates of solid gold, and warranted by special contract.

For sale by all Jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant. mch19

CHICKERING PIANOS

Other Pianos wear out BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.

VICTORS in all great contests, and for so long past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability, and the most beautiful tone, are the characteristics of a genuine Chickering and no other.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP

Chickering & Sons, largely advanced their prices for the past few months, and in April, 1880, will sell all their pianos at a special price. The price now is positively the lowest in America. See our advertisement in this paper for full particulars. Present rates guaranteed until April 1st.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Sole Agents for Georgia, Florida, S. C, & Ala. mch19

FLOWER SEEDS, VICK'S Celebrated Flower Seeds. Also, RED & WHITE GLADIOLUS BULBS, at 50 cents and \$1 per dozen, at SCARR & CO'S, Drug Store. mch12

TO MERCHANTS. TAKE NOTICE. I WILL sell P. Lillard's High Top SNUFF, and POGNER'S sitting Ball SMOKING TOBACCO, at Factory Prices. Respectfully, R. B. ALEXANDER. mch12

BEST IN THE WORLD! ABSOLUTELY PURE AND HARMLESS BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S SODA WATER.

Empire Soda Water is of a slightly pink color, it may appear white, examined by itself, it is colorless and pure. It is made by the CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND ANCHOR" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Baking Soda is what it should be. It should be pure, and contain no other ingredients. It should be pure, and contain no other ingredients.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all the principal cities of the South and West. See that your Baking Soda is what it should be. It should be pure, and contain no other ingredients.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER. mch12

CHARLOTTE HOTEL. I have just opened the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, and had it thoroughly painted, whitewashed and cleaned.

Having had an experience of ten years in the business, in Raleigh, Stateville and Salisbury, I am satisfied I can give you the best and most comfortable accommodations at moderate prices.

Jan 16th M. SCHLOSS, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME to sell TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, BUTTER AND EGGS

To S. M. HOWELL

ON HAND, Bronze Turkeys of the purest blood. feb27

COTTON STORAGE.

I WILL STORE COTTON at reasonable rates in my store room on College street, Charlotte. R. L. McDOWELL. dec 21-11

1880 SPRING.

M. LICHTENSTEIN, of Charlotte, N.C, announces to his friends and customers that he has arrived and ready for inspection. As he is well known to the people of this city and vicinity, it is needless to mention details. Your orders are respectfully solicited. feb28

THE POPE COTTON PLANTER.

FARMER in need of a first class Cotton Seed Planter, for this season, can be supplied through my agents, Brown & Weddington, Charlotte, N.C, E. M. McNeely, Mooreville, S. C, or J. P. F. Alexandrian, N.C.