WILMINGTON. N.C. \$1.50 a Year, in advance. 2882888 2288888 8888888 8884827 2888888 2887800 8888888 2222000 8250mm 222222 8888888

Post Office Money Orders may obtained in all the cities, and in many of argetowns. We consider them perfectly and the best means of remitting lity doll sa Registered Letters, under the new

system, which went into effect June 1st, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where P. O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. Observe, the Registry fee, as well as postage, must be paid in stamps at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Buy and offix the stamps both for postage and registry, put in the money and seal the letter in the presence of file the stamps both for postage and registry, put in the money and seat the letter in the presence of the post-master and take his receipt for it. Letters ent to us in this way are at our risk.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WERK LY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50

"HONEST IMMIGRANTS"

The Springfield Republican does not like the invitation of the Charlotte Observer to immigrants. The Observer spoke of "honest immigrants," and expressed some repugnance to "visionaries and impracticables." The Republican says:

"Our people are not going where they can't be as good as anybody, and have a fair show in politics; and the people who have lands to sell and newspapers to circu-late down South might as well understand this point at the beginning of the new po-

All this is quite stupid in the Republican. Are all the people of the North "as good as" every body else? Are there no class distinctions in Boston and Springfield? Do Mr. Longfellow and Charles Francis Adams eat at the same table with their servants, or do the bootblacks and stevedores and the moneyed men attend the same social parties and hob-nob together? As to having "a fair show in politics," that depends on Mr. Grant, and the corporal of the guard, and the Returning Boards. If the Republican means the right to vote, or the right to run for office, we can assure that able paper that any of its "people" can come and "have a fair show in politics." Whether the candidates from that section will always be preferred over our own native people, will have to be tested. The present member of Congress from Richmond, Virginia, is a Northern man, and he has also been Governor of that State. He was elected by Southern Democrats and former slave owners.

In our own State the late Judge Boyden, of the Supreme Court, and the late Judge Warren, of the Superior Court, were of Northern parentage and birth. But after all, "honest immigrants" and not "visionaries and impracticables" are preferred. If we are not very much in error, just at this time there is considerable stir in Massachusetts about "honest" men being preferred to men of bad characters and questionable records. Why even the Republican preferred Charles Francis Adams for Governor, and Judge Hoar for Congress to "Beast" Butler.

North Carolina will be glad to have industrious, enterprising, sober, honest immigrants-men who come to aid in developing our hidden wealth and great resources, and in placing North Carolina on a higher level of commercial and agricultural prosperity. But we are not anxious to greet political fire-brands and emissaries and propagandists of isms and dogmas as pernicious as contemptible. All such can remain at home, for we need them not. We love our home institutions, and we prefer to have them not meddled with. But "honest immigrants" we will gladly welcome.

We saw the extract given above in the Courier-Journal, and wrote our comment on last Tuesday, but it was crowded out. We have since read an excellent reply in the Observer. We quote a passage or two:

"In the first place it takes exception to our desire for honest immigrants." Heaven knows we have had enough of those who come with nothing but carpet-bag in hand, whose mission was to remain so long as plunder could be obtained and then migratelike birds of the air to other and more profitable fields. We want honest bena fide settlers, and not roving bands of political

al opinions are when they come not us, for we feel certain that they

running for office.

"The Republican seems also surprised that we should manifest a repugnance to visionaries and impracticables." In mat-

ers of business and for the purpose of de-

veloping the resources of a country, we have always found that sound judgment and a good amount of common sense were

the principal requisites, and hence our pre-ference of them to the 'visionaries and im-

BENTER BER.

Is he capable, is he honest -such

were the inquiries always asked by

our political fathers before they ap-

pointed a man to office. Let our

Democratic friends in the Legisla-

ture be careful to observe this time

honored rule. Let them remember

too, that economy was to be a dis-

administration. The people expect

this, after all the oratorical flourishes

We are reminded of this by an ed

ville Gazette. Referring to a recent

other column that Mr. Gudger is entirely

without experience in the duties to which

the 'sign language' of the inmates, and is

utterly unacquainted with the workings of the institution."

"He is represented as being in a tower-

ng passion over the reduction of the salary

from \$1,800 to \$1,500. Come, Mr. Gudger

in its promises; if you are not satisfied with

Without expressing any opinion of

Mr. Gudger's qualifications or dissat-

sfaction, for we have no information

as to either, we simply insist that the

Democratic party is pledged before

the country to be economical in ad-

ministration, and to place in office

none but thoroughly capable, honest,

efficient and devoted servants. If we

turn out an excellent officer we

should be certain to supply his place

with as efficient and intelligent one

Nothing short of this will meet the

necessities of the case or the expec-

THE USURY LAW.

The Usury Bill introduced by Sen-

ator Finger has already passed the

Senate by a vote of 28 yeas to 8 nays,

National Usury Law. The Supreme

Court of the United States, and the

Supreme Court of North Carolina

have each decided that no forfeiture

imposed by the Usury law of the

State can be enforced against any

National Bank. The bill of Senator

Finger repeals the act of 1874 and

substitutes another. It fixes legal

interest at 6 per cent., but allows 8

per cent. by special contract in wri-

ting, and when a greater interest is

charged "knowingly" the entire

interest shall be forfeited; and in

case a greater rate of interest has

been paid, the person by whom it has

been paid, or his legal representative,

may recover, in an action in

the nature of an action for debt,

twice the amount of the interest thus

paid; provided, such action is com-

menced within one year from the

time the usurious transaction occur-

The present law makes the party

charging more than the legal interest

liable to indictment, besides forfeit-

ing the principal. The Finger bill

removes the criminal penalty and

limits the forfeiture to twice the

amount of the interest, the action for

recovery to be brought within one

the Legislature will do a good and

beneficent act in repealing the present

law. It has only worked ill for the

people. It has seriously injured trade

in North Carolina, and has driven a

vast amount of capital from the State.

Money, like water, will seek its level.

If a person can get ten or fifteen per

cent for his money in Virginia or

Texas, he will not keep it in North

Carolina, or if living elsewhere will

not send it to North Carolina to re-

to repeal the usury law altogether,

and let money fetch in market what

We are not sure that it is impolitic

ceive six per cent.

tations of the people.

the compensation attached to the office

\$1,200 a year."

The Gazette says further:

appointment, the Gazette says:

and newspaper promises.

VOL. 8.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 9, 1877.

lowed to receive whatever profit the will care who are to impose taxes and make laws, and they will not vote for men unless they have the intelligence and honestyte make good legislators. A man before he becomes a politician should live long enough among the people to know their needs and wants before he should think of demand and competition will allow him to receive. If he chooses to keep his capital in the shape of money the law comes in and says, you shall only make six per cent. but if you will invest in bricks, or ships, or goods, you may make fifty or a hun-

capital in goods of any kind, he is al-

dred per cent. if you can. But we are like honest Sancho-"thankful for small favors," and are not inclined "to look the gift horse in the mouth." Whilst our papers and legislators are considering the utility and mutility of a usury law, the same question is exercising some of the best brains in New York. In that State very severe penalties attach to those who agree to receive more than seven per cent. per annum for the loan of money. The money lent, although by special agreement, is not only forfeited, but the lender is subjected to both fine and imprisonment. The

tinguishing feature in Democratic design of this law was, of course, to subserve a very benevolent and commendable end, as it was thought, to wit-to protect the poor and needs itorial and letter in the last Fayettewhen they went forth to borrow money from the unconscionably rapacious who had money to lend. The "The Legislature has given to Mr. (lud-ger, of Madison, the Superintendency of the North Carolina Asylum for the deaf, law, we repeat, is theoretically highly humane, and is even severe enough dumb and blind, and our valued Raleigh correspondent, 'X. Y. Z.,' tells us in anto meet the wishes of the most impecunious borrower in North Carolina. he has been called, is not conversant with But how did the New York law work? Did it answer the purpose-did it prevent the wrong, if wrong it was The New York Journal of Commerce says there is no case on record in the

when the Democratic party pledged itself tion answered the purpose of the it was in carnest, and the people put faith "In every instance which we have ever known where the plea was interposed dithere are scores of men throughout the State, just as well qualified as you are, who would be delighted with the position at rectly by the borrower, it was done as a cover to fraud, or as a cloak to actual dishonesty. No poor man sorely pinched for money, and compelled by his necessities to borrow it at a rate he deemed op-pressive, was ever before the courts seek-

State where the penalty and prohibi-

ng this method of redress." The New York law is not only futile, but is extremely partial. punishes the lender, but the needy borrower, as the Journal of Commerce states, may go unscathed:

"He may negotiate a whole drawerful of and submit to the highest discount on the best of them, with no possibility of relief; but his friend who lends him the sum he needs at a fraction over seven per cent. on his own personal promise may be cheated out of the whole of it, and be sent to the State prison besides for his kindness. The Shylock' who shaves his good securities at two per cent. a month runs no risk, but his neighbor who lends him at eight per cent. per annum on his own word of honor is liable to lose his money and be punished as a thief. The National Banks were at first relieved of this penalty by the act of Con-gress that provides a forfeiture of the enire interest if unpaid, or the return of wice the illegal charge if it has been coland has passed two readings in the ected and suit for it is brought within two years. The State Banks were then placed House. It is an exact copy of the by our Legislature upon the same footing. It only remains now to provide that private capitalists shall be liable to no severer pen-

ity than these banking corporations." We commend this statement to the ttention of all interested. But we must quote still further from our able New York contemporary that represents the best class of bankers and business men of the great commercial metropolis. It says:

"We need not say that we would abolish all such restrictions, and leave the loaning of money as free as the sale of wheat. Such freedom is best of all for the berrower, who will do far better in the open market where there is no legal restraint upon his action.

These be wise words. Let them be pondered. Such an opinion from so thoughtful and experienced a source is surely worth considering. We have never yet read, an opinion on an usury law that would bear the crucial test of experience. The opinion prevails to some extent in commercial centres, and especially in rural districts, that an usury law makes it easier to borrow, but this is not so, according to the actual experience of all commercial people. The Journal

of Commerce gives this opinion: "Massachusetts, from an extreme Usur law, has passed to the most liberal legislad tion on this subject of any State in the Union, and there is no locality within the National limits where it is so easy to borrow upon real estate, or where such loans are effected at so low a rate.

We are clearly of the opinion that

"As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of all the money borrowed at a high rate in times of financial pressure, in defiance of the the community than the entire volume of loans made during the same period within the legal limit. If the Usury law was wholly repealed, the average rate of interest in this city (as it is in London) would be far below seven per cent, and the market would seldom go above it. The fact that very needy borrowers or persons in moderate credit could always obtain a loan at some rate, without serious risk to the lender, would give employment to a larger volume of capital, and attract it here from all parts of the world. And such freedom would stimulate warrantable business adventures.

These are not the crude theories or notions of inexperienced writers, but the matured conviction of a great exponent of the views and opinions of the foremost business men of the greatest commercial city on the it is worth. If a man invests his American continent, and they should Without yielding to any tempta- A. Wheeler.

have weight with all who are considering the question of a repeal or modification of the present Usury law of our own State.

THE FOUL CONSPIRACY. The evidence to show the utter corruption of the Grant administration and the conspiracy against Louisiana is perfectly overwhelming and conclusive. There is no escape. The guilt has been fastened upon the managers of the Republican party. There is no parallel in history, It is the consummation of villainy. The American people were to be chested by fraud, backed up by money and soldiers, out of their rights, and the man never elected was to be placed in the Presidential chair

Two low-down whites, and two equally pliable and corrupt negroes, were set to work to deliberately "bull-doze" the returns, and to make President of their own in the face of the voice and votes of a large majority of the American people. All this, under the favors of a benign and over-ruling Providence, has been made clear as light within a few days. What was long believed has at last been made so perfectly plain that no man can deny or fail to see it.

We have published from day to day some of the facts. The want of space has alone prevented the publishing of the evidence in detail. It is monstrous and overwhelming, and will damn, and ought to damn, the conspirators torever and ever, world

One of the witnesses, Kenner, was before the committee and was conhad been manipulated. We have only room for the following: Q .- Will you look at this return of Pre-

sidential electors and tell me whether it is not mutilated and altered by scratching out and putting in other figures? A .- No, sir [nervously and hesitatingly]

I do not see any change in them at all, sir.

Q.—Hold it up to the light and tell me whether in precincts: 1, 7 and 10 the original figures have not been crased and new ones put in ? A .- The 1 looks as if it had been turned

into a 6; then after a pause and further examination: No, sir; I don't see any erasure. Q .- Look at 97 and see if it was written A .- The figures look as if something had been done to them.

written in the same way, or does something appear to have been done to it? A -It looks so, sir. Littlefield was clerk of the Return-

ing Board. We quote from his testimony before the committee:

Q .- Did you receive any special direction, privately or publicly, from any mem-ber of the Returning Board concerning what you should do with reference to that parish? A. I did.

Q. State, if you please, what those directions were, and from whom received. A. I was instructed by the President of the Board, Gov. Wells, to transpose the votes of two polls-2 and 9-taking from the Democratic side and adding to the Republican side in both these polls. The reason that he gave was that he wanted to elect Hunter and Andrews, one a candidate for District Judge, and one a candidate for

Q.—Did you obey those directions? Q.-Did you make the change in obedience to his directions with reference to only two candidates, or with reference to the whole ticket?

A.—I made the change throughout.
Q.—Did you make the change with reference to the Presidential electors? A.+ Yes, sir. Evel 3

But we have not room for the remainder, nor for the testimony of Maddex and Pickett. But more than enough, It is now clear as noon day that the frauds were committed under the supervision and direction of the Returning Board itself.

We can not hesitate to believe that the Commission will give both Florida and Louisiana to Tilden. If not, then there will be but one judgment in the land-that the Commission is controlled by as corrupt men as the Returning Board.

THE PUDGE MEROY! On vesterday the term of the Court, which Judge McKoy, of Sameson, has been holding for two weeks, closed. Under the new constitutional arrangement, it will be nearly, or quite, four years before this admirable Judge will hold another court for the county of New Hanover. Our people will regret to part with so able, so conscientious, so patient, so just, so merciful, and so courteous a Judge. He conducts himself with such uniform dignity, urbanity and fairness as to command the high respect of every one, and to impress the conviction upon all litigants and criminals that they will be dealt with "according to law," and not according to the passions and prejudices of peccable and erring man. In his hands, "- Sovereign law, the State's collected

An order was accordingly is allied to day Sits empress, crowning good, repressing

tion to say unmeaning or insincere things of Judge McKov, we feel that we but express the judgment of all, that in his hands the dignity and utility of justice are maintained with inflexible jealousy, and that it is not inappropriate to say, that its temple is "duly honored" by him, for, as Daniel Webster said in one of those masterful orations that will eternize his hame, so long as that temple "is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement and progress of out race." We believe, too, that Judge McKov is of that number who may justly appropriate that fine en logy which the great New England statesman pronounces upon the faith

"Whoever labors on this edifice (jurispru dence) with usefulness and distinction, who ever clears its foundations, strengthens its illars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher n the skies, connects himself, in name, and fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

ful and elevated jurist. Said Mr.

THE CANAL PROJECT.

zens Interested-A Memorial to be Presented to the Legislature-Addresses by the Chairman and Major Young, &c.

At a meeting of the merchants and citizens of Wilmington, called to consider the project of the New River Canal Company, for connecting the waters of the North East River with Pamlico Sound, and thus secure by inland navigation connection with Norfolk and Baltimore, held at City Hall last evening, on motion Mr. A. H VanBokkelen was called to the Chair, and Mr. Walker Meares requested to act as Secretary, Inclinquit amos in bela

On taking the Chair, Mr. VanBokkeien highly interesting address, giving much valuable information touching the importance of this project to the future interests of this city.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of A. J. DeRosset and Edward Kidder, Esquires, and Mayor Canaday, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting as to the importance of this undertaking.

The committee reported the following

WHEREAS, The opening of an inland communication by water to connect the North East branch of the Cape Fear River with Pamlico Sound will greatly benefit the entire country upon and accessible to the and contiguous thereto, we, the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., in meeting assembled Resolve, That the Legislature of the State, now in session, be memorialized to grant to the New River Canal Company such tracts of land as are asked for by said Companin Senate bill 82, session 1876-77, with suc protection as may be necessary to the efficient completion and working of their line

The Chairman, by request of the meeting, then read the memorial to be presented to the Legislature. On motion the resolution of the commitee and the memorial were adopted, and committee, consisting of Messrs. P. Heins-

berger, W. H. Green and Dr. M. J. DeRos set, was appointed to procure signatures to By unanimous request, Major Young then addressed the meeting, giving most in teresting details touching this great project

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Major W. L. Young for the interesting informs tion placed before it. On motion the meeting adjourned.

Prisoners Sentenced. During the term of the Superior Court for this county, which closed its labors yesterday, the following, all colored, were sentenced to the penitentiary:

James Bryan, lareeny, 5 years. Henry Farrow, larceny, 5 years. Albert Wilson, larceny, 3 years. Robert Shaw, larceny, 3 years. Sam Colver, larceny, 3 years Shephard Thompson, larceny, 3 years. Geo. Fox. larceny, 5 years. Richard Moore, larceny, 3 years. Wm. Hope, larceny, 3 years. Geo. Rowe, larceny, 5 years. Winslow Gause, larceny, 5 years. The following were sentenced to Work House:

Obediah Jenkins, assault and battery with a deadly weapon, 12 months. Francis Holmes, assault and battery, 6 nonthammali roleston

The Ohristian assault and battery, 6 John Skipper, abusing stock,6 months. All of the above, except Francis Holmes,

The Largest Tet. The tomage tax pald in at the Custom House in this city during the month of Ja usry amounted to \$3,490 30, on 8,301 tons, all the vessels being foreign but one, of 290 tons, on which the tax was \$87. This, we are assured, is the largest tonnage tax ever paid in any one month in the annals of the

House of Representatives to fund the greenbacks in four per cent bonds, running forty years and payable in gold. Why payable in gold? The object of the bill "is to get rid of the hardship of redeeming the greenbacks in gold in 1879.

A bill hes been introduced in the

Not an electoral bill William

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. SENATE.—Mr. Robertson, of South Carolins, presented a resolution which he said was adopted at a mass meeting of white and colored citizens, at Barnwell Court House, S. C., on the 15th of Jahuary. He asked that they be read and referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections. The Chief Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved. That the seven hundred colored voters who enrolled their names in the Democratic clubs, and the nine hundred and seventy-six who cast their ballots for General Wade Hampton and the candidates on his ticket, did so to secure to their native State honest government and home rule, and to free her from the thieving govern-ment under which she had so long suffered from corrupt carpet, baggers and intamous

Mr. Sargent, of California, said he ob jected to the further reading of the resolutions, as they were not couched in respect ful language.
A sharp debate fellowed; after which Mr Sargent, at the request of Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, withdrew his objection and the reading of the resolutions was conclu-

They deny that there was intimidation on the part of the whites toward the blacks in their support of the Hampton govern-

The resolutions were then referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, presented very lengthy petition, signed by bankers, merchants, elergymen and others of New Orleans, in regard to affairs in Louisiana, in which the Kellogg government is charged with incompetency, and they appeal to the country not to believe the statements of fraud and violence charged against the peo-

ple of Louisiana.

Mr. Howe moved that the petition be referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the committee be instructed to summon such of the signers of it as they may deem advisable to prove the charges they make. After discussion the motion was agreed to.

Before the Privileges and Powers committee of the House, Maddox had asked time to allow Gov. Wells to make a full statement, but he (Wells) not having done so, Maddox was willing to answer. The night before Wells wrote the letter to wit ness, witness had communicated with Wells; Wells requested that witness should

go to Washington and explain the situation; the letter was addressed to Senator West, but not delivered; Gov. Wells said his life job on hand, and did not know how he could get through with it; Wells said he would like to serve his party in making a return for Hayes, but he would not take the risk unless he was paid for it; Wells said the majority was very large, too much for him to handle, and he did not know where to commence to throw out; said the probability was he would have to throw out the vote of New Orleans on the ground, witness thought, of necessity; Wells asked witness to go to Washington to secure the protection of influential men for him, and whether or not he could get the required money to satisfy him; Wells said he ought to have a million dollars; witness showed to the President and Secretary of War two etters addressed to witness by Wells; told the Secretary that Wells wanted money but the Secretary declined to have anything to de with the matter; the programme was Gow Wells should resign in enger and that account; it was understood bearing at ness and Wells, if representations at Washington failed to bring money

that witness should open negotiation elsewhere; the word "hold" in the dispatch to Wells from witness, meant that he should old the returns so as to make them available at will; the first negotiations failed, when Wells stated to witness that he want ed for himself and Mills at least \$200,000 and a smaller sumfor the darkeys on the Board. After his return to New Orleans witness received a dispatch from Col Pickett, that the negotiations had failed. when Gov. Wells suggested to witness that he lendeavor to make some arrangements with the Democrats; witness made an effort in that direction, but failed. The idea of witness was firm, from what Gov. Wells said, that he would throw out votes to the best advantage, in order to produce certain results, which would depend on

Wells' letter to West, which was not delivered and is yet sealed, witness promised to deliver to-morrow morning.

Maddox did not deliver Wells' letter to West, because it contained certain infor-

mation, and witness was not disposed to The entire Returning Board were admi ted to the committee room to bear Maddox'

SENATE -A resolution was adopte ordering the proceedings of the Electoral Commission to be published in the Com remional Record

Mesers. Ingalls and Allison were appoint ed tellers on the part of the Senate. The minority of the Privileges and Elections committee submitted a report declar ing that Frost, the Missouri elector, was re lieved of his political disabilities by the act of May 22, 1872. The Senate repaired to the House to as-

sist in counting the votes. JOINT SESSION.

After the Alabama certificates had been read, the presiding officer asked, "Are there any objections to the certificates of the State of Alabama?" After a pause, "The Chair hears none and the vote of the State of Alabama will be counted. The tellers will announce the vote."

Mr. Cook, one of the tellers, then announced ten votes for Samuel J. Tilden for President, and ten votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

The certificate of Arkansas was then read and the result was announced as six vetes for Tilden and Hendricks, after the presiding officer had asked the same questions as in the Alabama case.

The California certificate was read by Mr. Stone, and six votes were announced for R. B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler.

The Colorado certificate was read by Mr. Cook, and three votes were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

Connecticut came next. The certificate

Connecticut came next. The certificate was read by Mr. ¡Allison, and six more votes were announced for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Delaware certificate was read by Mr. Ingalis, and three more votes were scored for Tilden and Hendricks.

Florida was then reached, and the pre-

iding officer first handed the certificates siding officer first handed the certificates signed by Gov. Stearns, and which recognized the Hayes electors, and after it had been read the certificate of the electors for Tilden and Hendricks was also handed out, and both were read by Mr. Stone, while Mr. Allison overlooked the duplicate. The chair then said that he had still another certificate, received the 31st of January Hendricks. (yesterday). He then handed the paper to the tellers, and it proved to be the certified proceedings of the Board of Canvassers authorized and appointed by act of the Legislature of Florida, who declare the Tilden and Hendricks electors elected. Included in the papers were the action of the Tilden electors and the subsequent review of the count by order of the Supreme Court. The latter document contains an

lilden electors had been elected. The Chair then asked if there was objection to the count of the State of Florida? Objection to the vote of Florida. David Dudley Field, of New York, arose and submitted written objections to counting the vote of that State. The objection was read by Clerk Adams, of the House, in ac-cordance with the provisions of the Elec-

Genmission.

After the various objections were read, and there being no further obejection, the presiding officer announced that the Senators would relire so that both Houses could consider the objections, and the Senate then retired to their chamber at 3:10 p. m.

The following are the rules adopted by the Electoral Commission:

Rule First. The Commission shall appoint a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a marshal and two deputy marshals, a ste-

nographer, and such messengers as shall be needful to hold during the pleasure of the Commission. Rule Second. On any subject submitted to the Commission a hearing shall be had, and counsel shall be allowed to conduct the

Rule Third. Counsel, not exceeding two in number on each side, will be heard by the Commission on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each side, unless a longer ime and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the Commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions but one counsel shall be heard on each side, and he not longer than fifteen minutes, unless the Commission allow further time and additional counsel, and printed arguments

will be received. Rule Fourth. The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their num-ber to support their objections in oral argument and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote the validity of which they maintain, and in like manner the objectors to any other certificate may select two of their number for a similar purpose, but under this Hule not more than four persons hall speak and neither side shall occupy

more than two hours.

Rule Fifth. Applications for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of written or documentary testimony, may be made by counsel on either side, and all process shall be served and executed by the Marshal of the Commission or his deputies. Depositions hereafter taken for use before the Commission shall be sufficiently authenticated if taken before any Commissioner of the Circuit Courts of the

United States or any Clerk or Deputy Clerk of any Court of the United States. Rule Sixth. Admission to the public sit tings of the Commission shall be regulated in such manner as the President of the Commission shall direct.

Rule Seventh. The Commission will sit unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with open doors, excepting when in consultation, unless otherwise directed Among those occupying seats on the floor were Judges Miller and Field, of the Suoreme Court; General Sherman, and Mesars. Charles O'Connor, Evarts and Stoughton, of New York, and Hon, Jeremiah Black. The World's New Orleans special says Goy. Wells has been presented by the grand jury of the Superior and Criminal Courts for acts indicated by evidence before the Congressional committee.

ogalisavos to or Washington, Feb. 3. Maddon was again before the committee. le produced a letter addressed to Hon. J. West spaled and another addressed to nd had been in the custody of Col. Jack Wharton, Adjutant General of Louisiana under Kellogg. The committee have sent for Senator West, who will open his letter in the presence of the committee.

The following is the letter to Maddox:
New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1876—To J. H. Madded, DEAR SIR: Understanding the political condition of matters here, from association with political parties, and a friend of the President and a government officer, would it not be considered a part of your duty to go at once to Washington with as little delay as possible and place before the President the condition and the pending dangers of the situation. Should you conclude upon prompt action in the premises, allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is my friend, and with whom you will freely communicate. Yours very truly,

J. MADISON WELLS. Senator West appeared, and at the request of the committee, showed the letter ddressed to him and immediately with-

New Orleans, Nov. 21st 1876 .- MY DEAR SENATOR:-I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put on paper. I trust, however, to meet you in Washington as soon as the canvass is over, which is now upon us. Our duties as returning officers have argumented the mag-nitude of the destiny of the two great par-ties, may I not say the nation. I fully comprehend the situation as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant, and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by the white-livered cowards of the North. Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger. Millions have been sent here and will be used in the in-terest of Tilden, and unless there is some counter mevement it will be impossible for me or any other individual to arrest its productive results. The gentleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and. if you allow, will communicate freely. See our friends and act promptly, or the result will be desperate. A hint to the wise. Strictly private and confidential. Yours very truly,

J. MADISON To J. R. West, Washington, D. C .: The Electoral Cemmission count allowed counsel to file evidence, the question of its reception to be decided hereafter. Two hours were allowed in discussion whether the Commission shall confine itself to matter laid before it by the President of the Senate. In preliminary struggle the Re-publicans argue to confine, and the Democrats to enlarge, the scope of investigation. Howe's Louisiana committee continued Littlefield's cross-examination, but nothing was elicited beyond elaborations.

In the Electoral Commission, Merrick, Evaria O'Connor and Mathews each spoke on the admission of evidence, and the committee adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday, when a decision on this point will be

Public Printer Chapp has discharged six hundred hands and suspended the Con-

hundred hands and suspended the Congressional printing, except the Record. His funds are exhausted, and it is a misdemeanor to contract debts.

Gov. Wells will tell his story Monday.

Col. Henry J. Hunt has been ordered to join his regiment at Charleston, S. C.

It is alleged that Jacob Don Herder, Republican elector from Michigan, is not a citizen of the United States, and he has been summoned by the committee on Powers and Privileges.

The vote in the House for increasing the President's salary to fifty thousand dollars was yeas 47, pays 126. The salaries of Senators, and Representatives remain un-

nators and Representatives remain un-

The transfer of troops hence to Fortress Monroe has been countermanded.