

A DECISION IN THE FLORIDA CASE.

Hon. J. J. Davis telegraphed to Raleigh on Friday evening that the Commission would on Saturday report Florida for Hayes, by a strict party vote.

If as he says, the decision was reached by a strict party vote, we confess we do not see the grounds of his hope, for that expression indicates the partisan view of the majority of the Commission will take of all other cases.

It is true, Judge Bradley, who was selected to fill the place intended for Judge Davis, brought no guarantee for his purity or fairness. His elevation was due to a knowledge of a readiness to decide a case regarded as unconstitutional in accordance with the views of the President.

A despatch to the Petersburg Index and Appeal says the counsel for the Democrats do not fear the Election of Tilden; they are only apprehensive for Hendricks. If this is correct, it must mean that Louisiana will not be counted for either candidate, and then the elector will be thrown into the House, which elects Tilden, and gives Wheeler to the Republicans.

A TIDAL WAVE OF THEFT.

Within the past fortnight more instances of wholesale defalcation and embezzlement of trust funds have occurred than in any period within our remembrance for so short a time. Bank Cashiers, Insurance Presidents and others entrusted with the funds of depositors have made sweeping appropriation of stocks, deposits and securities to such an extent that institutions have been compelled to go into liquidation.

No corporation has been more conspicuously the victims of these robberies than Insurance Companies, and faith in their integrity is becoming fearfully shattered. These companies have won a hold upon popular confidence by their high pretensions to humanity and generous consideration for the welfare of the distressed that most effectually disarmed them of distrust.

They are proving but slowly by priorities, and Insurance Companies bear watching as well as everything else human. Their dishonesty is well calculated to inspire caution. It will be at least well enough to have a care of those institutions abroad who find their profits so great that they can get the great cities of the North with magnificent palatial places of business, and spend nine tenths of their receipts in riotous living.

The business outlook seems to brighten. One thing seems to be certain, and that is, that peace is secured. The business interests of the country cannot live under longer repression. It has waited to spring elastic into new life as soon as that repression is removed.

Hard lessons of experience of the past three years are a safeguard for the present at least against the mildness that characterized the years before 1873, and business will open prudently, and go on until the tide of prosperity again swells into a rushing torrent to end as usual in the ever recurring cycle of panic and general bankruptcy.

The Usury bill passed the House on Thursday just as it came from the Senate and is now a law. Its repeal has been demanded by the business men all over the State, because they found the law the most effectual clog on business that was ever devised.

Commodore Wilkes, the leader of the great American Exploring Expedition round the world in 1838 and three succeeding years is dead at the age of 76. He was of late years a resident of this State, having been a part owner of the High Shoals in Lincoln county.

Mr. Wagner, revenue agent, telegraphs from Greensboro, N. C. that Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, reports two killed and several wounded by illicit distilleries raided on by him without troops.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

We write in ignorance of the decision of the Commission on the Florida case which was taken into consideration on the first day of its session. Its importance, as the point upon which the question may entirely hinge has brought to its solution the strongest of all legal and intellectual power.

That legal Jesuit, Evarts, has brought to his side of the subject all that strength of argument for which he is conspicuous, and much more of that zeal to make the worse appear the better side than he is accustomed to exhibit.

His position in the Johnson impeachment case won him a character of fairness as a man, and integrity as a patriot, which he has lost utterly by his advocacy of the extreme of the unconstitutional doctrines of the most ultra of fanatic or desperate Republicans.

In the telegraphic reports of Mr. Evarts speech we were surprised to hear from him such a remark as this: that the attempt to bring Judges into the workings of this scheme—that is, the Electoral Commission—of popular sovereignty will make it intolerable, since the decision of the Judges will over-ride and supersede the will of the people.

The question naturally occurred, may not the Commission, created for the very purpose of seeing that the will of the people, was not overridden and superseded, as it was by the machinery of the Returning Boards? Was it not just to the people? Was it not better to call in a tribunal extra-constitutional though it might be, but learned and honest, to interpret the will of the people, rather than its voice should be stifled by a body confessedly corrupt, and intent, from its very inception, upon the boldest frauds, that the will of a party, not of a people, might be expressed?

But surprise has ceased when the full text of the speech of Mr. Evarts appears. He goes even farther in the suffocation of the will of the people than is expressed in the remark first quoted. He endorses the assertion of his colleague, Mr. Stoughton, that if a Board performed the duty assigned to it, however mistaken, however clouded with error, however tainted with fraud, their decision must stand irrevocable, and all inquiry must end.

This bold stand by a man presumed to be conservative in temper shows to what extremes the more violent of his party are bent on taking. If presumably moderate men as he take such wild ground, then the need of such interposition as is made by the electoral Commission becomes apparent.

No common school law will be complete that does not look to a longer period of study for the pupils, and a larger amount of compensation for the teachers. Short periods of study turn pupils loose to forget in the long interval, nearly all they have learned.

All recognize the value of education. Many clamor for relief from the State. But all must agree, that to make the system fruitful in the benefits expected requires more means than have been allotted.

The Capitol at Raleigh cost about \$345,000. So says the Raleigh News. This is a few thousand less than the sum we have always fixed in answers to the question. The enclosure of the grounds in after years was another item amounting to twenty or twenty five thousand dollars.

The Richmond Daily winds up an article on the Louisiana situation before the Commission thus: Nor does their acquiescence and here. After falsifying the returns with the brazen effrontery of convicts who have no characters to be injured by exposure, it is in proof their chief, the master spirit of the conspirators, J. Madison Wells, actually hawks the vote of the State about for sale to the highest bidder.

MIDHAT PASHA.

The great Turkish Prime Minister has fallen, and is an exile. For the first time in Turkish history, the diplomacy of Turkey furnished a Minister who impressed his own genius and ideas, not only upon his own government but upon Europe.

The Turkish Prime Minister was the representative of that reactionary spirit of the Moslem faith, which clings to its opposition to what civilization calls progress, which finds its hate to the Christian into fierce fury, and relies upon the fanatic zeal of Moslem bigotry to rouse a resistance to Christian pretensions, and from all part of their religious world to raise an opposition, that will not only breast the tide of European progress but carry the Crescent to higher points of glory.

It was through the influence of this man, that the conferences have all come to naught, and the Western Embassies forced to withdraw from the Porte in sudden anger, perfectly content to leave Turkey to the tender mercies of Russia. The compulsory resignation of Midhat Pasha seems to come too late, for the czar is reported as already on the march. But we cannot help admiring the last blaze of fanatic fury, flashing in the cause of a sinking empire, and of a false religion.

In reply to an often asked question, who will be counted in as President, we can only answer, that our questions are as wise as we are. We know that Tilden is honestly elected, but as to the ultimate result of the Commission, we have more of hope than of faith. When a solemnly constituted body undertakes to smother up frauds by giving it the force of truth under the forms of law, we confess to very grave apprehensions as to the result.

We promised our readers to give them this week a synopsis of the bill creating Courts of Common Pleas. But the bill is undergoing modifications and changes that would make the synopsis incorrect. We therefore postpone it until it is complete.

Our synopsis of the County Government bill published last week, contained some errors, the copy of the bill we used for the synopsis being incorrectly published. On our first page of next issue will be found the bill, correctly printed as it now stands. A few changes may be made by the House.

The Charlotte Observer says: After the appointment of Supreme Court Judges, many entertained the hope that justice would guide their councils and that the man whom the people elected would yet occupy the Presidential chair, but a dark shadow seems to have fallen over those expectations since the recent determination of the Commission not to go behind the returns. Exacts, gross, palpable and shocking frauds, exist behind the returns of a bribed and perjured returning board, and yet, Judges of the Supreme Court of America decide that the frauds shall be let alone and that right shall give way to wrong!

The Commission seems to be to override all law and justice and go blindly for party. They are under the most solemn oaths to do equal justice before man. Will they do it? It cannot and it has not been denied that the darkest of frauds taint all the proceedings of the returns from Florida and Louisiana. Hold up those certificates to the Hayes electors from those States? They are black and reeking with corruption and crime! Will Hayes accept an office under such circumstances? If he does, the certificates of Louisiana and Florida; like the Scarlet Letter will glare upon his person in characters of fire, bring reproach upon his administration and proclaim his shame to the world for all time to come.

The Richmond Daily winds up an article on the Louisiana situation before the Commission thus: Nor does their acquiescence and here. After falsifying the returns with the brazen effrontery of convicts who have no characters to be injured by exposure, it is in proof their chief, the master spirit of the conspirators, J. Madison Wells, actually hawks the vote of the State about for sale to the highest bidder. To say that the Commission cannot go behind a return that is made by an illegally-constituted board, that is steeped in fraud and that is falsified by evidence as convincing and clear as the noonday sun in a cloudless sky, is to declare that the laws of the land are but made to protect knaves and to swindle honest men out of their rights.

The Grange's are regarded in many quarters as a failure. Perhaps they are in some respects, for they have been powerless to change the established course of trade. Nevertheless, they have an indelible impression upon agricultural interests, and in the elevation of the farmer and his avocation in the consideration of mankind. There is no failure here, and the country will have reason to bless the Grangers as one of its greatest regenerative interests.

Washington, Feb. 9.—No Joint Convention to-day.

The Commission will report Florida tomorrow for Hayes. Strict party vote.

We are sanguine on points yet to come.

J. J. Davis.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senate.—Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, introduced a bill appropriating \$7,000 for the expenses of the Electoral Commission. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Washington, Feb. 9.—House went into committee of the whole on private calendar business.

Reports from the Louisiana committee were submitted and ordered printed. The majority report declares that the Democratic electors were elected, and denounces the action of the Returning Boards as fraudulent and void, and the minority report declares that the Hayes electors have been duly elected.

Washington, Feb. 9.—It seems understood that the Commission has decided to give the State to Hayes, but it is claimed that the conclusion was reached by the Republican members of the court upon grounds that are fatal to the final success of their party. It is true, that neither party is happy over the little that has transpired.

The Electoral Commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, decided that the four electoral votes of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. The final report was signed by Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The stalling effect of the party division of the commission on the main question to-day is somewhat dispasted this morning. The Union claims that in all essential particulars, the question is before the commission in the shape indicated and desired by Mr. O'Connor in his opening statement.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The argument in the Florida case is closed. Each side used their powers in the argument, which was very close and technical. The commission will take case into private consideration early to-morrow morning and its expected will reach a result during the day.

Washington, Feb. 8.—House.—Hale presented a communication from J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, stating that they were confined in a damp, dark cell where their health was being undermined on account of the dampness and ill-ventilation of the cell. He presented a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the prisoners to a better room. After a debate, the resolution was referred to the committee on Louisiana election.

Our asked leave to offer a resolution directing that inasmuch as the electoral commission had refused to receive evidence taken by the Southern committees, the members of the Louisiana Returning Board will be released from custody. Blaud objected.

Charleson letters say that D. H. Chamberlain, the chief of the carpet-baggers who have been engaged in plundering South Carolina for the past eight years, is setting his house in order for a speedy departure from his present field of operations.

It is well known that in the late convention in which he received his nomination for governor, there was a fierce quarrel between Chamberlain and Elliott, the negro leader of the black wing of the republican party in South Carolina, and that while this was going, Elliott declared that he had it in his power to send the governor to the penitentiary. Elliott was finally bushied in the canvass that followed the two ran harmoniously together upon the same ticket.

A letter from Chamberlain to his old friend and confederate, Parker, which has recently been printed in the Charleston News and Courier is supposed to be one of the dangerous documents to which Elliott referred. It was written at the time that the state financial board, of which Chamberlain was the leading spirit, was engaged in its fraudulent issues of bonds, and shows that he was profiting personally by those frauds.

Chamberlain's former intimates, with whom he has quarrelled at different times, have boasted that they had in their power to run him, and it would not be surprising if he should yet end his Southern career in the the penitentiary, through evidence supplied by his former companions in crime.

The New York Herald thus counts the lines of argument taken by the Republicans

lawyers before the Electoral Commission: We are disappointed to find Mr. Evarts deliberately adopting the views of the associates who preceded him, and advocating the claim of Mr. Hayes on grounds which so closely resemble a pleading of the statute of limitations in bar of a just debt. This may be a valid defense in law, but it is repugnant to every principle of morals.

The whole drift of Mr. Evarts' reasoning is to prove that the Commission cannot go behind the certificates sent up from the States. But the Commission is expressly clothed, by the act under which it is organized, with all the authority which Congress itself or either house of it possesses in such a matter.

Both houses have made an unequivocal assertion of their right to go behind the certificates by appointing committees of investigation to take fees in money in all the disputed States. It would be more than idle if it would be preposterous, for Congress to order such investigations if the mere certificates are binding and it has no authority to question their validity.

The N. Y. Herald of the 9th says, in reviewing the effects of the Florida decision upon the Democratic prospects, that Mr. Tilden has no longer anything to stand upon, excepting the certificate sent to the President of the Senate and such testimony as may be offered to prove that particular electors were ineligible. This is a slender reliance. In the case of Humphreys, the contested Florida elector, it rests upon a wire drawn legal technicality. The objection to the Oregon elector, Watts, is not quite so unsubstantial, but the Democrats must be very sanguine if they expect to succeed when their hopes hang on a slender thread as a dispute over the meaning of the word "freemasonry" which is the turning point of the Oregon dispute.

The eight Republicans who form the majority of the Commission are not very likely to award the Presidency to Mr. Tilden on a mere refinement as to whether there was a vacancy which the two individual Hayes victors were empowered to fill.

A GARD.

All who are suffering from the errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, and is sold throughout the world to the Rev. J. P. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Hillsboro, to petition to sell or lease the Hillsboro Male Academy.

C. C. TAYLOR, Town Clerk.

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P. COWPER, Supervisor. HAMILTON & MORSON, Agents. Hillsboro, N. C. Dec. 12, 1876.

The New York Herald thus counts the lines of argument taken by the Republicans

Dr. D. A. Robertson. Surgeon Dentist. Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

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A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. \$200 REWARD. Executive Department, Raleigh, January 22, 1877.

WILKINSON. Official information has been received at this Department that GEORGE LLOYD, late of the county of Orange, stands charged with the murder of William E. Thompson and whereas it appears that the said George Lloyd has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby proclamate for the capture, arrest and delivery of the said George Lloyd to the Sheriff of Orange county, at the Court House in Hillsboro, and I do claim all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice. Doing it any day of the month of January, 1877, and to the hundred and first year of American Independence.

By the Governor: DAVID M. YANCEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. George Lloyd is about twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches high, light complexion, fair hair and reddish whiskers and mustache, and blue eyes. He weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY. HILLSBORO, N. C. THE SPRING SESSION OF THE CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. Commences Jan. 15th 1877. For circulars apply to the Trustees: HAMILTON & MORSON, Jan. 3, 77.

Boarding and Day School. HILLSBORO, N. C. THE thirty-sixth session of the Moore Normal and Music Teachers' School will open on Friday, February 1st, 1877. Board and Tuition reduced to \$10.00. Circulars sent on application. Jan. 3, 77.