The Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 4 1875

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE IMBROGLIO.

The telegraph yesterday announced that the Legislature of New Hampshire had met, and the Senate had organized; that twelve Senators had qualified and that the five Republican Senators had withdrawn, after the Democrats had elected a President. Subsequently the Republican Senators had met and organized also. Here we have the Alabama and Louisiana legislative imbroglios over again, in both of which the Federal government interfered directly, and in one instance with the strong arm of the military. What is to be done in New Hampshire remains to be seen. Doubtless the complications will be interesting, even if no serious conflict ensues.

In the meantime, in order that our readers may be fully posted on the situation, we republish the statement of Mr. William Butterfield, the Secretary of State of New Hampshire to the New York *Nation*, as giving clearly the case of the Democrats, which fully justifies their action in the matter:

The Constitution of New Hampshire provides that the votes cast for Senators in the several Districts shall be returned to the Secretary of State by the several clerks of the several towns, and that in due time the Governor and Council shall examine the returns and issue certificates to those who appear to be elected. Their action in this matter is subject to review by the Senate when organized, under the provision making that body the "final "judges of the elections, returns and "qualifications of their own members." The Constitution also provides that to be elgible to the Senate, a man must be an inhabitant of the District for which he is chosen, and must have been an inhabitant of the State for seven years immediately preceding his election. An absolute majority of votes is required to elect. There is, also, a statute in relation to elections which reads as follows: "The "full Christian and surname of every "person voted for, with the initial "letter or letters of the middle name, "and the usual abbreviations of "junior, second, third, and the like, "shall be written or printed upon "every ballot, and every ballot not "thus prepared and cast shall be re-"garded as a blank and not counted." These are all the provisions of the State Constitution and laws upon the subject.

The returns of the votes for Senators were duly laid before the Governor and Council, and upon examination they found ten Senators whose election was unquestioned, five of each party, while in the other two Districts (the Second and Fourth) the returns were as follows: In the Second District, James Priest (Democrat) had 3,834; Natt Head (Republican) had 3,771; and there were 101 for other persons. In the Fourth District, John Proctor (Democrat) had 3,495; George E. Todd (Republican) 3,457; Arthur Deering and others, 64.

In regard to the Second District, objection was made to counting the votes returned for Natt Head on the ground that the votes were avowedly intended for Nathaniel Head, and as they did not have on them "the full Christian name of the person voted for," they must "be regarded as blanks, and not counted," as provided by the above-quoted statute. It appeared that Head was named and christened Nathaniel: that his name so stands upon the check-list of his town, and he voted upon it last March; that by ballots bearing that name he was chosen moderator of the town meeting of his town last March, and that by that name he has always been voted for and elected to various offices in his town and never by any other.—Therefore, by the provisions of the law above quoted, the votes cast for him in the name of Natt Head were void, blanks, when they were put into the ballot box, and their reception and return to the Secretary of State could not give them life and legality—they were void and blanks still, and the Governor and Council had no alternative but to so treat them. Those votes did not bear "the full Christian name" of Nathaniel Head, but an abbreviation—just what the statute was avowedly passed to prevent the use of in voting—and, in strict compliance with the letter, spirit and purpose of the law, those votes were regarded as blanks and not "counted," and Mr. Priest was declared elected.

In the case of the other (Fourth) District, it was objected that the votes of Mr. Deering and several others, about sixty in all, should be rejected on the ground that those men were ineligible to the office of Senator for lack of the qualifications of residence. The ineligibility was undisputed. It was argued that votes for ineligible persons are void, and they are always so regarded in elections by the Legislature; and the Governor and Council so regarding them in this case, Mr. Proctor had a majority of legal votes, and was therefore declared elected.

Here is the whole case, the law and the facts in brief. In their decisions the Governor and Council were fortified by the opinions of many of the ablest lawyers of the State, of both parties, including two Republican ex-judges of the Supreme Court, who had fully investigated the grave questions involved. It is objected that the Governor and Council had no jurisdiction in the matter; but upon this point the opinions of lawyers are quite as emphatic in the support of the Executive as upon any other. It is said that the decisions, especially in the case of Head, are based upon a mere technicality—that the intention of the voters was evident and should have been regarded. To this the reply is, that the statute requires that the intention of the voter shall be manifested in a particular manner, and empathetically declares if it is not so manifested it shall not be regarded; and it is perfectly evident from the facts of the case which induced the enactment of the statute, that such was the intent of the Legislature in passing it. In further reply to this objection, it is asserted that the men now declared elected were the choice of the people in their districts, but were placed in a minority at the polls through frauds, and they saw no other way of securing their rights except to a resort by this method.

The Governor and Council were bound by the plain letter of the law, which they could not ignore or disregard in the face of the facts and opinions before them. And we hold, with the Secretary of State, their action to be right, and we believe that it will be fully sustained by the people of New Hampshire and by the sober second thought of the country.

Now that the Mecklenburg celebration is over there remains only fifty-three Revolutionary events to commemorate. They extend over a period of six years, ending with Yorktown in 1781. Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, will be the next feature of the centennial programme.

A movement is on foot in Germany to hold a national industrial exposition in Berlin some time in 1878. The probabilities are in favor of the Emperor's assent. The movement is a timely relief to the recent disturbing manifestations of what is called the war party in Germany; and if it can be pushed to succes it may be hoped that the fiery ambition of Prince Bismarck will be turned for a season from diplomatic difficulties and misunderstanding with foreign nations to the more grateful business of fostering German industry and German trade.

THE Charleston correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* shows that the courts of South Carolina are now practically closed to the respectable portion of the white citizens. The drawing of juries is manufactured by the corrupt officials so that a jury panel is generally organized with about thirty negroes and six low white men. A good many of the lazy vagabond negro politicians depend upon the pay of jurymen for support. The result is that no thieving official or any man for that matter who has money, can be convicted.

WHILE the German army is being rapidly equipped with the Mauser rifle, a new breech-loading musket, devised by a son of Herr von Dreyse, inventor of the needle-gun, is being tried in the government grounds at Spandau. The new Dreyse rifle is stated to be superior in some respects even to the much-vauted Mauser. Another and equally important invention is that of a new kind of prismatic powder adapted to the German heavy artillery. Its specific weight is somewhat greater than that of the ordinary prismatic powder (1.69 against 1.65), and its effect so tremendous that it makes the Prussian 27-centimetre gun a match for the English 11-inch cannon. The powder mills at Hamm and Hanau have been ordered to manufacture large quantities of the new article.

"If whisky straight makes a fellow walk crooked," said Guzzlum, "why should crooked whisky make a man walk straight." The last seen of Guzzlum, he was arguing this point with a lamp post, whom he addressed as Corkison Robscrew.

Sheridan's "Banditti."

In his series of Louisiana letters Mr. Charles Nordhoff is answering several important questions, and setting at rest some very ugly and malicious slanders. His last communication to the New York Herald takes up the question of who are the murderers who have been represented in such formidable numbers in Sheridan's banditti reports. He chooses Natchitoches Parish because it has become notorious as the most unruly one in the State, and he finds by reference to the official record properly authenticated, that the murders in that parish between 1868 and 1875 number forty-one. Of these there were thirteen whites killed by whites, thirteen colored men killed by negroes, four whites killed by colored men, and three colored men by whites, while the remainder were mostly murdered by persons unknown. There is no evidence that any of these murders arose from political causes, and though happening under Republican rule, only one of these forty-one murderers was punished. But the abuse of the executive pardoning power has kept pace with the failure to enforce the law. Between January, 1873, and March, 1874, Governor Kellogg pardoned thirteen murderers and six men convicted of man slaughter, while over sixty convicted of other serious offences were also subjects of his clemency. Mr Nordhoff concludes from all his observations that "the only cause of disorder in the State lies in the corruption and inefficiency of the State and Parish Government." What a commentary upon the reign of oppression in Louisiana.

Paris Correspondence Boston Gazette.

An Actresses Luxurious Surroundings.

Have you heard that Mlle. Lasseng (I am sure you remember this piquant actress of Palais Royal) came as near being burnt as it is possible for an iceberg to be burned? I instanced the conflagration in Mlle. Lasseng's rooms just to let you see the insolent luxury in which those creatures live. You know as an actress she is tenth rate. And yet her furniture cost over $100,000! She had a dressing gown of Mechlin lace and embroidery which cost $4,000; $3,000 worth of furs; thirty dresses, the cheapest of which cost $100, gold; all her skirts were of lace; her sheets were so fine you could have run them through the bride's ring, and the embroidery on them more than doubled the cost of the linen. Her bedchamber was in the Revival style, and was lined, walls and ceiling, with red damask silk, wadded and hand embroidered. Her bed was seven feet long by six wide, was placed on a platform of palissandre, covered with Smyrna carpets. The bed curtains were lace. Costly pictures, bronzes, statuettes, carved ivory, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, Rouen and Nevers earthenware, Limoges enamels, Sevres and Saxony porcelian, Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry were to be found everywhere. The ceiling of the boudoir was a piece of embroidery representing Acte's Triumph; it cost $4,000. The dining room was of old oak and Genoese velvet.

The Telegraph in the African Deserts.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Berba, in tropical Africa, says: "It was singular to meet with the telegraph in the heart of the desert between Arab and Berba; not the telegraph put up in working order, as we see it in Europe, but all the appurtenances of that instrument of civilization carried on the backs of hundreds of camels, which laden with coils of wire and hollow iron posts, trod their toilsome path through the burning sand. Every now and then we met one of these poor beasts, which, overweighed and broken down by the weight of his load, had fallen on the ground and been abandoned a victim to the vultures. All this telegraphic gear was marked "Siemens Brothers, London," and was *en route* to Khartoum, from which town it will be forwarded on to span the desert between Kordofan and Darfour. A good many lives will probably be sacrificed before the line can be considered open, as the Arabs, who eagerly steal every piece of iron they can meet with for their spear points, have to be very severely punished before they leave off cutting down the poles. However, this difficulty once gotten over, the telegraph will be as easily worked as the one between Khartoum and Cairo, which, when it was first laid down, was continually being interrupted."

They are paying practical jokes on Col. Sellers in the rural districts. In the turnip dinner there are three pared apples on top of the dish of turnips, which the actors eat instead of real turnips. The other night it happened that somebody had spied the apples and eaten them. This fact was not known till just as they were wanted. Luckily there were more apples at hand. There was a short but exciting apple-paring contest and Sellers was spared the necessity of munching raw turnips.

They have hitherto fed the snakes in the garden of Plants in Paris, on live rats, which satisfy the snakes and nearly every one else; but the other day a rat became unreasonable, and differed with a snake worth 2,000f., as to who should eat and who should be eaten. He killed the snake, and now they will kill the rats before they put them in, and won't give the old fellows a chance.

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A SEASIDE RESORT,

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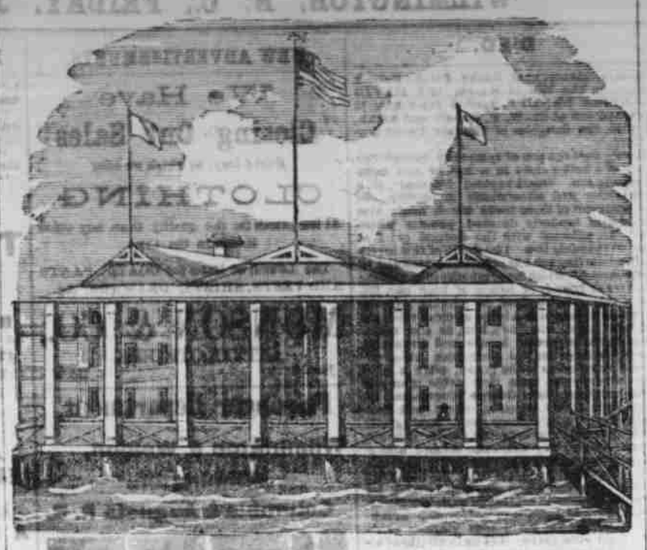

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer by the new owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, **May 1st to October 1st,** open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage without* peril or seasickness.

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. Surf as good as any upon the coast.

The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year afford a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well managed, for

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

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Music Hall and Croquet Parks open to my visitors. Tickets required of other parties.

Aided by experienced assistants and a corps of polite and attentive servants, with simpler cooking and careful improvement recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that the BEAUFORT HOUSE, under the new regime, will be even more attractive in his second company than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors attentively studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

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POTS,
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POCKET KNIVES,
TABLE CUTLERY,
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At

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HARDWARE DEPOT,

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July

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL VESSels from Ports South of Cape Fear will come to at the Visiting Station, near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Ports where Yellow Fever, or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged Quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to the Station for inspection without regard to the Port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry relative to vessels, crew, &c., and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the Station for further examination.

Pilots wilfully violating the Quarantine Laws are subject to a forfeiture of their branch; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine Laws; and all other persons are liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under above regulations, will set a flag in the main rigging, port-side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician,
Port of Wilmington, N.

Smithville, N. C., May 27, 1875.
may 29 128 tilnov1

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march 18-tf

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
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GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,

WILMINGTON, March 31st, 1875.

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