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INSURE IN
Georgia Home Insurance Co.
OF COLUMBUS, Ga.

OFFICIAL RETURN Of the Vote for Governor at the Election held on the first day of August, 1872.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	MEMPHIS, G.	CADWELL, F.	GREELY, I. F.	GRANT, F.
Alamance,	1270	1015	850	925
Alexander,	645	339	370	313
Alleghany,	3	184	220	149
Anson,	1191	1019	976	1017
Ashe,	752	761	312	542
Beaufort,	1331	1565	1019	1459
Bertie,	949	1514	683	1517
Bladen,	1208	1448	753	1409
Brunswick,	711	708	490	857
Burke,	1338	1114	1169	970
Camden,	852	983	544	665
Carr,	1161	811	796	946
Caswell,	827	392	521	319
Chatham,	562	554	234	111
Cherokee,	1062	739	744	652
Clay,	1411	1459	1019	1259
Crawford,	1261	422	1252	441
Catawba,	1774	1683	1300	1586
Chatham,	456	433	284	372
Cherokee,	576	742	430	767
Clay,	252	947	1362	729
Cleveland,	1099	547	351	553
Columbus,	1045	693	780	777
Craven,	1146	2780	954	2759
Cumberland,	1890	1833	1442	1846
Currituck,	763	349	0	0
Dare,	1033	270	144	217
Davidson,	1334	1516	713	1454
Davie,	826	662	510	637
Duplin,	1750	1035	1211	1039
Edgecombe,	1474	3552	1221	1524
Forsyth,	1033	1113	753	1100
Franklin,	1475	1560	1197	1543
Gaston,	927	688	808	640
Graves,	764	512	618	479
Granville,	1976	2655	1660	2653
Greene,	783	947	1362	729
Guilford,	1849	1831	1485	3749
Halifax,	1673	3630	1485	3741
Harnett,	795	695	668	341
Haywood,	749	420	668	341
Henderson,	368	719	399	636
Hertford,	874	983	528	420
Hyde,	816	610	528	420
Iredell,	1738	994	1159	890
Jackson,	554	166	425	135
Johnson,	1481	1374	869	1368
Jones,	559	639	375	654
Lenoir,	944	1270	707	1304
Lincoln,	903	706	375	654
Macon,	655	130	493	159
Madison,	625	641	420	374
Martin,	1035	1048	959	1291
McDowell,	706	519	0	0
Mecklenburg,	2511	2261	2202	2181
Mitchell,	105	628	64	468
Montgomery,	475	653	241	620
Moore,	1055	881	714	731
Nash,	1284	1293	1003	1215
New Hanover,	2261	3614	4	468
Northampton,	1095	1990	752	1907
Onslow,	892	493	720	529
Orange,	1481	1374	869	1368
Pamlico,	446	358	291	358
Person,	637	1033	351	1049
Perquimans,	642	910	397	892
Person,	1101	819	384	800
Robeson,	1621	1389	983	1291
Rockingham,	1621	1389	983	1291
Roanoke,	1621	1389	983	1291
Rutherford,	727	1013	400	928
Sampson,	1097	1464	889	1470
Stanly,	646	366	487	383
Stokes,	836	836	681	887
Swain,	332	29	263	35
Transylvania,	379	203	230	150
Tyrrell,	391	347	235	321
Union,	631	1023	429	474
Wake,	3269	3343	2407	3705
Warren,	1107	2380	1054	2428
Washington,	492	917	390	935
Watauga,	435	353	197	187
Wayne,	1349	1359	1368	1364
Yadkin,	1034	1294	639	1178
Yancey,	1219	1152	1053	1124
	759	866	518	818
	563	582	835	307
	96,731	98,630		
		1,899		

TIMELY REMARKS.

We copy with pleasure the following paragraphs from a recent letter of Col. W. L. Saunders one of the editors of the *Wilmington Journal*, to his paper, Raleigh December 9th:

One of the greatest evils of the present constitution is the provision that compels the Legislature to meet every year. No people were ever cursed with "too much legislation" to a greater extent than are the people of North Carolina to-day. With first one Reconstruction Convention and then another, and special and annual sessions of the Legislature, it has been scarcely possible to print and publish a law before a new law making body was in session and hard at work repealing or changing it. To such magnitude has the evil grown, that a new compilation of the laws has become a necessary not only to clients, but to lawyers and judges as well. But if these annual sessions continue, even this new compilation will afford only temporary relief. Twelve months will not pass over our heads before there will be enacted "Bills to be entitled acts to amend an act, &c., ad infinitum." In view of the crying evil consequent upon compulsory session, made by Senator Fleming on Saturday, that the first session of every Legislature ought to be as short as possible, leaving to the second session the bulk of the work, when the members will have had time to consider and mature their views.

If, however, those who think it impossible to complete before the 31st December, all the work that ought to be done at this session of the Legislature be correct it is good policy to take a long recess and to begin it at an early day, in order to enable members to be at home on Christmas and New Year, to attend to the business that necessarily must be transacted in settling up the affairs of the out going year and cutting out the work for the incoming one. It is nothing but simple justice to the western members, if a recess be taken at all. That it should give them time to go to their homes and return, as otherwise they would be kept in Raleigh upon their own expense, as members draw neither per diem nor mileage during recess. Indeed, so far as the cost of the State is concerned, it matters not whether a recess be taken or not.

But, for many and good reasons, it is much to be hoped that the radicals will unite with our friends in striking from the Constitution a provision so objectionable as that which requires annual sessions of the Legislature.

THE TITLE FOR A NEW COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"HONORABLE."—The *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* suggests that it is about time a little discrimination should be exercised in the prefix of the title "honorable" to men in public positions. Mr. Jefferson was opposed to all such handles even to municipal dignitaries. The grievance might be borne with if the "honor" of those who bear the designation was always truly represented by the title.—*Exchange*.

It has been said of old that in certain conditions of society, "the post of honor is a private station," so it may be said in this day of the multiplicity of titles, that the most honorable prefix is to any man's name is no prefix at all. It must be humiliating to an honorable gentleman, who by distinguished services has won the title of "Hon." to see it affixed to the name of some man who won such a title as that of "Col." by adroit service on the field, when he sees it affixed to the names of creatures, who dodged all service during the war, and who as far as gallantry is concerned would not fight a sitting turkey off his nest with a fence rail. As to "Professors," every one is a professor who professes anything, from mixed mathematics, down to the manufacture of soap. Anybody too is judge—in the umpire at a cock fight up to the gown'd occupants of the Mount Court bench. As titles now applied, plain Mister should be most desired. *Petersburg Appeal*.

A GOOD ONE.

At a political meeting, not long since, the audience and speaker were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on, this man bawled out, "Mr. Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!" After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended the platform, and was airing his eloquence in a magniloquent style, striking his gestures, when again the outcry was heard for Mr. Henry, putting his hand to his mouth like a speaking trumpet; this man was bawling out at the top of his voice: "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech!"

The chairman now rose, and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

"Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "Thunder! that can't be Mr. Henry! Why that's the little ens that told me to holler."

DEATHS IN THE COUNTY.

It is seldom that the columns of the *Southern* announce so many deaths as they now report as having taken place since the last issue.

During the past week three of our most highly esteemed fellow countrymen, all in the prime and vigor of manhood, have passed to their final account, viz.: Messrs. James J. Lawrence, Jarret White and A. J. Daniel, each highly respected for their sterling character of mind and disposition.

During the same period, of one week several young children, and also several respectable colored people have died, making a grand total for that length of time that is truly appalling.—*Tar. Southern*.

A Merriden (Conn.) dentist announces that "in full belief that our Lord Jesus Christ will come to earth again next year, I have disposed of my dental office, to enter the field again actively in an effort to proclaim the prophetic evidence of this sublime and joyful event."

orable" by the press. The tendency in this country is to have some title; every man wishes to be a Squire, or Sheriff, or Colonel, or Judge, or Professor, or Doctor, or Honorable, Dickens was struck with this over-running fondness for titles, and has not failed to satirize it in his *American Notes*. But it is too late to make a successful war upon such crying evils. The tendency of things is towards titular distinctions under Grantism; and Grantism; disguise it who may, is only another name for Imperialism. We expect before a decade to see a Royal Court held at St. Washington when American Dukes and Earls and Duchesses, whose grandfathers and fathers were Yankee cheese-mongers, green-grocers, ostlers, oystermen, and captains of fishing smacks, will be aping the cast-off manners of the lordly folk of England and France. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be a long time in the South before plain Mister is lost in other less noble titles.—*Sentinel*.

WOMEN AS THEY WERE.

A court lady's life in the time of Charles II. was a ruid of amusement and dissipation. In the morning she would drink her cup of chocolate in her bedroom, and receive her visitors. She would not always rise from her couch to go through the ceremony, but with a dainty cap set upon her head, and leaning on her elbow, would receive the homage of her adorers, listen to the recital of a few verses by a starving poet, or discuss the latest scandal with perfect simplicity and decorum. In the summer a water-party might follow—in those days picnics commenced early in the day—and seated in a gaily decorated barge, music playing and steamers flying, surrounded by rickety-dressed beaux, our beauty might journey as far as Chelsea, then a pretty country village, or drop down quietly with the tide to Greenwich and frolic amongst the trees "under the greenwood tree." The theatres would be open later on, and my lady would show herself to the beau monde from a private box. But the most fashionable spots which beaux and belles delighted to honor with their presence was the park and Spring Gardens. To promenade the park in the evening was considered *la mode*, and many sequestered spots therein became celebrated for gallantry and duelling. Barn Elms, near its southwest corner, was a well-known rendezvous, and Rossmore's Pond, surrounded as it was with trees, was notorious as a lover's haunt as well as for the place where many disappointed ladies committed suicide.—*London Society*.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE ADVENTURER.

John Franklin recently died in New Orleans, having run a career such as few men would care to be debtors. He was born in Albany in the year 1826, and was called John Murray, but soon took his stepfather's name. He was compactly built, handsome and a thorough sportsman, to whom Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis have been indebted for some of their most notorious prize fights. Before he arrived of age he became a professional gambler and adventurer. Forced to leave Buffalo when only eighteen, on account of a fight with a negro, whose skull he fractured, he went through Central America to California, embarking thence on the schooner Gamecock for a filibustering adventurer in Honolulu. His party were defeated as soon as landed, and he shipped in a whaler to Australia. Thence he went to Callo, Peru, and finally opened a gambling saloon on one of the Chincha Islands. He circulated freely among the cities of Peru frequently getting involved in desperate frays. In one of them he killed an attaché of the British Legation, and was therefore arrested and kept in prison for twenty-six months, when, through the efforts of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, he was released. Since then he has been engaged in gambling and fighting in the United States. Burdened with consumption for the last ten years, he has kept on his feet and been ready, for any excitement. In July last he was taken to St. Paul packed in cotton for a change of climate. It did him no good, and he was taken to New Orleans, where, a short time ago, he went to his long account.

RAILROAD COMPANIES MUST PROTECT PASSENGERS.

It has been announced that Mrs. Avery D. Putnam recovered a judgment from a street railway company in New York for \$5,000 damages for failing to protect her husband, who was killed on one of the cars of the company. The instruction to the jury given by Judge Curtis, upon which the verdict was found, will be of general interest. He said: "The defendants undertook to transport the deceased for hire, and were bound to secure him a safe passage so far as that could be done by the exercise of due care on their part. They were bound to exercise the utmost diligence in guarding their passengers against violence which might reasonably and naturally be expected to occur, in view of the character and condition of other persons whom they voluntarily permitted to come or remain on board the car. If defendants failed to exercise such utmost diligence, and the death of Mr. Putnam was the result, the defendants are liable."

RESIDENCE OF SANTA CLAUS.

Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., of Richmond, in one of his letters from Switzerland, published recently in the *Richmond Whig*, says that in his journey from Alpbach to Brienz there was one point of interest to every lover of children. He says: "We passed very near the residence of the famous St. Nicholas Van der Elven, whom every child knows under the name of Santa Claus, Kris Kringle, or St. Nicholas. He lived very near this road and was in early life a soldier; in later, a Councillor of State; and for many years a hermit, and living as he did so near the time when Christianity was introduced into Germany, he became after his death, the patron saint of Germany, and nearly every boy in this Unterwalden district has a portrait of 'Brother Klaus,' as he is usually called by the peasantry of Germany. I suppose few of the saints on the roll of canonization has as enviable an amount of reverence and love as that given by thousands of little loving hearts that devoutly trust in the benignant kindness at Christmas time of good old Santa Claus."

ARRIVAL OF A LUNATIC.

Gillic M. Bacon, of Cabarrus, was brought to the Asylum yesterday, by Capt. R. S. Harris, Sheriff of Cabarrus county. Bacon is about 62 years of age, a school teacher by profession and has a wife and nine children.—*Raleigh News*.

YOUNG LADIES AS THEY WERE.

Young ladies of the time of Edward IV. were brought up with greater strictness than their descendants under Victoria. Mamma in those days kept their daughters a greater part of the day at hard work, exalted almost slavish deference from them, and even, as an able antiquarian states, counted upon their earnings. After they had attained a certain age, it was the custom for the young of both sexes to be sent to the houses of powerful nobles to finish their education by learning manners, and thus a noble lady was often surrounded by a bevy of faces from the owners of which she did not scruple to receive payment for their living.

Let us follow a lady of gentle blood through her occupations of a day. She rises early—at seven or half past—listens to matins and then dresses; breakfast follows; and this is her costume; a silk gown richly embroidered with fur, open from the neck to the waist in front, and having a turn-over collar of darker color; a broad girdle with a rich gold clasp; skirts so long as to oblige the wearer to carry them over the arm; shoes long and pointed; a gold chain round the neck; and to crown all, the steeple-cap, with its pendant gossamer veil. After regaling herself with broiled beef and beer, she will, possibly, if religiously inclined, go to chapel; if not, to the garden, and wear garlands. This occupation, endorsed by gossip with her friends, will take her until noon, when dinner is served, after which an hour or so will be spent with the distaff or the spinning-wheel. At six o'clock supper is served, after which perhaps, follow games of cards or dice, or possibly, a dance. Of the latter our young lady is extremely fond, and has been known once or twice, when agreeable company is in the house, to commence dancing after dinner and to continue until supper, when after a short respite, she begins again. She has grown tired of the old carole, and now dances upon those merry jigs imported from France. Later on another meal is served, called the re-re-supper, or banquet, after which she may drink a glass of warmed ale or a cup of wine, if she is so inclined, and then retire for the night.

Another day, in the proper season, she may go a hawking, or ride on horseback, or hunt the stag, or shoot rabbits with bow and arrows, or witness bear-baiting or some other such refined amusement.

Young ladies of this age are cautioned by a M. de Montaigne, who appears to be somewhat of a poet and a social reformer, against being too quick to fall in love, from talking scandal, from chattering at table. They are enjoined to practice habits of industry, to respect the aged, to refrain from quarrels, and above all, never to allow gentlemen to kiss in secret.—*London Society*.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A letter to one of the English papers, from a lady who was in the accident to the train passing through the Mount Court tunnel, gives a graphic picture of the scene. The train arrived at the tunnel at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It takes about forty minutes to traverse the darkness, and about half an hour had elapsed, and the passengers were just anticipating emerging again into daylight, when, without the least warning, they were flung from their seats by the sudden stoppage of the train with a terrific crash. The first sensation was one of horror at the total darkness and unknown extent of the danger. Then the carriage began to fill with smoke.—The heat soon became like that of an oven. Three of the passengers were mortally wounded, and many others were severely injured, and their groans and cries were aggravated by the shrieks of the other passengers, many of whom were women. Without light, almost without air, and helpless, the passengers remained wedged in the tunnel, with the burden train with which they had collided, for five hours, when six engines sent from Modane dragged the trains asunder.

THE EVENING JOURNAL SAYS.

"A young man named Ebert, a resident of Sullivan, was married yesterday to a Miss Well of this city. Miss Well was a steady Jewess, and, as a condition precedent to her acceptance of him, Mr. Ebert had to renounce Christianity and become a believer in Judaism. He submitted to the rite of circumcision about two weeks ago, and was formally accepted as a child of Israel before his marriage."

IT IS STATED THAT MR. CHARLES DICKENS, JR., WILL VISIT THIS COUNTRY NEXT SPRING.

Ex-President Johnson will establish his residence at Nashville, Tenn.

The country seat of the late Jas. Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington, is advertised to let.

DREADFUL DISASTERS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Wholesale Destruction of Life and Property.

A despatch from Marquette, Mich., in the *Chicago Inter Ocean* gives a harrowing account of the most terrible disasters ever known on Lake Superior, involving the most fearful destruction of life and property. Two new barges which left Marquette in tow of the steamer Dix were cut loose from the latter in a high sea, and foundered with all on board, the Dix narrowly escaping. The schooners Griswold and Brown are also lost, with all on board. The bark Golden Rule, after being nearly dashed to pieces, drifted ashore finally, with her captain and crew all badly frozen. A schooner, supposed to be the Middlesex, is ashore at Point au Pins, and the spars of an unknown vessel are seen off Gross Cape. The snow and ice in the canal is nine feet thick, and whole fleets of vessels are either frozen in or disabled at the Sault and Mude Lake, Grand Island, and other places.

SOCIAL EQUALITY IN NEW YORK.

A New York correspondent has made a discovery that is dreadfully shocking to old prejudices, as well as a singular indication of some notable men's differences between the sexes. He says that, in canvassing the Eighth Ward, where nearly all the negroes of New York live, he found more than 3,000 negro men married to white women, and but one white man married to a negro woman. Among the females many are claimed to be young and handsome, while most of them are represented to be contented and even cheerful. The correspondent who has made this discovery says that he inquired of several of the white women how they came to marry negroes, and that the answer was that "it was better to be the wife of a black man than a white man's mistress." If these answers are true, it seems that the alliances are justified more on the score of morals than on that of aesthetics. If there is such a disproportion between white men and white women, it would also indicate that the women are the more susceptible, though the obstacles in the way of the marriage or the self-support of women in the lower classes of life undoubtedly influence them in the choice between a colored husband or none at all.—*Millersburg (Ohio) Farmer*.

THE GREATEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN AMERICA.

The greatest work in the line of suspension bridges ever attempted in this country is the bridge from New York to Brooklyn across the East river, now being built. It will be supported by two great towers, which have a height above high water mark of 280 feet, while they rest upon foundations some 80 feet beneath high water. The height of the centre or main span of the bridge will be 135 feet above high water. The length of the river span will be 1,616 feet; of each land span, 940 feet. The length of the New York approach will be 1,441 feet, and the Brooklyn approach 911 feet. The total length of the bridge will be 5,875 feet. It will be amply broad, and will have foot-ways, carriage-ways, and a railway track, all distinct and effectually separated. It was begun in 1870. The tower on the Brooklyn side has a height of 140 feet; that on the New York side 50 feet above the water. It is conjectured that it will be at least four years before travel will commence upon it, and that it will cost over \$6,000,000.

AN ELOPING MINISTER.

A Casey co., Ky., correspondent writes to the *Daaville Advocate*: "On Tuesday, 12th inst., Elijah Wilson, a minister of the Methodist Church, living about six miles south of Middleburg, in this county, eloped with Geo. Latham's wife. Many of your readers will recollect that, about six months ago, Gaben E. Taylor, took the same woman and started off with her, and that Latham followed Taylor and killed him near Columbia. He was tried and acquitted, and he and his wife have been living together ever since, until her sudden departure a few days ago. The whereabouts of the couple are unknown to any one in this county—even the direction they took is unknown."

AN INFIDEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The *Baltimore American* publishes an account of an infidel Sunday school from which is carefully excluded all acknowledgment of Christ as the Saviour of men and all recognition of the remission of sins thro' His death on the cross. The *American* remarks that "there are several such Sunday schools in this city, and their growth illustrates the remark of the Rev. Dr. Hoge in his eloquent address on Saturday night that 'the literature of the world is thoroughly pervaded now with infidelity, and the religious element is being more and more eliminated from institutions of learning.'"

SCOTCH JURIES.

The *N. Y. World* thinks it would be a good thing to introduce Scotch practice into our criminal code. That is, in jury trials, let the majority decide. Under the Scotch system an accused cannot have a lawyer till 15 days before the trial comes off. There is no grand jury, but the trial takes place on the indictment of the prosecuting officer. Fifteen men make a jury, and the facilities for going to higher courts on legal quibbles are reduced to minimum.

A PRINTER LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, the new Lord Mayor of London, began his life an apprentice in a printing office, went to Paris to seek work as a compositor, and for some time was employed at Galignani's. Then he returned to London and joined his father and brother in a little shop, which gradually grew into a large and wealthy establishment.

Senator Schurz and the Administration.

Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, has written a letter to Senator Thurman, defining his political position, which is substantially that assumed by him when he assumed a portion of the leadership of the movement against Grant's administration. Mr. Schurz rather declines to be as a Democrat, to which we do not object. It matters little what he calls himself, so that he adheres to the principles of the Cincinnati Baltimore Conventions. Mr. Schurz says:

"The programme adopted last winter in Missouri, upon the basis of which the Cincinnati Convention was called, represents substantially my political faith. It includes the recognition and maintenance of the great and legitimate results of the war as embodied in the Constitution as it stands—a policy of reconciliation with regard to the South; honest and economical administration and thorough reform of the civil service and of the revenue system; opposition to centralization and a dangerous assumption of powers; a return to sound Constitutional principles and the government of laws. For the realization of the principles laid down and the measures of policy advocated in that platform I shall faithfully work, without permitting myself to be diverted by other considerations. If the Administration does anything to promote those ends I shall then support it; in whatever the Administration may do in the opposite direction I shall earnestly oppose it. I shall, therefore, not make opposition to the Administration under any and all circumstances, and my support, as well as such opposition, shall be governed by my sense of duty, without considering myself bound by party interest."

A HIGH COMPLIMENT