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Since uniting The Patriot and The Times the press upon our advertising columns has been so great, we have been forced to receive but a few select advertisements, and adhere strictly to the above CASH RATES.  
Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements.

### Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law.**  
Scott & Scott,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.  
Gilder & Gilmer,  
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)  
Adams & Staples,  
Second floor, Tate building.  
Stales & Soales,  
North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckle's Drug Store.
- Apothecaries and Druggists.**  
R. W. Glenn, M.D.,  
West Market Street, McConnell building.  
Porter & Eckle,  
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)
- Auctioneer.**  
W. E. Edwards.
- Barbers.**  
Wilkes & Wiley,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Bankers and Insurance Agents.**  
Henry G. Galt,  
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)  
Wilson & Shober,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)
- Boot and Shoe Makers.**  
E. Kirch Schlagel,  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.  
Thos. S. Hays,  
Davie st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.
- Cigar Manufacturer.**  
A. Brockmann,  
South Elm, Caldwell block.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.**  
John A. Pritchett,  
South Elm, near Depot.  
Win. Collins,  
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.
- Contractor in Brick-work.**  
David McKnight.
- Contractors in Wood-work.**  
J. J. Collier,  
Jas. L. Oakley,  
David Kersey.
- Confecioners.**  
F. DeSmet,  
Tate Building, corner store.  
J. Harper Lindsay, Jr.,  
South Elm.
- Dress-Making and Fashions.**  
Mrs. N. Maurice,  
South Elm, (see adv.)  
Mrs. A. Dilworth,  
Next door to Times Office.
- Dentists.**  
J. W. Houlett,  
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
- Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.**  
W. S. Moore,  
East Market, Albright's new building.  
L. H. Boutsahn,  
Corner East Market and North Elm,  
Lindsay corner, (see adv.)  
A. Weatherly,  
Corner East Market and Davis streets.  
W. D. Trotter,  
East Market, Albright's new building.  
L. E. May,  
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckle.  
S. C. Dodson,  
West Market, opposite Court House.  
Jas. Stoen & Sons,  
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)  
O. G. Yates,  
South Elm.  
Smith & Gilmer,  
Opposite Southern Hotel.  
J. D. Kline,  
East Market street.  
E. Steele,  
Corner East Market and Davis streets.  
D. W. C. Benbow,  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.  
Regard & Murray,  
East Market, South Side.
- Foundry and Machine Shop.**  
J. H. Turpley,  
Washington st., on the Railroad.
- Grocers and Confectioners.**  
Surrett & White,  
East Market, next Post Office.
- General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.**  
Louis Zimara,  
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R.,  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Gulford Land Agency of North-Carolina.**  
Jno B. Greeter, Gen'l Agent,  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-makers.**  
J. W. S. Parker,  
East Market st., near Court House.  
James F. Thom,  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
- Hotels.**  
Southern Hotel, Seales & Black, proprietors,  
West Market, near Court House.  
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,  
East Market, near Court House.
- Livery Stables.**  
W. J. Edmundson,  
Davie street.
- Military and Lady's Goods.**  
Mrs. H. S. Moore,  
East Market, Albright's new building.  
Mrs. Sarah Adams,  
West Market, opposite Court House.
- Music and Musical Instruments.**  
Prof. F. H. Maurice,  
South Elm, (see adv.)
- Sewing Machines.**  
D. H. LaPish,  
Salisbury st.
- Tailors.**  
W. L. Fowler,  
West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
- Timners.**  
Jas. E. O'Sullivan,  
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.  
G. G. Yates,  
South-Elm.
- Tomb-Stones.**  
Henry G. Kellogg,  
South Elm.

# THE PATRIOT AND TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

VOL. { Patriot XXX. }  
Times VII.

{ NO. 24. }

- Sign Painting.**  
A. W. Ingold,  
South Elm, Patriot building.
- Physicians.**  
A. S. Porter,  
West Market st., (near Times Office.)  
R. W. Glenn,  
West Market, McConnell building.  
Jas. K. Hall,  
North Elm, opposite court-house.  
J. E. Logan,  
Corner West-Market and Greene.
- Photographers.**  
Hugh & Yates,  
West Market, opposite Court House,  
up stairs.
- Watchmakers and Jewellers.**  
W. B. Farrar,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.  
David Scott,  
East Market, Albright's block.
- Gulford County Officers.**  
Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lindsay.  
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.  
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.  
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.  
Public Register, William U. Steiner.  
County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.
- U. S. Officials.**  
Freedmen's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,  
Garrett's building, up stairs.  
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler,  
West Market, near Court House.  
Collector's Office, Jno. Crane,  
South Elm.  
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh,  
Tate building, up stairs.  
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow,  
South Elm, Benbow's building.

### Agricultural.

#### ADVANTAGES OF UNDER-DRAINING.

- 1 It prevents drought.
- 2 It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.
- 3 It warms the lower portions of the soil.
- 4 It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
- 5 It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil.
- 6 It causes a more even distribution of nutritions matter among the parts of the soil traversed by roots.
- 7 It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
- 8 It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of their roots.
- 9 It prevents grasses from running out.
- 10 It enables us to deepen the surface soil, by removing express of water.
- 11 It renders soil earlier in the spring.
- 12 It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
- 13 It allows us to work sooner after rain.
- 14 It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the Fall.
- 15 It prevents the formation of acetic and other acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds.
- 16 It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the finer comminution of the earthy parts of the soil.
- 17 It prevents, in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.
- 18 It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the absorbent parts of the soil, and given up to the necessities of plants.
- 19 It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is usual on heavy lands.
- 20 It prevents, in a great measure, grass and winter grains from being winter killed.—*Farmer Magazine.*

#### FRUIT TREES.

- 1 When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.
- 2 Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.
- 3 There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.
- 4 Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.
- 5 Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.
- 6 If you don't know how to prune don't hire a man from the other side of the sea that knows less than you do.
- 7 Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a reuter, and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.
- 8 A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything.
- 9 Trim down, not up.
- 10 Shorten in, not lengthen up.
- 11 If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it to your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.

12 When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that he can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are none such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he has sense enough to understand the business, he will also have enough to know this.

*An item for tree Growers.*—Chas. Downing says that he once witnessed a remarkable change produced on the body of a pear-tree by means of wrapping it in straw. The tree was a Brown Beurre, grafted about seven feet high from the ground, upon a stock which for years had not grown as rapidly as the graft, and presented a very decided bulge or swelling at the junction of the graft. This smaller portion was encased in straw about two inches thick, and at the end of two seasons it was found on removing the straw that the contracted, or heretofore smaller, stem had swollen to the full size of the graft above, presenting but a slight indication of the point of union between graft and stock. This is an item of interest, and many tree-growers who have trees with contracted stems, evidence of some natural wants of affinity with the graft, may find in it a hint for practical use. We have ourselves practiced wrapping the stem of Morello cherries, when worked at a height of two or three feet with the free growing or sweet varieties, with moss, and thus kept them swelling regularly with the growth of the graft for years.—*Horticulturist.*

*THE VALUE OF TIMBER.*—In the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1865, it is stated that there is used annually over ten million dollars' worth of railway ties, and one hundred million dollars' worth of sawed lumber, which, by the addition of the timber used in buildings and for naval purposes, is swelled to an aggregate value of more than two hundred and fifty million dollars; this having reference only to that employed in new constructions, while that required for repairs may be imperfectly inferred from the fact that in this country alone it cost over thirty million dollars to relay decayed railway ties in 1864. Add to this the timber used for fuel, rail fencing, log buildings and the many other uses not included in the above enumeration, and the total becomes incredibly enormous.

*Moral:* Don't waste your timber, it will become more and more valuable every year, as the general supply diminishes.—*Whig.*

*Sawdust—its use.*—The New England Farmer devotes considerable space to the consideration of sawdust and its uses as a fertilizer and the manner of treating it preparatory to its application to the land. As preliminary, it forms a soft and excellent bedding for stock, while it absorbs and retains the larger portion of the urine which would otherwise run to waste. Besides, it forms a more cleanly bed for stock than most other kinds, and to farmers in the vicinity of sawmills, is easily attainable. Though slow in decomposing, its retentiveness is such as finally to impart to the land on which it is used, increased liveliness and strength, if packed down closely and occasionally watered for sometime before being applied to the land. Properly prepared before being used, it may be placed in or used as a top dressing for meadows in the Spring, though it is probably more effective when turned under.

*Still excelling.*—Mr. T. E. Brown, of this place, who was so successful in wheat-raising last year, reports a splendid result for the present season—*one hundred bushels on five acres.* It was raised on a rather inferior piece of land. Treatment—deep ploughing, careful harrowing, and liberal use of stable manure on the thin parts. Ten acres of the same kind of land, adjoining Mr. Brown's lot, yielded less than thirty bushels; and several other lots also adjoining did but little better.

The wheat crop of this section, according to the reports we have had, will scarcely average half a crop.—*Old North State.*

Gabriel Utley of Chapel Hill, N. C., has applied for a patent for a plow by him invented.—This invention has for its object to furnish an improved plow so constructed and arranged that the mouldboard and point may both be detached from the plow when desired, and so that the said parts may not be weakened by having bolt holes formed in them.

#### SLANDER.

'Twas but a breath—  
And yet a woman's fair fame wilted  
And friends once fond grew cold and stilted,  
And life was worse than death.

One venomous word;  
That struck its coward poisoned blow  
In craven whispers, hushed and low,  
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but one whisper'd—  
That muttered low, for very shame,  
The thing the slanderer dare not name,  
And yet its work was done.

A hint so slight,  
And yet so mighty in its power,  
A human soul in one short hour,  
Lies crushed beneath its blight.

#### LETTER FROM GEN. BLAIR.

Washington, June 30, 1868.

Col. James O. Broadhead:

Dear Colonel: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest.

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the states, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal.—Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpation at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and

without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.  
Your friend,  
FRANK P. BLAIR.

"The southern men look with distrust to the military and to those connected with the Bureau, but men from the North, with average civility and good sense, are cordially received among them."—*Rev. Dr. Sears.*

Very true, Doctor. There is no prejudice against immigrants and capitalists from the North who come down here to dwell or invest money in property or enterprises of any kind. They have been and will be cordially received.

There, is however, here a deep-seated detestation of carpet-baggers and squatting interlopers from the North, who have come here with the purposes and cunning of burglars and thieves to worm themselves into office and pirate upon the revenues paid by a people who abhor them. Men whose day and night work is to poison the minds of the freedmen towards those amongst whom they were born and raised, and who alone can give them employment and support. These mischievous adventurers, who do these things, and who hesitate not to take the places of our own worthy citizens, and turn them and their families adrift to seek the means of living under every circumstance of hardship and want—they are, indeed, execrated.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GRANT is now warmly supported by the New York Tribune, which calls up some choice extracts, from that paper which appeared in 1867:

If our principles do not sustain us, we must go down. And, if we shall attempt evasion or concealment, we shall deserve to go down. Any candidate who represents our principles, and glories in avowing them, we shall most heartily support, whether he be Chase, Grant, or Colfax, or any other. If it were possible that the Republicans should discard their plain obligations, and start on an unprincipled race for that victory, we should feel little interest in their success. But this they will never do.

But our interest in the success of any candidate will be based upon and measured by his devotion to impartial liberty; and here is where we think those who are grooming Gen. Grant, for the Presidential race are utterly mistaking. We can elect no Republican on the spontaneous combustion principle. We can only triumph by the systematic and thorough enlightenment of the masses, who always vote for what comes to them labelled Democratic, unless good reason is shown to them for voting otherwise. The war being over, we can no longer carry elections by reading bulletins of Union victories, and exhorting the people to rally round the flag. And those who are pushing General Grant for President will land where the Whigs did with Scott in '52, if they are allowed to have their own way. They utterly mistake the time of day.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We learn that a vein of Isinglass has been discovered in Catawba County, likely to prove very valuable.

A son of Dr. Powell, of Catawba Station, has been prospecting for Isinglass, for some time. Recently, he discovered some loose but small flakes of it lying on the surface. Upon examination, it was discovered that there was a vein of it. It has been traced half a mile in length; it is three feet thick, and at least five feet deep—how much more, has to be found out by further digging.

Isinglass is used wherever a transparent window is needed for intense heat, such as coal stoves, etc. The specimen we have seen of the Catawba is perfect. The sheets are large, and it is as clear as crystal.

The market value of Isinglass is from \$2 to \$5 a pound.—*Sentinel.*

A striking illustration of the force of a mother's love for her child has recently been exhibited in Iowa. The circumstances are reported in noticing the pardon, by Governor Merrill, of a woman, Catharine McArdle, who had been sentenced four years ago to the state penitentiary for life. She confessed to the murder of her husband, and was sentenced to be hanged, but her sentence was commuted by Governor Stone. It was afterward found that she was entirely innocent, and that her son was the guilty person. To save him she had avowed that she was guilty of the crime.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—An analytic examination of the capital and revenue of the railways in the United Kingdom shows that at the end of 1866 there were 13,854 miles of railway in use, yielding a gross return of \$190,821,770. These receipts were derived from railways which had been in existence for different periods, varying from one to thirty-six years.

#### Proceedings of the Legislature.

July 8th.—In Senate the following were adopted:

Resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration arrangements for establishing a Penitentiary. Adopted.

Resolution proposing to raise a Committee to define the duties of a Board of Public Charity. Adopted.

Resolution proposing to admit on Committees of the Whole the Commission on the Code. Amended by striking out all after the word resolved and inserting: That the several standing Committee be authorized to consult with the Commission on Code, on any subject which they may deem necessary." As thus amended, adopted.

In order to prevent the mixing of the two races in the galleries, it was resolved; "that the white ladies and gentlemen should occupy one side and the colored ladies and gentlemen the other; and that the centre be occupied by any one who desires to do so."

The following standing committees of the Senate, were announced by the Lieutenant Governor:

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. L P Smith, C H Brogden, C Melchor, A H Galloway, (negro,) J W Etheridge, L A Mason, P T Beeman.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. W H L Sweet, P A Long, Henry Eppes, (negro,) J W Purdie, Jas Bythe, J W Beasley.

Claims.—Messrs. J M Lindsay, L J Forkner, W L Love, J A Hyman, (negro,) D D Colgrove, J B Respass, J H Davis.

Judiciary.—Messrs. C L Winstead, Wm Barrow, W M Robbins, W H L Sweet, R W Lassiter, R I Wynne, J B Cook.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. D J Rich, R W Lassiter, J B Eaves, J Blythe, Silas Burns, F G Martindale, L J Forkner.

Education and Literary Board.—Messrs. G W Welker, R W Lassiter, D D Colgrove, J A Hyman, (negro,) J B Eaves, E A White, N B Bellamy.

Banks Currency and Finance.—Messrs. C H Brogden, J S Harrington, W M Robbins, W L Love, D D Colgrove, P T Beeman, E Legg.

Corporations.—Messrs. W M Robbins, D J Rich, W A Moore, of Carteret, Henry Eppes, (negro,) P A Wilson, L Mason, F M Shoffner.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. F G Martindale, J B Eaves, Joshua Barnes, C S Winstead, J M Lindsay, A H Galloway, (negro,) S P Smith.

Agricultural.—W D Jones, J S Harrington, J W Purdie, D L Hall, W B Richardson, W M Moore, of Yancey, J W Beasley.

Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Lassiter, Welker, Robbins, Beasley, Shoffner, Love and Etheridge.

House.—Complaint was made by the Chair, that the *Sentinel's* reporter used the word "negro" in designating the colored members. Joseph William said he would exercise his authority and expel him from the house if the reporter did not discontinue the expression. It was on motion, resolved that the committee on members elect be requested to report "whether members elect banned by the Howard amendment, are disqualified from taking their seats."

9th.—Senate refused to admit John McLaughlin, the representative from Ireddell. Shoffner voted against him Welker did not vote.

Bill for the relief of Sheriffs and their securities in the State passed its third reading.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

Committee on State Prisons and Penitentiary.—1st District Barrow; 2nd Rich; 3rd Galloway, negro; 4th Barnes; 5th Welker; 6th Melchor; 7th Blithe.

Committee on Public Charities.—Messrs. Shoffner and More, of Carteret.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Sweet and Brogden.

In the House.—The Chair announced the following Standing Committees: Judiciary.—Messrs. Seymour, Bowman, Pou, Barnett, Durham, Argo, Candler, Abbott and Harris, of Wake (negro.)

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Pou Stilly, Durham, Smith, of Martin, Sykes, (negro.) Morning, Short, Long, of Richmond, Peck, Siegrest and Harris, of Franklin.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Downing, Hicks, Gilbert, High, Celly, of Moore Hutchings, Forkner, (negro,) Humphries, Ellington, Hawkins, and Sinclair.

Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Graham, Blair, Hinant, Cherry, (negro,) Crawford, (negro,) Carson, Boddie, Ferebee, Long, of Chatham and White.

Education.—Messrs. Bowman, Abbott, Mendenhall, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Stevens, Hodgins, Ragland, Wiswall, Cawthorne, (negro,) Foster and Shaver.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining.—Messrs. Stevens, Kinney, Pearson, Williamson, (negro,) Procter, Wilkie, Gunter, Forkner, Davis, Reynolds and Kelly, of Davie.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Ashworth, Ladin, Estes of Rutherford, Price, (negro,) Gattling, Moore, Ragland, Hayes, (negro,) Renfrow and Farrow.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Rea, Vestal, Clayton, of Chowan, Williams, Morris and Snipes.

Corporations.—Messrs. Barnett, Horney, Leary, (negro) Jarvis, Hutchings, Matheson, Whitley, Banner, Robbins, (negro,) Brown and Morrill.

Claims.—Messrs. Dixon, Vest, Hendricks, Jarvis, Rhodes, Ellis, Mayo, (negro,) Armstrong, Justice, of Henderson, Harris, of Franklin and Green.

Mr. Pon's resolution requesting the removal of political disabilities was tabled.—Ashworth, Horney, Hodgins, voting in the affirmative. The resolution concerning the charges against Judge Jones, was indefinitely postponed. Ashworth and Horney voting for postponement.

Friday, July 10.—In the Senate, the following dispositions were made. A bill in relation to marriage licences, passed its third reading; resolution