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New Series-Vol. 6. No 13-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBUARY 27, 1878.

--- Old Series, Vol. 57

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exponent of entings in the land. The leading departments of the Journal comprise Editorials on topics of fresh interest; Brilliant Romances and Portraitures of American Life; Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of Be les-Letters, Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music, and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; copious Extracts from New Books; and racy accounts of sayings, happenings and doings in the Beau Monde; embracing the very fredeat matters of interest in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

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PROPRIETOR. State of North Carolina, Superior Court ORANGE COUNTY. 15th Jun. '78.

C. L. Dunnegen, Adm'r. of W. H. Dun-negen, dec'd. - Pluintiff. uguinst John H. Dunnagan, James J. Dunnagan, Mary A. Dunnagan and Jesse L. Dun-

In addition to its General News, Literanagan an infant, all being beirs of W. H. Dunnagan, dec'd., living at Box-ville, Union County, Ky.—Def't, The number of JANUARY 28th will contain the initial compters of the second PRIZE STORY II A R R Y S I N C L A I R;

Petition ti vell land to make assets. TO John H. Dunnagan, James J. Dunnagan, Mary A. Dunnagan and Jesse L. Dunnagan the last being an infant. You are hereby summoned to appear at my office in Hilabore N. C. on the 20th day of March 1858 and answer or demar to the complaint of Plaintiff in the above suffice against a default.

GEO. LAWS, Clerk and Ex-Officio Judge of Probate. Feb. 13th C.

THE ANDERSON CONVICTION.

which will aid our readers in estimating time. the punishment, and the unreasoning outery against the trial and conviction.

The facts in the trial of Anderson are by the evidence.

ged, and counterfeited.

tion precincts. The votes of these ten pre- vote of the parish: cincts were compiled into a general statement called a "Consolidated Statement of forged return as a true record was also inthe Votes of the Parish of Vernon." This disputably shown Anderson concurred is the document or record alleged to have | with his associates in using that forged rebeen forged, and to have been published turn in the canvass by the Returning by Anderson with the knowledge that it Board. He included in the compilation was false.

lishing as true of a forged record, with the guilty knowledge and intent, in the same true correct compilation of the statement to the same clause the actual forgery, the certificates. He joined in making an anding and assisting in it, and the utter- official and public record, containing these ing and publishing as true of the forged falsehoods and forgeries, and in using that

knowledge that it was a forged record; and facts we have already stated. timony of the experts concurred in show- some wholly unimportant informality in and who verified they bis outh as a true and correct compilation, was examined, ate, just, and judicial. and proved how the statement originally it was first opened, before it was altered, this point was so overwhelming, that it is Returning Board under the direction of J. fact of the forgery was raised at the trial. were burned up to prevent discovery; that statement the day before yesterday, and tee of Congress came to New Orleans.

text he was convicted." The true return of that parish was two proved in this respect did not appear on cratic electors. The alterations consisted the great abundance of testimony in the in transposing and reversing the vote of case of Anderson it was not necessary to the two districts. The footings of the produce this other evidence. whole ten districts as in the true return, and the footings of those districts in the false return, as as follows :

TRUE RETURN. ALTERED RETURN. Republicans, Republicans, 2 178 9 178 178 180 180 180 2 - Property Services 180 180 Democrats, Democrats. 817 469 647 469 647 469 647 469 at the big towners at 400. 647 469

We repeat that these are the votes of the parish for the eight Presidential electors of the State; and this table is enough to show how difficult it was to make an involuntary mistake in the matter

It was proved on the trial that Anders son's attention was particularly given to the circumstance that the Republican candidates had almost no votes at all, that is to say, only two each. It was proved that after looking at the return, Anderson remarked that "there were not many Repubtions in the parish." It was proved that as in Europe

the forged return, as produced in court, was the identical paper looked at by An-We take from the New York SUN the detsou when in its briginal condition. It following intelligent statement of a case was identified by a respectable litwyer by which has now so much importance, and the marks which he placed upon it at the

the gravity of the offence, the justice of Among other testimony, a stenographer of the returding Board; His record showed that Kenner, one of the Returnbeg Board, read the return lif the hearing simple, and they were clearly e-tablished of Anderson; that Anderson's chair was as near Kenner's chair as it was possible The information was for uttering and for one chair to be to another; that Anderpublishing as true, and with intent to in- son made a public inquiry whether these jure and defraud, a certain altered, false, were the returns, and was answered by forged, and counterfeited puelle record, Kenner; the true vote was also proved as knowing the same to be false, altered, for- stated above. Other testimony was introduced showing the impossibility of The parish of Vernon embraces ten elec- Anderson's not having known the true

The utterance and publication of the and computation of the votes. He certis-Section 833 of the Revised Statutes of fied officially that the statement in which Louislana punishes the uttering of pub- the false and forged footings of the Vernon parish were set out at full length was "a manner as a commission by one's own of votes." He certified the elections achand of the actual forgery. It embraces cording to that vote. He signed these record. It deals with all these forms of record as an official and public record, and forgery as if they were identically the in depositing it among such records. His same offence. It imposes as the punish- perpetration of the offence defined by the ment on conviction, imprisonment for not statute was thus complete and perfect. It less than two nor more than fourteen is not necessary here to refer to other evidence going to show the guilty intent. The elements of the crime are three, The jucy were perfectly authorized and namely: The forgery of the record; the justified in inferring that intent from the

the utterance and publication of it as AgainSt this array of proofs there was true. All these elements are proved in nothing that amounted to any defence at Anderson's case beyond the possibility of all. The main attempt of Anderson's contradiction. They are proved by an counsel was to contradict a witness who extraordinary affluence and abundance of stated that Anderson had avowed the intestimony. The fact of forgery was tent to disregard the real votes in the proved by the production of the forged conclusions of the Returning Board; and document. Inspection of it and the tes the captions objection that there was ing that it had been altered, Thomas the Vernon parish return which deprived Franklin, the Supervisor of Registration, it of the character of a public record. We who made out the consolidated statement, add that in conducting the trial Judge Whittaker was, from first to last, moder-

The lits ory of this Vernon parish forwas. Other witnesses, who saw it when gery can be found in the testimony before the investigating committees of Congress. were introduced in abundance, and proved It was there proved that the forgeries its original condition. The evidence on were committed by a deputy clerk of the not necessary to state it here in detail, Madison Wells, President of the Return-Moreover, no dispute or question as to the ing Board; that the precinct statements Indeed, so indisputable is the fact of the the consolidated statement of the parish forgery that Mr. Sherman, the de facto was directed by Wells also to be burned Secretary of the Treasury, admits it in his up; that when soon afterward the commitputs his defence of Anderson on an entirely Wells was apprehensive that discovery different ground. He says: "There was would be made and directed that a new no motive for such an alteration by An- statement should be prepared, in which derson, the true return being printed in so three polls of the ten contained in the many forms that it was absurd to think he Vernon parish should be excluded, and would alter it; and yet upon this false pre- the same result produced as had been effected by the transposition of votes in Next, the fact of Anderson's guilty two districts. How this scheme fell knowledge was equally well established through, how the forged record was pre-It was proved that he was present in the served, and other incidents of the transac-Returning Board when the return was re- tion, it may be interesting to narrate on ceived and examined before it was altered some future occasion. All that can be votes for the Republican electors and six the trial of Anderson. It may perhaps be hundred and forty-seven for the Denn- developed in the trial of Wells, With

A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

I'll luck is on our track, Tom; The devil won't forget, And things have sadly gone away Since you and we last met. They've got you fast in jail, Tom, And we are sore perplext In presence of the solemn thought, It may be our turn next.

We were a band of brothers, Tom, A common purpose shared, And carious 'tis to notice, Tom, How diff'rently we've fared. But 'twas uo fault of ours, Tom. And here to you we vow, As we stood by you through the job

So we'll stand by you now. No golden keys have we, Tom, To reach you where you live. We give you of our sympathy; Tis all we have to give.

Forever in our thoughts, Tota. Your sorry plight shall be: Our hopes and fears shall watchfu! wait Tom Anderson, on thee.

Young ladies are like an arrow; they can't be got off without a beau. The latest thing in ladies' shoes-ladies'

In time, flowers will be as cheap here

THE SILVER BILL.

TEXT OF THE SILVER BILL AS PASS ED BY THE SENATE.

An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and restore its legal tender character :

Be it resolved, etc. That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 4121 grains truy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18th, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver do lars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominavalue for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; and the Secre tary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time sil ver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per mouth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per mouth, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and any seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin. shall not exceed \$5,000,000; and provided. turther, that nothing in this act shall be construced to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the revised Section 2 -That immediately after the

passage of this act the President shall invite the government of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of deem advisable, to Join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio, as between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally toe use of bimetalic money, and securing flaity of re lative value between these metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutuall agreed upon by the executives of the governments ments so invited, or any three of them. shall have signified their willingness to uniie in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissoners, who shall a full legal tender, the supply of gold beattend such conference in behalf of the United States, and shall report the doingthereof to the President, who shall trans mit the same to Congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount neces sary to pay such compensation and axpenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That any holder of the coin au thorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treassurer of the United States in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificutes of not less than ten dollars each. corresponding with the denominations of the United States. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE MILTON RAILROAD FINISH-

Correspondence Richmond - Disputch,

ED.

a great day for our town. The completion as little as possible of myself and those who of the Milton and Sutherlin ratiroud and are near atil dear to me. the cutrance of the first train called out our citizens en masse. The spproach of the tram was hatled with shouts, and the ring-ing of bells mingled with the hourse scream of the steam-whi tle. On reaching the de- my feelings. pot Major Sutherlin announced that there remained to be driven one spike, which would then be driven by Mr. Evans, editor have given their promise to thes. of the Chronicle, who at the beginning of the work threw the first shovelful of earth. After the spike was driven a salutatory address was delivered by Mr. Thos. Cobb. one of our enterprising warehousemen, who in the happiest manner greeted "Little Januas (the engine), and in the name of the ladies laid upon it a handsome coroner builder of the road, in the best hamor-This was followed by another by Mr. G. big hole out there somewhere.

Mebane, complimentary to all the builders and workmen, and especially to Major Sutnerlin. It is an accomplished set that a fallroad

ruus to Milton, N. C; and so far as can be seen it seems to be one of the best and most prosperity. the sport or write and decitions with

VIEWS ON THE SILVER BILL.

We take from the Raleigh Actes the following abstract of the turious arguments pro and con on this important question. It will bring the question clearly before the reader :

Against the Bland bill it has been utged with great force and persistency iff the press and iff the balls of Congress, that the emonetization of silver should not take

1 Because it would Impair the credit of the Government, and bring its bonds into disrepute in the markets of the world; 2. Because it would drive gold from the

United States, and so dimmish the basis on which the currency of the country rests, and recede from real specie payments; 3. Because to gite a false and fictitlolis value to it toin by a stamp of the Governs ment, and make it a legal tender, would be

serete blow at the private as well as the national faith, and would inevitably result in the most serious consequences to the best interests of the whole country; 4. Because the legislation will take away from the laboring classes of the country &

greenback currency that la now worth as least ninety-eight cents in gold and replace it with what is worth at least 5 per cent. less, and thereby rob them of 5 per cent. of their scanty possessions;

5. Because gold is the only true standard of value.
6. Because England and Germany have

demonetized silver, and adhere to gold as the single Standard of value.

Other reasons are orged in this behalf. We have only touched briefly upon the leading ones. In fator of the bill, it is ar-

1. That demonetication das a great wrong; and must be undone; being a robs bery of the tax-payers for the benefit of the bondholders.

2. That the bond creditors could, by the emonetization, be paid off in silver, as the such other European pations as he may government has the legal and moral right to do; and thus millions of dollars be saved to the people , without in the least impairing the national credit.

8. That from the foundation of the government up to the demonetization act, silver was used as legal tender coib, giving entire sutisfaction.

4. That the considering establishes gold and silver coits as the essential money of this country, and any legislation of Conjoining in the same, whenever the governments gress which tends to destroy it as a part of the given at the circulating mention is contrary to both the letter and the spirit of that instrument, 5. That specie payments capitat be res

sumed, unless silver, equally with gold; is ing totally inadequate to meet the demand for coin when re-umption does take placer 6. That the remountifiction of silver by

the United States government will check the tendency to its demonstrization in other countries. 7. That silver being one of our greatest

produces, with millions of dollars and mauy thousand men engaged in its production. it would be suicidal in us to do aught to cripple so great an industry. In addition to all this, it is urged that

this legislation will revite the depressed industries of both North and South, restore confidence; increase the volume of the circulating medium, now so luadequate to the wants of the nation, give new life to trade; and, in general, relieve the financial distress which prevails over the length and breadth of the Union.

RESOLUTIONS.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the artificit Always to take the part of an absent per-

son who is centured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think the worse of another on

account of differing with me in political or religious offitions, Not to dispute with a mun there than se-

venty years of age: Not to affect to be witty or to jest so as MILTON, N. C; Feb. 11 .- To-day was to wound the feelings of another. To say

> To aim at cheerfulness without levity, Never to court the fator of the rich by flattering either their vanities or tices. Krequently to reties my conduct and not

Wonien never truly continued till they

Didn't site return your love?' Yes, she did; she said she didn't want te-That's what's killin' me."

Look here, can't we induce Sergeant Bates and Private Dalzell to make a toyage along the North Carolina Coast, -St. Louis Journal.

of flowers. A responsive speech came as a Mestern waman having brea spoken of matter of course from Major Sutherlin, the commentator remarks that there must be a

> As long as three women can sail slong the sidewalk side by side, making all who meet them turn into the gutter, why should they lose sleep because they can't tote?

"I wish I might die," said a sentimenthoroughly substantial in its construction, tal mail, as she stood rubbing the shoulder Regular trains will soon be put on, and we of her dress with bengue; and yet, the very hope for much improvement and increased next time be came, see let him by his bead right in the same spot.