

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:
One year \$2.10, six months \$1.25,
three months \$0.75.
Including Postage.
If any person sending for subscribers will
specify the copy gratis.
Specimen copies free.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1m	2m	3m	6m	1y
Per line	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
Per square	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
Per column	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
Per page	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
Per line	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
Per square	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
Per column	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00
Per page	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00

Special rates for advertising in the
Patriot, and for local advertising.

Professional Cards.

JOHN N. STAPLES,
MENDENHALL & STAPLES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rock-
ingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Randolph,
and Alamance counties, also, U. S. Circuit and
District Courts. Special attention given to
cases in all parts of the State, and to
cases in bankruptcy.
Office on the corner of North and Court House
Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

WALTER P. CALDWELL,
SCOTT & CALDWELL,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Chatham,
Guilford and Randolph counties, and in the
U. S. Circuit and District Courts. Special
attention given to cases in all parts of the
State, and to cases in bankruptcy.
Office on the corner of North and Court House
Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

JO. W. GLENN,
Attorney at Law,
Reidsville, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAM B. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Respectfully
Offers His
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

May 29th, 1875-ly.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
Attorney at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1877.

{New Series No. 461.

MY OWN STORY.

"We've been married just a
twelve month, come next Friday,
haven't we, Jennie?"

"Just twelve months, John?"

He was standing in the doorway,
my handsome young husband, his
dinner basket on his arm, his honest
eyes all aglow with love and de-
light.

"Just a twelve month, and now
I've got baby as well as a wife. Oh,
Jennie, girlie, I'm the happiest man
alive—come here and kiss me be-
fore I go, and tell me what you
would like me to give you on the
anniversary of our wedding day."

"What's the use, John?" I said,
"as I received his kiss; you know
you haven't an extra shilling to
spare."

"So I do; but we'll play at make
believe, as children do. What
would you like to have provided
you could have it? Speak out,
girlie!"

I laughed and fell to thinking.
"Let me see. There is so many
things I want John. This hard to
decide; but I think I'll take that
pattern of brown silk that we looked
at the other day at Wilson's."

"All right; and what for baby?"

"Oh, a christening robe, of
course."

My husband's brown eyes danced.
"Poor Jennie," he said, "I'm
afraid you'll not get'em, unless we
keep up our game of make-believe.
By-and-by; take good care of Bos-
som." And with a kiss for us both
he was gone.

I got baby to sleep and fell to
work cleaning my kitchen and bak-
ing my tarts. We could not afford
keeping a servant, John's wages be-
ing small and I had all the house
work on my hands, but I did not
mind it at all, I loved my husband,
and he loved me, and a happier
couple did not live.

In the midst of my busy work in
comes Miss Dorcas Dent, an old
friend of my mother's. An old
maiden, too, was Miss Dorcas, a great
softer at matrimony and at man-
kind in general.

"So you're hard at it, Jennie?"
she said, sitting down and throw-
ing back her bonnet strings "a
dragging yourself to death, and
that child, handsome lass as you
used to be, and look at you now!
A poor, ragged slattern! What a
fool you was to marry, Jennie!
Weren't you, now?"

"No, indeed, Miss Dorcas; I'd
do the same thing over again to-
morrow."

"Pah! Such simpletons as you
lasses are! Well, you'll open your
eyes to the truth soon enough. A
working your hands to the bone and
spoiling your good looks, as if any
man that ever had breathed was
worth it. I say why don't John
keep you a hired girl?"

"He can't afford it, Miss Dorcas."

"Can't he? May be not. Has
to squander too much on his own
pampering, does he?"

"No, indeed," I answered indig-
nantly, "he never squanders a
single penny."

Miss Dorcas shook her ample
sides with sarcastic laughter.

"Never squandered a penny?"
she repeated; "and never stays
out nights, either, and goes gal-
livanting round the town with other
women, and ye-a-sitting at home a-
darning his stockings! Don't tell
me about'em, Jennie—these good
husbands—I know'em. I haven't
got two eyes for nothing. Didn't I
see John only night before last, a-
walking down town, and another
woman beside him?"

"John?" I gasped, "my John?"

"Oh, you must be mistaken."

"I never mistake." "Twas your
John."

"And who was the woman?"

"Can't tell—didn't see her face."

When John came home to supper
I determined to ask him; but a
feeling of shame kept me silent
while we were at the table, and the
minute he was done he arose and
took down his hat.

"Why, John," I asked, "are you
going out again? And it is rain-
ing, too."

"So it is, but I must go to-night,
Jennie."

"What for, John?"

His eyes fell, and he turned from
me in evident confusion.

Well—you see, don't ask me,
Jennie. I've promised to go, that's
all; but I shan't have to go again,
maybe."

My foolish, jealous heart rose into
my throat, and I stood hurt and
silent.

John kissed me, and kissed baby
in his crib. Then he took off his
coat and threw it on the chair.

If you don't feel too tired, let me
try to fasten in that sleeve
lining—I'll wear my thick coat to-
night."

He was gone; and after clearing
away our small table, I sat down to
think, and soon made myself mis-
erable enough. At last I thought
of John's coat and picked it up to
mend it. It was his best coat,
which he had only taken for com-
mon wear a few days before. In
brushing off the dust, I heard a
rustle of paper in the breast pocket.

Is there a way loyal enough, un-
feminine enough, to refrain from
prying into the secrets of her hus-
band's pockets when she has a
chance?

I drew the rustling paper forth.
It was a note—dainty, three cor-
nered affair, with a rose bud on the
seal.

I looked at the direction, John
Dayton, my own husband's name
written in fine feminine characters.
A sharp pang pierced my heart,
a mist dimmed my eyes. What
woman is this who dared to write
to my husband? I must know. I
had a right to know. I tore open
the tiny sheet.

My DEAREST JOHN—I do not
fail to come to-night, I am alone,
and shall look for you—

I could not read another word—

A blindness like that of death filled
my eyes, a faint, horrible sickness
crept over me. Miss Dorcas had
told me the truth. John was un-
true to me. And I had loved him
so!

I crushed the fatal note into my
pocket and caught my cloak and
hat.

Come, baby, I sobbed, driven out
of my senses for a minute by my
terrible pain, we will go. When
he comes he shall find us gone.

I gathered up the little one, and
wrapped her in a heavy shawl;
then we left our cheerful fireside,
and set forth through the pelting
rain.

"Why, what in the name of won-
der has brought you out to-night?"
cried my father when we entered
the sitting room. "And you've
brought the child, too! What's up?"

I shrank down beside my mother,
and began to sob out my misery,
my head upon her breast.

"John untrue?" repeated my
father. "Is that what you're driv-
ing at? Oh, bosh, Jennie, you're
jealous, that's all. I don't believe a
word of it. A truer, better man
than John don't breathe."

I drew forth the crumpled note,
and held it toward him.

"He's gone every night," I sob-
bed; "and—and I found that in
his pocket."

Father pulled his spectacles over
his nose, and opened the note. A
minute, perhaps, he peered at it
curiously, and then he exploded
with laughter.

"O, Jennie, Jennie, what a sell!"
he cried. "What a precious little
fool you are. Take this note and
look at it again. Did you ever see
it before?"

I took the note and looked at it,
wondering what he could mean.—
The name at the bottom of the
tinted sheet caught my eye for the
first time. I grew hot with shame
from head to foot. The letter was
my own, written to John by my
own hand in the days of our court-
ship. I fell upon mother's bosom
and burst into tears.

"Come, Jennie, gather up the
child, and I'll go home with you,"
said my father. "Now don't you
feel cheap?"

I did not; I only felt supremely
happy. Home we trudged through
the dark and rain. John met us at
the door.

"Why here are you, Jennie," he
cried. "You've given me a terrible
fright. I was just shutting up to
come in search of you."

"She's not worth the trouble,
John," put in my father, and then
there he blurted out the whole
story.

"Forgive me, John," I whispered.
He bent down and kissed me.

"Nothing to forgive, Jennie.—
The fact is, I'm rather pleased to
see you care so much about me."

Sorry to have made you suffer,
though. I was wrong; I could have
explained before, but you see Jennie
I wanted to surprise you. But will
have it out to-night. I've been do-
ing a little extra work; you see I
wanted the money to buy anniver-
sary gifts, and here they are. To-
morrow's the day, but to-night will
do as well."

He then put in my lap the glossy
brown silk that I had coveted, the
embroidered muslin for baby's robe.
I looked up with brimming eyes.

"Oh John, how good you are.—
But let my happiness be perfect.
Miss Dorcas says she saw you walk-
ing with—"

"Yes, she did," he interrupted
with old Mrs. Grimes. I built
her green house; that was extra
work, Jennie."

Father laughed and buttoned up
his coat.

"You're a good natured husband,
John," he said. "She deserves a
sound scolding for being such a lit-
tle goose."

"But I'll not scold her," said my
husband, with his dear honest eyes
upturned, "and I'll never keep another
secret from her. Between married
hearts there should never be con-
cealment."

"Good-night, Jennie," said father;
"I am sorry for you. I'm sorry for
you."

I only felt unutterably happy.

London Rats.

In a few years time, unless some
active measures are taken, London
may expect great trouble from rats.
It is a startling fact that one pair
of rats, with their progeny, will
produce in three years no less a
number than 646,808. A doe rat
will have from six to eight nests of
young each year for four years to-
gether, and from twelve to twenty
litter; and the young
does will breed at three months old,
and there are more females than
males at an average of about ten to
six. If they ran about the streets
like cats and dogs the public would
be terrified, but as they hide and
work in the dark, men seldom see
or think of them. Brick drains are
their chosen haunts; skirting-
boards, backs of fire places, under
the flooring, or between the rafters,
are their places for breeding. The
London sewer men state that brick
drains are the rats' best friends,
and that nothing but glazed pipes
with heavy sink traps will stop the
sewer rats getting into houses.

They will not go up pipes for fear
of being drowned, knowing they
are seen in the sewers migrating in
communities to some discovered
quarter for food, and the sewer
men believe that they have a lan-
guage of their own.—London Builder.

The Cold in Western North Caro-
lina.—A lady in our city has re-
ceived a letter from a sister in
Western North Carolina, stating
that in consequence of the snow,
ice, &c., many persons upon the
mountains are hemmed in and sub-
sisting on parched corn.—Wilmington
Review.

The Oldest Town in North America—Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Jan. 1,
1877.—St. Augustine is the
oldest town on this continent,
and is a lasting relic of antiquity.

The discovery of Florida is by gen-
eral consent ascribed to Juan
Ponce de Leon, a Spanish coman-
der, who had grown gray in mili-
tary service, had fought valiantly
with the Saracens, and in the de-
cline of life had embarked with
Columbus in his second voyage to the
New World. The fabled fountain
of heathen mythology, which de-
layed the march of time and restor-
ed youth to old age, was among the
wonders of the New World, it be-
ing said that the Indians of Cuba
and Hispaniola affirmed that there
was a spring and a river in Florida
in which old people bathing them-
selves became young again.

PONCE DE LEON,
with three vessels, sailed from Por-
to Rico in March, 1512, and first
landed at Bimini, where he search-
ed for the "Fountain of Youth"
several days without success. He
arrived on the coast of Florida on
Easter Sunday, a short distance
north of St. Augustine, and there
planted the emblem of Christianity;
and in honor of the day, and find-
ing on every hand an abundance
of wild flowers, gave to the country
the name of Florida. St. Augus-
tine is situated on the west bank of
the Matanzas river, a strip of land
known as Anastasia island, form-
ing a breakwater between the river
and the Atlantic, and on the south
and west bound by the St. Sebasti-
an river. It is a quaint-looking
town, with its narrow streets from
seven to fifteen feet in width, with
the old-looking dwellings, all built
of Coquina stone, with high-pitched
roofs, and overhanging balconies
along the upper stories which almost
touch each other across the street;
the two-wheeled carts,
drawn by oxen, slowly trundling
by; the dark-hued natives lazily
strolling along its thoroughfares;
its ancient cathedral, military fort,
city gates, and sea-wall, all combin-
ing to attract the stranger and fur-
nish food for reflection.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL
is one of the most interesting ob-
jects to be met with in this ancient
city, and is one of the oldest houses
of worship in America; built of
Coquina stone, (about as large as
structure as St. Patrick's church in
Washington,) it is surmounted by
a quaint Moorish belfry containing
four bells, set in separate niches,
and a clock—the construction of
the belfry, bells, and clock forming
a complete cross. The interior de-
corations are antique. Just above
the main altar is a statue of St. Au-
gustine, painted in azure and gilt,
with the inscription, "Sancte Au-
gustine! Ora pro nobis." On the
right and left are separate niches,
containing statues of St. Aloysius
and St. Ambrosius. Outside of the
church are altars dedicated to the
Virgin Mother and to St. Joseph.

The old St. Mary's convent is just
west of the cathedral, and a more
modern looking building, south of
the plaza is occupied by the State
of St. Joseph, who manufacture
laces and palm-leaf braid of rare
design and finish, equaling that made
in foreign countries.

PORT MARION
commands the inlet from the ocean.
It is built of Coquina stone, and
said to be the best preserved speci-
men in the world of the military
architecture of its time. It was
commenced in 1520, and finished in
1796, the Indians being compelled
to do the labor of building, and
covers an acre of ground, with ac-
commodations for a garrison of 1,000
men and 100 guns. It is built ac-
cording to the plan of the castles of
the Middle Ages of Europe, having in-
ner and outer barriers, a moat that
can be flooded from the St. Sebasti-
an river, draw bridges, portcullis,
wicket, deep and dismal dungeons,
and all the appliances of such for-
midable fortifications. It has grown
gray and moss-covered with time,
its ancient surroundings recalling
the past, and its very existence a
landmark of history. Lieutenant
Colonel Dent has command of Fort
Marion, Capt. Pratt being in direct
charge. It is now occupied and
garrisoned by the prisoners of the
late Indian wars, comprising repre-
sentatives of all the hostile tribes.

(From the regular correspondent of the
New York World.)

How the Compromise Came About.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Con-
gress has been full beyond meas-
ure this session, and the committee
meetings, which have been pretty
dramatic of late years on occasion,
have shared the general deadlock
of interest. Even the Joint Con-
ference Committee had little more
than a minute or two of down-
right interest—that was at a criti-
cal hour Tuesday. Four hours' de-
bate Tuesday. Even Mr. Conkling
most lost his temper and grew irri-
table at the stand of the four House
Democrats against any attempt to
decide Davis among the Demo-
cratic judges, or run any risk that
three of the four judges should by
any chance be Republican sym-
pathy. It is an open secret that the
Democratic Senators judged this
case unnecessary, and when the
committee met Wednesday, after
long conferences past midnight,
for the two halves of the committee
the chances of an agreement were
not strong. As usual the commit-
tee took seats around the long ta-
ble in the committee room. Payne,
the slender, thin-faced bank pres-
ident, over against Edmunds' tall
and bushy-bearded, and by some

chance Hewitt and Morton (one
man worried and one man glad over
the probable and possible failure),
sat vis a vis midway down on either
side of the green cloth around
which fourteen men had got togeth-
er. That morning, after one of the
absolutely sleepless nights with
which Mr. Hewitt is sometimes
cursed, the inspiration had come
that instead of a lot in any shape
two judges might be selected, they
"o choose two more, and they a
fifth. Clifford and Swayne were
his suggestions for the first choice
and sitting. As has been said, he
proposed the plan as really the
last hope of an adjustment. There
was a stir from end to end of the
table. Morton's face lengthened
and the ball-dog outlines of his jaw
lowered. Light had come. Ed-
munds made a gesture of assent
and was cut across by a phrase
from Conkling. Light had come.
The plan looked fair to all and to
each interest. To the end there
was no objection save to details.
The first turned on the delegation
of power to choose as easily as four.
The House committee withdrew.
The Senators talked three hours,
when it was over—the compromise
was practically agreed upon. The
rest is history, or will be.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1877.
P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between P. F. DUFFY and JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, as publishers of the GREENSBORO PATRIOT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by P. F. DUFFY, who assumes all liabilities, and will collect all debts due the late firm.

P. F. DUFFY,
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.
Jan. 24th, 1877.

To our Friends.

We are not in the habit of alluding to our financial affairs in the columns of our paper. It is distasteful to us, and we trust will be pardoned for departing from our custom in this instance.

There is a considerable sum of money due to us which we need to meet our liabilities, and which would be of vast benefit to us if we had it now. We know the times are hard, and money scarce. Under these circumstances we will make a discount of 25 per cent on all debts due previous to the beginning of the year 1877 if settled within one month. If there are any who can not pay something on what they owe, and so signify, we will cancel their indebtedness.

We hope this offer will be satisfactory all round, and trust it will be met in the spirit in which it is made.

How to Build up our Manufacturing Interests.

There is much good work mapped out by our Legislature, and very little time in the remaining days of the session to do it in.

The prospect of improving our County government system is good. The indications are that a satisfactory adjustment of our State debt will be reached.

Measures will be perfected to complete the Western road and, perhaps, other roads.

Our agricultural interests will be looked after, and profitable sheep culture become a possibility—by a tax upon dogs.

These and other questions of practical value to the State have been and will be discussed, but there is another of vast importance to which we have seen no reference yet. It is the encouragement of manufacturing enterprises by exemption from taxation for a given number of years. There is no State North or South, if we take into consideration the advantages of location, of climate, of production of raw material, of abundance of never-failing water power, superior, if there be any equal, to North Carolina.

We should take advantage of these facts and offer as many inducements as we can to invite capital and enterprise this way. Let exemption from taxation State, county and town be offered and millions of locked up treasure will see the light for investment.

The State of Georgia showed her enterprise and her good, hard sense years ago by the passage of such an act and is reaping the benefits of it to-day—while her factories, continually increasing, are the most prosperous in the land.

We know of no single argument against it while many can be urged in its favor. The least reflection will furnish reasons enough for it. The State gives nothing but receives much in the increased value of taxable property hereafter, the building up manufacturing towns, the increased product of the raw material, and the number of other enterprises kindred to and which would grow up out of those to which we refer. It is a subject which opens a wide range for thought and reflection and the more we think upon it the more we are impressed with the wisdom of the policy which will throw open the gates and invite the builders of empires to enter and help to build up ours. If such a policy be pursued and adhered to we predict that in two decades North Carolina will be the first manufacturing State on the American Continent. She has within her borders and under her skies all the elements of air, earth, and water to make her so, and all she asks is judicious, fostering legislation by her law-makers.

Passed and Signed.

The bill appointing a Joint Commission to count the electoral vote of the disputed States passed the Senate last Thursday by a vote of 47 to 17 and the House on Friday by 191 to 86. Monday it was returned by the President with his signature, accompanied by a message expressing his gratification at the passage of the act, "relieving the institutions of the country from a great peril."

Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Richmond last week.

The Conspirators Foiled.

There is not the slightest doubt in the mind of anyone not blinded by partisanship that a deep laid conspiracy was concocted by Morton, Chandler, Grant & Co. to defeat the will of the people and inaugurate Hayes, despite their verdict, through the convenient instrumentality of corrupt Returning Boards and pretence of law. They entered upon the work with a will and had all the machinery to carry it out ready to be put in motion when the time came and necessity demanded. No sooner was it announced that Tilden had 184 votes undisputed than telegrams from Zach Chandler to travel over the South began to travel over the wires and the devil's work began. Lying, cheating, slandering, bullying, bribery and perjury began forthwith; the pent-up villainy burst forth and down it came in a torrent of rascality such as was never seen before.

It was a desperate game they engaged in and desperate the means they resorted to. Grant with his soldiers bolstered Chandler with his mercenary tools in their scoundrelism. They have worked persistently and untruly ever since, until growing bold by apparent success they let the mask fall and excited the alarm and indignation of the people who held country above party. The masses assembled and in language unmistakable signified to the conspirators their determination not to tamely submit to the fetters being forged. They commanded a halt. The cabal quailed, the power that counted upon its bristling bayonets crouched before the majesty of the people and the Joint Commission was the result. The conspirators were foiled.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

It is a grand illustration of the power of public opinion before which the would-be dictators slink and surrender. Had not the Democrats of the North and West asserted their determination to insist upon an honest count and submit to nothing less, there would have been no Joint Commission; the original plan of the conspirators would have been attempted in the Senate, the Democrats in the House would have resisted, confusion and, perhaps, civil war would have been the result. But, happily, the better sense of the people triumphed, the conspirators were checkmated, and the country saved from impending despotism or civil strife.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Goldsboro suffers from midnight thieves.

Ex-Gov. Harris has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

N. J. McPherson, Democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Frelinghuysen, Republican.

The city debt of Baltimore foots up \$33,000,000 and yet she is a cheerful and a happy burg.

The unsurveyed lands belonging to Uncle Samuel number 1,132,665-214 acres.

Navigation is open upon the Ohio again and boats run in connexion with the trains on the C. & O. R. R.

Parties are in Charlotte looking about for an eligible site to locate a Massachusetts colony.

"One by one the roses fade." Logan and Boutwell are two more added to the withered sweet-scented bloomers in the Radical hot-house.

T. L. Emry has purchased the Roanoke News from the Manning Brothers. A. J. Barton becomes its editor.

John G. Marler State Senator from Yadkin and Surry counties died at his home in Yadkin, last week, after a brief illness.

Drew, the Democratic Governor of Florida, whom the Returning Board tried to count out, is a Northern man.

Judging from the tone of the press, North and South, the passage of the electoral bill is hailed with general satisfaction.

Grant has pardoned another of his boon companions, McDonald, of St. Louis whiskey ring notoriety, who was rusticated in the penitentiary.

The Chinese in California are inveterate gamblers and will bet on anything from a bug fight to a bull fight.

It is reported that the Spaniards and Cubans are negotiating peace, the former making many concessions.

The Wilson Express, with E. C. Woodson, well known to the reading public, as editor, steps to the front as a candidate for popular favor.

Turkey has made propositions of peace to Serbia, which she will be necessitated to accept unless backed by Russia—and then comes the tug of war.

Col. Robert Strange, one of North Carolina's brightest lawyers and most esteemed citizens, died suddenly at his home, in Wilmington, last Wednesday.

According to the Charlotte Democrat the banks in that city have on deposit \$1,112,321 02, which would indicate that there is some change in that region.

Judge David Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been elected Senator in place of Jack Logan, a result upon which all the decent people of that State ought to congratulate themselves.

Too much whiskey at a frolic, at Jones Bay. Pamlico county, resulted in the killing of William Cahoon by his brother-in-law, Archibald Ireland. A blow on the head with a fence rail did it.

Ben Hill has been elected U. S. Senator from Georgia, after stubborn opposition, and was as happy when the news reached him in Washington, just after finishing his speech on the electoral bill, as a boy over a new toy.

Judge Campbell, of Louisiana, Senator Trumbull of Illinois, and probably ex-Senator Mark Carpenter are retained by the Democrats to work up the Louisiana Case for the Joint Commission.

A pair of idiots in Concord are engaged in the stupid attempt to eat thirty partridges, one each day, in thirty days. One has got along with his thirteenth bird pretty well, but to the other they are beginning to assume the proportions of a well grown boss turkey.

Morton, Edmunds and Frelinghuysen are talked about as the Republican Senators on the Joint Commission; Bayard and Thurman for the Democrats.

Messrs. Payne, Wood and Hutton will represent the Democrats in the House.

The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, meets at Goldsboro on the 6th of February. The permanent location of the Grange will be considered, with prospect favorable for Greensboro, which has many advantages and offers special inducements.

A black eagle, weighing forty-four pounds, and measuring eight feet four inches from tip to tip of wing, was captured last week near Monticello, Va., the old homestead of Jefferson.

He was shot several times, pursued by horsemen with dogs and fought like a tiger before he surrendered. On his neck was a brass collar with the letters U. S. engraved upon it.

The sugar cane is a Chinese plant.

Pasquotank county, owes \$12,182.

Harvard university has 1,370 students.

The oil wells of Pennsylvania yielded 10,000,000 of barrels last year.

Judge Bradley was chosen, yesterday, as the fifth Judge on the Joint Commission tribunal.

Last Saturday the Richmond Whip, one of the ablest papers in the South, entered upon its 59th year, hale and hearty.

Senator Conkling's speech on the electoral bill is pronounced one of the greatest ever made in the Senate.

Hinton Rowan Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis" left Charlotte last week for South America.

Vice-President elect Hendricks, is said to be in favor of the electoral bill proposed by the Congressional Committee.

The Charlotte Observer is advising the establishment of mills for the crushing of ore from the mines in that vicinity, similar to the plan pursued in California.

The Randolph Register regards with satisfaction the probability of the passage of a law by the Legislature to protect sheep husbandry.

The Committee of the Legislature on Internal Improvements recommend a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars to secure the completion of the Western road.

Captain Eads has succeeded by his jettie system in making a channel twenty-five feet deep in the river below New Orleans.

Twenty men in charge of a train of government wagons in the Black Hills were captured by Crazy Horse's band of Indians last week, and the last one of them scalped.

Col. C. S. Brown has released the National Hotel, at Raleigh, and will continue to care for the comfort of the traveling public as usual.

New Hanover county has a bonded debt of \$35,000 and a floating debt of \$43,922.11, and taxpayers down there are asking what its all for.

Under the bill establishing the Joint Commission both houses of Congress will proceed to count the electoral vote to-morrow, February 1st, instead of the 14th, as heretofore. It will not be long now till we know who is President.

Representatives Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio, have been chosen by the Republicans of the House as members of the Commission to count the electoral vote of the disputed States. The former supported the bill, the latter opposed it.

County Government.

A Bill to be Entitled an Act to Establish County Governments Reported to the Senate on Friday 26, 1877, with Recommendation that it do Pass.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, a Treasurer, Register of Deeds and Surveyor.

SEC. 2. Each county shall be divided into convenient districts, to be known as townships, but such townships shall not possess any corporate powers. The townships now established shall remain under their present boundaries until changed by law.

SEC. 3. The Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall select three Justices of the Peace for each township in the several counties of the State, who shall be divided into three classes, and hold their offices for the term of two, four and six years respectively; but the successors of each class, as its term expires, shall be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years.

SEC. 4. In addition to the Justices of the Peace above provided for there shall be elected in each township, in which a city or incorporated town is situated, one Justice of the Peace and also one for every one thousand inhabitants in such city or town, who shall hold their office for the term of six years.

SEC. 5. The Justices of the Peace elected under this act shall be commissioned by the Governor, but the terms of those elected at the present session of the General Assembly shall begin at the expiration of the terms for which the Justices of the Peace now in office have been elected, and not before.

All vacancies occurring in the office of Justice of the Peace, elected under this act, between the regular sessions of the General Assembly shall be filled by the Clerk of the Superior Court, and the appointee shall hold until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

The Justices of the Peace for such county, on the first Monday in August, every two years thereafter, shall assemble at the Court House of their respective counties, and a majority being present, shall proceed to the election of not less than three, nor more than five persons, to be chosen from the body of the county, including the Justices of the Peace, who shall be styled a board of commissioners for the county of—, and shall hold their office for two years from date of their qualification.

But those elected on the first Monday in August, 1878, shall enter upon the duties of their office upon the expiration of the term for which the board of county commissioners now in office have been elected, and not before.

They shall be qualified by taking the oath of office before the Clerk of the Superior Court or some Judge or Justice of the Peace, as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The board of commissioners shall have and exercise the jurisdiction and powers vested in the board of commissioners as now existing, and those vested in the several townships, except as may hereafter be prescribed by law and they shall hold their sessions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. That sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12 of article VII of the constitution of North Carolina be abrogated and annulled.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

The Judges who are to Count the Vote.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, in a letter to the New York Graphic, thus briefly sketches four of the members of the Supreme Court who are to assist in counting the electoral vote should the plan recommended by the joint congressional committee be adopted:

"Clifford is a man steeped in reverence for the tribunal where he has passed so many years. This old man, colossal in size, weighing about or above 300 pounds, made the treaty with Mexico in 1847. He was appointed by a Democratic administration, and is hardly ever heard to refer to political questions."

"Judge Miller speaks pleasantly about the new duty devolving upon him. He is universally regarded in Missouri by the ex-rebels, as well as by the Republicans of Iowa, as the ablest jurist west of the river Mississippi. By birth he is a Kentuckian, and was once a doctor."

"Judge Field is a man of stupendous reading and information, the ablest lawyer on the Pacific side, and the peer of anybody in the court. He is a man of ready opinions but as a judge his impartiality is unquestioned."

"Judge Strong is the most judicial-looking man on the bench—a noble head, with grey locks from his crown. His position in Pennsylvania was of the highest; he is seldom heard of here except in the legal social circle."

"While many look upon Davis as the fifth judge, some say that Conkling's appointment—Ward Hunt would be apt to imitate Conkling's ennobled motives and forget the partisan in the public office, and that he may be the choice. Other think that the judges will select the easy and agreeable Bradley, who was appointed a Republican, but whose State went for Tilden by so great a majority that he will be evenly balanced in the influences which environ him."

Current Matters at the National Capital.

A Florida Telegrapher with a Bad Memory—He declines to Answer Certain Questions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—J. B. DeBerry, a Florida telegrapher, was before the Committee on Powers and Privileges of the House, and testified that he had no knowledge of the telegrams to the following effect: "Secretary of War to Governor Stearns: 'We are absolutely sure of so many votes' (he did not remember the number) and we must have Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana by fair means or otherwise.'" Same to same: "Send couriers to each county; they must be made show a majority for Hayes." Same to same: "Have secured the President and Secretary; money and troops will be sent." The witness could not remember the exact words. He declined to answer certain questions, as it would criminate him under the Florida laws. He will probably be held for contempt.

THE QUESTIONS WHICH DE BERRY DECLINED TO ANSWER.

The following are the questions which De Berry declined to answer: Did you communicate a knowledge of these telegrams before your appearance to any person? Is this the first time that you claimed the privilege of not answering such questions?

Mr. Lawrence: Had you a communication with anybody about your knowledge of the telegrams before you were called to testify here? Can you give the contents of any other message received from any persons other than Chandler and Stearns between the 8th and 12th of November? Answer: I cannot remember.

The witness, in further examination, said he first heard of the telegram from Chandler to Stearns, saying that the Republicans must have Louisiana or otherwise, when it was communicated to him in confidence by a Republican telegraph operator; but witness declined to tell the name of his informant, and also declined to say to whom he first mentioned the contents of the telegram.

Gilbert Dimill, a telegraph operator, testified that he had sent telegrams from W. E. Chandler in Florida to Z. Chandler in Washington, in cipher.

HOW THE RADICALS EXPECTED TO CARRY FLORIDA.

Afterwards De Berry testified that a dispatch had been handed him for transmission to Z. Chandler, signed by Governor Stearns, saying, in effect, "We cannot carry the State for Hayes unless we have troops and money immediately."

General Chalmers of Mississippi is here as a witness before the Privileges and Elections Committee. Governor Stearns of Florida is here and is to be handled up before one of the investigating committees.

Confederate and Union officers offering their Services to Iglesias.

