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6 months, "

THE FOOTSTEPS OF TYBANNY. not be difficult to trace the progress of tyranny in the United States, from the first buddings until it flowered fully in these days necessary to our present purpose From the time the Force Bill was introduced in Congress until to-day, the advance of Grantism in the direction of tyranny and usurpation is certain and conspicuous, and even a blind man might trace the footsteps. But to come to more recent events. Grantism has latterly culminated

rapidly in assaults upon the Constitution and upon the rights of the people. From the time that troops were sent to South Carolina until today, when they bold the capitol of that State, and will not allow legally elected Democrats to take their seats, the career of Grantism has been clearly defined, deliberate and monstrous. Grant made the entire North, including the New York Herald, believe that when he gave utterance to his numeaning saying,-"there must be a fair count? -- that he really purposed to protect the ballot and give assurance of a fair election. He next moved upon Florida, and almost simultaneously upon Louisiana. It is needless to recapitulate at this time the outrages that have followed each other in quick succession. The

machinery that was found ready made in the three contested States has been seized upon and made the effective instrument of fraud and villainy, and has answered the ends of usurpation and tyranny with the utmost success. It is now understood in the South and in the North. that the three States are to be counted for Haves in spite of any returns to the contrary.

The usurpations that are now rap idly progressing from one stage to another at the South Carolina capital, will arouse the American people -at least the people of the great North, if any departures from the eld paths, and any violent assaults upon the constitution and local selfgovernment can arouse them, At the time we write the tread of armed soldiery is heard through the corridors of the State capitol, and the ukase of the American Czar or the American Cæsar is alone heard and obeyed. Grant sends his Federal Judge to undo what the Supreme Court of the State had done, and then gives Chamberlain, the infamous Governor, the troops he asks for, that he may carry out his own revolationary purposes and thwart the will of the people as it had been expressed at the ballot-box. The whole programme has been arranged in the interests of tyranny, and fifty-six Democrats, who have certificates of election, are not allowed to take their seats, but are forced to organize elsewhere than in the capitol building. The whole thing has been carried out thus far boldly and successfully. Event has followed event quickly and precisely, and the strides of the usurper have been over the rights of freemen. Nothing can save the coun-

try now but the aprising of the

North. If the people these remain

anxiety for the outspoken condemna-

tion of the best men of all parties in

the Northern States. It is high time

they were soting if they mean to op-

pose the usurper. Whilst men tarry

in dismay liberty passes into its death

Their does ity and inclined TAT

bitrary course of the Administration

at Washington, and by the infamous

rascality of the Election Boards in

Louisiana, Florida and South Caro-

lina. On the 26th we recurred to the

subject, feeling a deep anxiety in the

prosperity and happiness of the peo-

ple of the Union without reference

to locality or previous condition. We

have seen clearly for ten days that a

continuance of the rule and ruin pol-

mmediate friends, would inevitably

entail great wretchedness upon the

country, and cause a fearful deadlock

in all commercial enterprises." We

are exceeding glad to see that some

of the leading organs of opinion

discuss the serious detriment inflicted

upon business by Grant's course of

crime and folly. We are specially

pleased that a paper so widely circu-

lated as the New York Herald is,

and that necessarily exerts so great

an influence upon popular thought,

has taken up the subject in earnest.

and is presenting food for reflection

to merchants and bankers of the rich

and hitherto prosperous North. We

propose to day to quote freely from

the editorial in the Herald of the

"Unfortunately, as the days pass by, we

have less and less reason to hope for such

absolute and conspicuous fair play as the

public sense of justice demands, while the

instances of sharp practice, of petty trick-

Republican hands do undoubtedly in

crease. It is a lamentable fact that thought

ful people are less confident of a satisfac-

tory and creditable settlement to-day toan

they were a week ago. Is it not time for

acelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and other

Northern cities to take some notice of

these facts? Would they not do well to consider if their own interests would not

in the South and against everything which

wrong important and necessary?

bears the appearance of concealment or

What the people want is not opinions;

what they want, what we must have if we wish to escape great and interminable ca-

lamities, is a count of the vote so fair, so

public, so honest that every Republican in the land may rightfully ask his Democratic

neighbor to accept the result as above just

suspicion. But the proceedings of the South Carolina and Louisiana Returning

Boards are already of a nature as even Re-publican journals recognize open to just

What our bankers, capitalists, mer-

chants and manufacturers want is peace.

general contentment-and these will resul

of the present difficulty, no matter which

of the two candidates may become Presi-

dent. What they have most to dread is chronic discontent—such a deep-seated dissatisfaction as would result from a belief

in the minds of reasonable men that un-

President. Such a state of doubt would lead to an intolerable and ruinous condi-

impediment to a return of prosperity.

worthy means had been used to count in

tion of business. It would operate as a fa-

It would disturb and gradually sap private

as well as public credit. It would force

keep their capital locked up and their means in hand; it would make uncertain

the value of all public securities, and this

would slowly but surely appreciate the value of gold. It would largely increase the number of the unemployed, add to the prevailing distress, and embarrass every

operation of legitimate industry and com-

"But we say plainly to the capitalists,"
the bankers, the merchants and manufacturers of the country, and especially to
those of them, who are Republicass, that if
by their shence they consent to and suffer

what their protest can prevent—a count of the votes which shall lie under the just aus-

conspicuously fair and honest that every Republican may justly expect his Democratic neighbor to accept it, then we shall begin to live with the threat of a general

and particularly on the savings banks. No

the North are beginning to

Let no gu My out escape."

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tomer. No capitalist will venture to invest in securities into the value of which will enter as unknown and incalculable factor of uncertainty. And the evils of which we have they must in asurping acts, then, as we declared the other day, the knell of the death of civil liberty will ring out upon the of uncertainty. And the evils of which we speak will not merely ensure, they must in crease month by month; for the Preadent, be he Hayes or Tilden, will hold his office for four long years, and the doubt we have supposed will be present to the public mind and conscience during his whole term. President Grant spoke the literal truth when he said, "The country cannot afford to have the result of the election tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns." startled ear of the world in this Centennial year of the birth of the Republic. Will the people of the North permit the murder of liberty? Will they, for the perpetuity of Republican rule, allow the Washington tyrant to put his foot boldly, impudently, unresistingly upon the Constitution of the whole land? We must still hope for the best, and look with

"Mr. Hayes must get the votes of all three of the disputed States to be elected. Now, if Florida and Louisians should be Now, if Florids and Louisians should be declared to the satisfaction of every voter in the land to have gone for Hayes there would yet remain the just suspicion of wrong about the declaration of South Carolina's vote. But the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, when we consider the bad character of the men who compose it, is already so justly suspicious that, unless public opinion forces them to change their conduct, it is hardly possible for them to satisfy the country of the honesty of their work. Even in Florida the interminable delays of the Returning Board and the sauabbles of the Governor are not re-

squabbles of the Governor are not re-assuring. These are matters which our business men must look in the face. If they wish to they can compel the observance of good falth. When they raise their voices in protest they have great influence. The HE OUTLOOK THE BUSINESS SIT-On the 23rd inst. we wrote a somewhat elaborate leader upon "The Sequestion they should ask themselves now whether it is not time for them to inter-fere; whether it is not better, by timely and united public protests, to avert from themselves and from the country, in whose rious Effects upon Trade," in which we pointed out the disserrous influence being exerted upon commercial interests by the revolutionary and ar-

prosperity they are vitally interested, a We trust that the right kind o physic has been administered at last and that it will work a cure for the ills of the body politic. The disorders are grievous, and the treatment has been severe, but possibly now that it is becoming apparent that such doctoring as Grant affords will only kill, the Northern bankers and merchants may come to the rescue and snatch the patient from the claws of the political quacks.

RASCALITY UNCOVERED. The whole country, we think, now inderstands how thoroughly corrupt is the Louisiana Returning Board. It not, it is surely slow to learn. The late revelations in regard to De Soto parish tell the story of rascality, if story were lacking. When the returns from that parish were brought before the Board, an affidavit of protest was found among them. It seems that the package was sealed on the 14th, and was received on the 18th When the affidavit was examined it was found dated November 25th. This showed very plainly that the package had been opened after it reached New Orleans, or, in other words, had been tampered with When one of the Radical Board said that probably the affidavit had been signed in De Soto that day, Mr. Cavagnac, one of the counsel for the Democrats, replied sharply -- "Sir, De ery, of a disposition to take improper and suspicious advantage of the powers in the Soto is five hundred mlles from New Orleans." Even Senator Sherman the manifest rascality-"There is no use trying to disguise the Republican bankers, merchants and manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philthe fact that these returns have been tampered with." This is simply a specimen trick. As with De Soto parish returns, so with the remainder, all have been manipulated and be so greatly imperilled by an uncertain and unsatisfactory result as to make their protest in favor of the most open and honchanged. The New York Herald of the 27th, referring to the New York orable course by the Republican managers

> "clerical error," remarks: "'A clerical error' no doubt it was, but a clerical error perpetrated by the forger of the protest, who in the haste with which he did his clandestine work unwittingly put the stamp of fraud upon it by giving the date when it was written, instead dating it back to correspond with the docu-ment it accompanied. Such a cierical error would not have been committed in De Soto seven days previous, but it was the most natural thing in the world in New Or-leans, where the fraud was perpetrated in naste and the unconscious writer put down the actual day of the month.

Stoughton's excuse, saying it was

"Senator Sherman is to be commended for his honest expression of opinion that the protest was smuggled into the envelope in New Orleans. 'He said that there could be no question but what the returns bad been tampered with and opened here. The evidence was conclusive that the Supervi-ser or some one else had opened them and laced in the package the affidavits." But after this honest avowal, we are puzzled conceive how Senator Sherman could have added that he 'doubted if it was done with criminal intent.' How such a fraud coul have been done with an honest intent passes comprehension. It is the duty of all Republicans present from other States to denounce such frauds and warn the perpetrators that they will ruin the party if bey do not make an honest count of the votes. If they elect a President by such knavery they will soon realize the truth of a very old maxim, that 'the triumph of the wicked is short.'"

REVERENCE FOR THE JUDICIA RY-JUDGE BOND.

No people under heaven have greater reverence for an honest capable, faithful Judge than have the people of the South. They are lawabiding, law honoring, and whenever again when men of unspotted name picion of having been cooked they ought to set their houses in order, for they will court very grave calamities. When the count is duclared, if the processes by which it has been strived at shall not be so they see the ermine worn with dignity and gravity, and behold the scales held with even hand and bandaged eyes, that fairness, equity and right may be dealt to all, they rejoice that they live in such a land panic hanging over us. Thereafter a very slight cause will create a run on the banks, where they are protected by such laws, and are favored and blest with prudent merchant will buy and, no causuch wise, merciful and benignant quiescent under such repeated violatimporter or wholesale dealer will dare to

conscientiousness and a thorough of the South very unfavorably. He sense of justice and fairness disting has often visited North Carolina in which the Judge, people feel safe and his official capacity, and he has failed satisfied. But let the picture be ret to command either the confidence or versed; let the people feel that the reverence of the people or the bar. Judge himself is corrupt and tyran- He has not been able to conceal his nical-no lover of obedience, fairness and honesty-that he is pur- ing the delicate and important duties chasable and venal, the enemy of his fellow-men and the pliant tool of au- as to make others believe that he is thority, and they feel distrust, dislike, alarm, and the ermine becomes the hateful badge of tyranny and injustice. Woe to any people who are cursed by a corrupt, pliant and vicious Judiciary! Woe to such a Judiciary when the people have the his character is thoroughly undermeans of redress!

Judiciary is not peculiar to the South only. It is an inheritance from our English successors. In England, where generally pure and upright Judges have presided in the courts, the sense of justice prevails, and a deep reverence for authority exists among all classes of the people, from the throne down to the hovel. It is true there was once Jeffreys who brought great reproach upon the profession, and made his name an everlasting synonym for violence, bullying, bloodthirstiness, bribery and meanness. It is true that one of the loftiest intellects of all the world stooped to shame, and made his illustrious name forever infamous, aletteden course, suomete

"The wisest, brightest, me nest of manthe rule of excellence. If England had a Bacon and a Jeffreys, it has tend an Eldon, a Tenterden, and a hundred other pure and illustrious men who have wern the robes with grace and fairness, and who habitually strove to

Poise the cause in Justice' equal scales bose beam stands sure, whose rightful

The Judiciary of North Carolina,

p to within a few years, was singu-

larly free from the taint of corrup-

tion or suspicion. Able, honest, up

right men were placed upon the bench. When we remember that such as as Taylor and Henderson and Caston, and Ruffin and Daniel and Nash once adorned the Supreme Bench; and that such high-toned jurists and gentlemen as Manly and Bailey and Caldwell, and Gilliam and Barnes, and scores of men of the same high character once travelled the circuits, North Carolina has a right to be proud of her Judiciary, and does herself honor in cherishing their memories. It is true she has not been so favored in every instance in recent years. Amid the upheaval of society and the strange order of affairs preduced by reconstruction machinery, when the attempt was made to place "the bottom rail on top," some ignorant, unlettered, incapable men were elevated to the Superior Court Bench; some unfaithful, pliant, ignoble men were hoisted to the Supreme Bench, and, in two or three instances, drunken and corrupt men have been houored with the robes of justice. The times were favorable for the triumph of pliability and trickery and ignorance. Legal erudition, purity of life, devotion to duty, a high sense of honor, and an ideal reverence for a noble profession were at a large discount. People began to regard the Indiciary with suspicion, with fear, and at last, with almost contempt. They saw men of bad charactermen without proper legal furniture on honor, draggling the robes of office in the filth and mire of partisan ruling and scramble for political success, and they became at once alarmi ed and disgusted. But be it never brought reproach upon the name of Judge were not the choice of the in- Olerk of the Superior Court, when the fultelligent and virtuous, but were forced upon the people by the votes of ignorant negroes recently enfranchised, aided by a few thousands of possibly equally ignorant whites many of whom were victors, envious and deprayed. But all this will end after awhile, and the time will come and fine abilities will preside in our Courts, where even now the talents and virtues of a Kerr and a McKoy

fession in North Carolina. We have been led into this strain of remark by a paragraph we read before we took our pencil in hand, in which Judge Bond is mentioned dispensers of justice. Whenever no complimentary way. This Fed-

reflect a select lustre upon the pro-

partisan feeling even when dischargof his office, and has so borne himself capable of any unwarranted stretch of power, and of perpetrating any enormity for the furtherance of his party, or to advance his own interests with the arrogant " powers that be." the family and of two boarders, their jew Judge Bond is a Marylander, and stood in Baltimore, where he resides. This sentiment of reverence for the The Gazette has given the following brief sketch, which we cannot doubt is true and just. The lineaments of his character are easily discerned as are his huge nose and jackall features generally. Our Baltimore contempo-

"His Honor, Hugh Leonox Bond, has hied him to South Carolina to work for his masters. Anything required of him in the premises will be promptly done. That's the kind of a man he is. The Judge fully understands the length and breadth of the understands the length and breadth of the homely phrase, that a friend in need is a friend indeed, and by his superserviceable zeal in behalf of his party has made that sublimated institution feel, like Blaine of Maine, that life would be almost worthless without its bond. Just at this time South Carolina presents a fine field for this eminant indies. nent jurist, and no man in the country can better help his friends to reap where they have not sown and gather where they have not strewed. In the meantime, while the recussal members of the Returning Board are/in the penitentiary, where they properly belong. Chamberlain and his precious crew "The wisest, brightest, mes nest of man-kind?"

A still busily engaged in attempting to the solemn decrees of a court, and shamelessly gloating over the ruin they Grave as Libanius, slumbering o'er the

While gold and party zeal decide the cause." We may add that whenever a people or the press speak habitually of any Judge, or of the Judiciary at large, in terms of contempt or dislike, you may rest assured that there is the best reason for it. We never knew any good, upright Judge to be defamed or abused. What decent man in North Carolina would speak evil of Judge Brooks? Only the other night, our elequent townsman, Hon. George Davis, thrilled his audience with a splendid eulogium upon the Federal Judge, who is a Republican. You may rely upon it, no Judge is ever abused and despised merely because of his politics. When held in disrepute, it is because either

of atter incapacity or corruption, or both. THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: Jarvis' majority..... Engelhard's majority..... AUDITOR: Worth's majority and the good wi SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Scarborough's majority . . . . . . . . . . . . 15,787 ATTORNEY GENERAL: The Tilden electors averaged 16. 106 majority, The vote on the Amendments has not been published as yet. The majority is some 11,000

Board of County Commissioners. ception of the official bond of Jan Heaton. Dr. J. Francis Killy of serges ) of

New Hanoper : lessional attendance to James Heaton, for gue shot wound in the abdomen. He is nature. The utmost quiet is absolutely requisite, as any excitement might prove farat.

J. Francis King, M. D. Dic 280, 1876 ach 9d It was thereupon ordered by the Board

that Mr. James Heaton, Clerk of the Somerior Court, be allowed further time to renew his official bend. It is understood that the Board will wait until Mr. Heaton is able to transact busi-

bess, when he will be required to renew his bend immediately or the office will be declared vacant.

bursday and Friday aignts 140 benset but Demograt, of business of the Demograt, of business of the business of

eral Judge has impressed the monte were in starra trouts sarolink of a that a socoting scrape bade taken place at 1817 A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Green Sea, Borry county, South Carolina, under date of Nov. 28th, says:

"On the night of the 25th inst. between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the dry of fire sent a shock to the sleeping community about Green Sea. The dwelling house of Mr. J. H. Derham was on fire. The fire seems to have originated on the inside of the house, and had progressed so far before it was discovered, that all hope of saving the building was lost. In a few minutes fifteen or twenty persons had assembled, and succeeded in saving a very small portion of furniture and clothing. The loss included all the household and kitchen furniture, the wearing apparel of chy, and a considerable amount of money possibly not less than six or seven hundred dellars. The entire loss is estimated a from \$5,500 to \$6,000. There was a small insurance on the building and furniture amounting to about \$3,000.

"Mr. Derham and family were, at the time visiting their relatives on the coast and returned the day after the fire to behole the debris of their late comfortable home The cause of the fire is a complete mystery. and is sprely regretted by the whole com

Our Smithville friends were aroused from their beds about 1 o'clock Thursday night by the cry of fire, which, upon inves tigation was found to proceed from kitchen on the premises occupied by Mrs. Robark and Mr. Edgar Grissom, on Dry street, just west of the courthouse. The flames soon spread from the kitchen to the dwelling, a two-story house, newly re paired which with the kitchen, proved total loss. By the exertions of the citizens the flames were prevented from communicating to other property in the vicinity, in cluding the church between which and the fire was the gourthques a brick structure, which : arrested the further progress of the fire in that direction. The property destroyed was a portion

an undivided estate belonging to Mr. G. W. Davis Miss Trout and Mrs Chapman, of Charleston, was valued at about \$1,100; and inspredie, the Erapkin, of Philadelphia, represented by Meassra, Taylor & Gilesnor this city, for \$600. The fre is thought to have originated rom the carelessness of the cook.

THE RECTORAL VOTE: Gov Brogden has issued a Proclamation in regard to the electora vote, which puts the matter at rest as far as he is concerned at least, We like to see him and all men doing right, and we gladly record that he has performed in this instance his duty fairly, when we were apprehensive he might be induced to do wrong. We make the amende honorable. We copy from the News:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, Nov. 28, '76. WHEREAS, At an election held in the everal counties of the State of North Caro lina on Tuesday, the 7th day of November 1876, for Electors of President and Vice dent of the United States, the following number of votes were counted for each of the persons named here below, counting in all the regular and defective returns, according to the returns of said election file in the office of the Secretary of the

Daniel G. Fowle received 122,448 votes: James M. Leach, 122,351; Oliver H. Dock-ery, 106,038; Daniel L. Russell, 105,737; Louis C. Latham, 122,580; John B. Ress-pass, 106,397; John F. Wooten, 122,552; William J. Clarke, 106,379; James C. Mc-Rae, 122,550; Neill McKay, 106,877; Fabins H. Busbee, 122,458; Isaac R. Stray-horn, 106,389; Frank C. Robbins, 121,112; Stephen A. Douglas, 106,398; Robert P. Waring, 122,530; William R. Myers, 106,-078; Wm. B. Glenn, 122,534; Isaac W. Jones, 106,402; Alphonso C. Avery, 123,-584; Hamilton G. Ewart, 106,295.
Now, therefore, I. Curtis H. Brogden,
Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare that Daniel G. Fowle, James M. Leach, Louis C. Latham, John F. Wooten, James C. McRae, Fabius H. Busbee, Frank C. Robbins, Robert P. Waring, William B. Glenn and Alphonso C.

Avery, having received the largest number of votes counted for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, are therefore elected. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 28th of November, A. D., 1876, and in the 100th C. H. BROGDEN, B. NEATHERY, [o'l 918 YIL

Private Secretary. The Jonkium Hollen Shoeting Care Hon O. P. Meares, as a representative

of Mr. Obedish Jenkins, who shot Mr. James Heaton at a saloon on South Water et on This day bounded her water eye witnesses in the STAR in reference to the difficulty was untrue in substance and although not disposed to state at this To the Board of County Commissioners for time what really transpired, the accused expects to prove a materially different state of facts when the matter shall come up for prellinioury judicial investigation. In the peantime the public are asked to uspend their judgment; but Amen and of a

Mrs. Kliza Paukstong a colored lady of slick tongue, was introduced before the Louisians Returning Board that the visitors might be duly impressed with her story about her sufferings. It was a veritable tale of horror. But alas, it turns out, ac- would so doubt be acceptable to Mr. J. cording to her own confession, that her own wounds and her husband's Entertainments in Goldsboro last death were caused by the Radical Thursday and Friday nights in behalf, of negroes. The murdered man was a

The College of the House Ment of Picontinoste of the St. IM

Thursday morning by the announcement

Mr. Neff's salloon, on South Water street, not taken at about half past To'clock at mi, which it wasten M in the serious wounding of James 100 31 Beaton, Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, and a well known Republican politician, at the hands of Obediah Jenkins, a well known oyster dealer of this city. It appears, from the statements of it will eye-witnesses of the occurrence. that four of Just men, including Heaton, were engaged in 1 89 119 rolling nine-pins for cigars, none of the party being under the influence of spirits. While they were playing Jenkins came in, and during the progress of the play was asked repeatedly by Heaton to take a cigar of viol or drink on the game, but persistently re-smooth fused. On one occasion Heaton caught him by the lappels of the coat and tried to draw him to the bar to take a drink, but failed of his object, and the importunities of others of the party were alike unsuced began cessful, although informed that it would cost him nothing. Finally, it was decided to have oyster stews for the party and Jenkine meb of was asked where they could get the stews put up, upon which he gave them the necessary information. While the party were engaged in eating the oyster stews Jenkins got into a discussion with the saloon boys, in which he made frequent allusions no to his fighting qualities, &c. He appeared to be in a bad humor, and the boys told him that no one was disposed to have any difficulty with him. During the evening Jenkins had made a bet that he could knock down a certain number of pins standing on the alley at one roll, and apon attempting mind on to test his skill, Heaton had lifted the pigs from the alley ere the ball had reached them, and this circumstance no doubt, although treated as a joke by the party. was construed by Jenkins as no offence offeron and that he had continued to broodsover it is the When the barkeeper noticed the discussion [10] going on between Jenkins and the boys he called the latter off and ordered them to commence setting up pins. A new game taken a nest behind the stove 7 and vider Heaton had sauntered in that sidireces moital tion, again asking him to bave some thing and insisting upon it, and a few moments afterwards Jenkins suddenly jerked a pistol from his pocket and fired at Henton, who exclaimed that he was shot. Heaton then called upon each of the party present for a pistol; failing, to get o series one, he seized a chair and advanced on Janking who still retained his seat behind the stove, breaking it into pieces over his head and knocking him from the chair to the floor. When Jenkins recovered him 12 197 self it was found that he had again drawn his weapon, upon which Heaton seized auother chair and struck bis antagonist with it, and before he could again, recover himself the pistol was taken from his hand by the barkeeper, who thereupon appealed to the Heaton to stop, that he had given him will o enough, or words to that effect. Jenkins got up and demanded his pistol, when Heaton again struck him. The crowd, at the solicitation of the barkeeper, then seized Heaton when Jenkins recovered his feet and again advanced upon him, calling for his pistel; upon which Heaton, making an excuse to get away from Sheriff Horrell, who was holding him, struck Jenkins another blow. The barkeeper then ordered the boys to put Jenkins outside the door, which was done, when he again demanded his pistol, and was answered by the bar keeper that he would not get it. The latter then returned to where he had left Head 207 (19) ton and found a physician examining his old tell wound. He said; he felt sick, and seked for a place to lay down, when he was taken, up stairs, placed on a bed and Dr. King sent for. A carriage was also ordered with the view of taking the wounded man to his home, but Dr. K. upon his arrival said museu his patient could not be removed a wal stuloads In the meantime the police had been porter tail tified, and Sergeant J. M. Nelson soon after arrested Mr. Jenkins at a dwelling in the eastern part of the city, and he was

taken to the guard-house, where he has since remained tup it of towed and il Upon examination it was found that the ball had entered Mr. Heaton's body just below the breast bone. The physician disdiprobed for it yesterday afternoon and found that it had passed through the upper part of the liver and that it would be impossibled to reach it without still further endanger-ing the life of the patient. At last accounts the wounded man was very low, but had a somewhat improved, and Dr. King gives it as his opinion that there are strong hopes of his redevery, provided he keeps quiet for the redevery provided he keeps quiet for the redevery. a few days. The pistol used was a small four-shooter. Mr. Jenkins has a severe scalp ground on will so

the head, and is, we learn, receiving proper medical attention. At last accounts he was doing very well, his injuries not being consistence at all serious. Their Conditton ni saw elor eidt tad T endition of Mr. Heaton, who was shot and dangerously wounded on Thursday morning last, had considerably improved Everything depends on his keeping quiet. Mr. Jenkins' condition was not so favorable yesterday, but his injuries, which are all about the head, are not serious, as we have already stated. It was rumored yesterday that lie was compelled to sleep units the floor, without any covering. Upon inquiring into the matter at the Marshal's office we were informed that the guard room was kept heated to a pleasant tempo or perature, and that Mr. Jenkins had been! (w) furnished by a friend with a blanket. It was stated, however, that the sleeping ac-

commudations of all prisopers were limited to "bare boards," unless their friends should see fit to help them. A mattress especially if he is to remain in his present quarters any length of time, and we should be glad to bear that his friends had furnished him with one. We are assured that there would be no objection on the should be substituted for it spirrodius ad le tree so treated on two edecessive occasions sub- Representations of the Casari States of Amer- ed with erysipelas.