

The DAILY JOURNAL is published every morning except Monday at SIX DOLLARS a year; THREE DOLLARS for six months; FIFTY CENTS per month for shorter periods. Served by carriers in the city at FIFTY CENTS per month.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL (Friday) ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Advertising Rates (per square of ten solid lines of advertising type,) One Square, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR; two insertions, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF; three insertions, TWO DOLLARS; four insertions, TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF; five insertions, THREE DOLLARS; six insertions, THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one month, EIGHT DOLLARS; two months, TWELVE DOLLARS; three months, SIXTEEN DOLLARS.

The Daily Journal.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1877.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The election in Florida was clearly decided Nov. 7th, 1876. With amazing forbearance, that State and the several States of the dishonored Union have waited for that decision to be discarded or accepted by men who gave the watchwords "Fraud, Intimidation, Violence," to their minions who swarmed Tallahassee seeking to subvert the will of the people. They would be unwise base their pretensions on the fact that there are two certificates, each of which bears the great seal of the State and the signatures of Governors Stearns and Drew. The latter certificate—that signed by Drew—is based upon a canvass of the returns made by the express direction of the Legislature of the State. It gives the true vote of Florida. That this certificate signed by Gov. Drew is the only just and honest one is proven by the entire State government of Florida—by its judiciary, Legislature and Chief Executive—by the Supreme Court declaring the canvass which was the foundation of Stearns' certificate to have been illegally made—by an order for a canvass of the same votes, and the appointment of the Tilden electors—and by the Governor elected on the same day and by the same vote, whose authority, even the arch conspirators themselves, dare not dispute. Yet, with these facts staring them in the face, the Radicals at Washington squabble over unmeaning technicalities, and try to make the evidence of a fact—as they construe evidence, of more importance than the fact itself. They know that if that certificate is fraudulent and false and that the Hayes electors were not entitled to cast the vote of the State. They know that if that certificate had been the true one Stearns and the rest of the ticket would now be in office. They know that certificate was based on returns which illegally threw out 1,500 Democratic votes in order to change the result—which proceeding was declared illegal and void by three Republican Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

The vote that made Drew, Governor, made Tilden President and this, we believe will be the final verdict of the Electoral Commission.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party, held on last Thursday, the resignation of Gen. Cox, as its chairman, was formally accepted, and Captain S. A. Ashe elected to fill the vacancy, and Charles M. Bushee, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the position of Secretary occasioned by the promotion of Captain Ashe.

The committee passed the following deserved tribute to General Cox in accepting his resignation:

Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation of Gen. W. R. Cox, as chairman of this committee, we desire to express our high regard for him personally, and our grateful appreciation of the zeal, fidelity and ability with which he has discharged all the duties of his trust,—a discharge of duty that finds its fullest reward in the recent brilliant victory of the Democratic party in North Carolina.

Captain Sam Ashe is a Wilmingtonian, a gentleman honored, esteemed, trusted—a young man of fine capacity, who will make a capital chief of the party's leading organization. Indeed we understand that much of the

work of the Executive Committee was performed by him last year. He is therefore fully used to the harness and will work well in the lead.

Mr. Ashe is an indefatigable Democrat, young but a wise counselor, and competent for any place on the Committee.

The party is in good trim for the next Campaign—a matter for congratulation.

THE NEW SENATE.

The vacancies to occur in the United States Senate on the fourth of March next have all been filled by the action of State Legislatures, so that it is now practicable to form an intelligent idea of the constitution of that branch of Congress during the first half of the new administration. The Senate, when full, numbers seventy-six members.

There is now but one vacancy, no one having been chosen in place of Pinchback of Louisiana, who was not admitted. Counting as Republican Senators Booth of California and Hamilton of Texas, who were elected as Independents, but supported Hayes in the Presidential canvass as Republicans, and have commonly voted with the Republicans on party questions, the present Senate contains forty-six Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats. Of the forty-nine who held over, twenty-nine are Republicans and twenty Democrats. Of the twenty-six whose terms expire in March, seventeen are Republicans and nine are Democrats. The following lists give the names of those whose terms will expire, and the names of their successors. It also includes the two new Senators chosen to fill vacancies, temporarily filled by appointment, in the representation of Tennessee and West Virginia. Democrats are printed in Roman type, Republicans in Italic.

Alabama, present Senator, George Goldsmith; successor, John T. Morgan.

Arkansas, present Senator, Powell Clayton; successor, A. H. Garland.

Colorado, present Senator, Henry M. Teller; successor, Henry M. Teller.

Delaware, present Senator, Eli Salsbury; successor, Eli Saulsbury.

Georgia, present Senator, Thomas M. Norwood; successor, Benjamin H. Hill.

Illinois, present Senator, John A. Logan; successor, David Davis.

Iowa, present Senator, George G. Wright; successor, S. J. Kirkwood.

Kansas, present Senator, James E. Harvey; successor, P. B. Plumb.

Kentucky, present Senator, John W. Stevenson; successor, James B. Beck.

Louisiana, present Senator, J. Rodman Webb; successor,

Maine, present Senator, James G. Blaine; successor, James G. Blaine.

Massachusetts, present Senator, George S. Boutwell; successor, George F. Hoar.

Michigan, present Senator, Thos. W. Ferry; successor, Thomas W. Ferry.

Minnesota, present Senator, William Windom; successor, William Windom.

Mississippi, present Senator, Jas. L. Alcorn; successor, L. Q. C. Lamar.

Nebraska, present Senator, P. W. Hitchcock; successor, Alvin Saunders.

New Hampshire, present Senator, Aaron H. Cragin; successor, Edward H. Rollins.

New Jersey, present Senator, F. T. Frelinghuysen; successor, J. R. McPherson.

North Carolina, present Senator, Matthew W. Ransom; successor, Matthew W. Ransom.

Oregon, present Senator, James K. Kelly; successor, L. S. Grover.

Rhode Island, present Senator, Henry B. Anthony; successor, Henry B. Anthony.

South Carolina, present Senator, Thomas J. Robertson; successor,

Tennessee, present Senator, Henry Cooper, Daniel M. Key; successors, Isham G. Harris, James E. Baily.

Texas, present Senator, Morgan C. Hamilton; successor Richard Coke.

Virginia, present Senator, John W. Johnston; successor, John W. Johnston.

West Virginia, present Senator, Henry G. Davis, Samuel Price; successors, Henry G. Davis, Frank Herford.

The Democrats have gained a Senator in Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey and Texas, five in all. It is possible, too, that the Senators chosen by the Republican Legislatures of Louisiana and South Carolina may not obtain seats on account of the overthrow of the Republican administrations there as a consequence of the decision of the national contest, in which case the Democratic gains would count seven. We have in this calculation classed the new Illinois Senator as a Democrat. If Democrats are admitted from South

Carolina and Louisiana, the division will be, Republicans thirty-nine, Democrats thirty-six, and when the Louisiana vacancy is filled one or the other party will gain an additional member.

The Republicans may have only a majority of two in a full Senate, and will certainly not have more than a majority of eight. Such a small majority will put that party on its best behavior, one would think. Besides, of the twenty-five Senators whose terms expire in 1879, eighteen are Republicans

HISTORY OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent, Rev. E. F. Rockwell, of the Statesville "American," says:

"Dr. J. G. Ramsey, of Tenn., who was a refugee in Mecklenburg during the war says, in a letter to a citizen of this county, a relative of the late Rev. R. H. King, who was a native of this county, and died in Tennessee in 1828." "Mr. King wrote some for the periodical press; and I have seen a large body of manuscript sheets, upon the history of Western North Carolina, especially upon the Catawba Indians. These were left with his brother Samuel King, Senator from Irredell, member of lower house of N. C. Legislature nine times, Senator in 1828, and died Aug. 1840. They ought to be preserved." Who ever saw them here, or knows what became of them? What he wrote on this subject, born here 1767, graduated at Princeton 1786, lived here until 1816, as Dr. Ramsey, the historian of Tennessee says, "ought to be preserved." Where is it?"

Can the manuscript be found? It will be a valuable contribution to our scant historical literature. It is no doubt well and truthfully written.

THE STATE GRANGE.

That important body, the State Grange of North Carolina, will meet at Goldsboro to day. This is its fourth annual session.

There are forty-seven subordinate granges in the State, with a membership of 17,000. Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus county, is Master of the State Grange—an able and faithful executive head.

Alabama, present Senator, George Goldsmith; successor, John T. Morgan.

Arkansas, present Senator, Powell Clayton; successor, A. H. Garland.

Colorado, present Senator, Henry M. Teller; successor, Henry M. Teller.

Delaware, present Senator, Eli Salsbury; successor, Eli Saulsbury.

Georgia, present Senator, Thomas M. Norwood; successor, Benjamin H. Hill.

Illinois, present Senator, John A. Logan; successor, David Davis.

Iowa, present Senator, George G. Wright; successor, S. J. Kirkwood.

Kansas, present Senator, James E. Harvey; successor, P. B. Plumb.

Kentucky, present Senator, John W. Stevenson; successor, James B. Beck.

Louisiana, present Senator, J. Rodman Webb; successor,

Maine, present Senator, James G. Blaine; successor, James G. Blaine.

Massachusetts, present Senator, George S. Boutwell; successor, George F. Hoar.

Michigan, present Senator, Thos. W. Ferry; successor, Thomas W. Ferry.

Minnesota, present Senator, William Windom; successor, William Windom.

Mississippi, present Senator, Jas. L. Alcorn; successor, L. Q. C. Lamar.

Nebraska, present Senator, P. W. Hitchcock; successor, Alvin Saunders.

New Hampshire, present Senator, Aaron H. Cragin; successor, Edward H. Rollins.

New Jersey, present Senator, F. T. Frelinghuysen; successor, J. R. McPherson.

North Carolina, present Senator, Matthew W. Ransom; successor, Matthew W. Ransom.

Oregon, present Senator, James K. Kelly; successor, L. S. Grover.

Rhode Island, present Senator, Henry B. Anthony; successor, Henry B. Anthony.

South Carolina, present Senator, Thomas J. Robertson; successor,

Tennessee, present Senator, Henry Cooper, Daniel M. Key; successors, Isham G. Harris, James E. Baily.

Texas, present Senator, Morgan C. Hamilton; successor Richard Coke.

Virginia, present Senator, John W. Johnston; successor, John W. Johnston.

West Virginia, present Senator, Henry G. Davis, Samuel Price; successors, Henry G. Davis, Frank Herford.

The Democrats have gained a Senator in Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey and Texas, five in all. It is possible, too, that the Senators chosen by the Republican Legislatures of Louisiana and South Carolina may not obtain seats on account of the overthrow of the Republican administrations there as a consequence of the decision of the national contest, in which case the Democratic gains would count seven. We have in this calculation classed the new Illinois Senator as a Democrat. If Democrats are admitted from South

All kinds of job work neatly and expeditiously executed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in

the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Also, we can do all kinds of work in