There seems to be little danger now to be apprehended from any attempt on the part of the Senate or on the part of its presiding officer to count as well as open the certificates containing the electoral votes. The unbroken series of precedents estabishing the right of both Houses of Congress in joint assembly to determine all juestions affecting the validity of the elecoral votes of the several States has effecually crushed out any hope entertained by the conspirators in that direction.

The programme now, it is said, is to stave off any dechiration of the result of the November election until after the 4th of March. In that event Mr. FERRY will be come President of the United States protem. It is not contemplated that he shall con-tinue to act as President for the full term of four years, or that the new House of ives shall elect a President, but that a new election shall be held under the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1st Marchad 792, to hate

The provisions of that Act so far as they elate to the matter in hand are, that in ase the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant the Secre tary of State shall forthwith cause a notifi cation thereof to be made to the Executive of every State. The notification shall spe cify that electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States shall be apointed within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next. The electors so appointed shall meet and ast their votes upon the first Wednesday in n December. This being the law, and earing in mind the provision of the Federal Constitution, declaring that electors of a State shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, we are unable to see any advantage to the Radical party in the practical working out of the programme.

If the electors shall be appointed by the opular vote, as at the late election, there is no doubt about the result. New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and a solid South, including Florida, will give us 188 electoral votes beyond dispute. It may be, however, as the States that have Radical Legislatures cast a majority of the electoral votes, that the programme is to attempt to appoint the electors without submitting the matter to a popular vote in their respective States. Of course if this be done it will be fatal to our success. But it can it be

The solid South, including Florida and excluding Louisiana and South Carolina, in order to escape the trouble and excitement of another election will not improbably appoint Electors by direct legislative action. These States cast 123 votes. In New Jersey and Indiana the Legislatures are Democratic it is true, but by so small a majority that it is doubtful whether either State could be counted on with certainty for either party if they should undertake to make the appointments direct, but in this state of uncertainty it is not at al probable that the Legislature of either of those States will undertake to appoint electors in defiance of the popular will expressed in Nevember. The result would assuredly be that those Legislatures would either appoint Democratic electors or leave it to the people, in which case the result would certainly be in our favor. This would give us twenty-four more votes. Connecticut would give us six more, making one hundred and fifty-three

It made and more Nawas, Whe wills of All that is needed, therefore, to secure the election of a Demecrat will be to ge the State of New York with its thirty-five electoral votes, which would give us one hundred and eighty-eight electoral votes, or three more than a majority of the entire electoral vote that can be cast. Can we carry New York? If the question be submitted to the people there is no doubt about the result. The only danger then to be apprehended is from the action of the Legislature in which the Radicals have a ajority in both houses. But the Legislature of that State will not meet again until after the day fixed by Federal law for the appointment of electors has passed it is not at all probable the Democratic Governor of that State will deem the occasion one requiring the call of an extra session. Nor is it ble that the Radical Legislature would take upon itself to appoint Radical dinns and New Jersey, in defiance of the ill of the people as expressed at the polls such an overwhelming majority.

The chances, then, in a new election into certainties almost by the re-Democratic Legislature.

Board and a the course it has of late seen proper to pur-

The orrices of the State government in Florids having been duly installed, the Returning Board, made up of these officers, s, of course, of an entirely new complexion; that is to say, white and Democratic. The proceedings pending before the Su-preme Court of that State, to have the elecdoral vote recanvassed, will require the Court to decide whether or not the new Board can make the recenvass. "Of course tewyers, Democratic lawyers, too, will be found on both sides of this, as of every other legal question; and when lawyers disagree, we will not undertake to sit in t. They are worse than doctors; and they, as is well known, always differ. If we had an opinion, however, we would say that a Board was a Board, and that if there was any work for the Board to do the Board most do it. That we take it as opinion as is an opinion

Toxes is good reason to believe that the tee in New Orleans will not conclude its labors before the Senate comconclude its labors before the initial has finished its work. We should eather think not. It would be a very foolish thing, to leave a Radical committee down there to get the 'last swear' in the matter of bull-dozing and intimidation. GEN. HAMPTON.

The following timely utterances we print from the Lynchburg, Virginia, News, and give them our hearty endorsement, except in so far as it is stated that North Carolina has at any time gone into any "WALKER movement." Our party candidates for Governor and for Senator have all been of "the most straightest sect," and we have never abated opposition at any point to President GRANT, nor have we seen exactly how any opposition to him or to his administration could be "factious." The GREE-LEY movement is all that can be charged gainst us.

The News says: Several of our cotemporaries seem disposed to censure Gen. Hampton for his course in writing to the Presidential candidates, and intimate that he is showing signs of leaning on the strong side. They say he should hold no communication with the Republicans in power-in other words they think Gen. Hampton and South Carolina should act and speak just as Virginia and Georgia do. This is all very well for us, now we have absolute control of our State government in all its departments, and particularly of every city, town and county. We have never suffered one tithe of what South Carolina has endured; we have neither been robbed or wasted. For seven years we have been rebuilding and prospering, she has been wearing and weakening. And yet, what said we in 1867-'8-'9, after a few slight touches of the bayonet and a few consoling Underwood Judgments? Where our editorials accepting the 14th 15th amendments; swallowing ohn F. Lewis for Senator; accepting Walker for Governor; swallowing the Constitution to get rid of the obnoxious lauses; sending a committee to consult with Gen. Grant, and even after the defeat of Mr. Greeley, adopting in our conven-tion and by our Legislature the famous resolution that we would offer no factious pposition to the administration of Gen. Frant? Don't let us be hard on Hampton or South Carolina—they have as yet eat no more dirt than we felt compelled to swallow in the days of our adversity. The country hailed our course as wise, and Seorgia, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina followed our example, and the Walker movement so-called put the wisdom of Virginia and the shrewdher politicians above par. through the press we must be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves"-we must dungeon Constitution, the election of John F. Lewis as our Senator before our eyes, and the fact that we had a fair white majority in the State, do not let us cavil at any act of policy on the part of the brave and matchless man who has, after ten

through their tears, "the sea, the sea." THE Illinois Legislature is composed of 101 Radicals, 98 Democrats and 8 Independents. The Brooklyn Eagle defines an Illinois Independent to be a man who "believes that property is a crime, that railroad stockholders are land pirates, and that free-freights are a sweet boon, and that of such is the kingdom of heaven." The question of questions before the Sucker Legislature just now is the election of a United States Senator to succeed General Logan, whose term expires on the 4th March. The General very naturally thinks no one so well qualified to be his successor as himself. Happily for the country, a large number, and thus far a majority, of the legislative Suckers have not proved to be of the same way of thinking. But time alone can tell what eight Illinois Independents will do. Upon a rough guess, we should say they would go Radical.

rears of oppression and degradation worse

han war, in the face of a black majority

of 30,000, in the face of an armed negro

nilitia backed by Federal troops, brought

his broken and crushed people and wasted

State so near to local self-government and

official power that we can almost hear

them, like the 10,000 Greeks, shouting

MAIL FAILURES.

Our Fayetteville correspondent reports continual failures of the mail from this place. These are inexcusable, and our correspondent may be assured that they will be prevented if it be possible. If THE OBSERVER can help it, there shall be no ground hereafter for the saying in Fayetteville that no Raleigh paper can be made to reach that place regularly.

Our correspondent is beyond doubt correct in locating the fault between this place and Fayetteville. On the day of the last failure, mentioned in his letter, the Fayetteville mail also failed to reach this city! All of our letters from that place mailed on the 3d inst., reached us on the 5th, and no Fayetteville mail was received at the city postoffice on the 4th inst.

says the Cincinnati Enquirer—that the New York Graphic has not proved the financial success its projectors anticipated. lectors in that State any more than in A surer indication of returning reason among our Northern brethren, we have not seen for a long time. The Graphic so recently as in November last and by made it a specialty to abuse, vilify and misrepresent the South, both with pencil and pen. For awhile it flourished but, we would all seem to be decidedly in favor of are told, it flourishes no longer. It is the Democrats, chances that have been needless to say we are heartily glad of it looking upon the withdrawal of support suit of the State election in Florida giving from it as a grand popular verdict against despair . ear part .Q.11 sawsit .1

> A RECENT letter to the Richmond Whig from L. Q. W., its Washington correspondent, reiterates and confirms the statements that the extreme Radicals propose to arrest the Democratic Congressmen. Com-menting upon this fact, the Lynchburg News says we repeat what we have heretofore in substance said that the oficeholders must prepare for the fight when this begins, and Cameron and the leaders for

hanging when it ends THE Democrats of New Washington, Indiana, had a procession and a mass meeting last Friday, and passed the following resolution : "Resolved, That we wish and expect James D. Williams, Governor elect, to use all legal and Constitutional means to secure the inauguration of the Democratic standard-bearers, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

CRANT AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—As Louis Philippe distinguished himself by taking on the appellation of King of the French in contra-distinction to the Kings of France, would it not be well for Mr. Grant to be handed down to posterity as the Republican President—not as the President of the Republic?

This evening after GRANT has eaten his linner and has drunk his wine and is feeling good generally, Mr. Gorngar will doubtless make his appearance at the White House. If he does not it will be the first time in five consecutive Sundays that he has not done so. He can hardly go public debt since the Novemblonger than a week without damning a Su- For six months ending December 1. preme Court, or without unbosoming himself to Gobright. We trust the evening will be a pleasant one, and mention the subject only to say to his Excellency, in case he shall happen to be short of a Supreme Court for his usual Sun day evening compliments that we will cheerfully loan him the Supreme Court of North Carolina. If the President shall accept the suggestion it may not be unpleasant to-him to know that THE OB-SERVER will not, in the language of our Virginia friends, offer him any "factious opposition." If this isn't patriotism and and loyalty, we do not know what is.

THE Chicago Times speaks of General GRANT as the White House medium "under the influence" of Zach. Chandler's "spirit.

LETTER FROM FAVETTEVILLE.

Mail Failures—Progress Backward— Postmaster General Rengan—Bar-tholomew Fuller, Esq. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 4, 1877. EDITORS OBSERVER :- The snow and cold weather seem to be a most excellent apology for officials who neglect their duty. We received here, to-day, no Northern nor Raleigh mails. THE OBSERVER failed, as did other papers and correspondence.
Such things having occurred so frequently of late, your correspondent betook himself to an inquiry. Without power to send for persons and papers, he thinks he has reached a reasonable conclusion from proof allunde, no longer trusting to official pleas in extenuation. It is thought that the mail bag sent from here yesterday returned this morning to this post office; that the mail from Raleigh was returned to Raleigh. No reflection upon the Post Master at this point and at the capital seems to be justifiable; but some intermediate Radical officials are thought to be to blame. Their stupidity has done wrong to THE OBSERVER and its readers. May not this have often occurred heretofore? Can't you touch them up with your trenchant pen? Our Postmaster is not censurable; he does all he can to accommodate the public. But, if serpents and narmless as doves —we must save our State. With the adoption of the Molungeon Constitution, the election of

When Mr. Tilden comes into power his first thought should be to secure to the country a reliable mail service. And may I not incidentally remark that during the Confederate war, while the State, War and complained of justly and unjustly, no sol-dier ever complained of our postal service. Amid all sorts of difficulties the papers and letters always were promptly delivered. No newspaper, no class of people ever clamored for Postmaster-General Reagan's removal! vet he was a man, who always said that he would have no clerk in all his department who couldn't "parse better" and "spell better" than himself. Nevertheless, it ge mate—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., of ne should be sent to Washington as a we should lose him here; but pardonable, because he would be able to do so much to restore to us a growing necessity—untampered and certain postal service to the na-In haste, HORNET.

THE SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS. Committee of Northern Bankers to Undertake their Reorganiza-

There was a meeting of the holders of North Carolina bonds yesterday, at 11 a. m. at the assembly room of the New York Clearing House. Fred Taylor, of Fred Butterfield & Co., presided. The meeting was called by Messrs. August Belmont & Co., Fred Butterfield & Co., Thomas Denny & Co. and W. H. Hays, who are large holders of the special-tax bonds of North Carolina. Mr. Taylor said that his firm held \$1,250,000 of special-tax bonds, but none of those which the State recognizes. Thomas Denny & Co. are said to own and represent about \$1,000,000, August Belmont & Co. about \$300,000, other gentlemen from \$2,000 up to \$120,000. These gentlemen do not own any of the recognized bonds, but the smaller holders generally hold both classes. The object of this movement is to have five bank Presidents act as arbitrators between the bondholders and the State. Their names are Geo. S. Coe, American Exchange; Jacob D. Vermilye, Merchants' National; B. B. Sherman, Mechanics' National: Enoch Pratt, National Farmers and Planters', of Baltimore, and Mr. B. B. Comegys, Vice-President, Philadelphia National, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Coe, Sherman and Vermilye formally accepted the trust. The movement contemplates the surrender by the holders of the various bonds of all their rights to the arbitrators, the bondholders to be bound by their action in the premises. The principal speech on the part of the new committee was that of Mr. Coe. He said that he and the rest of the committee were invited a short time ago to meet a gentleman who was prominent in the cenennial exhibition. He spoke to them of the possibility of an arrangement by which all the Southern State debts could be reor-ganized—an idea quite in harmony with the purpose of the present meeting. He portrayed the importance of the movement, and thought that a committee of five prominent men not interested in South- of millionaires, Stewart, Lick, one of the interests in unison. This had been done done Di Galiera; of great merchants or employ. as nearly as possible. The committee ers, Arnold, Baird, Cheney, Napier, Salt wrote to the gentleman who instigated the and many more a most distinguished movement that as the committee ought to be an impartial judiciary to settle the equities of the case, some members should be bank officers outside of New York. Therefore, the five were made up physician and many friends. Com. Van-by one banker from Baltimore and derbilt has read his own obituary, and one from Philadelphia. It was thought buried several doctors; Bismarck and best at first to confine the efforts to Thiers are apparently as well as ever; Mr. reorganizing the debts of the nearest States O'Conor, who was given up, has recovered to stamp out scandals and make legal argu-The gentleman who initiated this movement had gone on a mission to the officials of those States, to learn whether these proposed overtures would be cordially received to see Washington once more at a crisis in the nation's history, and Cardinal McCloskey, whom the quidnuncs had conposed overtures would be cordially received. This movement must be a matter of gradual growth. If it were generally con-cluded that it offered a feasible plan of

THE MURCHISON FACTORY FIRE.—The Fayetteville Gasette learns that the President, Mr. Jno. D. Williams, has generously issued instructions that the operatives shall be fed at the expense of the company for the present, until they can procure employment elsewhere,

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]
Washington, Jan. 2.—The large falling in Customs receipts for December h [From the Elizabeth City Ec Turning from the past, we enter upon the new century of our country, of which none of us shall see the end. We enter upon it amid the throes of a political con-vulsion fraught with danger, of which none can forecaste the future. But the which is \$2,338,428 less than the decreas for the corresponding six months of last tion made in current expenditures during the present fiscal year, the exhibit would be several millions worse than it is. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873 the receipts were: From Customs, \$76, 501,558; from internal revenue, \$57,457, 793; total for six months, \$183,959,351 For the six months just ended the receipt were: From Customs, \$64,539,458; from internal revenue, \$57,033,420; total for six months, \$121,572,878. This shows a fall-The coin balance in the Treasury, after deducting coin certificates is \$49,237,418, of which \$1,442,722 is in subsidiary silver coins. Against this there are liabilities for accrued and due interest on the public debt to the amount of \$42,127,012, leavng the actual cash gold in the Treasury,

statement for December. The amount of these bonds reported as placed is \$33,000.-During the 12 months just ended, the amount of legal tenders outstanding has decreased \$5,772,136, and fractional currency \$17,798,866. Since April last there has been issued nearly \$26,000,000 in sub-sidiary silver coin, which more than compensates for the aggregate contraction during the 12 months in legal tenders and fractional currency. There is now outstanding only \$26,000,000 in fractional eurrency. Of this amount at least \$12,000,-000 have been lost and will never be pre-sented for redemption. An examination of the redemptions of fractional currency for the past 12 months shows that of the \$10.500,000 of the first three issues outstanding Jan. 1, 1876 only \$22,000 have been redeemed. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that very little of those three ssues are now in existence. Of the fourth ssue there was redeemed \$4,500,000, and of the fifth issue \$13,250.000.

The Treasurer now holds \$18,114,804 in legal tenders for the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks, which includes surrendered circulation and the notes of banks in liquidation and insol-

The Public Finance

ng off.

\$5,667,684, exclusive of silver.

The 41 per cent. refunding loan makes

Imperial Honors.

In the latter part of last year, an act of the British Parliament permitted Victoria to call herself Empress of "India" in her Asiatic dominions, the title being confined to India, and on Monday last proclamation Navy Departments of the South were often was made at Delhi carrying out the privilege thus granted. The programme for the occasion was marked by Oriental pomp and magnificence, and was beheld by crowd of assembled tributary princes and potentates. The imposing demonstration took place in Delhi, formerly the capital of Hindoostan. The celebration at such a place was calculated to impress the natives with the thoroughness of the supremacy which holds them subject to the monarch must not be forgotten that his Chief Clerk of a little island in a distant northern sea. was that accomplished, unremitting, care- It hardly needed this, however, after the ful and careful gentleman-vour old col- deeds of Clive, Havelock, Dutrane, Lawrence and others to satisfy them that the Favetteville. Were it a wicked wish that | English were their masters. The area of the country over which Victoria has been 'mail regulator?" Wicked, indeed, for proclaimed Empress is 1,451,000 square miles, and its population 240,000,000, or about 200,000,000 more than that of the United States. Only 64,000 of this humanity enormous mass of born subjects. Less British 200,000 soldiers, only one-third being Europeans, keep this vast people in subjection. From the immense disparity between the population and the army it is conjectured that Britain holds India by a frail tenure. That remains to be seen. The horse and the ass are much stronger than man, but wisdom is more powerful than strength. India has always been the rey of more enlightened and heroic races. In 1856 Gen. Havelock, at the head of between two and three thousand men gave the final blow to the terrible Sepoy revolution. The present policy of England is to bind India to the British empire by ties of interest and affection, and not alone by the strong hand. As long as this course is pursued she is likely to retain her hold of that region. It is not easy to see, however, the political significance or value of proclaiming the Queen Empress of India, or what use that empty title is, except to give the Queen's family social rank equal to that of the families of European emperors. It would seem enough for any reasonable ambition to direct the destinies of so many human beings, no matter under what name, and especially if the opportunity to direct them is so embraced as to advance them in

civilization, virtue and happiness. - New Deaths-Crimes-Casualties. The necrology of 1876 contains as many eminent names in all the walks of life as any of its immediate predecessors. There have died of rulers, the Sultan; of states-men and politicians, Deak, the elder Blair, Speaker Kerr, Justice Dowling, Pugh Santa Anna and Wise; of jurists, Redfield and Reverdy Johnson; of churchmen, Antonelli, Bushnell and Janes; of medical and scientific men, Chelius, Ste. Claire-Deville, Thomas De Gamond, Grattoni, George Smith, and several others; of literateurs, Adersperg, Brownson, George Sand, Forster and Harriet Martineau; of actors, Cushman and Lemaitre; of painters, Diaz and Lewis; of musicians and vocalists, David and Tamburini; of soldiers, Custer, Bragg, Bartlett, Hardie, the Marquis of Tweeddale and Ramon Cabrera: demned, is still living and well .- N. Y. World.

eluded that it affered a feasible plan of adjusting this important matter, and that the committee had been wisely chosen, it was willing to serve. "We think," added Mr. Coe, "that all here must see that such an attempt properly conducted would have a very powerful influence towards the restoration of perfect harmony between the North and the South. No moral or religious efforts that can be undertaken can life. The legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the South of the legent loss in the New York and the south of the legent loss in the New York and the south of the legent loss in the New York and the south of the legent loss in the New York and the south of the legent loss in the New York and the south of the legent loss in the New York and the south of the legent loss in the Of other notable deaths, ex-Senator Caligious efforts that can be undertaken can be more useful than this to restore to financial credit and position those States that have been so long unable to meet their obligations. It is a movement in which every good citizen may feel proud to sa. ing more than murders, and an attempt on Nov. 7 by Mulies and Hughes to steal

Lincoln's corpes, sono toot dentiel veben Esq., Senator from Nash, walked fifteen miles through the snow and sleet on Monday to take the cars for Raleigh, -Tarboro Southerner.

The Albemarie Country.

Great Disposer who holds the destines of nations as of individuals in the hollow of his hand, and who always ultimately evokes good from evil, will accomplish his own purpose in his own time; and will reaffirm the historic lesson, that the progress of the race is the great purpose of God. Man is the agent and colaborer with God; not an agent that gropeth blindly: or a creature driven by relentless necessity or impelled by involutary impulse, but an active, intelligent, agent, reaping whereof he soweth and gathering the fruits of his wisdom or his folly. Looking over the century of our The same energies pressed upon the Gencountry, now filed in the archives of time eraf Government the need and the justice country, now filed in the archives of time and labeled for eternity, we find strange and wonderful developments, and alarming retrocessions in the ebb and flood of human progress. Taking our own Albemarle country as an index of the whole we recognize its material progress in reducing the forest to the dominion of the plow; in opening and improving the highways of commerce; in its improved agriculture; in its improved mechanic its appearance for the first time on the debt arts : a progress none the worse for having been slow and steady. But in some other respects we must lament the contrast of the beginning and close of the century. Education, that great lever in the development of humanity, has obviously declined. Early in the century, at its beginning, indeed, schools of high grade, incorporated Academys, were established in Edenton, then the metropolitan towh of the Albemarle country. And other towns had flourishing accademies of high character. More interest was felt

and shown in the great work, and consequently there was a better and more controlling element of public sentiment in the earlier than in the later period of the century; In the earlier period. the Albemarle was the controlling section of the State. It lead in the public spirit in State enterprise and policy, in influence in the public councils and in the men of public prominence and position which it furnished to the State, and general government. It gave a signer of the declaration of independence. It gave a Supreme, Court Judge to Washington's administration. It furnished Judges and Governors and speakers of the Legislature to the State overnment. The latter period of the century saw the sceptre of Juda's depart from the Albemarle country. Well armed suffered their mantle to fall on shoulders. The Albemarle shaped the policy of the State, in the struggle for independence. The reveillee drums of the revolution were sounded within her borders and the voices of her sons were potent in the field and council hall. All this is now changed, and it is incumbent upon those now coming to the front in this beginning of our second century, to see to it that the Albe-

ablest men, shall recover her rightful place. FROM EUROPE. - London, Dec. 5. - The Herald correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that no official news has yet reached that city from the German representative at the Cenference in Constantinople and nothing definite is known as to the result of the last session. Among those who are best acquainted with the condition of affairs in the East it is believed that the action of the Porte was caused by fear of the fanatical portion of the Turkish population

marle country, by a general system of edu-

There were two dangers to be faced, the one at home and the other abroad, and the Porte decided that the home danger, being the more immediate, should be met first. Therefore it was decided to peremptorily reject the proposals of the Conference and resist any violation of the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

Russia, it is said, intends, after the final upture of the negotiations, to ask the Powers for authorization to enforce the proposals of the Conference in their name. Turkey's final refusal is anticipated, and the Special.

The North Carolina Bonds.

To the Editor of the New York Times: As some of the newspapers have stated that the meeting of the North Carolina bondholders called for Thursday morning is in the interest of the holders of special tax-bonds, we desire to contradict the statement. The meeting is not called in the interest of the holders of any class of the bonds of the State, but in the interest of all the holders of North Carolina bonds, and the object of the meeting is to appoint a disinterested committee to represent all the bondholders, and through such committee to secure, if possible, an equal adjustment of the the whole debt of the State f North Carolina.

FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD & Co., THOMAS DENNY & Co., W. H. HAYS, AUGUST BELMONT & Co.

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1877. BETTER DAYS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 4. - Messrs. Merri mittee, had hard words yesterday during the examination of witnesses from Laurens county, when the former, feeling insulted, threatened to report the matter a Washington if the language was repeated. The Republicans are so dissatisfied with the testimony as to Laurens county that more witnesses are to be summoned, al though the examination was considered closed. Hampton's appeal to the tax pay ern bonds should be selected by the two interests in unison. This had been done.

Of millionaires, Stewart, Lick, one of the ers is bringing in large amounts of money.

Rothschilds, a Sina, Garner, and the Duc Meetings indorsing Hampton and the throughout the State, - Special Dispatch to

> DEATH OF REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE .-Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, brother of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and last surviving son of United States Attorney General Breckinridge under Thomas Jef-ferson, and uncle of the late General John C. Breckinridge, died on the 26th ult. at Raymore, Cass county, Missouri in the 73 year of his age. He was moderator of the second assembly of the Presbyterian Council in 1859. He was pastor for 26 years of the First Presbyterian Church of Louis-ville; was President of the University of Mississippi, and afterwards of Centre College, Kentucky.

HARD ON THE HUB. - A Boston debating society recently grappled with the problem of "The Relative Economic Value of the Equine and Bovine Species." The discussion was carried on in seven languages and enlivened by quotations from the Rig-Veda and Emerson. Both sides were evenly balanced and victory long hung doubtful, till at last it was urged that oxen were more useful than horses, because they gave milk. On the face of the returns the ox received a large popular majority.—N. Y.

which the sum of \$13,924.039.77 is unsovered by sinking fund assets. About \$12,000,000 of the debt falls due within the next five years, and there is no way of redeeming it; Gov. Hartrantt therefore recommends that it be taken. PENNSYLVANIA DEBT. - The funded debt recommends that it be taken up by a new loan, lo

WILMINGTON.

[From the Hillsboro Recorder.] It is gratifying to see the steady and bmewhat rapid strides Wilmington is taking. And this, not as the result of tate pride and determination to build up me State emporium, but in spite of it If North Carolina had the sentiment which has animated Virginia to concentrate her affections and her energies upon Richmond and South Carolina upon Charleston, Wi mington would long since have equalled either of them in population and in business. Her own energies antago-nized by the opposition of the indif-ference of State legislation alone have made her what she is. These energies. originated that system of railroads, reach ing to the remotest West, and to the extremest North and South, and, but for the hostility of rival companies, opening u

of aid for the improvement of the river These last are bringing to pass the results so much desired. The depth of water on the bar and on the shoals is so much increased that vessels of a tonnage once excluded from the harbor now easily load at the wharves of the town. This has been followed by a large increase of foreign tonnage. In 1870, but twenty vessels under foreign flags entered the port. Now the number is between two and three hundred and constantly increasing.

The easy access to the harbor is one inducement, the certainty of cargoes another, and the very low port charges another. This latter is one reason why Wilmington is becoming the shipping port for the in-terior of Georgia. Many vessels are now under charter to land cotton for foreign ports, contracts being made by railroad companies in the interior. This adds largely to the amount of cotton shipped from Wilmington, which this year will reach probably 200,000 bales. But a great deal changes hands here, and the city is rapidly assuming large proportions as a cotton market.

The Cotton Compress Company is doing a heavy business, and its wharves are al-ways filled with foreign vessels. No coastwise shipments are compressed, or at least, but a small proportion; but the Compress is at work night and day.

Another important branch of business received a vast impetus during our visit. for Mr. Hayes, Mr. Sherman simp Naval stores which had languished for the for himself—for self-preservation. past four years, suddenly revived. Spirits of turpentine, which had been as low as avaricious, rich and unscrupulous. He is 28 cents, and which at the beginning of was who nominated Hayes at Cincipnal the week of our visit were at 42, steadily by his action as Chairman of the Pennsyl marched up to 49 cents. This will be a vania delegation. He is Secretary of War with the prestige of our sires, we have blessing to those engaged in this business, and has the absolute pledge of Mr. Hayes the pine region.

The lumber business has much diminished, and a few years more will mark its end. As the timber becomes more inac- when frauds in the city of Philacessible, the superior advantages of the fresher forests of Georgia and Florida will assert their pre-eminence.

The culture of rice, once the distinctive business of the old Cape Fear planter, is nearly discontinued. A few thousand bushels now represent the immense yield that once poured out from the magnificent cation, by enlightened culture, by improved. agriculture, by selecting for political and fields. These last are mostly abandoned, official position, the best, most reliable and and must wait the time when capital can be spared to drain them, and put them to other uses. No doubt in time they will be made the most productive meadows on the continent, or, like the Polders of Holland, be so thoroughly reclaimed, as to be applicable to any crop.

With all her elements of prosperity, Wilmington lies prostrate under that most fatal of all evils-political tyrrany. She is at the mercy of ignorance and dishonesty. The wealthiest town in the State, is under the rule of the race which a few years since plodded through the mud of her rice fields. Her property is assessed and her taxes levied by those who are ignorant of the simplest rudiments of Daboll or Pike; by men who pay no taxes themselves, who own little or no property themselves and that, in fighting for Hayes' inauguration. have no mercy on those who have; direc- Zach simply fights for himself-for selfted by men whose rapacity is only equal- preservation. led by their hatred to whatever is respectable.

The absorbing thought with the intelligence of all classes is how to get rid of this oppression. Its continuance is death to all This new branch of trade has created conhopes of a better future. Real estate falls | siderable anxiety in the English agricultu-Conference will then have no further business at Constantinople.—New York Herald es in effort. Unless the Legislature takes the necessary step, a bold one perhaps but constitutional, and takes charge of the city government, Wilmington may exist, but she cannot prosper. The views and the plans of the leading men of the city will no doubt be presented to the Legislature at an early day, and that body should not liesitate an instant in giving to Wilming-ton and to the east that relief, which under the amended constitution is their right, their necessity and their demand.

Commerce of Baltimore, 1876.

[From the Baltimore Sun 2nd instant.]. The value of foreign exports was \$40,865,992, showing the extraordinary increase of \$23,230,894 over those of 1875. The increase is due to our favorable railroad connections with the great producing fields of the West, and the admirable facilities for handling and shipment. Of the \$40,000,000 exported, \$30,000,000 were represented by the articles of corn, wheat, petroleum and tobacco.

As in other commercial centres, the foreign imports show a large falling off as compared with previous years. The imports in 1876 amounted to \$17,791,145, against \$29,799,821 in 1875, a decrease

\$12,008,676. The receipts of grain in 1876 comprise 3,945,247 bushels wheat, 24,684,230 do. cors, 810,221 do. cats, and 160,968 do. rye—total 29,545,757 bushels, against 15,028,814 bushels in 1875, an increase of 4,516,088 bushels, or nearly 100 per cent. The receipts of flour aggregated 1,503,510 bbls. in 1876, against 1,546,905 bbls.
in 1875, a decrease of 43,395 bbls. The myself as general CANVASSING AGENT for is of nour to foreign countries in 1876 were 424,790 bbls. against 453,000 bbls. in 1875, and 474,758 bbls. in 1874. The shipments of corn to foreign countries amounted to \$1,084,947 bushels in 1876, and 6,980,802 bushels in 1875, an increase of 14,054,145 bushels. Petroleum.-The exports 1876 were

41,473,445 gallons against 25,099,041 gallons in 1875. Leaf Tobacco.—The receipts amounted to 60,877 hhds. in 1876, and the exports to 52,813 hhds., against 40,436 hhds. received and 34,866 hhds. exported in 1875. Of provisions the exports show a large increase, and the domestic trade, of which no accurate statistics are kept, is also largely in excess of former years. In other leading articles of domestic production the export trade was in almost all cases of in-

creased volume. The imports of coffee into Baltimore in 1876 amounted to 484,437 bags, of which 475,737 bags came from Rio de Janeiro, against 670,202 from the same place in 1875. This apparent falling off in the trade is due to the small crop produced last The suspension of one of our large refineries at the close of last year and the short crop of sugar produced in the West Indies caused a falling off of about 50,000 hhds. and boxes each in the import of this

important article of commerce The number of vessels entered from forUnprincipled Self-Preservation

J. P., in a letter from Washington the New York Sun, thus describes the four conspicuous conspirators in the pres-ent crisis. Each of them have, in some degree, all the bad traits and wicked pronsities that have culminated in such traitors as Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, or such conspirators as Warwick and Simon de Montfort :

"Take Morton, for instance. His love of power and prominence is inordinate his energy and persistency of purpose ex-traordinary, his ambition high, his methods low, his ability unquestioned, his contempt for consistency or sincerity undisguised, his regard for anything like public interest or public conscience utterly unknown. He has but one sim, and that is power and position. His State elected Gov. Hend ricks four years ago, gave a Demo. cratic majority of 17,000 two years ago, and gave a majority of 7,000 for Tilden last November. His term ex. pires in two years. The very next

erislature chooses his successor. If Mr. Tilden's inauguration can be prevented.

Mr. Morton thinks he can either be reelected, or, falling in this, can get a Cabi.
net office from Mr. Hayes. But the
power of Mr. Tilden's administration would make Mr. Morton's re-election an absolute impossibility. When Morton therefore, insists upon putting Hayes into the Presidency, he simply fights for him. self, fights for self-preservation. Take Sherman next. He, too, love power and position. His term, too, ex-

pires at the very next election. Mr. Haves carried Ohio by the skin of his teeth, by a majority less than the number of federal officeholders in Ohio. The power of a Democratic administration, the popular changes absolutely sure to follow the reform measures of Mr. Tilden would se. cure Ohio to the Democrats at the next election beyond any question. Mr. Thur-man has been twice elected by Democratic Legislatures, and Mr. Sherman's last election was of most doubtful legality, st closely divided was the Legislature, a outrageously partisan some of the prac-tices resorted to. The inauguration of Mr. Hayes gives Mr. Sherman a chance for re-election. Failing in this, he could go into the Cabinet. But the inauguration of Mr. Tilden deprives him not only of all-hope of this, but also of all prospect of future public life. In fighting, therefore,

for Mr. Hayes, Mr. Sherman simply fights Take Don Cameron. He is ambitious and elected by the people to any office, and probably never will be. His State is Dem. ocratic beyond a question the first day delphia can be prevented. A

change of administration in Washington would very probably produce this change, while it would drive him from the Cabinet banish him from public life, perhaps, forever. The inauguration of Mr. Hayes would confirm his present power, and open a vista of new worlds to conquer in the future. In fighting for Hayes, therefore, Mr. Don Cameron simply fights for himself-for self-preservation. Take Chandler. A millionaire, yetre

pudiated by his own State; a coarse, vulgar, illiterate, ill-informed, unscrupulous and ungentlemanly demagogue, yet a member of the Cabinet. He, too, has great fondness for power and public life. His services as Chairman of the National Committee make it more than probable that Mr. Hayes will retain him in his Cabinet. The inauguration of Tilden would, of course, prevent this, and would practically banish Zach from public life, for even if he could again secure an election to the Senate, Mr. Christiancy's term does not expire for four year's yet, and Mr. Ferry's re-election is now assured. So

AMERICAN BEEF.-The Mark Lane Express asserts that 500 tons of fresh American beef reaches England weekly.

IVORY .- Fifty thousand elephants are killed every year to furnish the ivory is vory came from Zanzibar, the silver-gray from regions south of the equator, and the favorite ornamental material from

ILLINOIS SCHOOLS. - The total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Illinois during the past year was 687,446. There were over 22,000 teachers. The total expenditures for the year were \$8,468.539 58. The balance on hand at the end of the year is \$1,680,230 24. The average monthly wages paid to male teachers was \$47.96; to female teachers, \$33.30.

WELL ARGUED. - Deacon Child, the 'leading citizen" of Indianapolis who swindled the insurance company of which he was President, sent this letter to the husband of the woman with whom he eloped: "Jessie never loved you and I never loved Julia, and so we thought we had better leave, get married, and have the thing settled." Julia is his deserted wife. and Jessie is the eloping wife.

OG LOST.

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