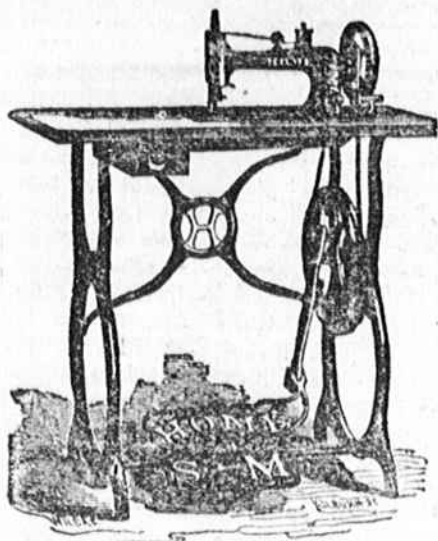


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DR. TUTT: Dear Sir:—When in Alaska, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took.

What Took Place in the Joint Convention of Congress and How the Two Houses Dealt with the Democratic Objections.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 10.—The two houses of Congress re-assembled in their respective halls today at 10 A. M.

HORRY NEWS.

T. W. BEATY, EDITOR. SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1877.

Counting Hayes in for President.

The latest news indicates very clearly that the patriotic efforts made by the Democrats in Congress for the peace of the country in delegating authority to a partisan commission, with one majority against them, to determine and decide the rules governing the action of that body, as to what evidence should be considered in connection with the disputed returns, and which of the disputed votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution and as such to be counted, will result in the sacrifice of the people's right to choose their rulers, by counting Hayes and Wheeler in over the expressed will of a majority of the people.

The decision of the Commission in the Florida case is that the fraudulent returns are the ones provided for by the Constitution.

The Commission decided that "no evidence would be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates," except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Electors.

This was equivalent to letting the President of the Senate count the votes, as it excluded all evidences of the correct vote of the people, as well as all evidences of the fraud practised by the returning board and Gov. Stearns.

The action of the Courts and Legislature ordering a canvass of the vote and the result of that re-canvass, was presented along with the certificate of the Tilden vote, and notwithstanding the Court papers showed that it attached to the Hayes electors before they cast their vote, the Commission ruled it out on a strictly partisan vote. In fact the decision was made on the simple basis that the Hayes electors had received the certificate of the returning board, and it mattered not what the majority was against them they were the ones provided for by the Constitution.

The decision of the Commission was objected to by Democrats in the Senate and House. The Senate sustained the decision by a party vote, and the House sustained the objections to the decision, by a party vote.

After counting the vote of Florida for Hayes the count of the States went on until it came to Louisiana when objections were made, and the case was referred to the Commission.

The Democrats claim that the Louisiana case presents several different features from that to Florida, chief among which is that action of the Returning Board was without the authority of the law of that State; the law requiring a Board composed of five, whereas there was but four and they all of one party while the law requires that they shall be of both parties. Next they expect to show that two or three of the Hayes' electors were disqualified from holding office. And finally the question will be brought up whether Kellogg was legally the Governor of Louisiana.

We expect the Louisiana vote to go the same way that Florida's has gone, for Hayes by a purely partisan vote of the Commission.

Who Elects the President?

On what a slender thread doth life hang, and just now the election of President hangs on one equally as slender. Judge Bradley casts the deciding vote, and though considered a mild Republican his wife is bitterly in favor of Hayes. She wants to visit the Whitehouse and between her and Morton the old gent has a hard road to travel. So one woman has the election of the President in this Republican government.

COUNTING THE FLORIDA VOTE FOR HAYES.

THE RECEPTION OF THE REPORT.

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Commission to inform the Senate it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it, under the act of Congress concerning the same, touching the Electoral votes in the State of Florida, and herewith, by direction of said Commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the two houses according to said act.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, President of the Commission. The Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY President of the Senate.

The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the two houses were assembled in joint convention. The President of the Senate then ordered the following communication from the Electoral Commission to be read:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1877. To the President of the Senate of the United States presiding in the Meeting of the two Houses of Congress under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for the President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, A. D. 1877:

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act, having received certain certificates, and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, and the objections thereto, submitted to it under said act, now reports that it has duly considered the same, and hereby decides that the votes of Fred. C. Humphreys, Chas. H. Pearce, Wm. H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the Commission as aforesaid, and marked number one by said Commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, four votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The ground of this decision, stated briefly as required by said act, is as follows: That it is not competent, under the constitution and the law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence aforesaid, that the papers opened by the president of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the board of State canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed Electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature, or of the Executive of Florida, subsequent to the casting of the votes of the Electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose.

As to objections made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphreys, the Commission is of opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of an ineligible Elector, the evidence does not show that he had the office of snipping commissioner on the day when the Electors were appointed.

The Commission has also decided, and does hereby decide and report, that, as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the grounds stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral vote of said State of Florida, numbered 2 and 3 by the Commission, and herewith submitted, are the certificates or the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not be counted as such.

SAM. F. MILLER, W. STRONG, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, GEO. F. EDMUNDS, O. P. MORTON, FREDK. F. FREILINGHUYSEN, JAMES A. CARFIELD, GEO. F. HOAR.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence to the Horry News.]

Admiral Wilkes—Senator Cameron's Breach of Promise suit—Florida and the Electoral Commission—General Belknap Pardoned in advance—etc etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1877. Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes died in this city yesterday. An officer in the navy for over sixty years, his career has been at all times an honor to the service. Of late years the only event which has brought him prominently before the public was his taking of Messrs. Siddell and Mason, Confederate Commissioners, from a British vessel in 1861. He was not a favorite among his brother officers

VICE'S Evaluation.

Illustrated. Portage at the time of this page. A comment of yesterday in our District Court reminds us of another aged and noted citizen, of about the same years as Admiral Wilkes and of a very venerable appearance, one might say day expect Simon Cameron, Senator from Pennsylvania, to take that journey which the gallant Admiral has taken, and to be heard of no more on earth, unless the historian of our country shall give him a place as one who, when the life of the nation was in danger accepted office for the plunder that attached to it, and who was turned out because a civil war and a Cameron in office were more than the country could sustain.

But this gray and pained politician has not died. He has been sued for breach of promise. For seventy years false to all that is usually held in esteem by others; this ancient man has crowned a career remarkable for its length and its iniquity, by a sin that his years, if not his morals, should have saved him from. The damages are laid at \$50,000. The plaintiff is a white woman and of good appearance.

To day a decision is expected as to the eligibility of Humphreys, Hayes elector from Florida, and tomorrow on the question as to which set of electors shall be recognized from that State. Speculation is useless now, as you will have the result by telegraph before this reaches you. It is proper to say, however, that the Republicans are more hopeful than at any time, since the Commission was organized.

Yesterday the criminal case against General Belknap before the Courts of this District was dismissed by order of President Grant. Belknap was indicted for receiving bribes while Secretary of War. What with pardons after conviction, and dismissals like this, we may paraphrase what the President once said, and instead of "let no guilty man escape" say "let no guilty man be punished."

Prominent men in and out of Congress have taken hold in earnest of a project to erect a proper building for the library of Congress. A bill was yesterday introduced in the Senate on the subject. The library is by far the finest in the country, and increasing in size and value yearly, and its present space in the Capitol is entirely inadequate.

The Senate yesterday very properly decided that Capt. Eads should be paid in bonds instead of cash for his Mississippi river improvements. The difference to the Captain is about \$60,000, the bonds being now above par. Capt. Eads undertook the work of improving navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, under an act of Congress which expressly promised payment in bonds if he should be successful.

The Senate and House are still legally in session as of Thursday February 1st, not having adjourned since then. The Electoral Commission bill provides for a recess from time to time, but prohibits adjournment. All bills, if any, now passed, will appear as passed on the 1st. Even the Chaplain of the Senate when he opens the daily sessions with prayer, has to do so by unanimous consent, and he will be recorded as having opened ten or more daily sessions in one day.

Secretary Morrill, though improved in health, is not yet out of danger.

LATER.—After the foregoing was written the Electoral Commission adopted the following resolution in the Florida case: "That the four persons, to wit; F. C. Humphreys, C. W. Pearce, W. H. Holden and T. W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by aforesaid four persons are the vote provided for by the Constitution." This gives the State to Hayes, with a clear majority of the vote of the State against him.

This is Republicanism?

The Florida Decision.

The action of the Electoral Commission in the case of Florida, is a public calamity—not because it defeats Tilden or elects Hayes, for such may not be the final result, but because this high tribunal, whose members were selected from the Supreme Court and from the two branches of the National Legislature for the purpose of deciding the gravest National issues, has deliberately decided that it has no right to inquire into the justice and equity of the case, but must confine the exercise of its powers within the strictest technicalities of the law—and has, moreover, reached that decision by a strictly party vote. In a body of men, so selected that they must be presumed to represent whatever of virtue or moral worth there is in the country, not one man has been found with sufficient independence of thought and manliness of character to lead him to conclusions regardless of party interests. Can anything be conceived more mortifying to the national pride or more derogatory to the national character? Leaving out of view, however, anything of what in this utilitarian age might be called sentiment, the disastrous effect of this decision upon the public welfare cannot be exaggerated. If the Commission had gone into the merits of the case, as it was confidently hoped and expected by all good men that they would, there can be no doubt that their decision

no matter what it might have been, would have been cheerfully accepted by the people as final; the suspense and anxiety which the country has endured so long would have been ended, and a new era of peace and prosperity would have begun. As it is, whichever party is defeated will be dissatisfied. While on the one hand it is not to be expected that the Democrats will acquiesce quietly in so monstrous a proposition as that the frauds perpetrated in Louisiana and Florida should be allowed to control the election.—News and Courier.

Mississippi, like the other reconstructed States that have escaped from the clutches of the carpet-baggers, is recovering from the effects of the spoliation to which it was subjected for a long time after the war. The annual report of the Hon. W. H. Gibbs, Auditor of Public Accounts, shows that under Democratic rule, though the taxes have been materially reduced, the disbursement for the expenses of the State Government, up to Jan. 1, were so much below those of the previous year that there was left an excess of receipts amounting to over \$460,000, which is nearly equal to the estimated sum required for the total expenditures for the year 1877.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1876, were \$981,373.25, while the disbursements by warrants for the same period amounting to \$518,709.03, against \$1,430,192.28 for the previous year. From the excess of receipts over expenditures the Treasurer has retired outstanding certificates of indebtedness and paid bonds and interest amounting in the aggregate to \$301,728, leaving still a surplus of \$169,944, with about \$300,000 of the State tax of 1876 yet to be collected. The Auditor in concluding his report, congratulates the Legislature upon the fact that under the new order of things complete harmony of action and a desire to promote the public weal have been the governing rule, and that Mississippi has entered upon a career of substantial prosperity.

Facts like these explain the extraordinary political changes that have taken place among the more intelligent of the colored voters in the South—those who have sense enough to understand the extent of the robberies that have been perpetrated by the politicians who have represented Grant's Administration in that part of the country.

HARDY SOLOMON'S TRIALS.

Arrested in New York on the Suit of R. K. Scott but Finally Released.

[From the New York World of Tuesday.] R. K. Scott and Hardy Solomon both resided in Columbia, S. C. In June, 1875, Scott loaned Solomon \$5,000 and bonds worth \$10,000.

Solomon was at that time president of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and it is claimed, owned nearly all the stock. Scott, in a suit brought in this city last September against Solomon, says the latter gave him a certificate of deposit on this bank as security for the \$5,000, fraudulently intending at the time to so manage the affairs of the bank as to render the certificate worthless, and thus defraud Scott of the money; and that then Solomon fraudulently disposed of his property, and on the 2d of July, 1875, having sole control of the management of the bank, closed its doors. The bonds though given to Solomon for the purpose of having him effect a loan on them as security, were, Scott says, by him converted to his own use. Both Scott and Solomon came North last summer, and while on their return from a sojourn at Saratoga Scott brought this action and caused Solomon's arrest in this city. Solomon, on a motion before Judge Lawrence to vacate the arrest, denied that the bonds or the money were loaned to him individually, but were loaned to the bank, and that such was the understanding between them, and attention was called to the fact that, though the bank had gone into bankruptcy nearly two years ago, Scott wanted till Solomon had come North before making any claim against him. Judge Lawrence yesterday vacated the order of arrest, holding plaintiff had not made out his case beyond a doubt.

A schooner has just left New York for Cuba with 10,000 Remington rifles, 60,000 cartridges, and any quantity of pistols and military furniture, packed in flour barrels and soap boxes. This cargo is intended for the Cuban insurgents, who have been remarkably successful in smuggling war material into the embryo republic, under the very noses of Spanish cruisers. It is this periodical accession of war thunder from the United States which enables Gomez to defy both Jovellar and Martinez Campos.

The Open Polar Sea.

Admiral Porter has written a letter to Capt. Howgate regarding his proposed expedition. In it he says: "In my opinion there is an open sea for 200 miles toward the pole; that there are high mountains, from which are precipitated the icebergs which lately blocked up Robeson's Channel, and that, had Markham's farthest point been exceeded by 60 miles, the pack would have been passed and open water reached again. Every few years we must expect just such a pack as Capt. Nares encountered, which will probably last for a year or two

and will then break up. It, at the moment of breaking up, men and boats are in readiness to take advantage of the opportunity, a great advance could be made toward the pole." The letter continues in substance that the greatest difficulty will be found in keeping up the spirits of the men. To do this the admiral suggests that each member of the crew selected shall have a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade, and that he be kept occupied at this when in winter quarters. "In the event of such an expedition as you propose," the letter continues, "I see a fine opportunity of utilizing the electric telegraph. Wires could be laid along the ground, or ice without much danger of their being carried off by bears or foxes." In conclusion the admiral states that he can see no objection to the proposed expedition, and hopes it may succeed.

"Who is Greater than Grant?"—A gentleman undertook last Sunday to deliver a lecture before a certain Sunday school. After the children were gathered before him he began his remarks by observing that there were some very great men in the world. "For instance," said he, "the Governor of Kentucky is a great man. Now, all of you who have ever seen the Governor of Kentucky, stand up." Seven children arose. "But," continued, "there is even a greater man than the Governor of Kentucky. That man is President of the United States. How many of you have ever seen the President of the United States?" Two children arose. "Now," the speaker proceeded, dropping his voice to a solemn key, "there is some one even greater than the President of the United States. Do you know who I mean?" Half a dozen voices chirped out, "Tilden, Tilden," and then everybody smiled, and a cardinal red flush manifested to the roots of the lecturer's hair.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Webster and the Driver.

On one occasion, Daniel Webster was on his way to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night by stage from Baltimore. He had no traveling companions, and the driver had a sort of felon look, which produced considerable alarm to tranquility myself," said Mr. Webster, "and had partially succeeded, when we reached the dark woods between Bladensburg and Washington, (a proper scene for a murder or outrage,) and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then the driver turned toward me, and with a rough voice inquired my name. I gave it to him."

"Where are you going?" said he. "The reply was, 'To Washington. I am a Senator.'" Up on this the driver seized him ferociously by the hand and exclaimed, "How glad I am! I have been trembling in my seat for the last half hour; for when I looked at you I took you to be a highwayman." Of course both parties were relieved.

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