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THE FINAL CANVASSING BOARD.

By virtue of the Constitution the two Houses of Congress when united in one body are the final court or commission, or Returning Board, by whom all the electoral votes will be examined into or accounted, or canvassed. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Senate and House to settle at an early day upon what plan or agreement the disturbing questions can be adjusted. There must be concert of action if there shall be a satisfactory solution of the great and exciting problem now agitating the entire country. If the 22d joint rule remains in force, about which it appears to us there can be no candid doubt, there will be other preliminary matters, possibly, to settle, as for instance, as to the course to be pursued in those cases which are involved in dispute, and about which the two Houses may sharply antagonize. The reading of the Constitution is plain and easily understood, but it does not provide for such emergencies as the present, for that once honored instrument only provides "that the votes shall be directed to the President of the Senate; that he shall in the presence of the Senate and House *open* all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; that the person having a majority of the whole number of electors shall be President."

It will be necessary for both bodies to enter into some fixed agreement before any satisfactory result can be reached. We do not know how far the returns will tend to settle the matter—whether the Senate will agree to the count of the Oregon Tilden elector or not, but we suppose a full investigation will be gone into, and the Republicans in their desperation will attempt to throw out returns from States that have voted overwhelmingly for Tilden. Of course the House will not be party to any such partisan ruling, and a thorough and irreconcilable antagonism may follow. Unless, then, some previous arrangement is entered into by which all difficulties can be adjusted, we see no way out of the perplexities that now environ the whole question. It is true as a final action the House might elect a President, but would that give the needed solution—would that secure peace?

Whilst Congress is overhauling matters the Oregon and Vermont electoral business will be inquired into. Whatever may be the decision in regard to the authority of the Oregon Governor to grant to Cronin, the Democratic candidate for elector, the certificate of election, it is certain beyond all candid and fair dispute, that Watts, the Republican candidate, was not and could not be eligible, for the Constitution of the United States so declares, and that is the end of it.

Whenever the frauds and villainies of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina are probed and exposed in Congress, we believe tens and hundreds of thousands of the best Republicans of the North will protest against them as a national and party disgrace.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 8. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876. NO. 7

INSANE ASYLUM.

We have received from the efficient and excellent Superintendent of the Insane Asylum his annual report, and the Report of the Board of Directors for the official year ending October 31, 1876. As is usual with Dr. Grissom's reports, the present one is replete with interesting statistics. We note a few. Total admissions 1,173. Discharged 609. Cures 302. Improved 114. Unimproved 180. Deaths 313. Under treatment now 264. Applicants for the year 170—received 44. Under treatment during the year 293. Discharged 29. Cures 11. Improved 6. Unimproved 3. Deaths 9. Cures upon admissions 25 per cent. Ratio of deaths 3.07. This is an excellent showing, as in 1869 the average ratio or per centage in the United States was 7.00, and in 1870, 7.11. Dr. Grissom says:

"I have felt it my duty for years past to point to the solemn and instructive lesson which these tables annually confirm, that, for the most part it is only *chronic* cases who come to the hands of the physician in charge of a hospital for the insane—too often after all reasonable hope of recovery has departed, and thus our wards become crowded with patients of whose restoration there is but little probability."

"This unhappy state of things is only to be remedied by ample provision for the insane, and the growth of a healthy public sentiment which will appreciate the need of early treatment upon the first outbreak of disease.

"It cannot be too often proclaimed that insanity is simply a physical disease; that it is curable, and the more so the earlier it is met by proper treatment after its attack."

The total expenses for support, clothing, salaries, wages, medicines, improvements, repairs, and all other causes for the official year, are $73,098 05.

This institution is doing a most humane and blessed work, is an ornament to North Carolina, is a credit to the benevolent spirit and Christian culture of our people, and richly deserves the fostering hand of the Legislature.

"Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh."

A CALM REPUBLICAN VIEW.

The Chicago *Tribune* is confessedly one of the four leading Republican papers of this country. In a very recent issue it takes this view, which we commend to the consideration of all peace lovers. It is an honest confession, doubtless forced by the circumstances of the hour:

"The Republican party can survive the election of Mr. Tilden. In such an event it would be delivered from many evils that have beset it, and four years hence would, without difficulty, recover control from the broken and bankrupt Democratic party. But the Republican party cannot survive the election of a Republican President, should the American people, in the light of all the facts, come to the conclusion that such an election was dishonestly secured; that it was a matter of arithmetic—a forcible reduction of the vote on one side to whatever number may be required to let the other side have the electoral delegation."

This is calm, dignified, thoughtful.

SENATOR RANSOM'S VIEW.

The New York *Herald* is a great newspaper and great on "interviews." Its Washington correspondent has been interviewing the Senators. Here is what one of our able Senators has to say upon the situation:

"A pretty thorough canvass among the Senators developed the general prevalence of an opinion that there was trouble ahead in the adjustment of the political difficulties arising out of the Presidential election. Senator Ransom says it would require great judgment, coolness, patience and patriotism to cope with the emergencies of the hour, and that there were just grounds to fear that some indiscreet person would recklessly bring on a crisis that would be disastrous to the whole country. He thinks that in whatever is done the Senate must move slowly and cautiously, without making any mistakes. He has great forebodings of evil in the future, unless wisdom, and a regard for the good of the country shall prevail."

JUSTICE.

Since writing our brief notice of Grant's message in our last paper, we have seen the text. We wish in this place to make a correction. In favoring an educational qualification for voters, he expressly says; "I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters." We willingly make the correction. He is in favor, however, of disfranchising "all becoming" voters "after the expiration of the probation fixed upon" who "cannot read and write the English language." This not only will cut off all the negroes and native whites who have not this elementary education, but it will cut off all foreigners who do not happen to be able to comply with his standard, although they may have been here long enough to be naturalized.

According to Chamberlain 59 members constitute a quorum in a body numbering 124. Such is the legal body, so-called, known as the Mackey Legislature. It was this body that made Chamberlain Governor.

"THE UNION."

We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper, published a Washington, and edited by Hon. Montgomery Blair. It makes an excellent beginning. The initial number contains the two prime, indispensable features of the modern daily—able discussions and an abundance of news. A thoughtful, vigorous organ for the great Democratic party has long been needed at Washington. We are glad that *The Union* is in such good hands. Mr. Blair is a gentleman of journalistic experience, of large observation and unquestioned ability. He is assisted by a corps of experienced and thoroughly posted writers in the various departments. The price of this new and vigorous candidate for public favor is quite moderate—only $7 a year.

EUROPE.

It seems almost certain that there will be a war between Russia and Turkey. Prince Bismarck has recently said that such an event "certainly seems probable." Turkey has no ally except Protestant England takes a hand. It is believed that the people of England are averse to any such partnership. If England can secure Constantinople against being captured she will be content. Russia feels greatly encouraged. The assurance that no Continental power will aid Turkey, and England's dilatoriness makes Russia confident and bold. If Turkey stands up a fight is inevitable.

Hayes does not expect to be President after that Grover-Cronin-Oregon business, but Cabinet-making is now in order. Here is one he's thinking of, or the newspaper men are thinking of for him:

Secretary of State—Mr. Evarts of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Bristow of Kentucky.
Secretary of the Interior—Mr. Blaine.
Attorney-General—Mr. Settle of North Caroline.
Secretary of the Navy—Carl Schurz.
Secretary of War—Don Cameron.
Postmaster-General—Mr. Jewell of Connecticut.

So if Hayes is counted in, our Thomas is to be favored. Well, Settle is not much of a lawyer, but he is a good looking man.

It has been ascertained beyond all doubt that 316 criminals were allowed to vote in Florida. They were incarcerated for criminal offenses, and were taken from prison and brought up in a body by the sheriff of Jacksonville and made to vote for Hayes. The gross and scandalous impropriety is said to be in direct contravention of the laws of the State. The whole thing was wrong, and the men were not free agents in any sense. It was a case of "bull-dozing" of the sharpest kind.

The cremation folly has again been repeated. Baron de Palm, or what remained of him, was burned at Washington, Penn., before a large crowd. It was regarded as an immense sensation and the hotels were crowded with anxious visitors. Great is humbug. Well, if a fellow prefers the fiery-furnace process, let him go it.

We learn that an instalment of colonists from Western Massachusetts, numbering twelve families, will soon be on their way to Burke county, N. C. where they will settle some seven miles from Morganton. The colonists have the refusal of 24,000 acres of land.

Another Grant newspaper is threatened with an early death. It is now said that the Washington *Chronicle* is indebted more than $50,000, and everything is mortgaged. The sooner it dies the better for the country.

[Raleigh Observer.]

If the certificate from Oregon is set aside the door is opened wide for the investigation of the mode in which those from the three Southern States that have been so hotly contested were obtained. Standing by the certificates elects Mr. Tilden at once. Going behind the certificates is a game in which we have only one to lose and nineteen to gain.

We have now a fair showing and that is all we ask. The record in due form of law shows that Mr. Tilden received 185 electoral votes, and if with that constitutional majority he is not declared President, there will be many millions of people who will demand to know the reason why.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The one fact of importance is that a Tilden elector has the Governor's certificate. It is not likely, however, to be of much service to him.

REPUBLICAN PRECEDENTS.

A rule often works both ways. A sword is sometimes two-edged. A boomerang sometimes hits the fellow that throws it. A poisoned arrow occasionally falls upon the pate of him who shot it. The drugged cup is now and then commended to the lips of those who concocted the drink. All this occurs to us as we read how the previous action of the Republicans furnish the Democrats with abundant precedents for much they may do now. A refusal to admit Colorado is not violative of the practice hitherto pursued by the Republicans when *their* party was to be benefited. A Washington telegram to the N. Y. *Sun* says:

"The assertion of McCrary, of Iowa, that this action was unprecedented, was without warrant. The Republican majority in the House, in times past, has repeatedly done this, and it has in one case at least given the seat to a Republican contestant after it had been fairly proved that the member holding the Governor's certificate had received a majority of the votes cast. In the case of Young, of Kentucky, the committee on Elections of the House admitted that he had received a majority of the votes given, but decided that inasmuch as he was ineligible his competitor was elected, because votes cast for an ineligible candidate were in reality blanks. The Republican majority approved this report, and seated the Republican claimant."

Case Decided.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, in Raleigh, on Thursday, as we learn from the *News*, the case of Dollner, Potter & Co. vs. the Bank of New Hanover was resumed, and the entire day consumed by the argument of counsel. C. M. Busbee, of Raleigh, opened for the plaintiffs, and was replied to by Maj J. C. McRae, of Fayetteville, for the defendants. A. T. London, of this city, was to argue in behalf of the plaintiffs, and Maj J. D. Stedman, of Wilmington, for the defendants.

The case has since been decided in favor of the defendants.

The Out-Door Poor.

We learn that the Poor Committee of the Board of County Commissioners have resolved to carry out the plan lately proposed, looking to a curtailment of the number of out-door poor, which limits the extent of their benefactions to those who are blind or who have a certificate from the County Physician. This is done, the committee inform us, to lessen the expenses of the county in this direction, by extending relief only to those who are worthy and absolutely in need of assistance. Yesterday was "ration day," and a large number of the maimed, halt, blind and otherwise afflicted and destitute of both colors, gathered at the Court House during the forenoon, many of whom had to go away disappointed.

Horace H. Munson, Esq.

We congratulate the Masonic fraternity throughout the State, and in our own city particularly, in the selection of the above named gentleman by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for Grand Master during the next Masonic year. High-toned, moral, intelligent and competent, no one could have been selected who would grace the position more than he.

APPOINTMENTS.

In N. C. Conference, M. E. Church, for the Conference Year.

We copy the following list of appointments from the Raleigh *Advocate*, in which our readers will be more or less interested:

CHARLOTTE DIST.—W. H. Bobbitt, P. E.
Monroe Station—O. J. Brent.
Monroe Circuit—M. H. Hoyle.
Concord Station—H. P. Cole.
Concord Circuit—J. C. Thomas.
Mt. Pleasant—A. D. Betts.
Albemarle—T. P. Ricaud.
Stanley—Miles Foy.
Ansonville—T. H. Edwards.
Wadesboro Station—T. W. Guthrie.
Wadesboro Circuit—J. H. Guinn.
Lilesville—C. M. Pepper.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—J. S. Nelson, P. E.
Fayetteville Station—L. W. Crawford.
Cumberland—I. W. Avent.
Robeson—Ira T. Wyche.
Lumberton—B. C. Phillips.
Rockingham—J. W. Jenkins.
Pee Dee—M. V. Sherrill, W. B. Doub.
Uwharrie—B. R. Hall.
Montgomery—I. F. Keerans.
Drowning Creek Miss—W. S. Chaffin.
Carthage—J. Tillett.
Jonesboro—S. V. Hoyle, G. Farrar—Supernumerary.
Buckhorn—P. H. Greening.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—W. S. Black, P. E.
Wilmington Front Street—J. E. Mann.
Wilmington Fifth Street—J. M. Rhodes.
Topsail—J. B. Bailey.
Kenansville—T. W. Smith.
Magnolia—J. F. Heitman.
Clinton—J. B. Alford.
Cokesbury—M. W. Boyler.
Columbia Miss—F. A. Bishop.
Baden—J. Sandford.
Elizabeth—D. May.
Whiteville—J. T. Lyon.
Waccamaw Miss—To be supplied by T. J. Browning.
Smithville—J. W. Randall.
Onslow—G. W. Hardison.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—E. A. Yeates, P. E.
Newbern Station—J. R. Brooks.
Goldsboro Station—J. T. Bagwell.
Wilson Station—R. A. Willis.
Wayne—F. H. Wood.
Mt. Olive—W. H. Watkins.
Kinston Station—C. G. Dodson.
Snow Hill—J. P. Simpson.
Neuse—J. J. Carden.
Lenoir—John N. Andrews.
Swift Creek—To be supplied.
Craven—D. Culbreth.
Jones—J. Johnson.
Beaufort Station—A. R. Raven.
Carteret—N. H. Jurney.
Straits—N. A. Hooker.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Wm. Closs, P. E.
Halifax—James W. Wheeler.
Tarboro Station—W. S. Rone.
Edgecombe, —F. D. Swindell.
" Miss.—To be supplied.
Williamston—L. L. Nash.
Plymouth and Jamesville—S. M. Davis.
Columbia—James Mahoney.
Bath—J. L. Lumley.
Matamuskeet—J. D. Bule.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—J. C. Smith.
Cape Hatteras—A. S. Norton.

Next Conference to be held at Salisbury.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Raleigh *Observer's* report condensed:

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY.

Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh in the chair.

Religious services conducted by Rev. John R. Brooks.

The Presiding Elders of the several districts were called. Each gave a brief synopsis of the spiritual and good working condition of the several charges contained in their districts.

B. T. Blake, the oldest member of the Conference, passed examination of character, and was continued in the superannuated relation.

James Floyd, R. T. Bibb, D. C. Johnson, W. P. Meacham, and Henry Gray were all continued in the superannuated relation.

Rev. S. V. Hoyle, chairman of the committee on Sunday Schools, read his report. Some spicy speeches were made on this report.

On motion, Rev. E. W. Thompson was superannuated.

Class of the 3rd year was called. Passed examination of character and approved by the examining committee, and were passed into the 4th year.

Dr. McFerrin made a speech for the Nashville Publishing House.

Rev. J. P. Moore offered a resolution, commendatory of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, edited by Dr. A. T. Bledsoe.

SUNDAY.

The pulpits of several churches were filled by members of the Conference. Bishop Kavanaugh occupied the Methodist pulpit at 11 A. M.

At the conclusion of the service the Bishop then ordained to the office of Deacon the following: N. M. Jurney, W. S. Roan, J. W. Randal, J. M. Lumley, William Needham, J. F. Craven, N. S. Norton, L. L. Nash, M. W. Boyles, J. R. Scroggs, Owen Spell, J. N. Payne and C. M. Cook.

In the afternoon the following were ordained elders:

J. H. Guinn, T. A. Coon, W. C. Norman, R. F. Bumpass, T. W. Smith, W. S. Creasy, R. L. Abernethy, W. W. Womack, T. D. Andrews and G. W. Heppinstall.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conference convened at 9½ o'clock. Bishop Hubbard H. Kavanaugh in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Pegram, of the Methodist Protestant Church, was introduced to the Conference as a Fraternal Messenger of the church.

Bishop Beebee, of the colored M. E. Church of America, was then introduced to the Conference. He gave a brief history of his life and the progress of this church.

He spoke in touching terms of his sainted mistress.

Dr. Craven offered a resolution expressive of fraternal sympathy for Bishop Beebee and his church. It was adopted.

A collection was then taken up to assist in educating ministers of that church, and $78 was the result. The amount was handed to Bishop Beebee.

The committee on Church Property reported that during the year twenty-nine new churches had been built.

The chairman of the committee on Finance reported that the Bishop's salary was assessed $1,500—paid $1,495. Report adopted.

F. L. Reid, chairman of committee on Education, read his report.

After a long and spirited debate, participated in by Dr. Craven, Dr. Closs, Dr. Burkhead, Rev. E. A. Yeates and others,

J. E. Mann offered an amendment, which was adopted, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

An evening session was held. At 10 o'clock the Bishop made some encouraging remarks and then had the appointments read by Rev. E. A. Yeates. We have already published those in which our readers are interested.

BURNING OF BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Miss Kate Clarke's Account of the Fire.

[From N. Y. Times.]

"When the act went up—the fifth act at the seventh tableau—I was lying on a pallet of straw, with Pierre (Mr. Murdoch) leaning over me. As the curtain rose I heard it whispered from the wings behind me 'The theatre is on fire.' I listened again, almost dazed, and then recognized Miss Clevis' voice repeating: 'The theatre is on fire; look behind, for God's sake!' Still I did not awake to the peril. The information of the fire was whispered to all on the stage, but not one of us moved to go off. The play continued. The old woman, Pierre's mother (Mrs. Farren) rushed upon me, and in the savage manner necessary to the action caught hold of my hair and pulled it. As my head went back I glanced up to the canvas ceiling of the room in which we were playing, and there I saw little tongues of flame licking through the canopy. Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Studley, and Mrs. Farren saw them at the same time. Then we heard a horrible roaring noise behind the scenery. This alarmed me more than the sight of the fire. Still none of us moved until the audience caught sight of the flames. When the cry of 'Fire' rang through the body of the theatre and the audience rose *en masse* we acted altogether without the slightest knowledge of one another's intentions. We four clasped hands and stood almost at the foot-lights, and cried out: 'We are between you and the fire; sit still; for God's sake, sit still.' The people in the front rows heard our appeal. I saw them seat themselves again, and noticed one lady pull the gentleman beside her down into his chair. The body of the house was not very well filled, but the gallery was crowded. I am convinced that our action prevented a panic, and enabled the people near the doors to get out without being pressed upon by those from the front seats. In this way, too, more persons got out without hurt than would have escaped if all the gallery people had crowded against the others at the doors. As soon as we saw the people getting out we turned to escape ourselves. Then we found we were hemmed in by fire. The flames raged above and around except on the side of the auditorium. We could see the red rafters above threatening to fall. I dashed down stairs and got under the stage. There I met Miss Maude Harrison. She had gone to her room to get some valuables. I cried to her: 'Let those things go, and come on, for God's sake. We must go out the front way. The fire is gaining on us now. Look!' As I uttered this last exclamation I pointed to the ceiling—the floor of the stage. The flames were showing through, and we could mark their course along the cracks of the flooring. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Farren and myself then dashed along the crooked passage-ways under the stage, and after some trouble gained the auditorium through a door. We had yet some distance to go; the fire followed us fast, and there was still a crowd of excited people to pass through. We got into the crowd and dashed along, heedless that now and again we felt that we trod upon a human being. Once I looked down and saw a human face horribly distorted and burned. Oh, my God, it was a fearful sight. I shall never forget it. Afterward I saw the injured man taken out. He was horribly injured, and I think must be dead. As soon as we got into the street we dashed into the police station, where a gentleman loaned me his overcoat, and after a short stay at the station we walked around here."

The Electoral College.

The members of the Electoral College met in Raleigh on December 6th, at 12 o'clock M.

Maj. Avery, temporary President called the College to order and placed in nomination the Hon. James M. Leach for permanent President, and he was elected unanimously.

Messrs. Busbee and Wooten were appointed to escort the President elect to the chair.

The President then addressed the meeting at length.

Mr. F. H. Busbee was unanimously chosen Secretary.

The Raleigh *Observer*, from whose report we quote, says:

"The Secretary read the proclamation of Gov. Brogden, specifying what electors had received the highest number of votes and to whom he had issued certificates of election, to-wit: Messrs. 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—10, all of whom answered to their names."

Samuel J. Tilden was then nominated for President of the United States by Judge D. A. Fowle, who made a brief and appropriate speech. Among other utterances were the following:

It is written that during a crisis in the affairs of Athens, one of its rulers, by his admirable conduct, has been transmitted by the proud appellation of Aristides, The Just.

By like conduct, in the most corrupt period of American history, our gallant leader has obtained for himself the noble title of Tilden, The Reformer.

Honest, capable, patriotic and fearless, let him be our President, and again will this land witness that official purity which characterized the administration of Washington.

Mr. Latham seconded the nomination in an impressive manner.

The President appointed Messrs. Glenn and Robbins, tellers, to superintend the election, and the ballot resulted in the entire vote of the Electoral College being cast for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.

Mr. MacRae then put in nomination Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President of the United States. His speech was graceful and felicitous. He concluded as follows:

I cannot doubt that the work of the 7th of November will have its full fruition, that the great men and the good men of the North who still cling to the belief that reform might be had within the Republican organization, and they are not a few, will decline to yield to a reckless partizanship which would wrest from the popular will its legitimate effect; that the law will prevail, that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks will quietly and with universal acquiescence take the places for which they have been chosen, and that under new and better influences we will soon begin to realize the truth of those good words, 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.'

But whether they do or not, the people of North Carolina may well be proud of the signal triumph which they have achieved. For the first time in many years they have put forth all their strength and the voice of the old State has, as in the better days, made no uncertain sound. The will of her people has been made known and her departed glory has returned. Purified as by fire, she enters upon a new career, and a vista of prosperity and peace opens up in front as, led by her most trusted son, she resumes her proper place among the sisterhood of States.

Mr. Glenn seconded the nomination in an earnest and tasteful manner.

The ballot resulted in the unanimous vote of the Electoral College for Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Mr. Robert P. Waring was chosen the messenger.

The electors, as their names were called, signed the certificates, which were then sealed.

The President instructed the Secretary to forward one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States, by registered letter, and another to the Hon. G. W. Brooks, Judge of the District Court of North Carolina, and another copy was handed to Mr. Robert P. Waring, the messenger elect, to deliver in person to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Wooten moved to adjourn, and the President declared the Electoral College adjourned *sine die*.

EASTERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Sixth Regular Meeting at Tarboro.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

TARBORO, Dec. 7th, 1876.

Editor Morning Star: Interesting sessions of the sixth regular meeting of the Eastern North Carolina Medical Association have been held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this town, during the last two days. The Association is composed of leading physicians of the Eastern counties of the State, and the proceedings of this annual meeting were highly interesting. Those two distinguished physicians here, Drs. N. J. Pittman and J. W. Jones, aided by Dr. L. L. Staton, generously extended the cordial welcome of their hearts and the warm hospitalities of their houses to the Association.

The object of this body, which is auxiliary to the State Medical Society, is not the almighty dollar, but the promotion of all measures calculated to advance medical science, to elevate the profession, and to promote the interests of humanity. Reports, verbal and written, as well as discussions upon the prevailing diseases of our Eastern counties, occupied most of the time of this meeting. Diphtheria, hemorrhage, malarial fever, and other diseases of North Carolina, including important surgical accidents and wounds, were fully considered and discussed. The project, started at the meeting in Wilmington one year ago, of the establishment of a State Board of Health, was again endorsed, and the committee then appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject were requested to visit Raleigh and urge the passage of a bill to that effect. It is maintained by this Association that a statute should be enacted to provide for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, and requiring also that druggists should be examined by a competent medical board and licensed, when qualified, to dispense medicines and put up prescriptions.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the delivery of the annual address by the orator, Dr. W. T. Ennett. Dr. C. J. O. Hogan, the President, introduced him as coming from the new and promising county of Pender, and this hallowed name, he said, should commend the speaker to an Edgecombe audience. The subject was the "*Influence of Woman in the Sick Room*," and it was handled ably and well. The appreciative audience were much pleased with the carefully prepared and well-delivered address. The Association requested a copy for publication. It will be published and read with much interest. It is a production highly creditable to Dr. Ennett.

The Association warmly supports the State Medical Society and the State Board of Medical Examiners. It is well known to the lawyers that no physician in the State who has commenced practice since the establishment of this Board, in 1859, can collect his dues by law, unless he has a certificate of qualifications from this Board. This law also embraces medical experts before courts of law, coroner's juries and Quarantine Physicians appointed by the authorities of the State. None of these physicians are entitled to medical fees or dues by law, unless they have license to practice in the State from this medical tribunal. This is the decision of the best lawyers, and the regulation is just to the community at large. Now that the State is about to commence a new and brighter career of prosperity and progress the medical profession of the State is determined not to lay behind in the needed work of medical improvement and reform.

The Association adjourned after a laborious session of two days, to meet at Kinston, on the first Tuesday of December, 1877.

SPECTATOR.

MAKES HONEST OPINION.

Declares his Belief that Tilden was Honestly Elected President.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.

Two prominent citizens of this place returned to-night from Columbus, the home of Gov. Hayes, where they had an interview with F. W. Merrick, lawyer, of that city. Mr. Merrick said to them that at a Thanksgiving dinner at the home of Gov. Hayes, the Governor said that he believed that Tilden was honestly elected President, and that if he was borne out in his convictions he would, under no considerations accept the office if declared elected. The conversation was brought on by remarks of Mrs. Gen. Mitchell, niece of Governor Hayes, who said to the Governor that she hoped her husband, General Mitchell, would be successful in his present mission to Washington, and bring about a settlement of the question which was proving such a source of trouble both to the Governor and his family and to the country at large. To this the Governor replied as above, saying that he believed Tilden was honestly elected President, and that under this conviction he should positively decline to accept if declared elected. Mr. Merrick not only reaffirmed the truth of the statement, but offered to make affidavit to the facts contained therein.