## THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY FRANK. DABLEY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN AUVANCE.

three months, ..... Sep. No name entered upon the subscription book without pre-payment, and subscribers' names will be grassed the day their subscription expires.

> BATES OF ADVERTISING. TRANSPERT AMPRETAING.

advertisements, one importion, er aquare....subsequent insertion, less than three souths, per square...... egal Notices, Obligaries, Amountements of Can-

Molices of Marriages and Deaths free.

Regardements made for quarterly, half yearly and yearly and yearly advertising at reasonable rates.

Pay for transient advertising, when the number of invertiges are limited, due when handed in for publication; and for quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertisiments any time after first insertion.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be headed.

## Recommendation and Nomination of Recipiers in Bankruptcy. trection of the Chief Justice the follow-

tatement is published for information : 1. Under the act of Congress the power of ap-acting "registers in bankruptcy" is vested in of the United States. he District Courts of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the Territories and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; but no person these regulations, and the ce operation of all percan be appointed who is not a counsellor at law.

2. The duty of recommending and nousinating to the District Courts and other courts mentioned in the set suitable persons for of industry, enterprise, and the organization thus appointment is imposed on the Chief Justice of opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare the United States, and Congress having now adard future happiness of the people.

proceed to carry it into offect.

the Clerk or Judge of the proper District or Ter the trial add determination of such questions, ritorial Court, or of a counsellor of said court; may be adopted. and secondly, a statement in what Congressional II. Judgments or decrees, for the payment of District or Territory the gentleman proposed resides, and for what District or Territory, and for what District, the recommendation and what Judicial District, the recommendation and 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against ing, branding, steels, pillors or classification is desired; and thirdly, letters from the property or the purson of the defendant. Propagation is desired; and thirdly, letters from the property or the purson of the defendant. Propagation is desired; and thirdly, letters from the property or the purson of the defendant. Propagation is desired; and thirdly, letters from the property or the purson of the defendant. Propagation is desired; and thirdly letters from the property of the purson of the defendant. business and prefessional men of the District, condings in augh causes of action, now prodings all persons. State, or Territory who have the confidence of shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be their fellow citizens, each of which letters must be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such rough distinctly and fully for the gentleman causes of action.

III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, are ledge and ability, (2) in respect to his personal bereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar integrity, and (3) in respect to his general busi- months the sale of all preperty upon execution

represented in Congress, similar letters, if they consent of the defendants, except in cases where can be had, are desired from the representative the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or atof the District, and from the Senators of the torney, shall upon, upon goth, with correborative State, or in the case of a Territory, from the del-

dations signed by others than the writer are re- the court. The sale of real or personal property quired.

6. All letters upon which any recommendation and nomination may be made will be filed the payment of interest money, accruing since by the Chief Justice in the office of the Clerk of the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been the Supreme Court of the United States.

7. Nominations and recommendations founded upon testimony furnished as above required will on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th he made as early as practicable after the same of May, 1865, may be enforced by execution shall have been received. If more than one gen. against the property of the defendant; and in tlemen in any District or Territory is thus recom- the application of the money arising under mended to him, the Chief Justice will exercise such executions regard shall be had to the pri- of Congress in such cases made and provided, his discretion in making the selection.

nominated in any one Congressional District ex- such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted cept (1) in the case that the courts having the in North and South Carolina, respectively, to deappointing power shall decline to appoint the per- termine that question, shall be adopted. sons first recommended and nominated; or, (2) in the case that after the act shall have gone fully into speration, the appointing court shall certify to the Chief Justice that the business of the chase of percess are suspended. Independent or, (3) in some cases, where a Congressional District may be partly in one Judicial District and VI. All advances of mone partly in another.

D. W. MIDDLETON; Clerk of Supreme Court United States. Washington City, April 5, 1867.

AU. S. COURT DECISION. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer reports the following important decision :

We learn verbally-but the report is made on

Judge Erakine, of the United States District money and other means for the cultivation of the Court, has, during its present term at Atlanta, orep. ruled in effect that the adjudications by our VII. In all sales of property under execution State courts during the war are of no binding or by order of any court, there shall be reserved effect. The point, we understand, came up in out of the property of any defendant, who has this way: The plaintiff in the United States a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres for the defendant, interposed the plea that it had of land for the use and occupation of the famialready been sued upon in a State court, and ly of the defendant; and necessary articles of judgment rendered therein. Judge Erskine over-raied the plea, on the ground that there were no courts in Georgia, from the date of the ordinance value of five hundred dellars. The homestead

has been no mention made of it in the reports of or other emyloyment usually followed by the de-the Atlantic papers. But it reaches us through fendant, to the value of one hundred dollars. sources that do not allow us to doubt its substan- The exemption hereby made shall not be waived fal correctness.

The specimens of Vermont marble sent to the Paris Exposition excite much admiration d are said to be as fine as any stone quarried

Military Staw Law, &c. The following General Order we find in the Charleston papers:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11th, 1867.

[General Orders, No. 10.]

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military flariest cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and plothing; needful implements and auxiliaries of heavhabley are very energiated with feed on a judgment or final decree, in case where ing population in numerous localities are threat-ened with starration, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts,

in force, with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordsuce with the requirements of the Government

The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of sons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues

journed without acting upon the bill introduced | I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited; unite the Second to repeal this provision, he will less the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his 3. To insure, as far as practicable, the selection property, with intent to hinder, delay and preof fit men for registers, the Chief Justice will so vent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or quire, in every case where his recommendation demand. And the proceedings now established and nomination is desired -- first, a certificate from in North and South Carolina, respectively, for

ness capacity.

or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the

4. In addition to these, when the State is 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written. tate, or in the case of a Territory, from the del testimeny, allege and preve that the defendant is removing, or intends fraudulently to remove his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where | court made before the day of sale.

IV. Ju gments of decrees entered or eurolled. ority of liens, unless in cases where the good 8. Only one person will be recommended and faith of any lieu shall be drawn in question. In

> V. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal, or by pachase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or their legal representatives, nor to suspend, as to decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of ac- them, any sight of action, remedy, or proceeding,

VI. All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed or required for the purpose of aiding the agricult tural pursuits of the people, shall be protected. And the existing laws, which have provided the most efficient remodies in such cases for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop hereby suspended and declared inoperative. shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the authority of a distinguished lawyer-that the like remedies provided to secure advances of

VII. In all sales of property under execution of second to the close of the war, which a United States Court would recognize. We need ilies—that is to say, a grant or parents and not attempt to explain the far reaching effect of this ruling, if it should be sustained. There shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or defeated by the set of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be as-certained by the Sheriff, or other officer enforce ing the execution, who shall specially describe to the court.

VIII. The currency of the United States, deciared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and demands, shall be no rangelzed in North and South Carolina. And all cases in which the same shall be tendered to payment, and refused by any public officer, will be at once reported to these Headquarters or of the Commanding Officer of the Post within which such officer resides.

Am Emrthquake Zome.

We are not aware that any geologist has called attention to the fact that the most disastrous earthquakes of which we have any record, in the northern homisphere, have occurred between latitude 87 deg. and 40 deg. This is not a theory, but a fact, and it helds true in Europe, North America and in Asia. A somparison of data would of the coincidences to which we have any resord.

taxes leaves the local anthorities without negurate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enferce, upon an impoverished people, the immediate collection of all claims.

X. In suits brought to recover ordifaty debts, known as actions ex contractu, bail as 1 retofore nuthorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the Sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, libel, wrong-ful conversion of property and other cases known ple, the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the bition of bail in cases ex contractu, shall hot ex-

XI. In crimical proceedings, the usual recogizances shall be required and taken by the prop-er civil officers heretofore authorized by fact to take the same: Provided, That upon compliant being made to any magistrate or other purses authorized by law to issue a warrant for breeze of the peace, or any criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognizance of the empisite half of the island has been laid waste, and the tween one and fourteen years of age; and this is and to prosecute, without requiring him to give loss of human life is estimated at over 1,000. security on such recognizance.

XII. The 'practice of carrying deadly weap ons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A vielation of this order will render the allender amenable to trial and penishment by fiffitary Commission Whenever wounding or hilling shall result from the use of such weapons proof that the party carried or appealed a dealing weapon, shall be deemed cridence of a felosious intent to take the life of the injured person.

XIII. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department persons.

cases of burglary and farceny, imposed by the and 60,000 persons were no more. With the son convicted of burglary; of larceny, when the property stolen is of the value of twent, five dolimprisonment at hard labor for a term rot exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen ever floated to the surface. The water above the is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be panishexceeding one year, in the discretion of the

Carolina shall have authority, within their perisdiction respectively, to reprieve or pardos any able manner. In Lock Lomend, Scotland, the person convicted and sentenced by a civilscent. and to remit fines and penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceednor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Nor shall this villages with the greater part of their populations. order, or any law of the provisional governments minor children, or children coming of sge, or against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

with the provisions of this General Order, is

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES. J. W. CLOUS, Captain 38th U. S. Infantry A. D. C., & A. A. A. A. Official : J. W. CLOUS, Aid de-Camp.

At a meeting of the Palestine Exploration Society, held in Oxford, England, Sir Henry Rawlinson gave it as his opinion that the exfrom the time of Solomon down to the destruction of the city, more full and perfect than we have of any period of Greeian or Reman history.

A watch has been manufactured in Paris which is wound up by simply opening the case to note the time. It only requires to be opened once - month to keep it always going, and it is perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet invented.

The Avery Island (Louisiann) salt mine is said to be the finest in the world. The mine is the same and make a report thereof in each case has a working company with a capital of \$2,500,- From the New York Journal of Commerce.

belt encircling the earth, within whose limits (we speak now solely of the northern hemisphere) the pent up destructive coergies of the molten interior burst forth with ass most frightful violence. that some of the calamitous eathquakes known tion. in history have occurred between 38 deg and 39 deg. N. lat. The island of Mytilene (in the Levant,) which was the scene of one of these terrible and mysterious visitations on the 6th of March last, comes between these fatal degrees.
The accounts of this earthquake, by recent Eupoint repean smalls, state that the island had not been joint remainilarly visited during the present generation. It is volcanic, as is proved by the existence of States: numerous hot springs. Nothing remarkable was observed in the weather previous to the earthqueke, though a singular haziness of the atmoshere and a great variableness of temperature appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. tend to parties about to leave the State; but the many indications of these phenomens. The first as a special fund for the relief of the de Moved by these considerations, the following fact of intention must be clearly established by shock came about 6 p. m., and lasted fifteen or the Southern and Southwestern States. have often been remarked as among the prelimitwenty seconds. It was sharp, but did little mischief, as is invariably the case with first shocks. A second, and far more violent one, followed, which shook down whole blocks of stone buildings. tent the earth asunder in enormous gaps, seld buried hundreds of human beings and acres of quays and busy streets in unfathomable grayes. The sea now covers what was once the most thrifty and important part of Mytilene. One-This carthquake was but a small affair com-

> 39 deg., 1783-4. The number of shocks of the first degree to which that unhappy country was subjected in the former year was 501, and in the latter year 98. But few houses in the cities. towns and villages, from the western flanks of ports of the same to this office. the Apennines to Messina, in Sicily, were left standing, and upwards of 40,000 persons perished. The convulsion of earth, sea and air—for these supplies, and will use the utmost care that none but the very destitute receive them. They XIV. The punishment of death in certain utes the greater part of the city was in ruins, at convenient places. when it suddenly sank, with all who were upon the subsistence department. it, and it is said that not one of the dead bodies quake. Its effects were felt on all sides to a distance of many hundred miles; the agitation XV. The Governors of North and South reaching even to Great Britain, where lakes, ri- ing the month previous. vers and springs were affected in the most remarkwater suddenly rose two feet and four inches, and subsided below its former level. It was reings in bapkruptey, in accordance with the Act setts. The vibration, or wave, of the earthquake appeared to be transmitted at the rate of about twenty miles a minute. The Island of Sicily and the western coast of Asia Miner, in the same quakes, involving the destruction of towns and

> Following this earthquake zone across the ocean number of severe shocks were few. Among the XVII Any law or ordinance heretofore in in extent in the course of an nour, and the same space of force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent age of others equally have in the same space of force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent age of others equally have in the same space of force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent age of others equally have in the same space of the sinking of the site of New Madrid, region were the formation of lakes twenty miles of her recovery." and the river bank for fifteen miles above, eight trees; the splitting of the earth into chasms, in ing these shocks, the earth rose in great undulations, and, as the waves advanced, the trees bent outside of the chest. before them as if to a hurricane. We believe that no lives were lost in this earthquake. Still cavations going on and contemplated at Jerusa- following this line across the continent, we come lem would give a knowledge of Jewish history, to San Francisco and the surrounding country on the Pacific lying in 38-89 deg. Here occur red another memerable earthquake in 1865, which gave the fast people of San Francisco a new sensation, one that they do not want repeated. Nobody was killed, if we recollect rightly, and but little damage was done to property; but the confidence of the inhabitants in the stability of their real estate once shaken can never be entirely restored. This is a peculiarity of earthquakesthe most soild and permanent of things, the very earth beneath our feet, and introduce a new and vague source of apprehension into the troubles thieves. inexhaustible, and the material pure as crystal, of life. Crossing the Pacific Ocean, on the contacing ninety-nine per cent. of pure salt. It same line of latitude, we find the coast of Ja-

sed about fifty miles from the coast and drove in a huge wave which destroyed several villages with We are not aware that any geologist has called most of their inhabitants. The same wave left its attention to the fact that the most disastrons mark on the eastern shore of the Pacific, to the earthquakes of which we have any record, in the height of twelve feet in some places, having travporthern homisphere, have occurred between lat- elled the entire distance at the estimated rate of

We do not propose to suggest any explanation of the coincidences to, which we have siluded. America and in Asia. A comparison of data would of the coincidences to, which we have alluded. Justify the supposition that there is a sone or They are too remarkable to be accidental, and might, if earefully and philosophically investiga-ted, shed new light on the mystery of the earth-quake—that rude, primeval process of nature which still throws its stumbling blocks, as if in We could narrow this belt still further, and say mere wantonness, across the path of our civiliza-

## The Special Relief Fund.

Major General O. O. Howard publishes the fellowing instructions in circular No. 11, from the Freedmen's Bureau, relative to the disbursement of the special relief fund appropriated by joint resolution of Congress for the support of the destitute in the South and Southwestern

Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) of the unexpected moneys appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations are hereby set apart, in accordance with the above joint resolution, approved March 30, 1867, mary indications of these phenomens. The first | as a special fund for the relief of the destitute in

The special fund is designated to meet the immediate pecessities of those who are in extreme want of food, and are not new supplied by the Freedmen's Bureau, nor by county or parish au-

The relief given by this fund will consist of one buskel of corn and eight pounds of meat per month, for each adult person and one-half the above amount of corn and meat for each child besue of food will be discontinued as soon as early vegetables and fruits shall be grown.

Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, A.

pared with that long series of similar misfortunes which visited Calabria in the same latitude, 88-A. Inspector General, will assume the general charge and direction of the distribution of these supplies. He will be governed by the orders of the Commissioner from time to time, will keep a careful record of his proceeding, and make re-

great part of Sicily and as far north as Naples. will direct the local sgents in districts where by Previous to this, in 1755, had occurred the most reason of the failure of the crops, or other causes, destructive earthquake of modern times, at Lissian destitution exists to consult with civil officers, and lat. S8-39 deg., a city which, until that cers and ascertain the number of persons destiting, had never been seriously injured from this tate. They will make a necessary contracts cause. A seam of thunder, as it under yourself. for the transportation of applica within their was the first warning, and in the next six min- respective jurisdictions, and will establish depots

Each assistant commissioner will assign an efexisting laws of the provisional government in first shock the sea retired, leaving the bar dry, ficient and faithful officer as acting commissary this Military District, is abolished. Any per and then rolled in with a gigantic wave fifty feet of subsistence, whose duty it shall be to receipt high, which swept over the lower part of the for the supplies furnished in built, and to districity, drowning thousands of the miserable inhabi- tribute the same to local agents. And all local lars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; tauts who had fled to the streets and squares for agents to whom any portion of such supplies are or of any assault with a deadly wespon, shell be safety. A great concourse of people had collect transferred shall give receipts and ag unt deemed guilty of feleny, and shall be punished by ed on a new marble quay, as a spot where they for the same on the forms furnished; in the same could stand beyond the reach of falling ruins, manner as commissary stores accounted for in

All expenses incurred in purchasing, transporting, and issuing these supplies will be paid spot is now one hundred fathoms deep. Over out of the special fund set apart for this purpose. ed by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not 100,000 persons were destroyed by this eagth. A separate account will be kept of these expenses, and a full report made on the first day of each mouth of all expenditures and issues dur-

Assistant commisioners will appoint additional local agents, whenever absolutely necessary, for the special purpose of issuing these supplies, to whom the oath of leyalty, prescribed by act of ported that similar phenomena were observed in Congress, approved July 2, 1862, will be admin-Lake Champlain and in some ponds in Massachu- istered, and no one who cannot subscribe to the same shall receive such appointment.

Washington Chronicle. The Indianapolis Journal says the daugh-

latitude, have been repeatedly descinted by earth- ter of Harvey Eller, residing near that city, was taken with violent symptoms of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a rabid dog, and adds : "Dr. Rooker determined to try the effects of of North or South Carolina, operate to ceny to into the United States, we find that the only bromide of potassium, which had been recomgreat terrestrial convulsions to which this coun mended by some European physician. It was try has been subjected occurred upon it. The at once administered, and the treatment was first was at New Madrid, Mo., (lat. 88-89 deg.) steadily kept up until nearly two ounces had in 1811. The ground at New Madrid was in a been given. The fits occurred less frequently quaking state for several months, though the and with less severity. Though very far from being out of danger, the abatement of the sympremarkable changes that were wrought in this toms has been so decided as to create some hopes

In the Supreme Court, Cfreuit, Part 2. New York in the case of Wm. A. Sanborae vs. Silas C. Herring et al., a verdict was rendered for feet below their former level; the bursting open of the defendant. The action was brought by the the soil, and the ejection of wast volumes of was plaintiff to recover \$24,800, which had been ter, send and pit-coal as high as the tops of the stolen from a safe purchased by him from the defendant's agent at Chicago, under representations a direction generally from N. E. to S. W. Dur- that it was burglar proof. The safe was broken

> The grasshopper invasion of Kansas and Western Missouri, last fall, will be remembered. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald new says the farmers in that county are living in dread of a return, or rather a recurrence, of the invasion. They are dispirited, dare not trade, incur any expense, or act upon the idea that they are this fall to reap the reward of their spring labors. This lear actually has a very depressing influence upon busi-

The Treasurer of Coshocton county, Ohio, was some time ago found by the Sheriff in the that they destroy our trust in what is apparently, office gagged and bound, and \$22,000 of the county money gone. It now turns out that the Treasurer and the Sheriff were the "gang" of

The Senate of Wisconsin, by a vote of 19 pan peculiarly subject to these disturbances. to 9, has agreed to the Assembly resolution extenses several years ago a submarine earthquake occurding suffrage to females.