# The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
Friday, December 22d, 1876.

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### "THE PERSONAL RESOURCES OF THE DEMOCRACY."

The *Courier-Journal* of Dec. 12 has a very long and carefully prepared editorial with the above heading. The President had declared that he will have peace if he has to fight for it. We suppose he means to say, that he will do as he pleases, and when he has put Hayes in office at the point of the bayonet he will use his army to crush out any opposition or resistance. We propose to extract from the *Courier-Journal* some of its more salient points and striking statistics. That paper says:

"The situation is sharply defined on both sides. One side on the other must back down, or on appeal to arms seems to be inevitable. Which side shall recede? There is not a Democrat in the country who does not conscientiously believe, and is ready to declare his conviction on the honor of a man, that Mr. Tilden has been fairly and lawfully elected. There is not a Republican in the country who conscientiously believes that Mr. Hayes has been elected, and there are few Republicans who will, on their honor, say that he is fairly entitled to the office of President. There is no moral reason for the Democrats to recede; there is moral reason for the Republicans to recede. But the indications are strong that the Republican managers will stifle the scruples of the better classes of their party, and that they will endeavor to carry out to the end the purpose of their conspiracy. There is every moral inducement to resist the frauds of conspirators and usurpers, but it is the part of men who contemplate the possibility of having to resort to arms for the maintenance of their rights and liberties to calmly face the whole situation and count the respective strength of the antagonizing forces. Let us, therefore, look at this matter in a business-like way."

It then quotes Grant's stupid and blundering assertion:

"Gov. Hayes represents the party that carried in the late election all but four of the States that furnished means for the suppression of the rebellion, and Governor Tilden carried all but three of those which sought to destroy the Union."

"The figures are taken from the report of the provost marshal general of the United States army, made at the close of the war:

By way of refutation the *Courier-Journal* appeals to statistics, and considers how many troops were furnished by nine States for the Union army, and that Grant commanded, and that voted for Samuel J. Tilden.

| | Number of men furnished. |
|---|---|
| Connecticut | 55,755 |
| New York | 445,959 |
| New Jersey | 75,315 |
| Delaware | 12,253 |
| Maryland | 46,053 |
| West Virginia | 32,008 |
| Indiana | 194,363 |
| Missouri | 108,773 |
| Kentucky | 75,275 |
| Total | 1,045,761 |

"According to the report of the provost marshal general the total number of men furnished in response to the calls of President Lincoln was 2,666,990. It appears, therefore, that the States carried by Tilden among those which furnished means for the suppression of the rebellion, supplied about two-fifths of the army of the Union. These nine States constitute one-third of the number of States which furnished means for the purpose referred to, and, therefore, furnished more soldiers proportionately to their number than did the Union States carried by Hayes."

It then gives the vote of TILDEN in the 17 States that went for Hayes. It aggregates 1,748,023. It next gives the popular vote for TILDEN in the above nine States that gave him *majorities*. Those nine States gave him 1,414,278 votes. By adding this to the popular vote of Tilden in the 17 States above mentioned—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nine States that went for Tilden | 1,414,278 |
| Seventeen States that went for Hayes | 1,748,023 |
| Total vote for Tilden in the 26 States that furnished Union soldiers | 3,162,301 |

These millions of men believe that Tilden was honestly, fairly, justly elected. Turning now to the States to which President Grant refers as having been in rebellion, we find the following exhibit of the Democratic vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 115,271 |
| Arkansas | 58,071 |
| Florida | 24,862 |
| Georgia | 108,272 |
| Louisiana | 83,333 |
| Mississippi | 108,841 |
| North Carolina | 122,580 |
| South Carolina | 90,906 |
| Tennessee | 133,166 |
| Texas | 120,445 |
| Virginia | 130,512 |
| Total | 1,089,871 |

Adding this to the vote already shown for Tilden we have as the total popular vote of the country received by him 4,252,172. It appears that Governor Tilden has the votes of nearly 4,252,172 white men; that he has probably three-quarters of a million more white votes than Governor Hayes; that he has over 3,000,000 votes in the States which furnished soldiers for the suppression of the late rebellion, and about 1,000,000 votes in the States which were in rebellion."

This is a formidable force upon which to draw, without going back of voters, and relying upon hundreds of thousands eighteen years of age and upwards.

We quote further from our Louisville contemporary:

"Applying the foregoing figures to the question of possible war, the inquiry presents itself whether four millions of white American citizens will permit themselves to be bullied and deprived of their right of suffrage by a body of conspirators who have at most behind them only about three millions of white men, none of whom believe that the cause of the conspirators is just, and some of whom have already remonstrated and declared their disinclination to engage in such a fraud."

It says further and truly:

"The Democrats of the North and South combined present a far greater number of experienced soldiers than can be gathered by the Republican managers from the Republican party.

"There can be no doubt that, so far as the *personnel* of an army goes, the Democrats would present the best army and most efficient men for immediate work.

"The best organized volunteer militia in the United States are in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The first three are Democratic States under the control of Democratic Executives.

"In none of the Northern Hayes States are the Democrats in a hopeless minority. For example, in Wisconsin they are 123 to 130, in Pennsylvania 366 to 884, in Ohio, the home of Gov. Hayes, they are 324 to 360, in California 75 to 78, even in Illinois they are 258 to 277.

"We have no note of the army of the United States now 25,000 strong. In the last war it was swallowed up as a minute fraction of the vast army called into service. That army suffices to hold in subjection peaceful citizens, but should those citizens convert themselves into an army of 300 or two hundred thousand or a million men, the regular army would be but an atom of military aspiration. West Point furnished educated soldiers to both sides in the last war. Should another war come it will do so again. The army divided in the last war, in the pending struggle the same per of the army has not been tested.

"Such is the situation, and such the means at the disposal of the Democrats. If denied their rights they can probably secure them by a bold declaration of their determination to resist to the last fraud and usurpation. If that will not suffice, if they are met by force, they can overcome it by force and secure the rights they demand. It is for the Democrats of the North to say what shall be done. Let them assemble all over the North and send words of cheer to nerve the hearts of their representatives in Congress for the grave work that seems to be inevitable.

"The men of the South love peace, but they love liberty better. They do not want war, but they would rather have free and righteous government at the cost of war than peace at the price of submission to usurpation. The people of the South have stood much, and they can with proud resignation stand more. But if the Democrats of the North believe the time has come to crush out usurpation and fraud and assert the supremacy of the will of the people, let them speak out. They hold in their hands a blank draft. They can draw on the men of the South at sight."

### AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

We gather from the tone of Washington correspondents that the Democrats are about done with the quiet and abide-your-time policy that has been pursued, and that this week will witness the beginning of a more vigorous and aggressive campaign. It is now predicted that a forward movement will take place all along the Democratic lines. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says that Speaker Randall's tactics will be probably adopted. He thinks that the Speaker will take the following position:

"He will insist that Tilden is legally elected and must be inaugurated; that if the Senate stultifies itself by abnegating its own right and those of the House in favor of the President of the Senate, the House shall not be a party to such subversion of the Constitution; that Louisiana and Florida shall be counted as they voted or not at all; that in default of an election in the usual way the House shall assume the responsibility imposed upon it by the Constitution; that the President thus elected shall be inaugurated and claim his rights, with the House of Representatives at his back, and that this body shall not appropriate money for or in any way recognize any other President. This policy may not be wise in all its details, but Randall came to caucus the other night fresh from Tilden's presence and foreshadowed it, in a stirring speech, whose eloquence astounded those who never before saw him in a fighting mood, and which seemed to all who heard it the first wash of the genius of leadership that has gladdened Democratic hearts for many a day. The speech did not get into print, but it is leavening the lump. The congressional committee of advice and supervision is in line with the speaker, and word came from New York the night that left no reason to doubt that the Speaker and the President-elect stood on the same platform. Unless all signs fail, it cannot much longer be said that the Democrats are a party without a policy."

We learn that Congressman Waddell has written that there will be a strong front presented by the Democracy, and that the prospects are more encouraging than a few days ago.

### A WAR OF RACES.

Senator Edmunds has given notice that he will call up a bill offered by Senator Morton during the last session of Congress, which was intended to be a substitute for the twenty-second joint rule that the Senate had attempted to rescind without the concurrence of the House. Morton's bill provides that the Senate and House shall count the electoral votes; that whenever objection is raised to the receiving of a vote, that the two Houses shall then consider the objection separately, but that no vote shall be thrown out without the agreement of both Houses. Under the 22nd rule, a vote could be thrown out by either House objecting. Under Morton's bill no vote can be excluded without the concurrence of both bodies. There is another provision: when two sets of returns are sent up, the Vice President shall open them, and the two Houses shall consider them. If there is no agreement as to the proper way of disposing of them, then neither return shall be counted. In other words the vote of the State shall be excluded. We think if Senator Edmunds will press this bill that possibly it will receive enough votes in the Senate to pass it. Why does not Morton himself urge the adoption of his own measure? If it was good before the election, why is it not equally as good now that the election is over? It is evidently well adapted to present exigencies, and if adopted may save the country from a vast deal of trouble. We can see no objection to it, and hope it will be adopted in lieu of a better plan.

### OREGON, VERMONT, AND LOUISIANA.

The subjoined article appeared in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 11th instant. We give to-day what it says with reference to the action of the Governors of Vermont and Louisiana. To-morrow we may reproduce the remainder of the editorial in which the Oregon matter is treated. We copy this because of the high character of this veteran journal for ability, honesty and truth:

"Our readers are fully prepared by what was said in these columns some weeks ago to consider the questions relating to the electoral votes in these States. We then stated the prospect that these questions would become one of paramount importance, and recommended that the advice of the Supreme Court of the United States should be obtained, if possible.

"Partisan journals on both sides are, of course, taken by surprise at the new aspect of the case, and as yet we have nowhere seen an accurate statement of the legal points.

"The Republican partisan press has treated the Governor of Oregon to the wildest denunciation, and some of them, the *Tribune* notably, take the position that the President of the Senate need not even open the regular Oregon vote bearing the Governor's certificate. That paper, in somewhat excited language, threatens the inauguration of Mr. Hayes by force, if necessary. This is of course the extreme of folly, and no one will be impressed by such angry discussion. It can be dealt with calmly. The vote of Oregon will not be thrown into the waste basket, nor will the vote of the Vermont elector and two of the Louisiana electors (and possibly some others) be counted until the important constitutional question involved has been considered calmly by the most eminent legal minds.

"A restatement of the case will be timely now.

"First, as to the facts. The Constitution prohibits the appointment as elector of any Senator, Representative or office-holder under the United States Government. In three States, at least the people voting for electors voted for such office-holders. In each State these office-holders resigned their offices after the election. The Governors of Louisiana and of Vermont, knowing the facts, issued to these office-holders certificates declaring their appointment as electors. In Oregon the Governor refused to issue such certificate, and issued his certificate to the three candidate having the highest number of votes, treating the votes cast for the office-holder as no votes. One of these candidates had been voted for on the Democratic ticket.

"There are now two questions to be considered separately. 1. Were the Governors of Vermont and Louisiana right, and is their action constitutional, in issuing the certificate to the incompetent elector, or was the Governor of Oregon right in refusing it?

"2. Was the Governor of Oregon right in treating the votes thrown in opposition to the Constitutional prohibition as void and no votes, and giving the certificate to the three candidates having the highest number of votes?

"While we do not intend to express an opinion on the second question, we have no doubt whatever as to the first; nor have we yet heard or seen any attempt to justify the Governors of Vermont and Louisiana in issuing their certificates. It is absurd to talk of this matter as a trick or a technicality. No man who respects the Constitution so regards it, and the vital import of the prohibition—vital to the integrity, virtue and life of the government—will be seen at once in clear light when the extent of the claim is examined. It is this, no less and no more: That Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a Representative in Congress, might have been nominated as an elector in New York, and Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Republican National Committee and a Cabinet Secretary, with all that official influence over fifty thousand office-holders which he has lately wielded, might have been nominated in Michigan, and these two persons, notwithstanding the Constitutional prohibition, might have exerted all their official power to elect themselves, and when successful, might resign their old offices and demand certificates as electors, and that it would be the duty of the Governors to issue the certificates. The case is the same whether the candidate be a Representative, Cabinet officer or Postmaster, and the Constitution prohibits every step in the process of appointing such person an elector. The certificate is void because against the Constitution, in false, because it declares that an elector has been appointed when the State had no power to appoint."

### THE SITUATION.

From Florida we have interesting news, which promises to bring encouragement if not success to the Democratic cause. Despite all the throwing out of Democratic counties the Legislature is Democratic, by five in the Senate and four in the House. Mr. Drew, the Democratic candidate, says he will be inaugurated Governor on January 8th. The Tallahassee correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, says:

"The Legislature, both House and Senate, will of course refuse to recognize Stearns, the bogus Governor, and this will virtually settle the matter. If necessary, however, Drew will oust him by a writ of the courts, which is easily enough obtainable in the face of the fraud by which Stearns was counted in. The Legislature will take care of its own members—the House of its own Congressmen."

From South Carolina intelligence leads us to anticipate some serious trouble. The Bayonet Legislature has a bill, which already has passed two readings, that provides for the punishment of any persons who may set up or attempt to set up a government in opposition to the Chamberlain bogus government. The bill provides for the punishment of not only the persons engaged, but of all aiding or abetting or affording comfort, countenance or protection to such persons. The punishment consists of a fine of not less than $10,000 or more than $100,000, and confinement in the penitentiary for not less than ten nor more than forty years.

The enforcement, or attempted enforcement of this law, will cause a collision unless Grant orders Ruger to protect Chamberlain. If Gov. Hampton were to be arrested we doubt if even the interference of the U. S. soldiers would be able to prevent very serious disturbances. A telegram to the N. Y. *Sun* of the 17th, says:

"Chamberlain is evidently alarmed at the unanimity with which the people repudiate his assumed authority. Officials throughout the State are refusing to accept commissions signed by him, and the superintendent of the penitentiary has declined to recognize a pardon granted yesterday to a convict by Chamberlain. The determination of the tax-payers to pay no taxes to the usurper grows stronger hourly, and Chamberlain finds it impossible longer to ignore the Hampton administration."

It is because of this "hostility of the people to his sham government" that he has been prompted to the desperate course he has taken in having such an extreme and dangerous law passed. The N. Y. *Herald* of Monday has a telegram from Columbia, dated 17th, which says:

"It is understood that as soon as the bill to prevent and punish persons attempting to set up a State government in opposition to the legal State government is passed by the Mackey House and Senate, Chamberlain will issue a proclamation requiring such persons to disperse within three days. If the provisions of this proclamation are not complied with he will then order his special constabulary to arrest such persons and will have them committed for trial under the special new law through one of his trial justices. Of course the first man so be arrested would be Hampton. Chamberlain knows his arrest would be resisted, and a conflict inaugurated which would bring in the interposition of federal troops ostensibly to preserve the peace, but really to protect his negro special constables in enforcing his order and making his arrests. In this way it is expected that a serious riot or conflict, in which blood will be shed and lives lost, would result, and the next move will then be a declaration of martial law by the President and the appointment of Chamberlain as military Governor."

From Louisiana the news comes that the Republicans will favor a military government for that State.

Dr. Redfield, the sagacious and generally fair correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:

"There is a growing impression among them that it will be impossible for a Republican State government to sustain itself and execute its laws, even though sustained by the national government. They are about satisfied. It is said that the people are so convinced that the Democratic party carried the State fairly at the late election that they will respect and obey only a Democratic military government. Dr. Redfield adds that several members of the House investigating committee now in New Orleans have about come to the same conclusion."

The Democrats would a thousand times rather have a military government than such a destestable monstrosity as has accursed the State for the last several years. The N. Y. *Herald* has the following special:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1876.

Wells has been summoned to appear before the Congressional committee to-morrow, mainly in relation to the obstacles he is throwing in the way of obtaining copies of the Returning Board evidence.

The committee has decided upon a very determined policy, and in case he proves obstinate, he will most probably be sent before the bar of the House for contempt.

The Ohio Democrats in Congress have resolved to have a grand mass convention in Cincinnati and Columbus on the 8th of January. The call will be issued in a few days. The New York merchants and bankers will soon have a grand public gathering. The outlook in Congress is thought to be improving. It is now given out that the Senate will not insist upon its right to count, through its presiding officer, the electoral votes. The Baltimore *Sun* of the 18th, a trustworthy paper, says:

"The House resolutions providing for a committee of both houses to agree upon a plan to count the votes has already been favorably entertained by the Senate, and will probably receive its sanction."

It is stated in the *Herald* of the 18th, that Senator Morton took the ground last spring during a debate in the Senate, "that the duty to count and examine the vote, and to declare whether a State should be thrown out or not, belonged, under the constitution, to the two houses, and could not be delegated either to the Vice President or the Chief Justice."

It also states that Senator Frelinghuysen will reintroduce his proposition to give the decision in regard to disputed votes to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, when he will "urge it in an elaborate speech, which will commit him to the ground that the two houses have not only the power themselves to scrutinize the electoral vote, but that they may even delegate it to the Supreme Court. It is said, but not on very good authority, that Mr. Edmunds will support Mr. Frelinghuysen."

### GEN. BARLOW'S STATEMENT.

The N. Y. *Herald* of Monday contains a very important letter from General Francis C. Barlow, of New York. The *Herald* says of him and his mission:

"General Barlow is a gentleman of integrity and intelligence, a Republican in politics, a citizen who has been honored with important public trust, and of the highest standing for truth, honor and social respectability in this community. He visited Tallahassee to witness the action of the State Canvassing Board, and was present throughout its proceedings. In the interesting letter which we publish this morning he makes a succinct statement of the chief facts from which it seems tolerably clear that he thinks the State fairly belongs to Mr. Tilden by a slight majority. He does not state this distinctly as his settled opinion, but the facts he presents will hardly bear any other interpretation. The paramount interest of the country in this matter is to know the exact truth, and the public should be grateful to General Barlow for this candid attempt to state it."

There ought not to be any difficulty in ascertaining the precise truth—whether Gov. Tilden carried Florida or not. All that is required to settle it is a willingness on the part of the Republican party to be governed by fairness and candor. We do not doubt in the least that Tilden carried Florida and Louisiana, and we are by no means sure that he did not carry South Carolina.

General Barlow is a pronounced Republican, and has a high character. The Richmond *State*, referring to his "report," says:

"It puts in clear enough light the fact that Mr. Tilden received a majority of the votes of the State. The House committee, it is believed, has found evidence that Mr. Barlow's estimate of the majority is considerably too low. Mr. Barlow's report alone has already produced great effect—the more it is studied the stronger will be seen the evidence it supplies."

The "report" we have never seen. He evidently believes that Tilden received a majority in Florida. He says in his letter:

"Leaving out Jasper precincts, we see, therefore, that, in my opinion, there was a Tilden majority, even conceding that Campbellton and the first named precinct in Hamilton county should be thrown out, which I do not say was rightly done."

Now this Jasper precinct No. 2, he says, stood—Tilden 223, Hayes 185, as returned. He thinks "there was a Tilden majority" without this. Such we understand to be his position. We gather that he estimates Tilden's majority at 55, without the 138 majority at Jasper precinct No. 2. With this Tilden's majority would be 193.

### TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

In view of the readiness of President Grant to use his troops in bulldozing States, as in the case of poor Louisiana in 1873, 1875 and 1876, and in the memorable case of South Carolina in the months of October, November and December, 1876, it is highly entertaining to watch the "man on horseback" as he quietly gathers his troops at Washington to bulldoze the United States House of Representatives. He has now either in Washington or on the way two thousand infantry, artillery and marines, and says he will have 12,000 if he finds it necessary, but for what purpose remains to be seen. He means "to conquer a peace," and, to carry out that grand Napoleonic idea, he will take possession of the "Confederate House" filled with rebels and vile "copperheads." All this may read like badinage or romance, but, unfortunately, there is but too much truth in it. The fact is, we are in great danger of being "Mexicanized," and it is not improbable that in some month to come the New York *Tribune*, that is upholding Grant in all he does, may be able to announce in double-leaded type, as descriptive of the situation, what it said the other day of the state of affairs in Mexico: "*The army* has decided the fate of the government and overthrown the Constitution."

We trust the American people are not yet ready to accept such a situation—to agree to such a termination of our career as a nation. We hope the people of the North love liberty too well to quietly allow tyranny to have its way without opposition.

### ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

We are glad to observe that the New York *Sun* is once more getting nearer the right track. It has recently contained several vigorous and telling editorials upon the political situation that had the old ring and will do good. In its issue of December 16, it is a little tame as to "the way to do it," as it proposes that Hayes shall take his seat if counted in by fraud. It says:

"As friends of Gov. Tilden, believing that he has been elected President, if there is to be an honest and constitutional course taken in counting the electoral votes we have no occasion to do anything more than to demand that strict justice be done. We discountenance all threats and all intimations of what will happen if justice is not done.

"The peace of the country will not be disturbed, although its sense of security and its confidence in the stability of our institutions will be greatly shocked, if Gov. Hayes is to be made President by any unfair means.

"It thus advocates the policy of peace at the expense of constitutional liberty and the enforcement of the laws. Well, as the STAR has said many times, if the North can stand a President forced in by bayonets over the voice of four million and a quarter of white votes, and in the face of justice, right, honor, law and liberty, the South can stand it quite as well.

The *Sun* is for making a strong, legal fight before yielding to lawlessness. It says that the Democrats must insist upon two points:

"First—It should be demanded that the long-established method of counting the electoral votes, by the two Houses themselves acting in the presence of each other through their tellers, shall be preserved, as the only safe, fair, and constitutional method of procedure. All honest men, of whatever party, should unite in condemning the idea that the President of the Senate can assume to discharge a function which the Constitution has not committed to that single officer, thereby putting it into the power of one man to count and to reject just such votes as he sees fit.

Secondly—It should be demanded that whenever the Returning Board of any State has, by fraudulently changing the majorities of the popular vote, awarded a certificate of election to a set of electors who did not receive a majority of the votes of those electors for President and Vice President, it should be counted. All honest men, of whatever party, should unite in protesting against the idea that the popular votes for President and electors may be falsified, changed, and set at naught by returning officers, fraudulently altering returns which they were bound to include in the count by which the popular will was to be ascertained.

"Now we like this. It is sound, it is sensible, and it is the position the STAR has taken from the first. It is the precise position we took in our editorial of the 5th, and in our editorial of the 7th upon some utterances of the *Sun* some three weeks ago. That paper is hopeful for Tilden's success. It remarks:

"There is no majority in the Senate that will venture to take any course that will seat Governor Hayes in the Presidential chair when the whole nation is convinced that out of the 185 electoral votes necessary to a choice a large number of the Republican electors owe their title to the deliberate frauds of Returning Boards in States that have not known what honest government and upright official conduct are for many years."

It very often happens that the politicians get ahead of the people, as in 1861. But we believe the people of the North, at least, are ahead of their representatives in Congress. They do not wish to be cheated out of their rights, and do not fancy Grant's plan of a campaign for the early months of 1877. We do not think that there is any need of a recess, but as a significant indication of popular sentiment, copy the following from that able exponent of just and manly views, the Washington *Union*, which states that it is an extract from a letter written by "a distinguished public man and sincere lover of his country." The extract reads:

"I think members of Congress had better take a recess and see their people. They are ahead of the politicians. Country air would do them good. *No man can go home, and return without orders to assert the right of the ballot over the bayonet.*"

### "THE AFFAIRS OF PENDER."

We have received a communication with the above title which is too long for the necessarily crowded condition of our columns. We, however, give the main points:

"There is general satisfaction expressed by all parties at the result of the protracted agony in the House of Representatives on the enquiry as to whether our Representative Lloyd, who beat our Democratic candidate Ward thirty-four votes, shall represent Pender, or whether we shall have a representative from New Hanover. If under any protest the matter should again be sprung upon the House, probably ninety-five per cent. of the twenty-five hundred voters of Pender are ready to sign a petition to the Legislature asking that Lloyd may retain his seat, and that Pender may be permitted to manage her own affairs as other counties are allowed to do. Lloyd was legally and constitutionally elected, and the people of the new county are almost unanimous as well as warm in the opinion that this attempt to unseat Lloyd is not only unjust, and very expensive to the State, but an actual invasion of the legal and constitutional rights of the infant county, now almost Democratic.

"This is about the sentiment, too, of the able and unanswerable report of the majority of the committee when reported on this subject to the House."

Our correspondent next considers the question of the county seat. He says:

"The present site was selected by uncalled for interference of leading Republicans of Wilmington, who aimed at the destruction of the new county, and in these hostile designs obtained enough colored support at the ballot box to put the Court House at South Washington. This only increased the determination of the friends of Pender to stand more firmly by this measure of economy and reform in the formation of the county, and now all parties and colors and classes in Pender are satisfied and even strong for the new county. But there is a general wish that the public buildings should be more central and more convenient.

"The plan most generally approved is to leave the location to a competent Board of Commissioners."

He then gives a petition to the Legislature that is being signed, in which dissatisfaction at the present site is expressed, and asking for a change. The circular says:

"We ask that the site may be again located by a Board of Commissioners, composed of a representative citizen of each township in the county, with power to call in an umpire from an adjoining county, if necessary. We recommend that the following gentlemen be appointed by the Legislature to constitute said Board, to wit: Charles W. McClammy, Daniel Shaw, Robert T. Saunders, John D. Powers, Thomas J. Armstrong, Sr., Fletcher H. Bell, Alfred Ward, and John R. Hawes.

"The expense for a new site would be merely nominal, as no contract has been made for the erection of the public buildings."

SOUTH WASHINGTON,
Pender Co., Dec. 18.

### The Approaching Inauguration—The Military—Preparations for the Occasion, &c.

The following from Col. Wm. Johnston, the Mayor of Charlotte, speaks for itself. It was to be read to the company at their meeting at the armory last night, and no doubt the boys were delighted at this flattering indication of the cordial greeting in store for them in our sister city at the other end of the line:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLOTTE, Dec. 15, 1876.

To Capt. Matthew P. Taylor, commanding The Wilmington Light Infantry:

DEAR SIR—Learning that the Wilmington Light Infantry will arrive here on the evening of the 29th inst., to constitute a part of the escort to Gov. Vance to Raleigh on the 30th of December, I am authorized, and do most heartily extend to you and your command the hospitality of the city of Charlotte during your sojourn with us.

The Hornet's Nest Riflemen will be on hand to greet you on arrival, and to conduct you to the Central Hotel, where quarters are provided for the company.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. JOHNSTON, Mayor.

The Charlotte *Observer* says the Hornet's Nest Riflemen have received information that the most ample arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the military at Raleigh on the occasion of the inauguration. They will be entertained while in the city at the expense of the citizens.

The programme, so far as made out, adds the *Observer*, is about as follows: On Friday night, the 29th, the company will appear at the Lincoln depot for the purpose of meeting the Wilmington Light Infantry, who are expected to arrive at 8:30. The visiting company will then be escorted to the Central Hotel, where they will be entertained at the city's expense. At 7:30 on Saturday morning, the 30th, both companies will board an extra train which will be run for the special accommodation of the Governor and themselves. They will reach Raleigh about 3:30 p. m., and the remainder of the evening will be spent in parading the streets, the weather permitting. It is probable that the military will not leave until Tuesday at noon.

The Raleigh *Observer* of the 19th says: "Arrangements were concluded yesterday evening, with 'mine host,' of the National to furnish the Wilmington Light Infantry with their 'rations' when they come to the inauguration. One of the halls has been secured for their use as barracks. Bring your blankets along, boys, it is colder here than in the 'City by the Sea,' and let everybody that can leave home come to the inauguration, for it will be a time long to be remembered in North Carolina."

### Pender Court—Postponement.

A goodly number of lawyers and others went up to the county seat of Pender yesterday morning to be in attendance upon the session of the Superior Court, which was expected to convene that day. After their arrival, however, a telegram was received to the effect that Judge McKoy, who, in accordance with an arrangement with Judge Eure, had been holding a special term of the Superior Court in Camden county, had been unavoidably detained and could not reach Pender in time to hold court during the present week, and directing that the Sheriff and others interested be notified that he would convene the court on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the second week of the term.

### Latest from Florida.

[Special Telegram to the Savannah Morning News.]

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 17.

The answer to the alternative writ of mandamus was made yesterday by the Canvassing Board, and was not held to be sufficient by the Supreme Court, and the respondents were required to amend their answer by to-morrow at twelve o'clock M. They are to confine their answer to the grounds on which the returns were excluded in the count, without reference to any evidence taken by them. This order is construed by some as indicating that the court will hold that the duties of the board are ministerial and restricted to their counting or rejecting returns. In other words, that they cannot go behind the returns and make such an one as they think ought to have been made. The Senate committee arrived yesterday. It is composed of Sergeant, Tiler and Cooper. It is stated tonight that they leave for Jackson county to-morrow with a detachment of soldiers as an escort. This will be a scandalous outrage.

Jackson county is perfectly peaceable and quiet, but the soldiers will be taken to create an opposite impression.

### Not so Easy.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has gone into the business of pleading with Southern men to let "Hayes be unlawfully inaugurated and is beginning to talk about its "respect for the brave men" from a little while ago maligned in the vilest terms as "rebels" and "ex Confederates." It is noticeable that a number of the Hayes organs have ceased using the term "ex Confederate" and "rebel" in speaking of Southerners. It is only the latest dodge of Hayes to decoy the South into the belief that he will go back on Grantism if he is seated.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The following card appears in the *Herald*:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, '76.

*To the Editor of the Herald:*

A telegram to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, from this place, dated "midnight 12th inst., over the signature of "Quisque," purporting to give a report of an interview with the undersigned, is utterly groundless so far as what is stated therein in reference respectively to each of the undersigned.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
PHILIP COOK,
A. H. WADDELL.

Let Turks delight to howl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to; let Bear and Elephant growl and bite, for "madness made them so."
But Yankees, you should never
Let your angry passions rise; don't quarrel;
Trade, work hard, tie low, and forward the supplies.—*N. Y. Post.*